NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

351

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Booneville Commercial Historic District

other names/site number Site #LO0315

2. Location

street & number East side of 100 and 200 blocks of N. Broadway Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Booneville ☐ vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Logan code 083 zip code 72927

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Marshall Miller 3/18/13

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:

☑ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6/4/2013

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
12	7	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
12	7	Total

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/financial institution; specialty store; department store; restaurant
SOCIAL/meeting hall
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/specialty store; restaurant
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Early 20th Century Vernacular Commercial; Mid-20th Century Vernacular Commercial
MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick; Concrete; Stone
walls Brick; Stone; Stucco; Metal
roof Asphalt; Metal
other

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

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.)
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.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)
Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Commerce/Trade

Period of Significance
1906-1950

Significant Dates

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)
n/a

Architect/Builder
n/a

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ 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:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	416029	3888978
2	15	416065	3888969
3	15	416070	3888740
4	15	416006	3888747

☐ 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 Sandra Taylor Smith, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date February 8, 2013
street & number 1600 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone (501)324-9880
city or town Little Rock State AR zip code 72210

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 Multiple Property Owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Summary
The Booneville Commercial Historic District contains twenty buildings that are located in the historic center of the city. These buildings signify the process of the re-establishment of Booneville to the north side of the railroad tracks beginning in 1899. The district includes one building previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places: Farmers and Merchants Bank/Masonic Lodge at 288 N. Broadway, listed 11-09-93.

Elaboration
Booneville is located in western Arkansas in the Arkansas River Valley between the Ouachita and Ozark Mountains. The city has a total area of 4.1 square miles with a population of around 4,000 in 2010. Its historic downtown commercial district centers on Main Street (also Arkansas State Highway 10) and Broadway Avenue. One block to the north of the Booneville Commercial Historic District is the Southern District Logan County Courthouse (National Register 03-08-97) and the Booneville Methodist Episcopal Church South Church (National Register 05-25-11)

Railroad tracks run east/west a block south of the district. On the south side of the district, the original town of Booneville retains little of its original fabric. Approximately three miles south of downtown Booneville is the Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium (National Register listed 10-05-06).

Buildings in the Bonneville Commercial Historic District are one and two-story and of brick and/or stone construction. Many of the buildings in the district were constructed in place of wood buildings that were moved from south of the railroad track, beginning in 1899. The majority of the buildings have flat roofs with parapets. Indigenous to the area, stone is a major building material in the district. Cut-stone is located on the fronts of several buildings while fieldstone is commonly seen on secondary walls. Most of the buildings demonstrate the popular one-or two-part commercial form. A number of storefronts have been altered or boarded, but exhibit their traditional shape. Restrained stylistic elements seen on the buildings include brick corbelling, decorative brickwork and a few arched windows or doors. Buildings are examples of vernacular commercial designs popular from 1900 through the mid- twentieth century.

Building Inventory

120 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0295: c. 1946 (Non-contributing building)
This one-story concrete block building is faced in brick on the front (west) wall. The storefront is covered with aluminum, and contains a single wood door. The rear of the building has been covered in aluminum. This building has been modified as a part of the auto service business to the south (7 E. 1st Street).

128 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0296: c. 1946 (Contributing building)
The building is two-stories with a brick front (west) and fieldstone on the north, south and west walls. Across the top of the front of the building crystal stones are embedded in the brick, spelling WERTZ. Crystal stones are located on either side of the name and a large crystal stone is embedded above. The storefront

consists of a recessed center entry flanked by plate-glass windows with brick bulkheads embedded with small crystal stones. A single door on the north end of the front leads to the second story.

132 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0297: J. W. Skinner and Sons Building: 1923 (Contributing building)
This one-story building is faced in brick on the front (west) with stucco covering the rear wall. Brick corbelling runs along the cornice line. Mirror-image storefronts contain recessed wood and glass doors flanked by plate glass display windows with brick bulkheads.

148 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0298: c. 1910 (Contributing building)
A decorative upper brick wall with three sections featuring brick corbelling forming dentils, recessed brick panels with decorative brick pattern and decorative metal vents distinguishes this building. The storefront has been modified with an aluminum-frame glass and door system. Aluminum covers storefront transom windows. The rear of the building has been covered in stucco, but fieldstone is visible in portions. Arched-top window and door openings are also visible on the rear elevation.

154 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0299: c. 1910 (Contributing building)
Among the oldest buildings in the block, this building was remodeled on its front (west) c. 1950 and faced with buff-color brick. An aluminum-frame glass door with sidelights is flanked by large plate glass windows framed in wood. Tile runs along the ridge of the parapet wall on the front of the building.

164 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0300: c. 1910 (Contributing building)
This building was remodeled c. 1950 similar to the adjacent building at 154 N. Broadway. Buff-color brick covers the front (west) of the building and an aluminum-frame storefront features a recessed center entry flanked by plate glass display windows with brick bulkheads. A plain upper front wall features a tile ridge on the parapet wall.

172 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0301: c. 1948 (Contributing building)
The building is one-story with a plain upper buff-color brick wall and aluminum-frame and glass storefront with recessed center entry. Aluminum panels cover transom windows.

180 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0302: Savage Theater Building: 1947 (Contributing building)
Constructed as a movie theater, this one and one-half story building is of brick construction with stucco covering the front parapet walls. The original theater marquee with neon tubing is intact in the center of the front. Sets of aluminum-framed double doors are recessed on either side of the center ticket booth. Octagonal aluminum-framed windows and movie bill windows are located on the end bays of the front of the building. The building is covered with a low-pitch gable roof with front parapet.

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206 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0304: Harp's Oldsmobile Building: 1930 (Non-contributing building)
Constructed for auto sales and service, this building is of brick construction, but has been covered in aluminum. The building is located on the southeast corner of N. Broadway and E. Second. Service bay overhead doors are located on the south elevation of the building. A recessed single door is located on the west elevation of the building. It is flanked by aluminum-framed plate glass windows. A set of aluminum-framed glass windows is located on the west end of the south elevation.

222 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0305: c. 1910 (Non-contributing building)
This is a one-story brick and stone building with decorative brickwork in the upper wall of its front (west). The upper wall is divided into three recessed brick panels with brick corbelling, decorative brick bands and metal vents. The lower portion of the front has been covered with aluminum panels and contains a center entry and two stationary windows. Fieldstone covers the back wall of the building.

226 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0306: c. 1910 (Contributing building)
This building features similar upper front wall recessed panels with decorative brickwork similar to the adjacent building to the south (222 N. Broadway). The storefront consists of aluminum-framed plate glass windows and a single door. Upper portions of the original storefront are boarded. Original fieldstone walls with arched-top window and door openings are visible on the rear (east) of the building.

234-238 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0307: 1955 (Non-contributing building)
This one-story mid-century commercial building was remodeled in 2010. The character of the front of the building reflects Spanish Revival in its use of tile roof on the shed portico roof covered with tile. The north side of the building which is open to the alley is covered in aluminum as is the rear elevation.

252 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0308: c. 1946 (Contributing building)
One of the few two-story buildings in Booneville's downtown, this building is covered in fieldstone. The front (west) of the building features the original storefront with recessed center entry flanked by plate glass display windows with stone bulkheads. A single door on the north end of the front leads to the second story.

260 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0309: c. 1910 (Contributing building)
This building is one-story and of stone construction. The walls on the building are rough cut-stone. The storefront on this small building has been modified with aluminum-frame door and plate glass windows.

266 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0310 : c. 1915 (Non-contributing building)
The two-story brick building is covered with stucco. Italianate style brick-arched window openings are located on the second story of the building. Although the original layout of the storefront remains, aluminum-frame door and windows have been installed. The storefront is framed in aluminum and aluminum covers

storefront transom windows and display window bulkheads. A single door on the north end of the front provides access the second story.

274 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0311: c. 1910 (Contributing building)
This small one-story building is constructed of concrete block. Decorative concrete block covers the front (west) wall of the building. The storefront is comprised of wood-frame plate-glass window and wood and glass door.

282 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0312: c. 1910 (Contributing building)
The front of this one-story concrete block building features decorative concrete block. The storefront features a centered plate-glass display window bay flanked by recessed wood and glass doors. A band of transom windows spans the top of the storefront.

288 N. Broadway Avenue, Site #LO0081: 1906: Farmers and Merchants Bank/Masonic Lodge (Individually listed in the National Register 04-26-78)
This building is an anchor in Bonneville's historic downtown, located on the southeast corner of Main and Broadway. The two-story building is of brick construction and features a chamfered corner entrance. Plate-glass windows with transoms span the west and north walls of the building. Pairs of double-hung windows span the walls on the second story of the west and north elevations. A semi-circular window banded by brick and a cast concrete keystone highlights the upper wall of the west elevation.

7 E. First Street, Site #LO0313: c. 1979 (Non-contributing building)
This building is set back from E. First Street and is covered in aluminum and features plate glass windows. The location has been the site of auto service since the 1920s.

40-42 E. Second Street, Site #LO0314: c. 1949 (Non-contributing building)
The small two-story brick building is located directly behind the Savage Theater. The storefront consists of an aluminum-frame door with sidelights and flanked by plate glass windows with brick bulkheads. A single wood and glass door on the west end of the front leads to the second story. Two window openings on the second story of the front have been enclosed with brick.

INTEGRITY
The Booneville Commercial Historic District retains is integrity of location, setting, feeling, association. Much of the district conveys the original sense of design. The district has a strong visual connection to its period of significance. The district is situated between the railroad tracks and a major Arkansas state highway and retains its historic importance of location. The alterations on the fronts of the buildings occurred between the mid 1950s and the present. Most of the modifications made to buildings have been to the storefronts. Stone is a prevalent building material in the district and reflects the vernacular use of indigenous materials.

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SUMMARY

The Booneville Commercial Historic District contains the oldest extant and most contiguous portion of the city's historic downtown. It is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for it association with the development and re-incorporation of the town following establishment of a railroad line in 1899.

ELABORATION

Booneville is the southern county seat of Logan County, Arkansas, which is situated on the southern side of the Arkansas River Valley in the northwest quadrant of the state. Logan County is one of ten counties in Arkansas that have two county seats.[1] The northern and southern sections of Logan County are separated by an east-west mountain range containing Arkansas's highest peak - Mt. Magazine at 2,753 feet. The county's terrain ranges from alluvial in the north along the Arkansas River and its tributaries to hilly in the center and mountainous to the south and west.[2]

Logan County was created with land taken the surrounding counties of Franklin, Johnson, Scott, and Yell on March 22, 1871. It was originally designated Sarber County after Republican State Senator John Sarber, author of the bill that created the new county and a veteran of the Union Army. The name was changed to Logan County on December 14, 1875, shortly after the Reconstruction period ended in Arkansas. The name change was one of many actions taken by the Democrat party, the new majority in the state legislature, to purge the state of the Carpet-baggers' influence that had controlled state government since the Civil War.[3]

Logan County took its present name from James Logan, an early pioneer in the region. Born in Danville, Kentucky, on March 11, 1791, he moved to Arkansas from Missouri in 1830, with his wife, Rachel Steel, the rest of the Logan family, and all of their possessions in a train of wagons. After what would have been a long and trying trek through the Ozark Mountains, the Logans settled on the southern bank of the Arkansas River close to Spadra.

James Logan established the Logan Post office at his settlement and was appointed postmaster. The settlement grew as more land was cleared and farmed, but in 1833, a large flood on the Arkansas River destroyed their crops and killed many the livestock. An outbreak of cholera followed. Logan moved his family and settlement further south to a more mountainous area along Sugar Creek near present day Booneville.[4]

Walter Cauthron, one of the area's earliest settlers, opened a general store on the Petit Jean River in 1828. He named his settlement Booneville. Some say it was named after Daniel Boone, who was a close friend of the Logan family from their days in Kentucky. Others thought that it was a misspelling of Bonneville, after Captain Benjamin Bonneville a friend and traveling companion of Walter Cauthron.

Cauthron had the land, he owned southeast of his store platted. Nine blocks were laid out and divided into lots for sale in August 1837. By September, twenty-one lots had been sold and a post office had been established. Before the Civil War broke out the new town had a population of around four hundred.[5] Booneville was incorporated for the first time in May 1878. Despite its somewhat out of the way location Booneville continued to prosper. It had a Baptist and Methodist Church, a newspaper called the *Booneville Enterprise*, a drug store, a blacksmith shop, and several general stores.[6]

The Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf Railroad began construction of a rail line between McAlester, Oklahoma, and Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1889. The railroad started laying tracks eastward from McAlester and westward from Little Rock at the same time. The rail line from the west reached Booneville in 1899 and by August, a daily service operated between Booneville and Oklahoma. Because of the more mountainous terrain between Little Rock and Booneville, that section was not completed until later that year. December 11, 1899, at 9:38, the first thru passenger train arrived in Booneville.[7]

Booneville was ideally located as a halfway point in the sixteen and half hour trip between Memphis, Tennessee, and McAlester, Oklahoma, but with one major problem.[8] The town originally platted by Walter Cauthron back in 1837 was south of the new railroad line. The Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf Townsite Company brought farm land that lay north of the tracks from W.D. Sadler. In 1899, the Railroad Company platted a new Booneville downtown with wide streets and alleys. Main Street was laid out so wide in that today it accommodates parking on both sides of five lanes of Highway 10 through downtown without impacting the original, ample six-foot wide sidewalks.

The established businesses in the old town south of the railroad tracks were offered lots in the new downtown near the railroad tracks by the Townsite Company. The company further agreed to move their existing building to a new lot. The buildings were either dismantled and rebuilt or put up on log rollers and pulled by teams of horses to the other side of the railroad track.[9] Booneville re-incorporated in 1899, ready to do business with the railroad and an influx of new enterprises, residents, and visitors. That same year, H.T. Hampton founded the city's oldest continuously operating business, the *Booneville Democrat*.[10]

Logan County was divided into two districts in 1901. Booneville was selected as the seat of government for the southern district and a courthouse was constructed on North Broadway. The next year, the Rock Island Railroad Line bought the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf Railroad. Rock Island expanded the railroad facility in Booneville by adding a switching yard, a roundhouse, an office building, and a larger depot.[11]

As the town grew many of the wooden structures that had been moved from the old town began to be replaced with brick and stone construction.[12] From its earliest days, Booneville demostrated strong support for education. The first public school in Logan County, the Booneville Coeducation Institute was formed in 1904, and a brick school house was built on what is now Fourth Street. Businesses at the time included the

Tatum Drugstore established in 1904; Ham and Sons, Barbers, Bevens Grocery; Mayers Brother's Clothing; Stanford's Horseshoeing and Wagon Works; Holland Produce; W.J. Ham, oculist; and Garth, watchmaker.[13]

The Bank of Booneville, chartered on April 24, 1899, moved from their frame building to a new brick and rusticated stone building on the northwest corner of Main and Broadway in 1902.[14] In 1906 the two-story Farmers and Merchants Bank building was constructed on the opposite corner of Main and Broadway. The bank was renamed Citizens Bank in 1931. A new bank was constructed on West Main Street in 1964. The Citizens Bank was reorganized in 1984 under the name of the First Western Bank.[15]

Around 1908, the Rock Island Railroad contracted with the John J. Grier Hotel Company to provide eating houses and hotels for Booneville and other stops along the line. They constructed two buildings east of the depot. One building was known as the J.J. Geier dining room and lunch counter. The other structure, the Globe Hotel, provided lodging for the train crews and passengers doing business in the Booneville area. At its peak, each day two through passenger trains stopped in Booneville for a twenty-minute meal break. Also, two round-trip passenger trains departed Booneville daily, one to Little Rock and the other to El Reno, Oklahoma. Four freight trains ran through the city per day. The Booneville depot was active twenty-four hours a day, receiving and shipping freight and US Mail. It was staffed with agents, telegraphers and clerks to service the passengers and their needs.[16] The two-story Globe Hotel was later moved across the tracks to First Street.[17]

Servicing the export capability of the railroad and catering to the needs of its employees and passengers created new businesses in Booneville. A large cotton yard was set up at Broadway and First Street. It was filled with bales ready for shipping, processed at one of two new cotton gins. Booneville Ice Company was established on Owens Street to provide ice for the railroad. Just to the west, a new establishment began manufacturing and bottling soft drinks. Presidential candidate, Williams Jennings Bryant was one of the many arriving in the town by train. A well-known orator and lecturer of the era, Bryant stopped in Booneville to present a speech on September 16, 1906. Two years later, in September of 1908, the Ringling Brothers Circus arrived by train with 1,280 people, 650 horses, 40 elephants and 198 wild animals to entertain the people of Booneville with two performances.[18]

The Rock Island railroad brought a company doctor to Booneville in the early part of the twentieth century. His practice was in addition to the three other doctors practicing in Booneville at that time. Within a few years six more doctors had set-up business in the booming town, along with five lawyers.[19]

Three hotels, the Arlington on Main Street, the Globe, and the Commercial, both located on First Street provided lodging for the influx of daily rail passengers coming into the growing town. By 1911, the Booneville Power and Light Company and the Booneville Telephone Exchange had been established to offer residents and visitors the latest modern conveniences. The First Baptist Church organized in 1868, built a large brick building on West Main in 1912. A year earlier, the Methodist Episcopal Church moved from the

old wooden church to their current brick church on North Broadway Avenue (Listed in the National Register 05-11-11).[20]

In May, 1908, Arkansas Governor George Donaghey signed a legislation establishing a state tuberculosis sanatorium. Funds were not available until the next year when a search was begun to find the best location. The site would need at least thousand acres and healthy surrounding. The healthy environment that had once attracted its original settlers like James Logan and the promise of 973 acres of fine land just outside of Booneville closed the deal. Construction soon began on the Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and the first patient was admitted on August 2, 1910. The original buildings were wood-frame structures, including an administration building, male and female cottages and a ward building.

Since Arkansas was one of the first southern states to build a public tuberculosis sanatorium, it was quickly filled and turning away patients. The state legislature appropriated $15,000 for an additional 24 bed hospital. Continued construction and expansion at the facility lasted into the 1940s.[21]

The ongoing stability of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium and boom of a railroad town contributed to a marked building period for the Main and Broadway area in Booneville's commercial center between 1900 and 1920. The Great Depression of the 1930s coupled with severe droughts that devastated the crops throughout the region and declining farm prices, forced a downturn on the Booneville business community. Young families began to leave the farms in the area for jobs in the bigger cities. Fewer bales of cotton and less produce meant fewer trains stopped in Booneville. However on July 9, 1938, a very important train carrying President Franklin D. Roosevelt did stop at Booneville. For his only campaign stop in Arkansas, President Roosevelt stood on the observation platform at the rear of the train and gave a speech to four-thousand people gathered in Booneville on First Street and Broadway Avenue.[22]

Two years later in 1940, Rock Island introduced a new streamliner, the *Choctaw Rocket* with four stainless steel cars pulled by a diesel powered locomotive. The faster train provided overnight service between Memphis and Oklahoma City, but only stopped in Booneville for two minutes in the middle of the night.[23] By the 1970s labor problems and mounting debt forced the Rock Island Line into bankruptcy. A federal bankruptcy court ordered the railroad shut down, and its assets sold. Even the tracks through Booneville were cut up and removed. An era was over, the railroad that had helped form and build Booneville, and its downtown for eighty years was gone. Sunday, March 30, 1980 at 3:15, the last train left Booneville.[24]

The 1940s delivered another blow to Booneville's stability. The Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium completed its last construction project on the expansive campus in 1941. The facility had become recognized world-wide for its success in treating tuberculosis, but it no longer required local building materials or construction laborers. With the numbers of patients declining due to the use of improved drug therapy, the sanatorium was closed in 1973, and the facility was transferred to Arkansas Department of Human Services. Over its years of operation Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium treated over 70,000 patients and provided a

yearly employment for over 300 employees.[25]

In the early 1950s, civic leaders established the Booneville Industrial Development Commission to revitalize and stabilize the economy of the city. Streets throughout the city were paved and piped for natural gas. The Ace Comb Company opened a manufacturing plant in 1955. In the following years Baldwin Music, Arkansas Kraft Products, Waggoner Brothers and the Simmons Lumber Company opened more manufacturing plants.[26]

Through the years as railroads, institutions, manufactures, and businesses came and went, the Booneville community continued to look forward while maintaining a strong sense of its past. Because of ample planning and design, Arkansas State Highway 10 did not require a loop around downtown as has happened with so many small towns. Booneville's downtown commercial district remains an integral and everyday element for the citizens of Booneville as well as an accessible and cohesive display of early 1900s architecture for all visitors and those just passing by.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Booneville Commercial Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its association with the growth and development of Booneville after the town re-incorporated in 1899 north of the railroad tracks.

(Footnotes)

[1] Curry, Patricia L. "Booneville (Logan County)." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, available at http://www.encyclopediaofarkanas.net/ accessed September 14, 2012.

[2] Hempstead, Fay. *A Pictorial History of Arkansas From Earliest Times to the Year of 1890*. St. Louis and New York: N.D. Thomson Publishing Co., 1890.

[3] "The History of Booneville and South Logan County, Arkansas", available at http://www.booneville.com/C-History.htm/ accessed 09-12-12, p. 2.

[4] *Logan County, Arkansas: Its History and its People.* Paris, AR Logan County Historical Society, 1987, p. 11.

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National Park Service

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Section number 10 Page 1

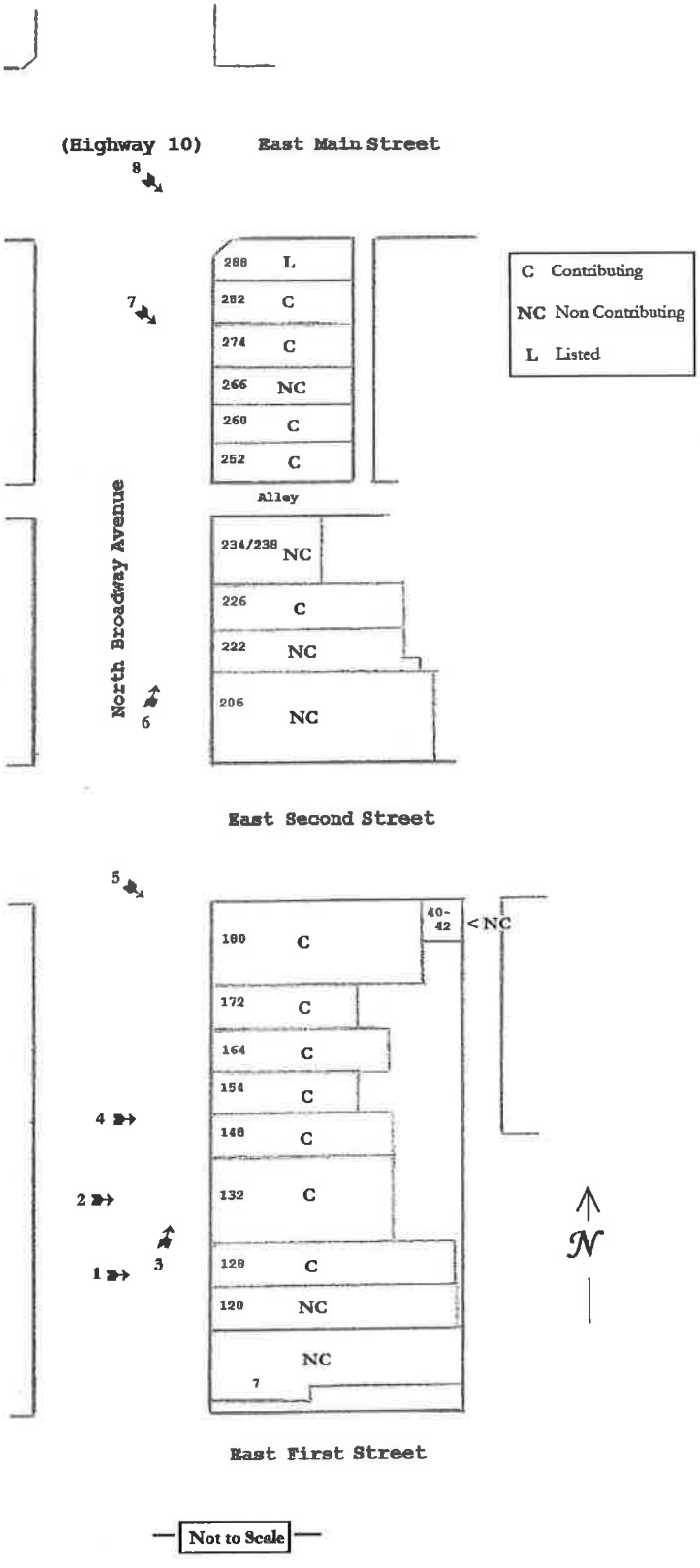
Verbal Boundary Description

The Booneville Commercial Historic District contains the west one-half of block 15 and 16 in the Booneville C O & M Addition to the City of Booneville.

Boundary Justification

The Booneville Commercial Historic District includes the most contiguous and intact historic resources in Booneville's historic downtown. This built environment documents the commercial development of Booneville from 1906 to 1950. The boundaries chosen for the district are determined by the buildings in downtown Booneville least altered from their original appearance. The boundaries encompass the area that was part of Booneville's commercial center and highlights those buildings that portray Booneville's commercial development during the first one-half of the twentieth-century.

Booneville Commercial Historic District
Booneville, Logan County, AR



Not to Scale

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF ARKANSAS
GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION
LITTLE ROCK

BOONEVILLE QUADRANGLE
ARKANSAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Pine Mountain
Metcalf Hill
Caney
Caney Lake
Pilot Mountain
Harville Cem
Rattlesnake Creek
Sixmile
FRANKLIN CO
LOGAN CO
BUZZARD BLUFF
Lake No 11
Lake No 5
Creek
FOX VALLEY
BACKBONE MOUNTAIN
Chismville
Lake No 10
Rocky Creek
Brown Cem
Walnut Grove Ch
Fletcher Lake
Parker Lake
Sixmile Creek
PINE RIDGE
Spring Hill Cem
Brownsville
Williams Lake
Little Sixmile Creek
FERGUSON VALLEY
PISGAH MOUNTAIN
Whiteoak Valley
Ferguson Cem
Booneville Lake
BOONEVILLE MOUNTAIN
Gin Branch
Union Hall Ch
Coal Creek
Glendale
Faith Ch
Greasy Creek
Marcelle Phillips Park
High Sch
Armory
Courthouse
Hosp
Oak Hill Cem
Booneville
Racoon Creek
Lyles Chapel Cem
BARBER RIDGE
Sugar Grove Creek
Sewage Disposal Ponds
BEAR MOUNTAIN
JEAN PETIT RIVER

Booneville Commercial Historic District
Booneville, Logan Co, AR
UTM Reference:
1) 15/416029/3888968
2) 15/416065/3888969
3) 15/416070/3888740
4) 15/416004/3888747

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY ..... USGS AND NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1978
FIELD CHECKED ..... 1979. MAP EDITED 1983
PROJECTION ..... LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ..... ZONE 15
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS ..... ARKANSAS, NORTH ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION ..... 0°32′ WEST
1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION ..... 5°30′ EAST
VERTICAL DATUM ..... NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM ..... 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM

To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983 move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks (6 meters south and 17 meters east)

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any Federal and State reservations shown on this map

Gray tint indicates are in which selected buildings are shown

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original manuscript drawings. Information shown as of date of field check. 3

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILES 1
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000 FEET
1 KILOMETERS 2
1000 0 METERS 1000 2000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

ARKANSAS
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Charleston
2 Branch
3 Caulksville
4 Barber
5 Magazine
6 Ione
7 Golden City
8 Sugar Grove

ADJOINING 7.5′ QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD LEGEND

Improved Road .....
Unimproved Road .....
Trail .....
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

BOONEVILLE, ARKANSAS
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1983
35093-B8-TF-024

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND THE ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204

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Coca-Cola
DIX
TIHL

SAVAGE
BOX OFFICE

at&t
APEX
The Old Gathering Place

Coca-Cola
BREAKFAST 6-10 LUNCH
10:30-2 DINNER 5-8
at&t
SAVAGE