

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NR 12/24/00

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 Prescott Commercial Historic District
other names/site number NE0004, NE0005, NE0031, NE0033, NE0035, NE0078, NE0079, NE0084-NE0160

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by E. 3rd St., Walnut St., W. 3rd St. and Pine St. not for publication
city or town Prescott vicinity
state Arkansas code AR county Nevada code 099 zip code 71857

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 Maxwell 10/31/08
Signature of certifying official/Title 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:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

Prescott Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Nevada County, Arkansas
County and State

Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
45	29	buildings
	9 (vacant lots)	sites
1	1	structures
1		objects
47	39	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1 - Old Prescott City Jail

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Department Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- GOVERNMENT/City Hall
- GOVERNMENT/Courthouse
- GOVERNMENT/Correctional Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Department Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- GOVERNMENT/City Hall
- GOVERNMENT/Courthouse
- VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival
- MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation CONCRETE, BRICK, WOOD
- walls BRICK, CONCRETE, STUCCO, STONE, WOOD, CERAMIC TILE
- roof METAL, TAR, ASPHALT
- other

Narrative Description

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

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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1890-1958

Significant Dates

1890-1958

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

E. W. Johnson; Wittenberg & Deloney, architects
Blalock, Cook & Deitz; E. V. Bird Construction Co., Southwestern Structural Steel Co.; PWA, builders

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):

- 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:

Prescott Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Nevada County, Arkansas
County and State

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>464476</u>	<u>3740363</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>15</u>	<u>464676</u>	<u>3740553</u>

3	<u>15</u>	<u>464912</u>	<u>3740307</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>15</u>	<u>464938</u>	<u>3740110</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 Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date September 29, 2008
street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone (501) 324-9787
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

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 location

A 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 _____
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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Prescott Commercial Historic District encompasses the commercial core of Prescott, the Nevada County seat. The district is located on both sides of the Union Pacific Railroad line (originally the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern line), which is fitting since the railroad was the reason that Prescott was founded. The buildings in the district are mainly one or two stories in height, and the majority of the buildings are brick. However, other buildings in the district are frame or cast concrete. The vast majority of the buildings are built on continuous foundations and have flat roofs with parapets, although some buildings have gabled or hipped roofs.

The buildings in the district were built in a variety of nineteenth and early twentieth century styles. Many of the buildings are built in the commercial style, with brick areas above the storefronts, several of which have decorative brickwork, recessed panels, or corbelling at the cornice line. A few buildings also have heavy projecting cornices, giving the slightest hint of an Italianate influence. Several of the twentieth-century buildings also represent good examples of twentieth century styles, notably the Colonial Revival, Late Gothic Revival and Classical Revival styles.

Although Prescott is the county seat of Nevada County, and the largest town in the county, the population has remained small at approximately 3,500 people. The Prescott Commercial Historic District still reflects the small-town setting with the buildings being small in nature and clustered around the central key buildings of the town (i.e., courthouse, bank, post office, and railroad depot).

The Prescott Commercial Historic District is comprised of 86 resources. Included in this total are 47 contributing, (54.6%) properties. Also included are 39 non-contributing resources, (45.3%). There is 1 (1.1%) individually listed resource, The Prescott City Jail, (9/28/2005).

ELABORATION

The Prescott Commercial Historic District encompasses the commercial core of Prescott, Nevada County, Arkansas. Prescott is located in southwestern Arkansas, and is bisected by the Union Pacific Railroad line (originally the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern line). The fact that the railroad line bisects the community is important, since the railroad was the reason that Prescott was founded in the nineteenth century.

The importance of the railroad line is also reflected in the buildings that were built adjacent to it. West 1st Street South, for example, which is located adjacent to the railroad tracks, was a prime location (Photo #8). One of the non-contributing properties is the site of the Greeson Opera House which burned, and is now the site of the Sterling Square Park. Along this street is a row of eleven buildings. All of them are single-story brick buildings with flat roofs. The Scott Building located at 200 W. 1st Street South (Site #NE0151, Photo #19) is the only 2-story building on W. 1st Street South. The Scott Building housed Ward's Grocery Store

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

on the first level and doctors' offices were upstairs. The build date on these buildings is 1900 – 1905.

West 1st Street North is also significant because of the location adjacent to the railroad (Photo #10). The Standard Cleaners Building located at 115 West 1st Street North is a contributing property. The single-story building was built c. 1915 of brick with a flat roof with a parapet. Ozan Lumber Company Building is next to the cleaners, at 115 West 1st Street North. A barbecue shop currently occupies the building. The 2-story Broadway Hotel & Café is at 123 West 1st Street North (Site #NE0154, Photo #36), and is a famous landmark for Prescott that would have been an important building to have adjacent to the railroad line and the route of U.S. 67 so that it could be easily accessed by travelers. It has a full front porch with a gabled roof, supported by iron posts on brick piers.

The buildings in the district are mainly one or two stories in height, with one story buildings being the most prevalent, and the majority of the buildings are brick. By far the most popular form in the district is what is referred to as the one-part commercial block, a one-story building that is a simple box with a decorated façade. Most of the buildings that follow this form have little or no ornamentation. What ornamentation that does exist is usually expressed through decorative brickwork above the storefront, such as the building at 108 W. 1st Street South (Site #NE0141, Photo #8) or the building at 107 E. 1st Street South (Site #NE0123, Photo #5). Occasionally, the one-part commercial block building would exhibit characteristics of other popular styles, such as the building at 105 E. 1st Street South (Site #NE0122, Photo #5), which with its corbelled brickwork and decorative cornice with heavy brackets, exhibits some hints of the Italianate style.

Another good example of the one-part commercial block is the Farm & Garden Store at 211 E. 1st Street South (Site #NE0125) The front façade has a ghost sign providing information of the building's past. "Logan's Grocery Supply" is emblazoned across the top of the west façade. The building was built in late 19th and early 20th century American movement commercial style, in 1912. The rectangular brick building has a flat roof with a parapet and tar built-up roofing material. The interior of the Farm & Garden Store is completely uncompromised by alterations and updates. The open shed where the fruit and vegetables were sorted for the wholesale grocery business that was in the building at one time, has been enclosed. The post and beam construction in that shed is the most striking feature in this district. A massive sprinkling system from the early years of the building remains inside the building as well as a mezzanine and walk-in brick safe. There is also a full ceiling of pressed tin and tin trim around the ceiling.

The resources along East Second Street South are another example of a concentration of one-story buildings, which were built between 1910 and 1975. All of the buildings are built of brick and are single-story except for the Dance School Building, which is two-stories tall. One interesting architectural feature on this street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

is the monitor roof on the Gilbert Lumber Co. Building (Site #NE0137, Photo #29). Two large banks and the Nevada County Courthouse are on this street, with the two banks across from one another. The courthouse is in the center of the properties on this street, facing west on East Second Street. The banks and the courthouse are non-contributing, due to their age, although the War Memorial (Site #NE0035A) installed in 1950 on the lawn does contribute. An additional six resources are non-contributing, due to alterations. The three contributing properties are The McKenzie, McRae, Vasser, & Barber Law Firm, built in 1942 (Site #NE0131); The Dance School at 216-218 East 2nd Street South (Site #NE0134), built in 1927; and Gilbert Lumber Co., c.1924.

Although many of the one-story buildings in the district are commercial buildings built out of brick, other building types built out of different materials are present. The Prescott City Jail (Site #NE0079) located behind City Hall at 118 West Elm Street, for example, was built in 1912 by the Southwestern Structural Steel Company out of reinforced concrete. This building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places 9/28/2005, and is the only individually-listed building in the district.

Even though one-story buildings are the most common building type in the district, it does have its share of two-story buildings. The two-story buildings, which are often referred to as two-part commercial blocks, have two distinct zones, the first floor public space and a second floor space that is often more private. Like the one-story buildings in the district, the two-story buildings, for the most part, are not pure examples of styles. Rather, they have characteristics borrowed from styles, but applied to vernacular forms. One of the most elaborate two-part commercial block buildings in the district is the Prescott Hardware Building at 106 E. Elm Street (Site #NE0005, Photo #33). With its round-arched windows and decorative frieze, it shows influence of the Romanesque Revival style. Other good examples of two-part commercial blocks include the Scott Building at 200 W. 1st Street South (Site #NE0151, Photo #19) and the building at 216-218 E. 2nd Street South (Site #NE0134, Photo #25).

The Prescott Hardware Building at 106 E. Elm Street (Site #NE0005, Photo #33) is one of the more significant, landmark buildings in the district. This building is a very visible two-story red brick building. It was constructed in 1890 and housed a hardware business. It has a brick foundation, a flat roof with a parapet, and was built in early republic/federal style. Both entrances to the buildings have a name-plate below the cornice, near the top on the front (north) façade. One of the plaques reads "Prescott Hardware Company", the other plaque simply says "Prescott Hardware." A full, one-story front porch spans the width of the building. The porch has a wooden shed roof supported by six metal posts. The east side of the building has arched window openings that are boarded. Near the rear of this façade are four wide openings that appear to have been loading docks. There is also a large elevated loading dock at the rear (south side) of the building. Located near the north end of E. Elm St., it has easy access to the railroads. It is currently vacant.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Some of the twentieth-century buildings in the district are more high-style examples of some of the popular twentieth-century architectural styles. One of the first buildings in the Prescott Commercial Historic District to employ a new twentieth-century style was the Nevada County Bank Building at 100 W. Main Street (Site #NE0031, Photo #32), which employed the Classical Revival style. The Nevada County Bank/Gene Hale Law Firm Building was built in 1912 to house the Nevada County Bank. The rectangular brick building has its original brick walls. The roof is flat with a parapet and tar built-up material. A brick chimney is located at the interior end of the building. The foundation is brick. A copper cornice is across the front façade. Large stone columns flank the entry on the front façade. Original marble exists on portions of the interior walls. The 2nd story is sealed off. It is still a viable part of this district, maintaining use and the beauty of its architectural style. Although the front entrance has been replaced, the building still represents a good example of the *distyle in antis* variation of the temple front building form and the Ionic columns, pedimented entry, and symmetrical composition are hallmarks of the style.

The construction of a new Post Office at 206 E. Elm (Site #NE0099, Photo #34), which was completed in January 1927, employed the Colonial Revival style. The builder was W.D. Lovell, Minneapolis, Minnesota. It has a flat roof with a parapet and tar built-up roof material and rests on a continuous brick foundation. There is an elevated loading ramp on the rear façade. It also has one interior end brick chimney. A room has been added on the rear façade of the building and an ADA wheelchair ramp has been added to the front of the building, but they do not obscure the building's Colonial Revival detailing on the front façade, which includes a decorative parapet/balustrade, panels with garlands above some of the windows and decorative fanlight panes and window surrounds on the windows flanking the main entrance.

Another anchor in the Prescott Commercial Historic District is the First United Methodist Church Building (Site #NE0033, Photo #74), at 125 2nd Street North, and its associated Education Building (Site #NE0033A), which is connected to the church by open walkways. When the church and education building were built in 1929, the congregation also looked to the revival styles that were popular then, specifically the late Gothic Revival. As was characteristic of churches built in the style during the period, First United Methodist Church carefully selected historical details for the building, but used them in a new and original way so that the building would fit twentieth-century needs.

The church has an irregular plan and is two-stories tall with a corner tower. The wall material is brick and sandstone. It has both a gabled roof and a flat roof with a parapet. The front section of the building has a flat section of roof with a tower/turret and a spire atop it. The foundation is brick. There are three porches; a side porch with a shed roof; a covered rear walkway with a gabled roof; and a 1-bay, central front porch.

The district also contains examples of newer construction that occurred during the 1940s and 1950s as new businesses opened. However, the buildings built during the period are vernacular in nature. However, the current NAPA Auto Parts Store at 211 W. Main (Site #NE0118) is housed in a Quonset Hut, a building that

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

became popular for civilian use right after World War II, when the building type was touted as being "progressive," "flexible," and "efficient."

The architectural variety that is found in Prescott is the most extensive in Nevada County. Other communities in the county did not grow as Prescott did, nor did they have the wealth that equaled Prescott's. As a result, other commercial buildings in the area, even in the other communities along the railroad line, gravitated towards the one-part commercial block. Also, since Prescott has remained the commercial center in Nevada County, many of the commercial buildings in the other communities have been lost, leaving Prescott with the most intact and most extensive commercial district in the county.

Integrity

The Prescott Commercial Historic District has good integrity and is able to convey the significance of Prescott's commercial and architectural significance. As in many commercial historic districts, some of the individual buildings have had alterations, notably remodeled storefronts or the application of stucco or a slipcover to the front parapet. Also, new construction has occurred in some parts of the district, but the new buildings are compatible with respect to size and scale of the historic buildings in downtown Prescott. The non-contributing buildings largely constitute buildings that have had incompatible alterations. In addition, the non-contributing resources include eight vacant lots. The setting of the Prescott Commercial Historic District also still reflects its period of significance. Prescott has remained a small town and maintains the small-town feel that it would have had in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. IN addition, the large open space around the railroad line, which is an integral part of the district, still remains. As a result, there is still a large concentration of historic buildings that are able to convey the district's architectural significance. The district is also able to convey its associations with the development of Prescott because the buildings in the district do date from a wide range of periods, which illustrates the area's development throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 6

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Current Occupant/Historic Occupant</u>	<u>Map ID#</u>	<u>C, NC or IL</u>
NE0084	218 E. Vine St.	E & L Mower Repair/A.A. Avery Feed Store	1	C
NE0085	228 E. Vine St.	Prescott Flowers & Gifts/Dr. William Arnold's Off.	2	C
NE0086	100 E. Elm St.	Nevada County Picayune/Boswell's Dept. Store #1	3	C
NE0087	101A E. Elm St.	Prescott Hoedown Bldg./Ben Franklin Store	4	C
NE0088	101B E. Elm St.	Prescott Hoedown Bldg./Nevada Theater	5	C
NE0089	102 E. Elm St.	Courage House Thrift Shop/Boswell's Dept. Store #2	6	C
NE0090	103 E. Elm St.	Ruin/Site of Rephan's Store	7	NC
NE0005	106 E. Elm St.	Prescott Hardware Co. Bldg.	8	C

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 7

NE0091	111 E. Elm St.	Re-Designs Shop	9	C
NE0092	113 E. Elm St.	New Beginning Ministry/John Teeter's Clothing Store	10	NC
NE0093	115-119 E. Elm St.	Hamby Bldg.	11	C
NE0094	116 E. Elm St.	Holly's Healthmart/Guthrie's Drug Store	12	C
NE0095	118 E. Elm St.	E. Elm St. Park/Site of Western Auto Store	13	NC
NE0096	120 E. Elm St.	D.M. Culpepper Law Offices/Bemis Building	14	C
NE0004	122 E. Elm St.	Prescott Health & Fitness Center/Ozan Mercantile	15	C
NE0098	123 E. Elm St.	Flamingo Grill/Nevada News Building	16	C
NE0099	207 E. Elm St.	Prescott Post Office #2	17	C
NE0100	110-112 W. Elm St.	East Coast Fashions Shop/Neighnigh Art Studio	18	C

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 8

NE0101	111 W. Elm St.	Prescott Police Dept.	19	C
NE0102	113-115 W. Elm St.	Vacant Bldg.	20	C
NE0103	117 W. Elm St.	RUIN at 117 W. Elm St.	21	NC
NE0078	118 W. Elm St.	Prescott City Hall	22	C
NE0079	Behind NE0078.	Old Prescott City Jail	23	IL
NE0104	W. Elm St. & W. 2 nd St. S.	Nevada County Library #1/Howell's Oldsmobile & Gas Station	24	NC
NE0105	222 W. Elm St.	House at 222 W. E. St./Avery House	25	C
NE0106	119 W. Walnut St.	El Spetro's Gallery/Watt White Grocery Store	26	NC
NE0108	104 E. Main St.	Tobacco Superstore/Harris Lion Service Station	27	NC
NE0031	100 W. Main St.	Gene Hale Law Firm/Nevada County Bank	28	C

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 9

NE0109	102-104 W. Main St.	Storage Bldg./Arnold-Greenson Building	29	C
NE0110	106 W. Main St.	Brenda's Beauty Shop/Joice's Beauty Shop	30	NC
NE0111	110 W. Main St.	Stewart Electric Co./Building at 110 W. Main St.	31	NC
NE0113	116 W. Main St.	State Farm Insurance Office/Crow-Burlingame Bldg.	32	NC
NE0114	118 W. Main St.	\TYE Publishing Co Bldg./Liberty Grocery Bldg. A	33	NC
NE0115	120 W. Main St.	TYE Publishing Co. Bldg./Liberty Grocery Bldg. B	34	NC
NE0116	121 W. Main St.	Nevada County Library	35	NC
NE0118	211 W. Main St.	NAPA Store/Loomis Implement Company	36	NC
NE0119	214 W. Main St.	BJ's Rent to Own Store/Bud's Auto Parts Store	37	NC
NE0120	216 W. Main St.	Belinda's Hair Salon	38	NC

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 10

NE0121	221 W. Main St.	Congressman Mike Ross's Off./Branch Bank of Prescott	39	NC
NE0122	105 E. 1 st St. S.	Vacant Bldg./Prescott Post Office #1	40	C
NE0123	107 E. 1 st St. S.	George's Beauty Shop/Avery's City Café	41	C
NE0124	111 E. 1 st St. S.	Prescott Cleaners/Star Cleaners	42	C
NE0125	211 E. 1 st St. S.	The Farm & Garden Store/Logan's Grocery Supply	43	C
NE0127	103 E. 2 nd St. S.	Bank of Prescott #2	44	NC
NE0128	106 E. 2 nd St. S.	Bank of Delight/Prescott Federal Savings and Loan	45	NC
NE0129	116A E. 2 nd St. S.	The Partnership Office/Thomas McRae Law Firm Bldg. A	46	NC
NE0130	116B E. 2 nd St. S.	The Partnership Office/Thomas McRae Law Firm Bldg. B	47	NC

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 11

NE0131	122 E. 2 nd St. S.	Law Firm/Building at 122 E. 2 nd Street S.	48	C
NE0132	204 E. 2 nd St. S.	Teague Eye Clinic/Bank of Prescott	59	NC
NE0133	208-210 E. 2 nd St. S.	Bail Bonds Now/Shake/Weight/Building at 208-210 E. 2 nd St. S.	50	NC
NE0035	215 E. 2 nd St. S.	Nevada County Courthouse	51	NC
NE0035A	215 E. 2 nd St. S.	Nevada County War Memorial	52	C
NE0134	216-218 E. 2 nd St. S.	/Dance School/Building at 216-218 E. 2 nd St. S.	53	C
NE0137	303 E. 2 nd St. S.	Gilbert's Lumber & Supply Company	54	C
NE0138	308 E. 3 rd St. S.	Wren's Plumbing/Ray Cornelius Feed Store	55	C
NE0140	106 W. 1 st St. S.	The Picket Fence Shop Hinton Drug Store	56	C

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 12

NE0141	108 W. 1 st St. S.	Bev Jordan Insurance Agency/Building at 108 W. 1 st St. S.	57	C
NE0142	110 W. 1 st St. S.	Pieces of the Past/D & D Grill	58	C
NE0143	112 W. 1 st St. S.	His & Her's Salon	59	C
NE0144	114 W. 1 st St. S.	The Fashion Shop	60	C
NE0145	116 W. 1 st St. S.	Pat's Antiques & Repair/Buchannan Drug Store	61	C
NE0146	118 W. 1 st St. S.	Town & Country Treasures/The Drug Store Bldg.	62	C
NE0147	120 W. 1 st St. S.	ETC Shop/Blakely Bldg.	63	C
NE0148	122 W. 1 ^s St. S.	PSE Building/Martin's Shoe Store	64	NC
NE0149	124 W. 1 st St. S.	Building Vacant/Crow Cleaners	65	NC
NE0150	128 W. 1 st St. S.	Jadarian's Beauty & Barber/Prescott Bus Center	66	C

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 13

NE 0151	200 W. 1 st St. S.	Scott Building	67	C
NE0152	115 W. 1 st St. S.	Vacant Building/Standard Cleaners	68	C
NE0153	117 W. 1 st St. N.	B&B Barbeque/Ozan Lumber Company	69	NC
NE0154	123 W. 1 st St. N.	Broadway Hotel & Café	70	C
NE0155	131 W. 1 st St. N.	Quality Pawn Shop/282 Service Station	71	NC
NE0156	121 W. 2 nd St. N.	Storage Building/Donna's Nail Salon	72	NC
NE0157	122 W 2 nd St. S.	H & R Block/Williams Building	73	NC
NE0159	N.W. Corner W. 2 nd & W. Elm Sts.	Vacant Building/W.L. Britt Building	74	C
NE0033	125 2 nd St. N.	1 st United Methodist Church	75	C
NE0033A	125 2 nd St. N.	1 st United Methodist Church Education Building	76	C

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 14

NE0160	W. 3 rd S. behind 222 W. Elm St.	Prescott Water Tower	77	C
NE0097	121 E. Elm St/	Park/Cornish Mortuary	78	NC
NE0107	S.W. Corner of W. Walnut & W. 2 nd St.	Parking Lot	79	NC
NE0112	114 W. Main St.	Parking Lot	80	NC
NE0117	S.W. Corner of 2 nd St. S. & W. Main St.	Vacant Lot	81	NC
NE0135	224 E. 2 nd St.	Vacant Lot	82	NC
NE0136	226 E. 2 nd Street	Vacant Lot	83	NC
NE0139	S.W. Corner of W. 1 st St. S. & W. Main St.	Park/Greenson Opera House	84	NC
NE0158	126 W. 2 nd St.	Vacant Lot/Langley's Frozen Food Lockers	85	NC
NE0126	Alley behind 113 E. Elm St.	New Beginning Ministry/Cornish Mortuary Annex	86	C

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

Prescott Commercial Historic District

Name of Property

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Nevada County, Arkansas

County and State

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 15

NE0167	S.W. of the corner of W. Main St. and W. 1 st St. S.	Gazebo next to the railroad line	87	NC
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Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Prescott Commercial Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** for its good examples of buildings built in a wide variety of nineteenth- and twentieth-century architectural styles. The buildings in the Prescott Commercial Historic District illustrate the development of popular building forms and styles in the late 1800s and early 1900s. From its examples of vernacular one-part and two-part commercial blocks with hints of architectural styles to its high-style examples of twentieth-century revival styles, including the Classical, Colonial, and Late Gothic Revival styles, the Prescott Commercial Historic District illustrates some of the national trends in U.S. architecture during the period. The Prescott Commercial Historic District contains the most extensive collection of commercial architectural styles in Nevada County.

The Prescott Commercial Historic District is also being nominated under **Criterion A** with **local significance** for its association with the commercial and agricultural history of Prescott and Nevada County. With its position as the Nevada County seat of government, Prescott was, and still is, the commercial heart of Nevada County. The commercial establishments in Prescott represent the largest commercial area in the county, and the district is important in illustrating the commercial history of the area. The banks, stores, hotels, restaurants, city and county government offices in the Prescott Commercial Historic District have a long history of meeting the needs of the farmers as well as the personal needs of the citizens of Prescott and Nevada County.

ELABORATION

Prescott is located in Nevada County in southwest Arkansas. Nevada County was created by an Act of the Legislature, from land taken from eastern Hempstead County, the northern section of Columbia County, and a western section of Ouachita County. The General Assembly approved the Act March 20, 1871, creating the new county, Nevada County. Before the creation of Nevada County this area was first settled as Moscow, which was located on a Native American trail.

The sandy loam soil in this area was well adapted for the growing of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, barley, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes, and all kinds of fruit. Cotton was the primary cash crop and there were several large plantations in the area.

The Civil War was devastating to this area. The people in the little village of Moscow struggled to keep their land and their property secure. On Prairie DeAnn, near what is now Prescott, General Steele came against a Confederate force and a three day skirmish ensued. The state government, fearing the Union forces would overcome the Confederate troops, prepared to leave Washington, which was the capitol of Arkansas at the time of the Civil War. The state archives were moved to Rondo, a little town near the Texas border. The Union troops withdrew and suddenly turned east and occupied Camden, one of the most important strongholds in south Arkansas. Lack of food was the most crucial problem during the Civil War years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Farmers were urged to grow wheat and corn, allowing furloughs for the soldiers to go home and help with the crops. As the war progressed, there was no one to maintain the equipment and the grist mills and the flour mills became inoperative and thus, useless. In addition, the occupying forces often seized or destroyed the equipment.

After the war ended, a period of change came to the along with the rest of the South. The age of mechanization had begun. With mechanization came greater growth of crops, but with more farm products, the price of goods dropped. The cost of the machinery necessary to farm on a large scale, and the credit which was necessary to put in the next year's crops, continually increased. The farmers' economic status dropped, and businessmen, banks, brokers and merchants became more important.

Prescott was laid out and settled in 1873 after the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad was constructed, and it was named after the railroad surveyor. Growth of the community, especially with respect to commercial endeavors, was quick. A post office was established in Prescott on November 24, 1873. By 1889, the *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas* reported that Prescott had "a bank, post-office, 10 or more general stores, 2 hardware, 4 drug and 6 grocery stores, 1 furniture and 1 undertaker's store, a millinery store, 2 jewelry stores, a harness store, livery stable, a restaurant, a bakery, 2 hotels, 2 boarding houses, a meat-market, blacksmith, boot and shoe, and barber shops, a brickyard, 5 physicians, a dentist, etc. The city also contains a saw-mill, 2 planing-mills, a shingle-mill, with turning lathes and other machinery for general woodwork, a grist-mill and cotton gins..."

The railroad would have been an extremely important part in causing Prescott to develop. It would have opened an enormous market for the farmers to ship their goods to larger markets, and also allowed them to receive merchandise needed to sell in the stores that had begun to line the streets. In the early years of Prescott, cotton was grown extensively. The timber industry had a huge impact on the early economy of Prescott and Nevada County. Fruit and vegetables were grown for cash crops and for food for the family. Farming provided a good way of life, especially for the cotton farmers. The economy improved with the coming of the railroad and most people in the area around Prescott made a living in farming or logging and saw mills. Before the railroad came to town, shipping was done by steamboats during the months that the depth of the Little Missouri River was high enough to get a boat through. The railroads were a safer and more dependable form of transportation.

Although Prescott's location on the railroad line helped to cause it be a commercial center in Nevada County, it was not the only factor. Other towns on the railroad line did not enjoy the same growth and success that Prescott did. The community of Boughton, for example, northeast of Prescott, contained a "general store, saw-mill, post-office, railroad station, and a population of less than 100" by 1889. Emmet, to the southwest of Prescott, which was the only other community in the county on the railroad line, was slightly larger,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

boasting a "water-power flouring-mill, 2 general stores, a grocery, hotel, 2 churches, a district school, post-office, railroad depot, express office, etc., and a population of about 200" by 1889.

Because there was not a Nevada County Seat, the first circuit court was held at Mt. Moriah on May 8, 1871. This started the battle between Rosston and Prescott for the county seat. After several votes a majority vote was achieved and Prescott won the bid for the county seat by a 1,107 – 393 vote against Rosston. Prescott's designation as the county seat in 1877 would have also contributed to its importance to the commercial life of the area. As the county seat, Prescott would have automatically assumed the role as commercial center for the county. As people travelled to Prescott for business, or to travel anywhere on the train, chances are that they would have picked up supplies and provisions at the same time.

Prescott's location at the northern end of the county also would have meant that people from the southern part of the county would not get there often, and would likely have done as much shopping as possible, especially given the number and variety of stores that existed. Bodcaw and Falcon, for example, both in the southern part of the county, contained a "general store" and "2 general stores [and] a confectionary" respectively, while Willisville contained "two country stores."

The importance of Prescott's growth in the late nineteenth century is also reflected in the development of the district. A large number of buildings in the Prescott Commercial Historic District were built in a 25 year span between 1890 and 1915. The railroads had opened markets far beyond the boundaries of Arkansas, which caused the timber industry to boom. In addition, cotton was still a viable crop and was still being shipped to the mills and the markets on the east coast.

Some of the businesses that opened in the last decade of the 1800s included the Logan Hardware Company was organized on December 30, 1891., with stockholders C.C. and L.H. McSwain, Mrs. A.C. Orr, D.F. Wingfield, B.H. Logan, J.T. Sharp, and Alfred A. Burrow. The Nevada County Bank was organized March 23, 1891, with stockholders W.H. Terry, W.V. Tompkins, and O.B. Gordon, and J.S. Regan. The Ozan Lumber Company was incorporated on July 11, 1891, with Benjamin Whitaker, President; W.H. Butler, Vice-President; and W.G. Harrington, secretary and treasurer. In addition, on September 21, 1892, the Arkansaw Lumber Company was incorporated, with George Taylor, President. The timber industry and the lumber that was produced was big business and had a huge impact on the economy from 1890 up through the 1920s.

Architecturally, the Prescott Commercial Historic District is a microcosm of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century architectural styles and building forms. By far the most popular form in the district is what is referred to as the one-part commercial block, a one-story building that is a simple box with a decorated façade. Most of the buildings that follow this form have little or no ornamentation. What ornamentation that does exist is usually expressed through decorative brickwork above the storefront, such as the building at 108

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

W. 1st Street South or the building at 107 E. 1st Street South. Occasionally, the one-part commercial block building would exhibit characteristics of other popular styles, such as the building at 105 E. 1st Street South, which with its corbelled brickwork and decorative cornice with heavy brackets, exhibits some hints of the Italianate style.

Although the one-part commercial block is the most popular building form in the district, the most popular form nationally is the two-part commercial block, a building that has two distinct zones, the first floor public space and a second floor space that is often more private. One of the most elaborate two-part commercial block buildings in the district is the Prescott Hardware Building at 106 E. Elm Street. With its round-arched windows and decorative frieze, it shows influence of the Romanesque Revival style. Other good examples of two-part commercial blocks include the Scott Building at 200 W. 1st Street South and the building at 216-218 E. 2nd Street South.

As the twentieth century dawned on Prescott, the town had a population of 2,005 in 1900. The town boasted at least one movie theater, an opera house, a newspaper, doctors, attorneys, public schools, a medical clinic, numerous grocers, mercantile stores, and at least one pool hall. In addition, most denominations had built a church building. As the twentieth century came to Prescott and the town's status, wealth, and position in Nevada County rose, especially after being designated the county seat, the community's architecture underwent a transformation as well. More wealth meant that there was more money available to have buildings built that were more elaborate and employed the most up-to-date styles.

One of the first buildings in the Prescott Commercial Historic District to employ a new twentieth-century style was the Nevada County Bank Building at 100 W. Main Street, which employed the Classical Revival style. Appropriately, the institution that would have had probably the greatest wealth in Prescott was the first entity to look at an up-to-date style for its building. (The bank's prominent location in town also likely influenced their decision to build a monumental building.)

The renewed interest in classical architecture occurred after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and its first period of great popularity was between 1900 and 1920. With respect to commercial buildings, the style was used almost exclusively for banks, although it enjoyed popularity for residential architecture as well. The Nevada County Bank Building is a good example of the *distyle in antis* variation of the temple front building form and the Ionic columns, pedimented entry, and symmetrical composition are hallmarks of the style.

The 1920s continued the trend of using the then-popular revival styles for buildings in the district. The construction of a new Post Office at 2067 E. Elm in 1927 employed the Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival style began its rise in popularity in the 1870s, and was specifically influenced by two events – the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876 and the widely publicized 1877 New England tour of the popular

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

architects McKim, Mead, White, and Bigelow to study historic Georgian and Adamesque buildings first-hand. However, the early examples of the Colonial Revival style are rarely accurate copies of the eighteenth and nineteenth-century originals. Rather, they take colonial details and interpret them freely.

However, by the early twentieth century, buildings built in the Colonial Revival style became more accurate interpretations of the historical precedents. Two publications in the first part of the era greatly influenced the development of the style. The first publication was *The American Architect and Building News*, which in 1898 started a large series titled "The Georgian Period: Being photographs and measured drawings of Colonial Work with text." The second publication was the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, which began in 1915, and extensively documented colonial buildings through photographs. These two publications, among others, brought more accurate information on colonial buildings and styles, which allowed a wider audience to have a better understanding of the style. As a result, buildings designed in the Colonial Revival style during the 1915-1935 period tend to more accurately resemble colonial buildings than previous attempts at the style did. The Post Office, on the other hand, rather than being an accurate representation of a colonial building, uses more colonial-inspired details.

When First United Methodist Church set out to build their building in the 1920s, they also looked to the revival styles that were popular then, specifically the late Gothic Revival. The Gothic Revival had always been popular for ecclesiastical buildings, but the popularity of the style (along with several other European-inspired revival styles) was prolonged by World War I. Returning servicemen were often inspired by the buildings that they had seen while fighting the war in Europe. As was characteristic of churches built in the style during the period, First United Methodist Church carefully selected historical details for the building, but used them in a new and original way so that the building would fit twentieth-century needs.

The twentieth century also brought about the construction of buildings to better serve travelers and visitors to Prescott, whether they came by train or by car on U.S. 67, the main highway between Little Rock and Dallas. The Broadway Hotel, for example, was built in 1924 right on the highway and adjacent to the railroad line. Interestingly, the kitchen of the hotel was detached when the hotel first opened because of the fire hazard. The story is told of Bonnie & Clyde stopping at the 2-8-2 Service Station which was next door to the hotel, and while the service station attendant was putting on new tires for Clyde, the couple went to the Broadway Café to eat lunch.

However, as in the rest of the country, the good times ended in Prescott in October 1929. The economic bubble burst as the stock market crashed. With the crash of the stock market came hard times, which subsequently brought about the Great Depression of the 1930s. In Prescott and Nevada County where the economy was based on farming and cotton, the results of the Great Depression were acute. Cotton prices plummeted and farmers could not meet their mortgages. Prescott had bread lines as the farmers were forced to destroy crops and slaughter cattle. Sharecroppers left the area. Banks and stores were forced to close. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Great Depression dominated the 1930s in Prescott and Nevada County. The people who lived through the depression were changed for a lifetime.

Even though the 1930s was a hard time for Prescott, new construction was still taking place, although on a limited scale. In the 1930s, the Howells built the Oldmobile Dealership and Gas Station at the corner of West Elm Street and 2nd Street South. Also during the 1930s, the Prescott City Hall at 118 W. Elm Street (Site #NE0078) was designed by Wittenberg & Deloney and built between December 21, 1938, and July 3, 1939, with assistance from the Public Works Administration (PWA). The City Hall, like many buildings built in Arkansas with PWA assistance, employed the Art Deco style, especially in its detailing. It was also conveniently located in front of the Prescott City Jail, which had been built by the Southwestern Structural Steel Company in 1912 (NR-listed 09/28/2005).

The 1940s were dominated by World War II. Nevada County and Prescott rallied along with other Arkansans. The cotton growers enjoyed a few years of prosperity as the defense department required more and more cotton for items for the war effort and the troops. The farmers grew and stockpiled more cotton than could be used, and again the price dropped so low they could not give it away. Most of the soldiers did not want to go back to the farm when they returned from the war. Many moved to town to find places of employment. The impact was a growth spurt in the housing industry. Jobs were provided through the growing need for more housing. The social dynamics were altered as a result of the influx of people moving off the farms into the city.

Prior to World War II most of the buildings in the Prescott Commercial Historic District had been built adjacent to the courthouse and the railroad tracks and depot. After the war, as the town grew, new streets were added and new businesses and services opened to accommodate the influx of people. Grocery stores sprang up on the corners of nearly every street. Numerous cleaners and cafés opened their doors.

The period between the start of World War II and 1958 saw a second building spurt in Prescott, mainly in residential areas and areas outside the Prescott Commercial Historic District. However, there were also buildings constructed in the Prescott Commercial Historic District, including Avery's Feed Store, which was built in 1942, and the McKenzie, McRae, Vasser & Barber Building built at 122 East 2nd Street South c.1942. Even though new buildings were built, the majority of the buildings were vernacular in nature. However, the current NAPA Auto Parts Store at 211 W. Main is housed in a Quonset Hut, a building that became popular for civilian use right after World War II, when the building type was touted as being "progressive," "flexible," and "efficient."

The buildings in the Prescott Commercial Historic District were built adjacent to the courthouse and the railroad tracks and depot, the historic core of the community. As the town grew, new streets were added and new businesses and services opened to accommodate the citizens of Prescott. The Prescott Commercial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Historic District reflects the historic growth of the commercial core of Prescott, and the buildings in the district reflect the popular architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Prescott's importance commercially is still true today as it has been throughout the twentieth century. As the largest town in Nevada County, and as the county seat, Prescott still remains the business and commercial center of the area.

The architectural variety that is found in Prescott is the most extensive in Nevada County. Other communities in the county did not grow as Prescott did, nor did they have the wealth that equaled Prescott's. As a result, other commercial buildings in the area, even in the other communities along the railroad line, gravitated towards the one-part commercial block. Also, since Prescott has remained the commercial center in Nevada County, many of the commercial buildings in the other communities have been lost, leaving Prescott with the most intact and most extensive commercial district in the county.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Prescott Commercial Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** for its good examples of buildings built in a wide variety of nineteenth- and twentieth-century architectural styles. The buildings in the Prescott Commercial Historic District illustrate the development of popular building forms and styles in the late 1800s and early 1900s. From its examples of vernacular one-part and two-part commercial blocks with hints of architectural styles to its high-style examples of twentieth-century revival styles, including the Classical, Colonial, and Late Gothic Revival styles, the Prescott Commercial Historic District illustrates some of the national trends in U.S. architecture during the period. The Prescott Commercial Historic District contains the most extensive collection of commercial architectural styles in Nevada County.

The Prescott Commercial Historic District is also being nominated under **Criterion A** with **local significance** for its association with the commercial and agricultural history of Prescott and Nevada County. With its position as the Nevada County seat of government, Prescott was, and still is, the commercial heart of Nevada County. The commercial establishments in Prescott represent the largest commercial area in the county, and the district is important in illustrating the commercial history of the area. The banks, stores, hotels, restaurants, city and county government offices in the Prescott Commercial Historic District have a long history of meeting the needs of the farmers as well as the personal needs of the citizens of Prescott and Nevada County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

ADDITIONAL UTM's:

- 5) 15 464694E 3739886N
- 6) 15 464618E 3739974N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of West Elm Street with West 3rd Street South, proceed northeast along West 3rd Street South across West Main and continue on West 3rd Street North to the intersection with West Walnut Street. Then proceed southeast on West Walnut Street to the intersection with West 1st Street North. Then proceed southwest on West 1st Street North to the intersection with West Main Street. Then proceed southeast on West Main Street across the railroad tracks to East Main Street. Continue southeast on East Main Street across East 2nd Street to a point mid-block between East 2nd Street and East 3rd Street. Proceed southwest along a line mid-block to East Elm Street. At East Elm Street, proceed southeast on East Elm Street to East 3rd Street South. Then proceed southwest on East 3rd Street South, across East Vine Street to a point mid-block between East Vine Street and East Pine Street. Then proceed along a line mid-block to East 2nd Street South. Then proceed northeast along East 2nd Street South to East Vine Street. Then proceed northwest on East Vine Street, across the railroad tracks to West 1st Street South. Then proceed northeast along West 1st Street South to a point mid-block between West Vine Street and West Elm Street. Then proceed northwest along a line mid-block to West 2nd Street South. Then proceed northeast along West 2nd Street South to West Elm Street. Then proceed northwest along West Elm Street to West 3rd Street South, the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary was drawn to include properties in the downtown Prescott Commercial Historic District that maintain the highest level of historic integrity in architecture and the relationship of these buildings to commerce.



PREDTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR
KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART
DECEMBER 2007
ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, WHITE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHEAST ON E 3RD STREET FROM E OLIVE STREET
PHOTO #1



REPORT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY AR
KAY GRIFFIN & PARBORA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHWEST ON E. VINE STREET FROM E. 3RD STREET
PHOTO #2



PRECOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

NEVADA COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN + BARBARA SMARY

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW NORTHWEST ON E. MAIN STREET FROM SOUTH OF E 2ND STREET
PHOTO #3



PRECOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

NEVADA COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN + BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW SOUTHWEST ON E. 2ND STREET FROM E. MAIN STREET

PHOTO #44



PRICOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR

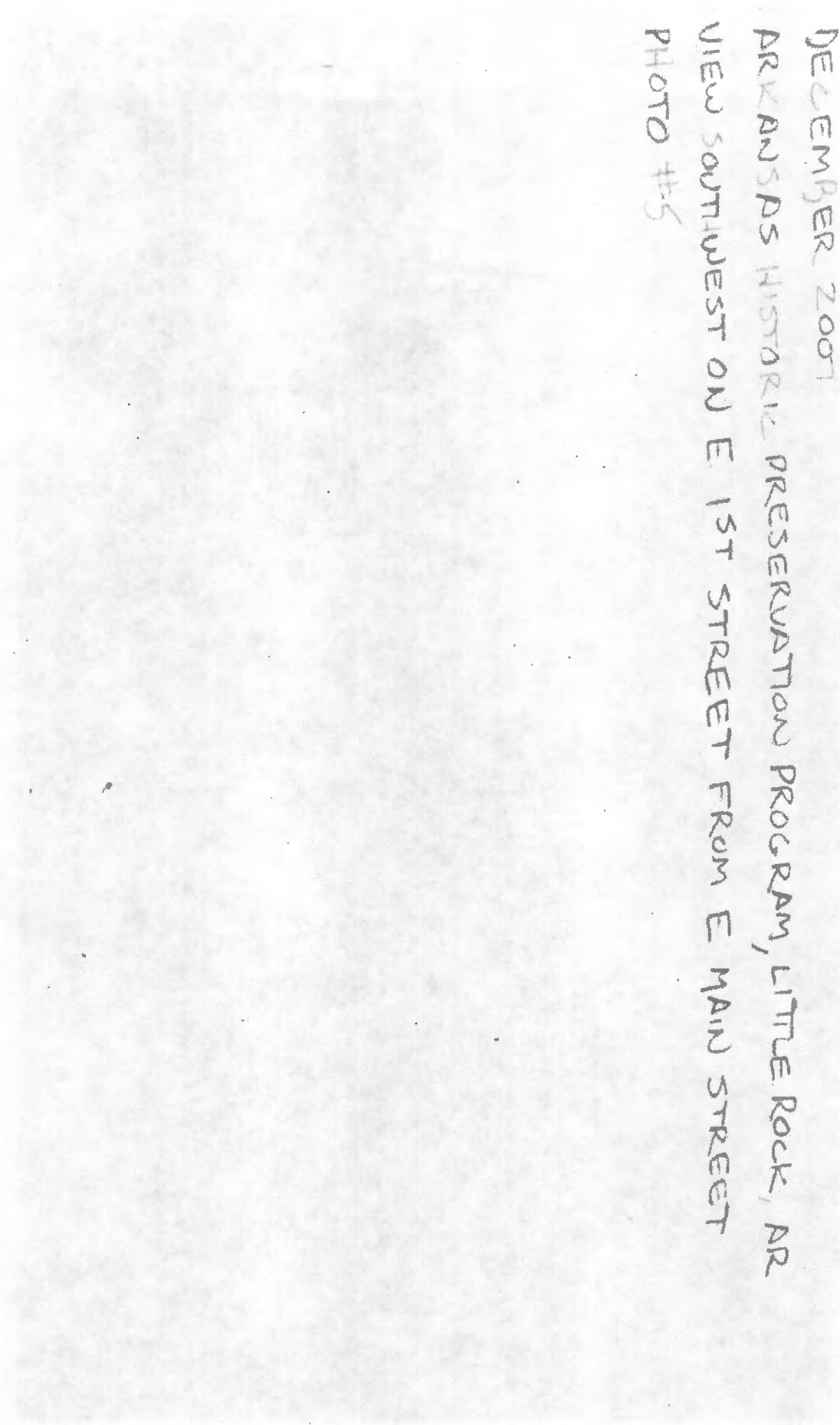
KAY GRIFFIN + BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW SOUTHWEST ON E 1ST STREET FROM E MAIN STREET

PHOTO #5





PRESCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR

VAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

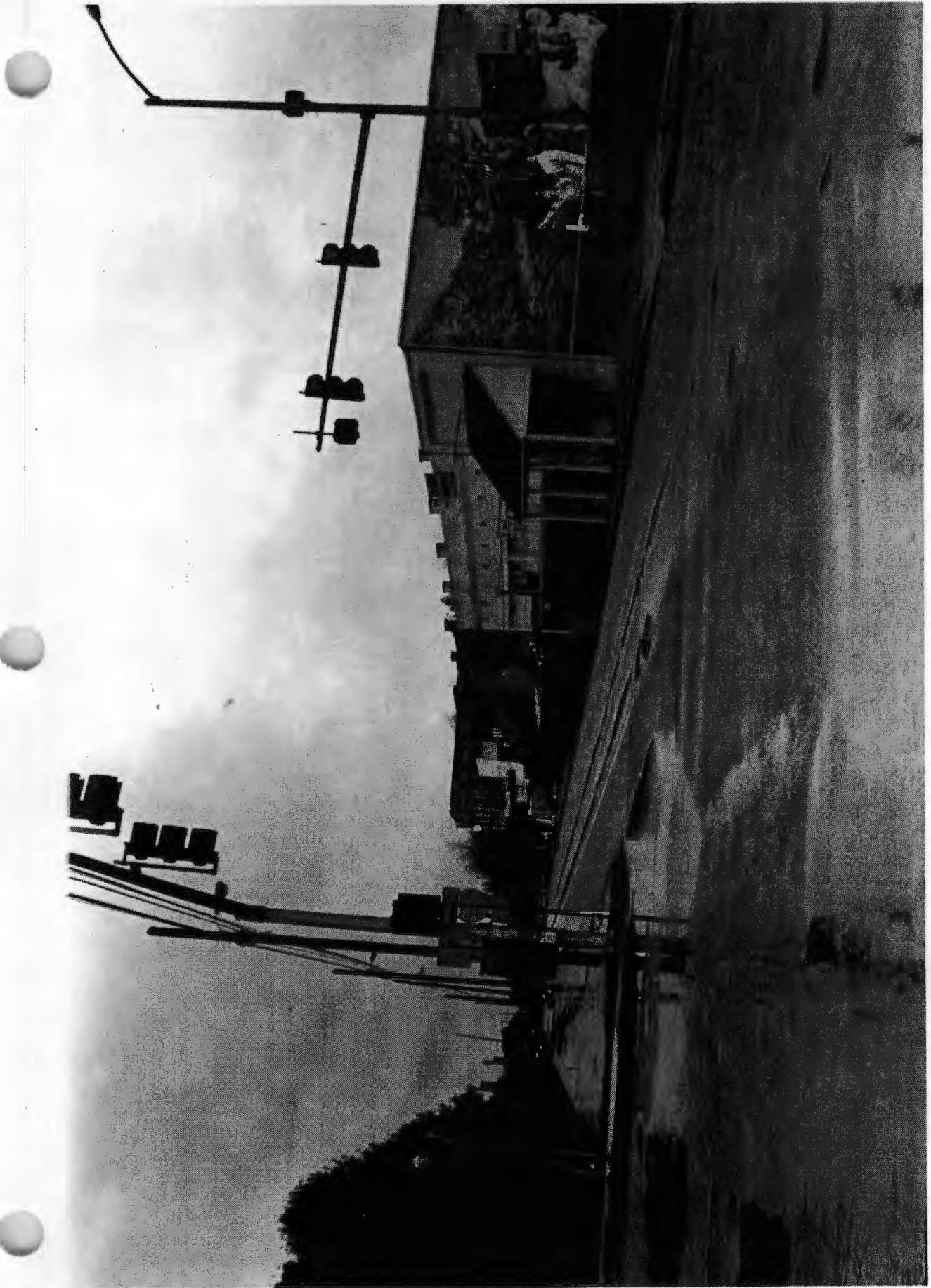
ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW SOUTHEAST ON E. MAIN STREET FROM E. 1ST STREET

PHOTO #6



PRESCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR
KAY GRIFFIN + BARBARA SMART
DECEMBER 2007
ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHWEST ON W. MAIN STREET FROM THE RAILROAD LINE
PHOTO #7



PRESTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR
KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART
DECEMBER 2007
ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW SOUTHWEST ON W, 1ST STREET FROM W. MAIN STREET
PHOTO #8

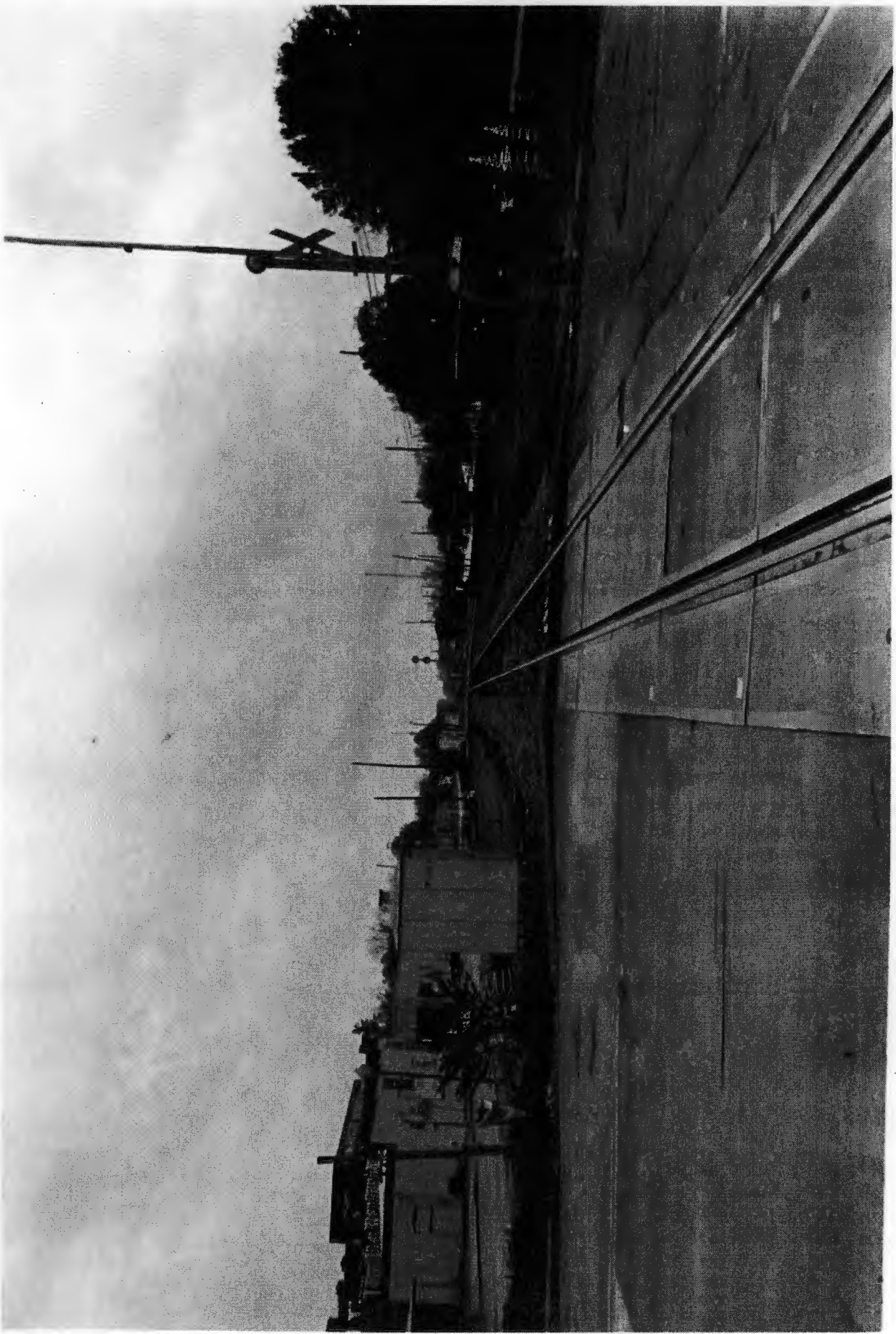


PROSCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHWEST ON W. MAIN STREET FROM THE RAILROAD LINE
PHOTO #49



PRESTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR
KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART
DECEMBER 2007
ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW SOUTHWEST ON THE RAILROAD LINE FROM MAIN STREET
PHOTO #10



PRESERVATION COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR
KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART
DECEMBER 2007
ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW SOUTHWEST ON W. 1ST STREET FROM W. WALNUT STREET
PHOTO #11



PRESCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEWBORN COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIND + PARR PARK SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW SOUTHWEST ON W. 2ND STREET FROM W. WALNUT STREET

PHOTO #12



PROJECT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR
KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART
DECEMBER 2007
ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW SOUTHEAST ON W. WALNUT STREET FROM W. 3RD STREET
PHOTO #13



SCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC PHOTO

NEVADA COUNTY, AR

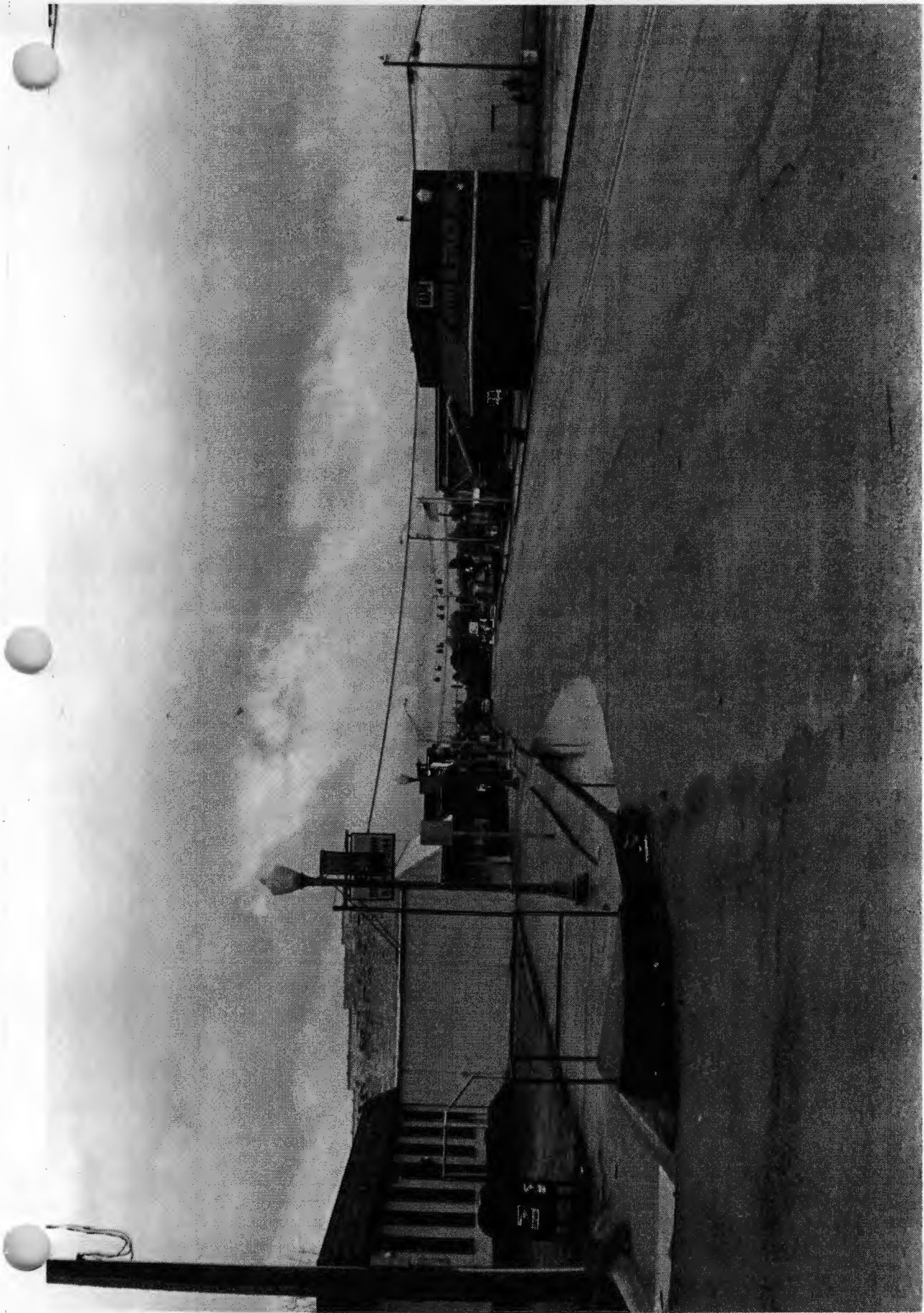
KAY GRIFFIN + PARRERA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW SOUTHWEST ON W. 3RD STREET FROM W. MAJUT STREET

PHOTO #14



PROJECT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

NEVADA COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN + BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW SOUTHEAST ON W. MAIN STREET FROM W. 3RD STREET
PHOTO # 15



PRICOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR
KAY GRIFFIN + PARRERA SMART
DECEMBER 2007
ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW SOUTHEAST ON W. ELM FROM W. 3RD STREET
PHOTO #16

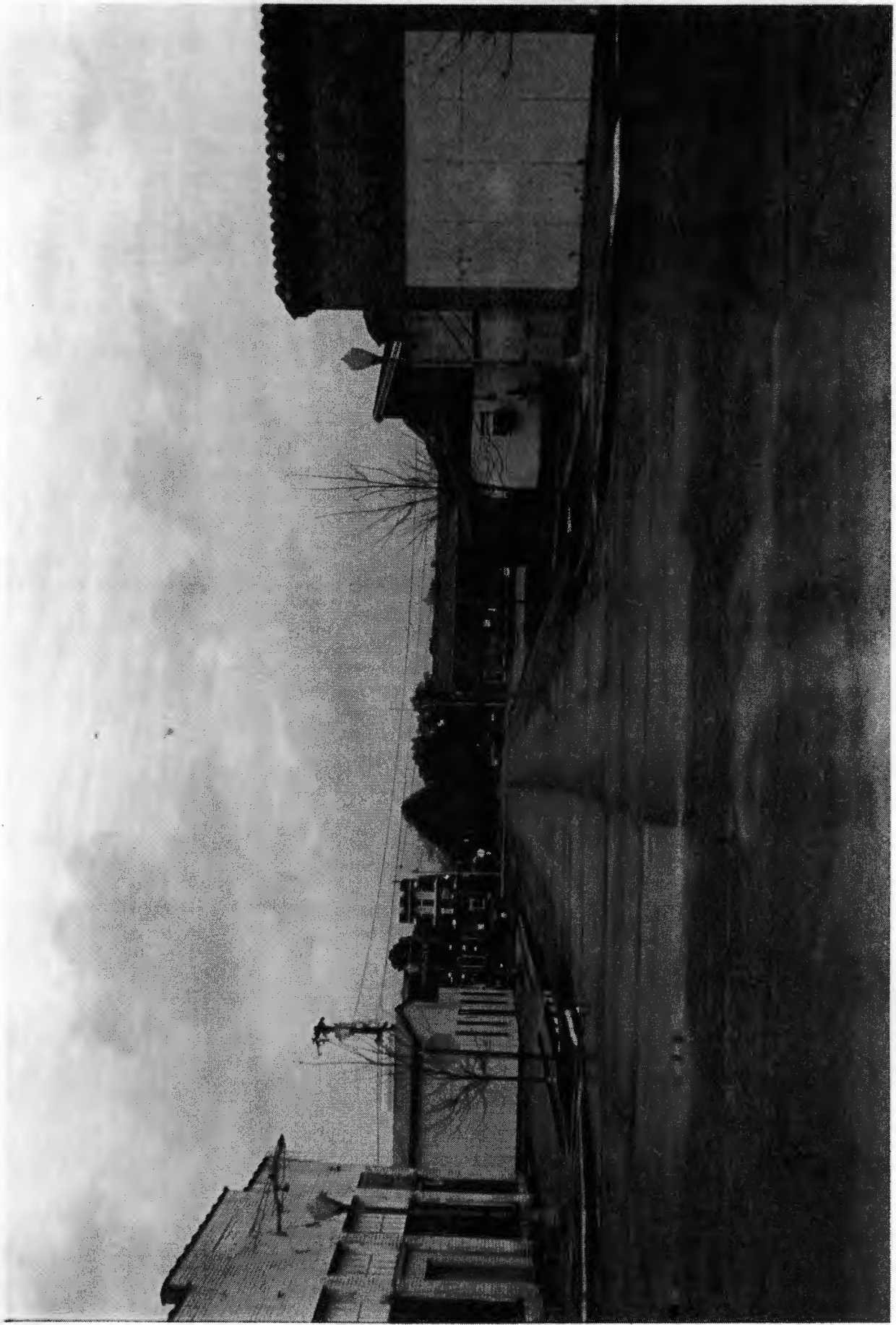


PRESTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEWADA COUNTY, AR

KAY GREENFIELD & KAREN BARRA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHEAST ON W. 3RD STREET FROM W ELM STREET
PHOTO #17



PRESTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

NEVADA COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFITH & BARBARA SMART-

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHEAST ON W. 7TH STREET FROM W. ELM STREET
PHOTO #R



PRESCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEW COUNTY, AR.

KAY GRIFFIND & BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHWEST ON W. ELM STREET FROM THE RAILROAD LINE
PHOTO # 19



PRESTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEWARK COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN + BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW NORTHEAST ON W. 1ST STREET FROM W. ELM STREET

PHOTO # 20



PRESTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN & KARRAK SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW SOUTHEAST ON E ELM STREET FROM E. 1ST STREET

PHOTO #21

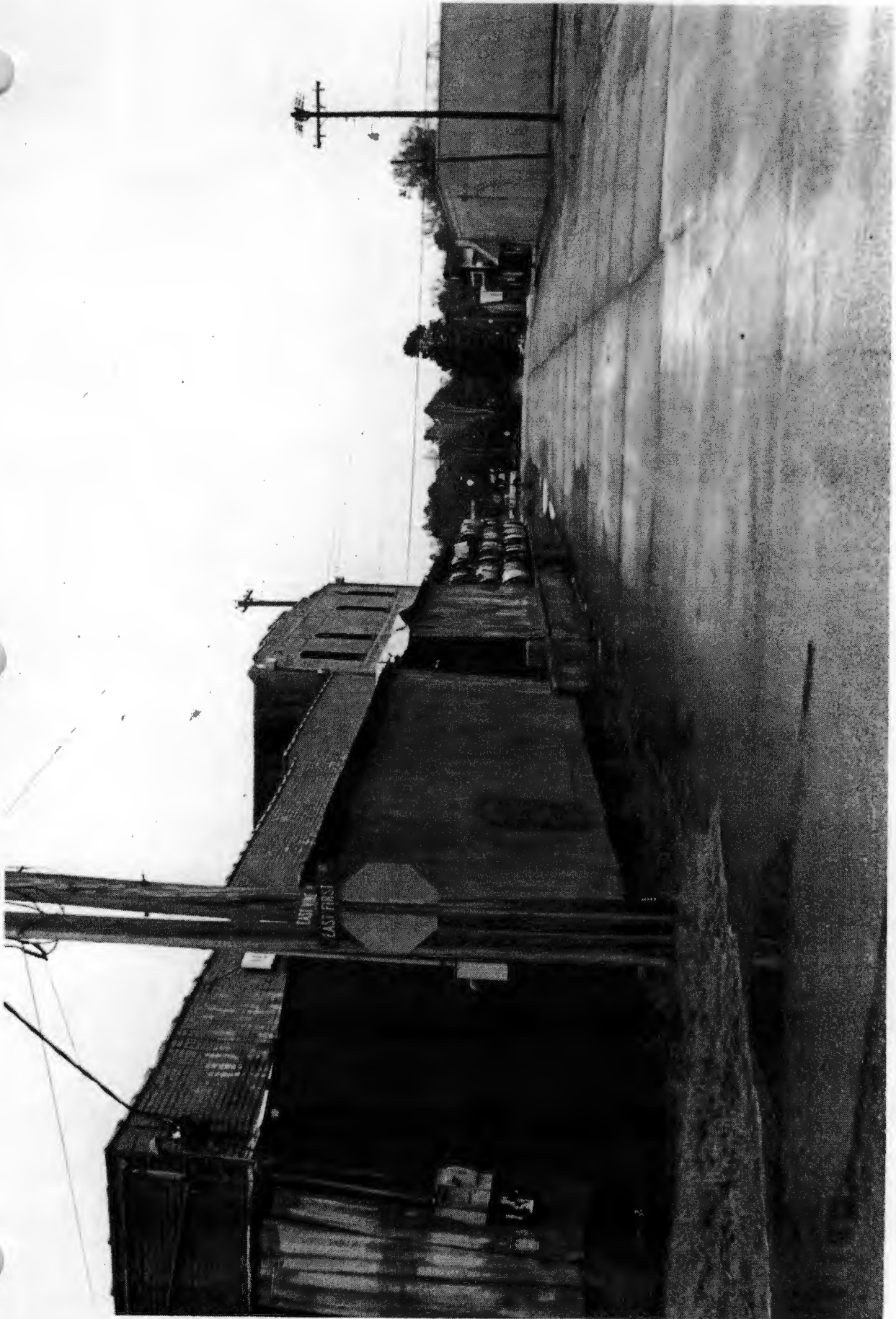


PRESCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEW YORK COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHEAST ON E. 1ST STREET FROM E VINE STREET
PHOTO # 22



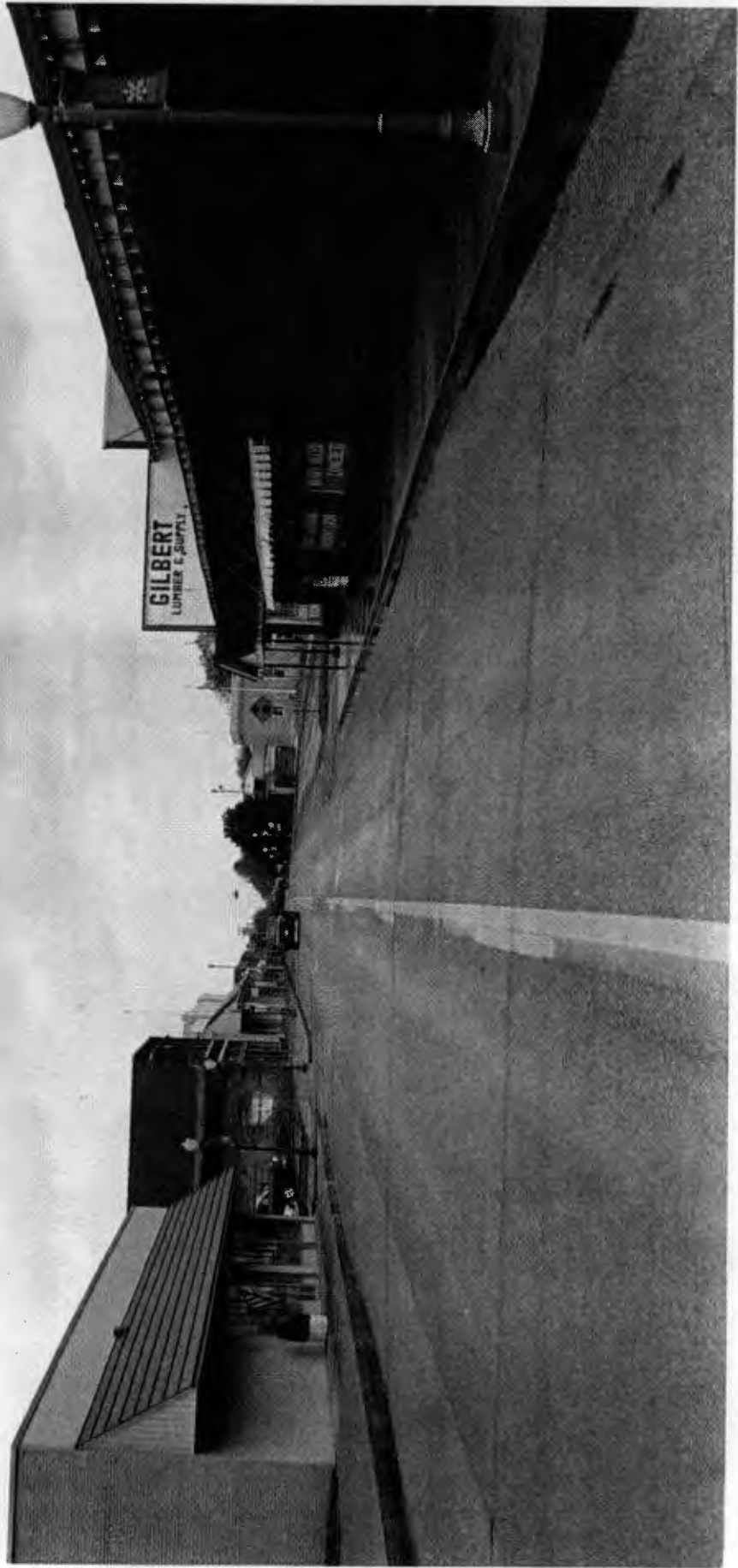
PRESCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEWARK COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN + BARBARA SMART

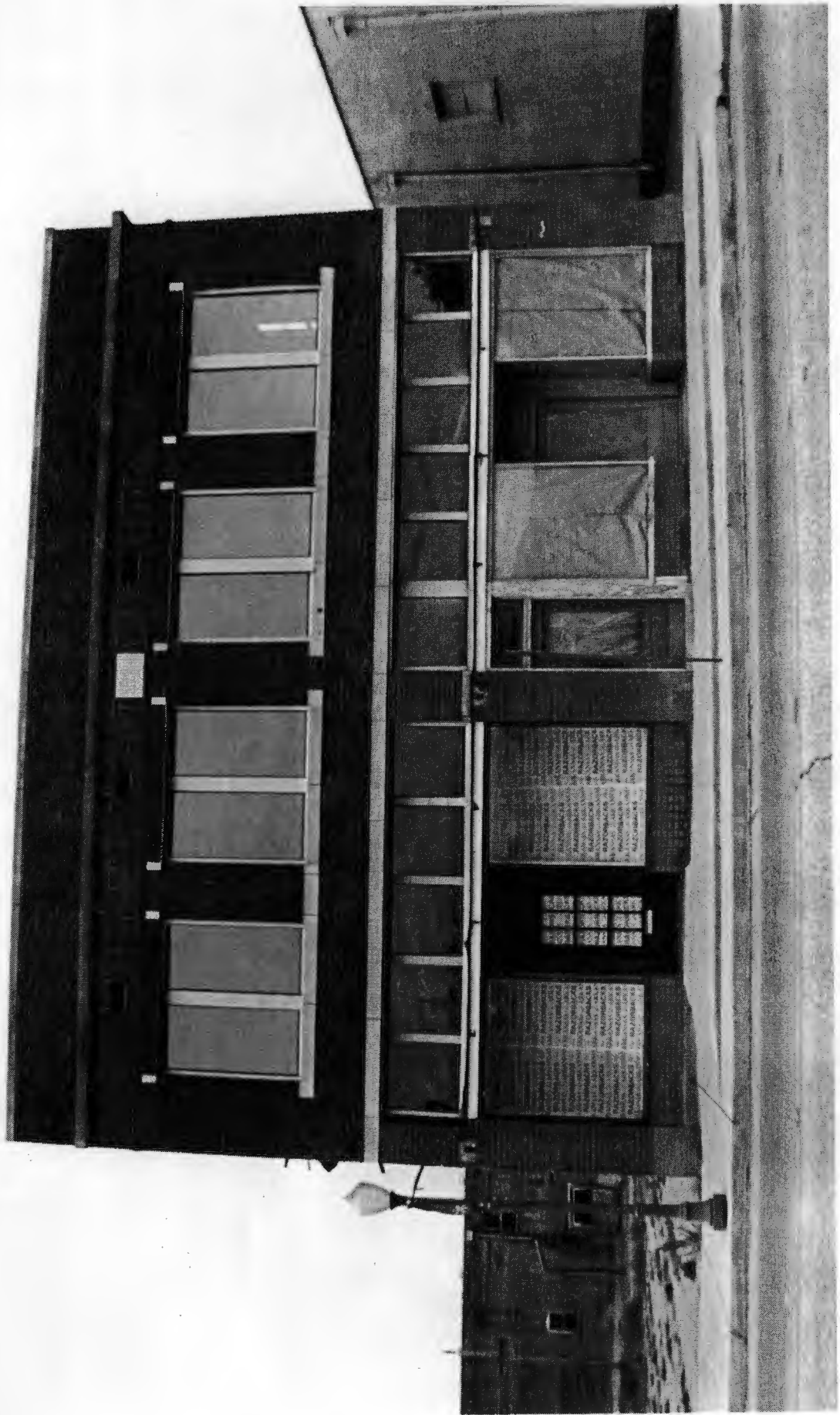
DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW SOUTHEAST ON E. VINE STREET FROM E. 1ST STREET
PHOTO # 23

X



PRESCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR
KAY GRIFFIN & KAREN PARRA SMART
DECEMBER 2007
ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHEAST ON E 2ND STREET FROM E OLIVE STREET
PHOTO # 214



PRESBYT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY AR.

KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR.

VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS AT 216-218 E. 2ND STREET SOUTH, LOOKING NORTHWEST
PHOTO # 25



PRESERVE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART
DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHEAST ON E 2ND STREET FROM E ELM STREET
PHOTO #26



PRESERVE COMMERCIAL - HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEWARK COUNTY, AR

KEY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHWEST ON E. GUM STREET FROM E 2ND STREET
PHOTO # 29

1000,



PRESERVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

NEVADA COUNTY AR

KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW SOUTHEAST ON E ELM STREET FROM E. 2ND STREET

PHOTO # 28



PRESOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEWARK COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART
DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW SOUTHWEST ON E. 2ND STREET FROM E. ELM STREET
PHOTO #29



KRESKOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
JEFFERSON COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN + BARBARA SMARR

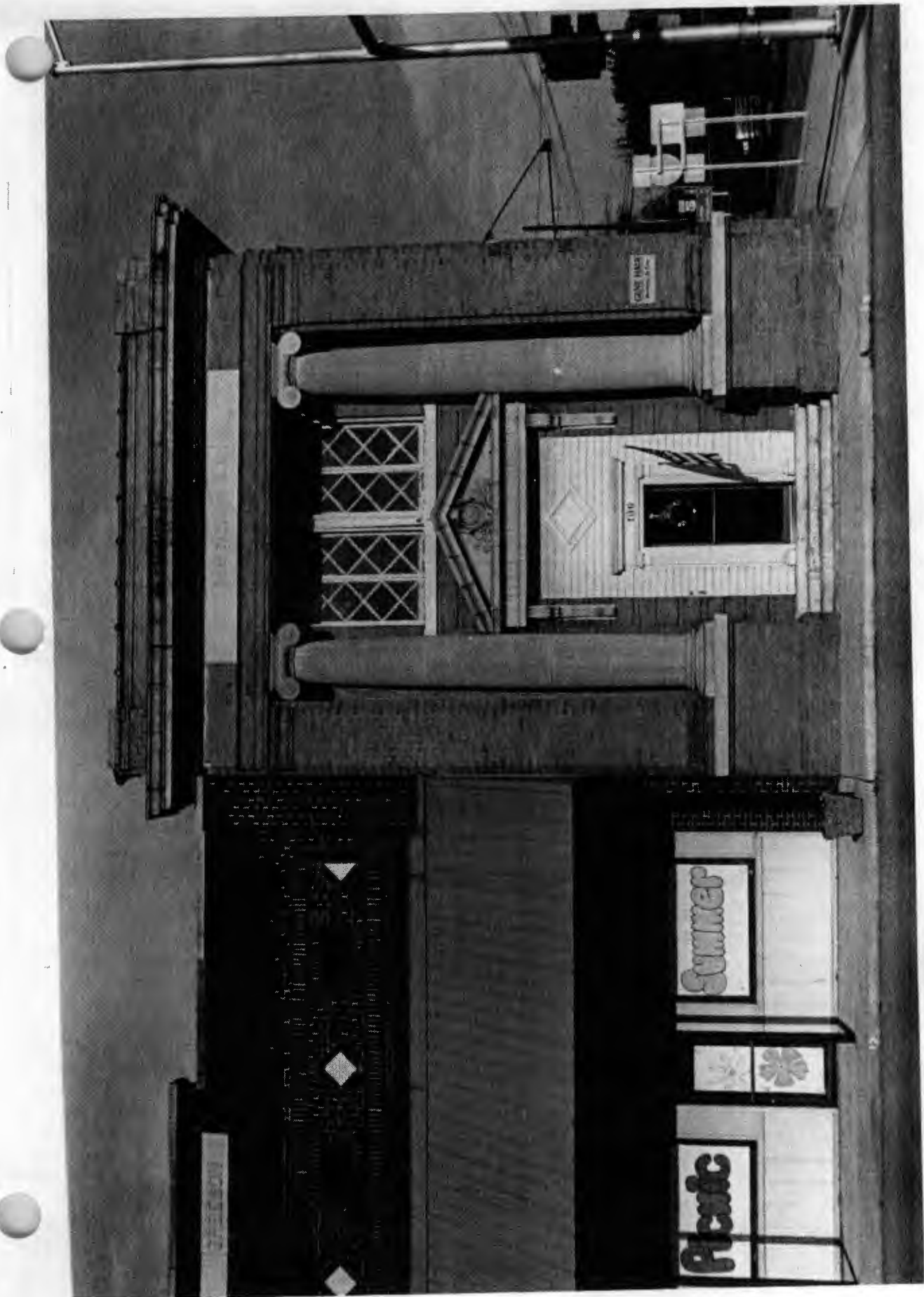
DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHWEST ON E ELM STREET FROM E. 3RD STREET
PHOTO #30



PRESCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEW COUNTY, AR
KAY GRIFFIN + BARBARA SMART
DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW NORTHWEST ON W. WALNUT STREET FROM W. 1ST STREET
PHOTO # 31



PRESENT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEVADA COUNTY, AR.

KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

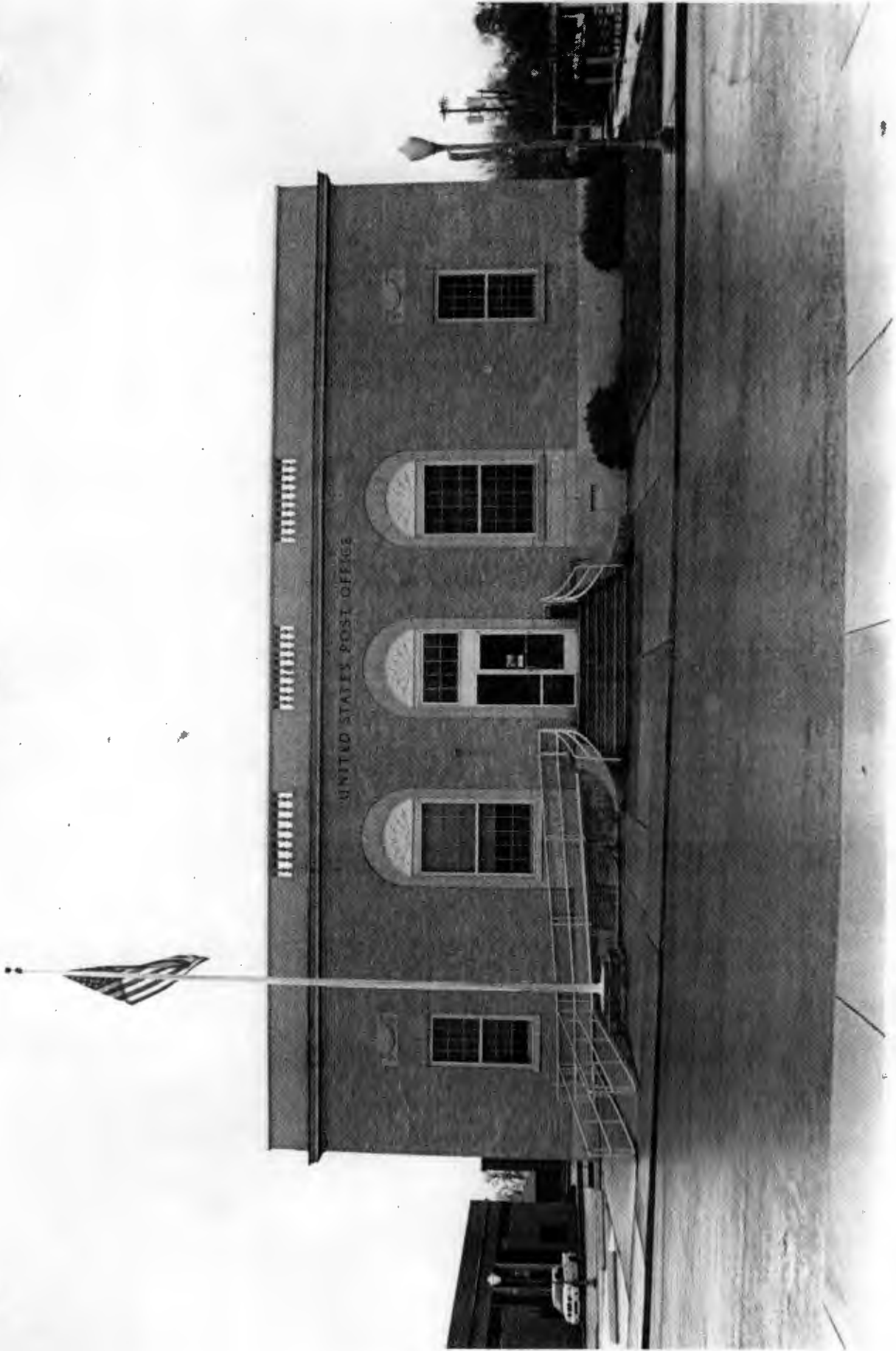
ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM LITTLE ROCK, AR.

VIEW OF THE NEVADA COUNTY BANK BUILDING AT 100 W MAIN STREET, LOOKING
NORTHEAST.

PHOTO # 32



PRESCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEWARK COUNTY, AR
KAY GREENE & BARBARA SMART
DECEMBER 2007
ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW OF THE PRESCOTT HARDWARE CO. BUILDING AT 106 E. ELM, LOOKING NORTHWEST
PHOTO #33



PRESCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEWADA COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN + BARBARA SMART
DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW OF THE U.S. POST OFFICE AT 707 E. ELM STREET, LOOKING NORTHEAST
PHOTO # 34

#17



PRESBOST COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEWADA COUNTY, AR

KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART

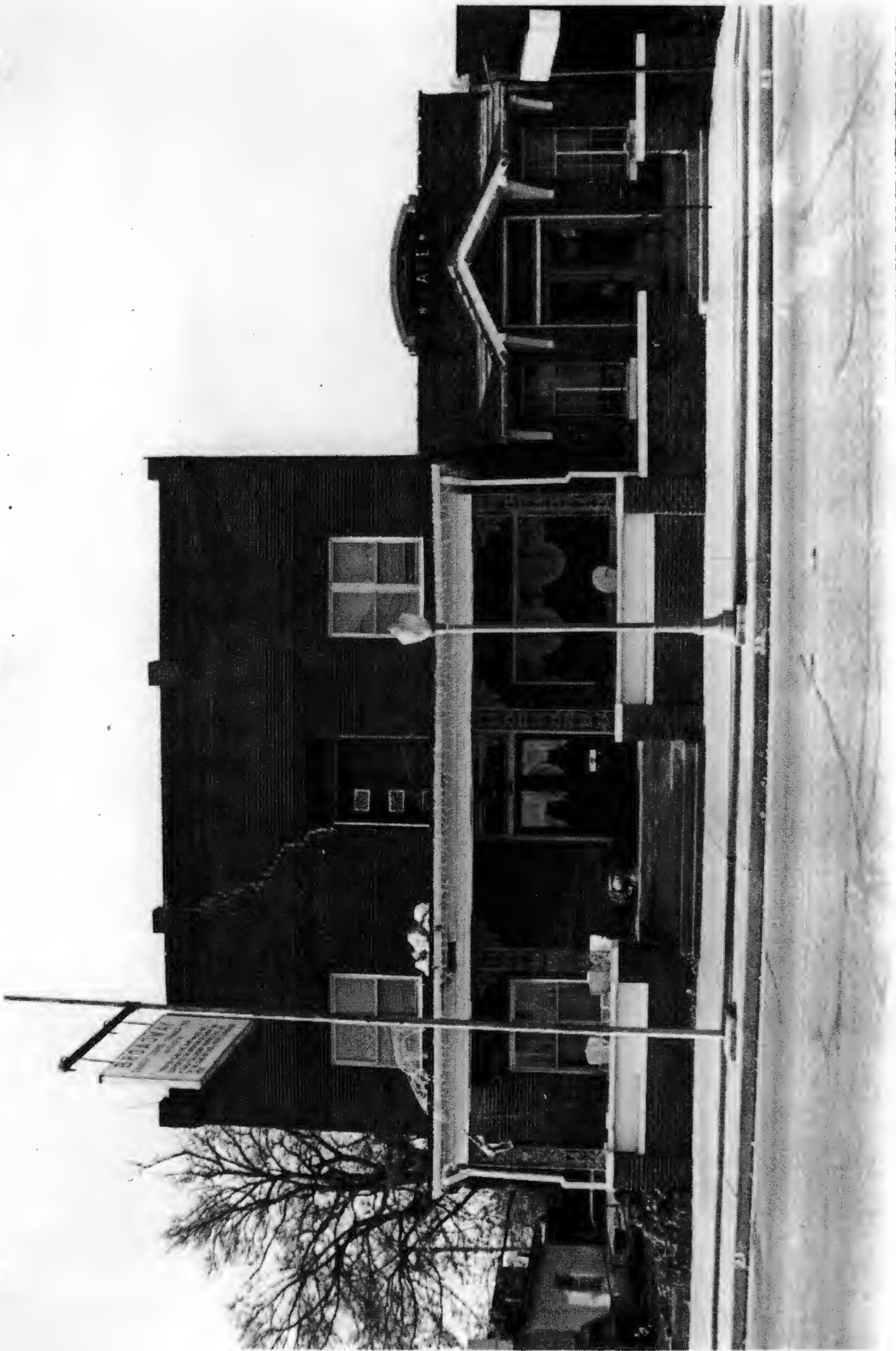
DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF 1ST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH & EDUCATION BUILDING AT 125 W. 2ND
STREET NORTH, LOOKING NORTHWEST

PHOTO # 35

10



PRESTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEWARK COUNTY AR

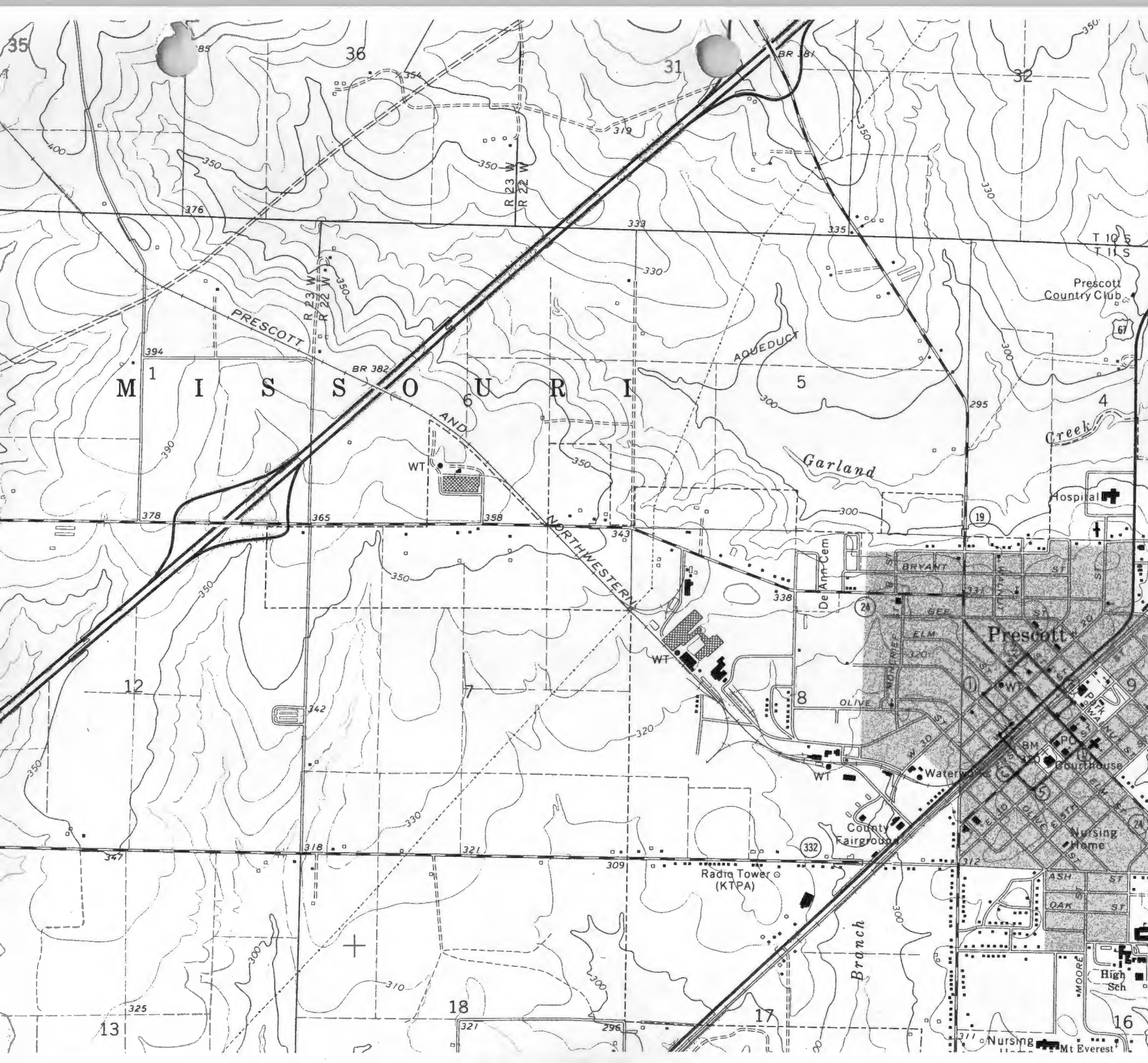
KAY GRIFFIN & BARBARA SMART

DECEMBER 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW OF THE GRANWAY HOTEL & CAFÉ AT 123 W 1ST STREET NORTH, LOOKING
NORTHWEST

PHOTO # 36

#69



3743

GURDON 16 MI.
ARKADELPHIA 32 MI.

3742

(PRESCOTT EAST)
7351 IV SE

PRESCOTT COMMERCIAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRESCOTT, NEVADA
COUNTY, ARKANSAS

- UTM's:
- 1) 15/464476/3740363
 - 2) 15/464676/3740363
 - 3) 15/464915/3740350
 - 4) 15/464938/3740110
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3739

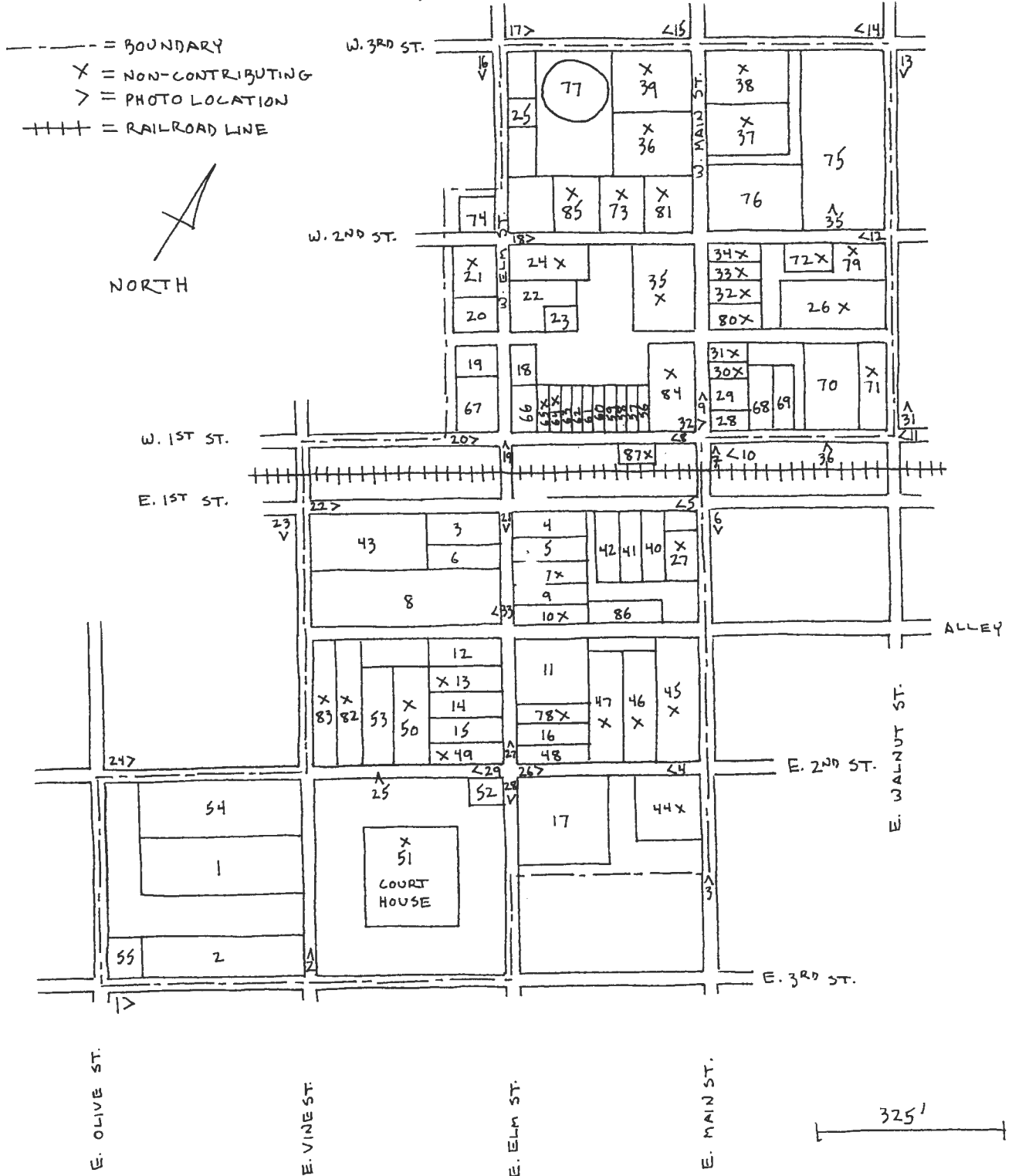
47'30"

16

PRESCOTT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

NEVADA COUNTY, ARKANSAS

- - - - - = BOUNDARY
- X = NON-CONTRIBUTING
- > = PHOTO LOCATION
- ++++ = RAILROAD LINE



325'