

NR Listed
9-28-9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 Marked Tree Commercial Historic District

other names/site number PO0178-PO0192

2. Location

street & number Elm Street between Liberty and Frisco Streets, Frisco Street between Elm and Nathan (U.S. 63 B) Streets not for publication

city or town Marked Tree vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Poinsett code 111 zip code 72365

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Calvin Matthews 7/13/09

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

Name of Property

County and State

5. 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

Table with columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total. Values: 10, 4, 1(vacant lot), 10, 5.

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

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store, business, professional, department store, and restaurant
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theatre
GOVERNMENT/post office

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store, business, professional
GOVERNMENT/government office

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

foundation CONCRETE, BRICK
walls STUCCO, CUT STONE, BRICK, VINYL/SYNTHETIC, METAL SIDING
roof ASPHALT, METAL, TAR
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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1910-1959

Significant Dates

1910-1937

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

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):

- Checkboxes for documentation status: preliminary determination, previously listed, etc.

Primary location of additional data:

- Checkboxes for data locations: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State Agency, etc.

Name of repository:

Marked Tree Commercial Historic
District

Poinsett County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 4.05 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | <u>15</u> | <u>733775</u> | <u>3935159</u> | 3 | <u>15</u> | <u>733674</u> | <u>3935134</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u>15</u> | <u>733725</u> | <u>3935091</u> | 4 | <u>15</u> | <u>733693</u> | <u>3935150</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 Angie Clifton/ Architectural Historian
Organization Panamerican Consultants, Inc. date April 2, 2009
street & number 91 Tillman St. telephone (901) 454-4733
city or town Memphis state TN zip code 38111

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 Reductions 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 Marked Tree Commercial Historic District was once a thriving commercial center for Marked Tree, Arkansas, and the surrounding area. No buildings within the district have been previously listed on the NRHP. Within the district boundaries, there are 15 buildings and no ancillary structures. Of the buildings within the district 71.4% (10 total) maintain a high level of integrity and are contributing elements. The other 4 buildings account for 28.6% of the district and are non-contributing. The buildings within the district are represented in two phases of development for the town of Marked Tree that occurred between 1910-1937, since no buildings were built within the district after 1937. The Marked Tree Commercial Historic District's buildings represent standard commercial architecture from the early 20th century.

ELABORATION

Marked Tree was not much more than a settlement in the wilderness until the arrival of the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad (later named the Frisco Railroad) in 1883. The commercial center was built around the Depot that was once located northwest of the intersection of Frisco and Elm Streets. The original commercial center was bounded by Elm and Nathan streets with the Depot Square between the two rail lines. Frisco Street originally ran on the east and west sides of the Depot Square but after the passenger line was taken out, Depot Square became part of Frisco Street. Although Marked Tree's commercial center developed before the turn of the century, no buildings remain that were built before 1910. The first period of construction in Marked Tree discussed in this section includes buildings dating from 1910 until 1925. This phase of development represents the years that Marked Tree became a commercial center for farmers and when the lumber business began to dwindle in the area. Cotton was the major crop in the area during this time. The next phase of development for Marked Tree includes three buildings constructed between 1926 and 1937. This period represents the growth of E. Ritter & Company and signifies their importance to the community. No buildings were constructed between 1937 and 1959, although it represents a period of steady growth.

1910-1925

The architecture of downtown Marked Tree in the first period of its development can be described as plain traditional commercial architecture. These brick buildings are all one-story, rectangular structures. Twelve buildings or 80% of the district represent this phase of development. The buildings in this time period are all located on Frisco Street. The most architecturally unique building in the district is the 1917 Farmers and Merchants Bank and Trust Building (PO0192, contributing) located at the northeast corner of Frisco Street and U.S. 63B (formerly Nathan Street). This building's front façade exemplifies a Classical Revival style with Tuscan columns at the recessed entrance, and the north elevation has inlaid stone with Farmers and Merchants Bank engraved on it. After the bank went out of business, it was replaced with the Marked Tree Bank in 1932 but now houses the Drainage District No. 7. The 1910 John and Frank Drugstore (PO0181, contributing) located at 50-52 Frisco Street is a standard commercial brick building with the original brickwork and cornice above its ca. 1970 modified storefronts. The west side of the building has been John and Frank's Drugstore since March 10, 1915, and the building was built and continuously owned by E. Ritter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

& Company. The ca. 1910 Nyal Drug Store (PO0183, contributing) located at 42-44 Frisco Street is a one-story standard twentieth century commercial structure. Although Dr. J.R. Black established Nyal Drugs in 1892, it has continuously operated from this location since 1910. The ca. 1915 Schonberger & Blum Dry Goods Building (PO0182, non-contributing) located at 46 Frisco Street has a completely altered front façade with new brick, windows, and doors (ca. 1980). Schonberger and Blum later became Schonberger & Weir and remained open until the 1990s. The 1915 Sanborn Map shows several general stores, a barber, several saloons, two hotels, two banks, Nyal and John and Frank's Drugstore, several restaurants, a movie theatre, several dry goods stores, and clothing stores.

1926-1937

The buildings in Marked Tree dating from the second period in its construction reflect the growth of the town and of E. Ritter & Company. The three buildings constructed during this period reflect 20% of the entire district. All of the construction for this period was on Elm Street. The 1926 Ritter Estate Building (PO0178, contributing) located at 14-16-18-22-24-30 Elm Street is a brick building with seven storefronts. This building was built by the Ritter family and originally housed the offices for their family trust, as well as a movie theatre, a restaurant, the Ritter Telephone Exchange, a post office, and a printing company. The front façade was rebricked ca. 1989 but the rear elevation has all original brick. The 1937 E. Ritter Estate Building (PO0179, non-contributing) located at 11-13-15-21 Elm Street originally served as the offices for E. Ritter & Company. This brick one-story building still has original brick on the side elevations but the front façade was rebricked ca. 1989. The Building at 12 Elm Street (PO0180, contributing) still has the original blond brick above the storefronts. The building was renovated ca. 1989 and has new storefronts and inlaid ceramic tiles above the storefronts.

INTEGRITY

With 71.4% of the resources contributing to the integrity of Marked Tree Commercial Historic District, it has a strong visual connection to its period of significance. The main interruption in this district is that Marked Tree is no longer a railroad town. Highways and automobiles made passenger trains obsolete by the early 1960s. Before this happened, the railroad had served as a focal point of the town, providing a social and economic outlet. This caused a shift away from the district as the town's commercial center. Now most of the shopping and restaurants are located on U.S. 63B. The Marked Tree Commercial Historic District still has two drugstores that have been in operation since the early twentieth century, and most of the buildings are still utilized as businesses or office space. Only two buildings or 13% of the district are presently vacant, and both buildings are contributing. Many of the alterations on the buildings are minor with only the storefront entrances changing, although a few of the buildings have had their entire front façade rebricked.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

| Resource | Address | Current Occupant | Map ID# | C/NC |
|----------|---|---|---------|------|
| PO0178 | 14-30 Elm Street | MFA Propane, Mike Dabney Attorney at Law, Little River Glass, J.A Price Jeweler | 1 | C |
| PO0179 | 11-21 Elm Street | Tri-City Tribune/Arkansas Delta Realty | 2 | NC |
| PO0180 | 12 Elm Street | Morgan-Michael Salon | 3 | C |
| PO0181 | 50-52 Frisco Street | Pharmacy | 4 | C |
| PO0182 | 46 Frisco Street | Terry Jeans Exercise and Nails | 5 | NC |
| PO0183 | 42-44 Frisco Street | Heavenly Bodies Fitness Center/Nyal Drug Store | 6 | C |
| PO0185 | 40 Frisco Street | Fabulous Touch Barber Shop | 7 | C |
| PO0186 | 38 Frisco Street | Dog Gone Gorgeous Grooming | 8 | C |
| PO0187 | 34-36 Frisco Street | Vacant | 9 | C |
| PO0188 | 32 Frisco Street | Linda's Flowers and Gifts | 10 | NC |
| PO0189 | 30 Frisco Street | Simmon's Flea Market | 11 | C |
| PO0190 | 28 Frisco Street | Vacant | 12 | C |
| PO0191 | 20 Frisco Street | Scott Furniture | 13 | NC |
| PO0192 | Northeast corner of Frisco Street and Highway 63B | Drainage District No. 7 | 14 | C |

Chart Key:

C = Contributing
NC = Non-Contributing
IL = Individual Listing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Marked Tree Commercial Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** for its association with early development and commercial activity in Marked Tree. The district is being nominated with **local significance**. The Marked Tree Commercial Historic District exemplifies the growth of the town through its height in the 1930s. The period of significance extends from 1910-1959.

ELABORATION

Marked Tree is located in the eastern part of Poinsett County, Arkansas. Poinsett County is located in eastern Arkansas, and is in the heart of the "Delta" region of east-central Arkansas in an area known as the Mississippi Embayment, which is a depression reaching over 200 miles from southeast Missouri to Helena caused from the ancient flow of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.¹ Marked Tree is located between the St. Francis and Little Rivers, and in some places the rivers are only a quarter of a mile apart from one another. Marked Tree is well known for the Marked Tree Lock and Siphons (NR Listed 3/12/88). The Marked Tree Lock and Siphons were completed in 1936 as part of the St. Francis River Basin Flood Control Project, which sought to control drainage and levee systems in the area. It also represents the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers growing involvement in flood control in the Mississippi Valley and a unique engineering design that basically "lifts a river across a levee."² Another interesting fact about Marked Tree is the history behind its name. The town acquired its name from an oak tree that once stood on the bank of the Little River and was marked with an "M." The tree is said to have been marked by John Murrell's gang from Jackson, Tennessee, in the 1830s. The Murrell gang stole horses and slaves from Kentucky and Tennessee and transported them across Arkansas to Oklahoma and Texas.³

Poinsett County was named after Arkansas Congressman Archibald Yell's friend Joel Roberts Poinsett from South Carolina, who served as Secretary of War during Van Buren's presidency. The county formed February 28, 1838, as the 37th county in Arkansas,⁴ and it formed from territory taken from Greene and St. Francis counties. When the county was formed there were no towns, only scattered settlers. In 1859, a large portion of the north section of the county was taken to form Craighead County. Part of the southern section of the county was taken to form Cross County in 1862, but land to the east was added to Poinsett County at this time. This added section included the "sunk lands." The New Madrid earthquake occurred December 16, 1811, and lasted for several months. The area known as the "sunken lands" formed during the earthquake when a large area of land sunk beneath the level surface.

¹ Smith, Sandra Taylor. "Tyronza Commercial Historic District, Poinsett County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2009.

² Mitchell, Steve. "Marked Tree Lock and Siphons, Poinsett County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1988.

³ Marked Tree (Poinsett County). Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>

⁴ Siler, Andrea. "Poinsett County: Rich in History." *The Modern News, Tri-City Tribune*, and the *Trumann Democrat*. Thursday, May 14, 1992.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

This caused flooding to occur every spring making it impossible to farm until the late nineteenth century when the initiatives were taken to build levees.⁵

The first known permanent settlers in Poinsett County were Charles and Rebekah Shaver and their family, who arrived in the fall of 1824. Settlers slowly migrated into the county. It is recorded that a few Indian villages still existed, and even buffalo still roamed the prairies.⁶ The first county seat was the town of Bolivar, and its first courthouse was built in 1839. In 1856 an election was held where county citizens voted to move the county seat somewhere between townships 9 and 10 in the center of the county, so the county seat was moved to Harrisburg.

By the time the Civil War began, it is estimated that there were only 40 slaves living in the county. This might explain one of the reasons why Poinsett County delegation voted against seceding from the Union during the first convention in Little Rock. The economy began to turn around once the railroads arrived in Poinsett County in the early 1880s. This helped the economy tremendously by allowing the area to ship and receive products. The first railroad, called the Texas & St. Louis Railroad, arrived in 1881 and went through the towns of Weiner and Fisher. The St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway arrived in 1882 and went through White Hall, Harrisburg, and Greenfield. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway ran along the east side of the county and came through Tyronza and Marked Tree in 1883. The railroads allowed access to large industrial centers. Soon after, Poinsett County began to see considerable growth.⁷

The first railroad to reach Marked Tree was the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad (later named the Frisco Railroad), which arrived in 1883. This also brought railroad workers to the region. The work camp manager, Jonathan C. Edwards, requested to have a post office in Marked Tree. The post office was established March 26, 1883, and was housed in a steamboat before a permanent structure was built. Marked Tree had 142 residents in the 1880s, and 100 of them worked for the railroad. Ernest Ritter pushed to have Marked Tree incorporated, but this did not happen till August 17, 1897.

Sawmills sprang up all over the county as the hardwood timber in the area began to be harvested. This became possible after the first system of levees were built in 1893, which somewhat controlled flooding and made the rich timber in the region accessible. The first sawmills were built in the 1890s. One of the earlier sawmills in Marked Tree was the Oliver Davis Sawmill that was purchased in 1891 by John and William Fuller of Newborn, Tennessee, and later by Papka Light Lumber Company. The largest sawmill was run by the Chapman and Dewey Lumber Company. They owned more than a 100,000 acres throughout Arkansas

⁵ Poinsett County Historical Society. *Poinsett County, Arkansas: History and Families*. Turner Publishing Company: Paducah, Kentucky, 1998, 11-12.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 12.

⁷ Poinsett County Historical Society. *Poinsett County, Arkansas: History and Families*. Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 1998, 11-12.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

and 30,000 acres in Poinsett County by 1893 and were also the largest employers in Marked Tree. They even built the first electric plant intended for public use in 1898. The 1900 U.S. Census recorded a total of 352 residents. Out of 181 adult males living in Marked Tree, approximately half of them worked for a sawmill.⁸

By 1905, Mr. T.D. Harris reported in the *Marked Tree Gazette* that the town had "a population of 1,500, 20 business houses, besides saloons, an ice plant, three electric light plants, a telephone exchange, a bank, two drug stores, three barber shops, three large sawmills, two box factories, a grist mill, a school, a church, a cotton gin, a hotel, restaurants, a livery stable...a fine large park, a sewer system and water works."⁹ Although it is doubtful that the population grew by over 1,000 in five years, it validates that Marked Tree had a thriving commercial center at the turn of the century.

The first school in Marked Tree was constructed in 1901, and N.J. Hazel was the first teacher. The town outgrew the schoolhouse in 1906 when a new building was constructed on the east side of town. The school that stands in Marked Tree today was built in 1914 and is a three-story brick building. The 1914 school building was remodeled in 1949.¹⁰

Poinsett County landowners, including Ernest Ritter and W.B. Miller, petitioned to have drainage districts on October 4, 1904. The petition was approved in 1917, and Marked Tree became part of Drainage District Seven, which originally included 164,000 acres but now includes 190,000 acres of land. This was formed to control floodwaters being channeled into the St. Francis River 100 miles from Marked Tree.¹¹

The family that has had the most impact on Marked Tree is the Ritter family. Ernest Ritter came to Marked Tree from Iowa in 1887 and opened a mercantile business on the bank of the St. Francis River. He opened a sawmill on the Little River in 1892. After moving it closer to town, a large amount of lumber was consumed by fire. The third sawmill remained south of Marked Tree until 1906 when he sold it to R.E. Lee Wilson of Wilson, Arkansas. He also opened a commercial fishing business in 1895 and homesteaded 160 acres of land. He founded E. Ritter & Company, and upon Ernest Ritter's death in 1921 his son, Louis Ritter, took over the family business. Louis Ritter, Jr., was the next successor, and after his death Louis Newsom ran the business until his death in 1976. In 1947, E. Ritter & Company bought out Chapman and Dewey for \$2 million. This buyout turned E. Ritter & Company into a major enterprise. Mary Ann Ritter Arnold became president of E. Ritter & Company in 1976. Her tenure as president greatly improved the company, as well as the town of Marked Tree. She modernized the E. Ritter Telephone system, constructed a new grain elevator in 1979, and renovated nearly the entire business district in Marked Tree.¹²

⁸ Marked Tree (Poinsett County). Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>

⁹ Poinsett County Historical Society. *Poinsett County, Arkansas: History and Families*. Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 1998, 99.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 103.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 99.

¹² "E. Ritter Company Marks 100th By Standardizing Names." *Jonesboro Sun*. Sunday, November 2, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Along the Little River, several families homesteaded land, including Ernest Ritter, between Marked Tree and the Nichols neighborhood. The homesteads were close to the river, because that was the only means of travel, outside of a dirt road that was only passable when it was extremely dry. The Little River did not have a bridge or ferry until the Lepanto bridge was built in 1913. The first hard surface road, the Ozark Trail, was not completed until 1926. Ernest Ritter first proposed to build this road, and it started at the St. Francis bridge and ended at the Crittenden County line.¹³ Main Street in Marked Tree had several saloons, but due to political controversy they closed in 1916. Since many roads in the eastern section of the county centered around Marked Tree, many citizens sought to have the county seat moved here after the courthouse burned in Harrisburg in 1917, but it remained in Harrisburg.

Until the Marked Tree Lock and Siphons were built, the levees broke and flooded the area in 1912, 1913, 1927, and 1937. The worst of them was the Flood of 1927. This flood caused the majority of the town to be underwater most of the spring and beginning of the summer.¹⁴

During World War II, Marked Tree had a German prisoner-of-war camp. The German POWs worked on the farms and were sent home to Germany after the war ended. The Marked Tree Public Library opened in 1938. Marked Tree did not get their first Fire Department until 1947. Although the post office was established late in the nineteenth century, city mail delivery did not begin until 1952.

Marked Tree's economy has been largely farming and lumber. After the first levees were built in the 1890s, farming became the most important industry in the area. Most of the crops grown include: cotton, soybeans, rice, and corn. Cotton was the largest crop grown near Marked Tree and has been profitable since the first cotton gin was constructed in 1905. Part of the "sunken lands" is now part of the St. Francis Sunken Lands Wildlife Management Area.¹⁵

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Marked Tree Commercial Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** for its association with early development and commercial activity in Marked Tree. The district is being nominated with **local significance**. The Marked Tree Commercial Historic District exemplifies the growth of the town through its height in the 1930s. The period of significance extends from 1910-1959.

¹³ Siler, Andrea. "Poinsett County: Rich in History." *The Modern News, Tri-City Tribune, and the Trumann Democrat*. Thursday, May 14, 1992.

¹⁴ Marked Tree (Poinsett County). Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>

¹⁵ Marked Tree (Poinsett County). Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"E. Ritter Company Marks 100th By Standardizing Names." *Jonesboro Sun*. Sunday, November 2, 1986.

Herndon, Dallas T. *Centennial History of Arkansas*. Vol. 1. Little Rock, Arkansas: S.J. Clark Publishing Company, 1922.

Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. AltaMira Press: Walnut Creek, California, 1987.

Marked Tree (Poinsett County). Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>

Mitchell, Steve. "Marked Tree Lock and Siphons, Poinsett County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1988.

Poinsett County Historical Society. *Poinsett County, Arkansas: History and Families*. Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 1998.

Siler, Andrea. "Poinsett County: Rich in History." *The Modern News, Tri-City Tribune*, and the *Trumann Democrat*. Thursday, May 14, 1992.

Smith, Sandra Taylor. "Tyronza Commercial Historic District, Poinsett County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2009.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

ADDITIONAL UTMS:

5. 15 733587E 3935217N
6. 15 733667E 3935300N
7. 15 733668E 3935282N
8. 15 733638E 3935236N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning on Frisco Street heading south behind the Ritter Estate Building (PO0178) to Liberty Street, proceed west on Liberty Street to the end of E. Ritter Estate Building (PO0179), thence proceed north to the alley between Liberty Street and Frisco Street, thence proceed west to Nathan Street (Highway 63B), proceed northeast on Nathan Street (Highway 63B) behind the Farmers and Merchants Bank and Trust Company (PO0192), thence proceed east to the other side of the buildings rear elevation, thence proceed south to the middle of Frisco Street, thence proceed east on Frisco Street to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

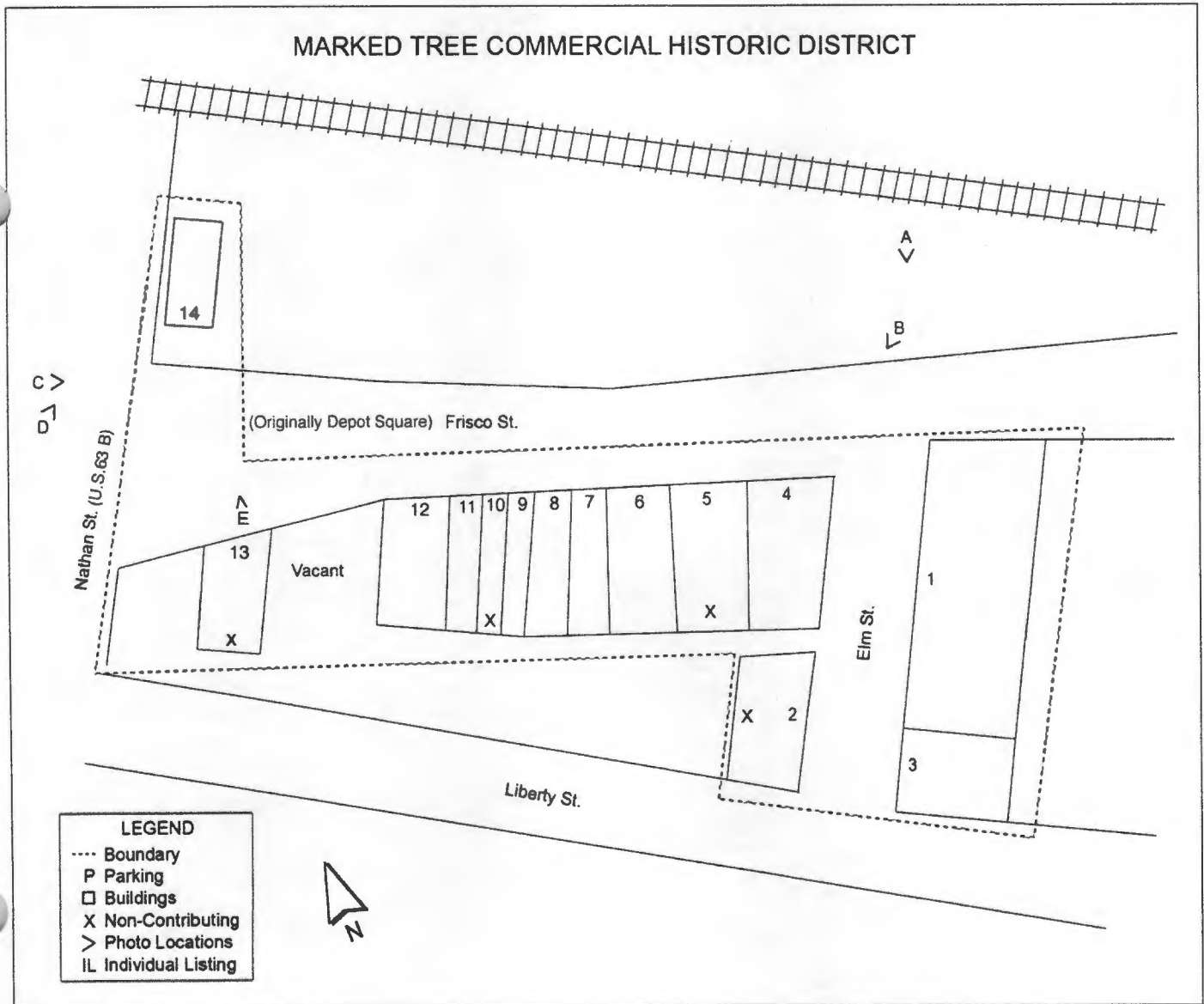
This boundary was drawn to include properties in the Marked Tree Commercial Historic District with the greatest density of structures maintaining a high level of integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Map Page 1

SKETCH MAP



Marked Tree Commercial Historic

District

Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas

County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Historic Page 1
 Photos



Figure 1. West end of Frisco Street viewing east, d. 1920. [Courtesy of Poinsett County Historical Society. *Poinsett County, Arkansas: History and Families*. Turner Publishing Company: Paducah, Kentucky, 1998.]

Marked Tree Commercial Historic
District

Poinsett County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Historic Page 2
 Photos



Figure 2. East end of Frisco Street viewing west, ca. 1920. [Courtesy of Poinsett County Historical Society. *Poinsett County, Arkansas: History and Families*. Turner Publishing Company: Paducah, Kentucky, 1998.]

Marked Tree Commercial Historic
District

Poinsett County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Historic Page 3
 Photos



Figure 3. East end of Frisco Street near Elm Street viewing west, fall 1954. [Courtesy of Poinsett County Historical Society. *Poinsett County, Arkansas: History and Families*. Turner Publishing Company: Paducah, Kentucky, 1998.]

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

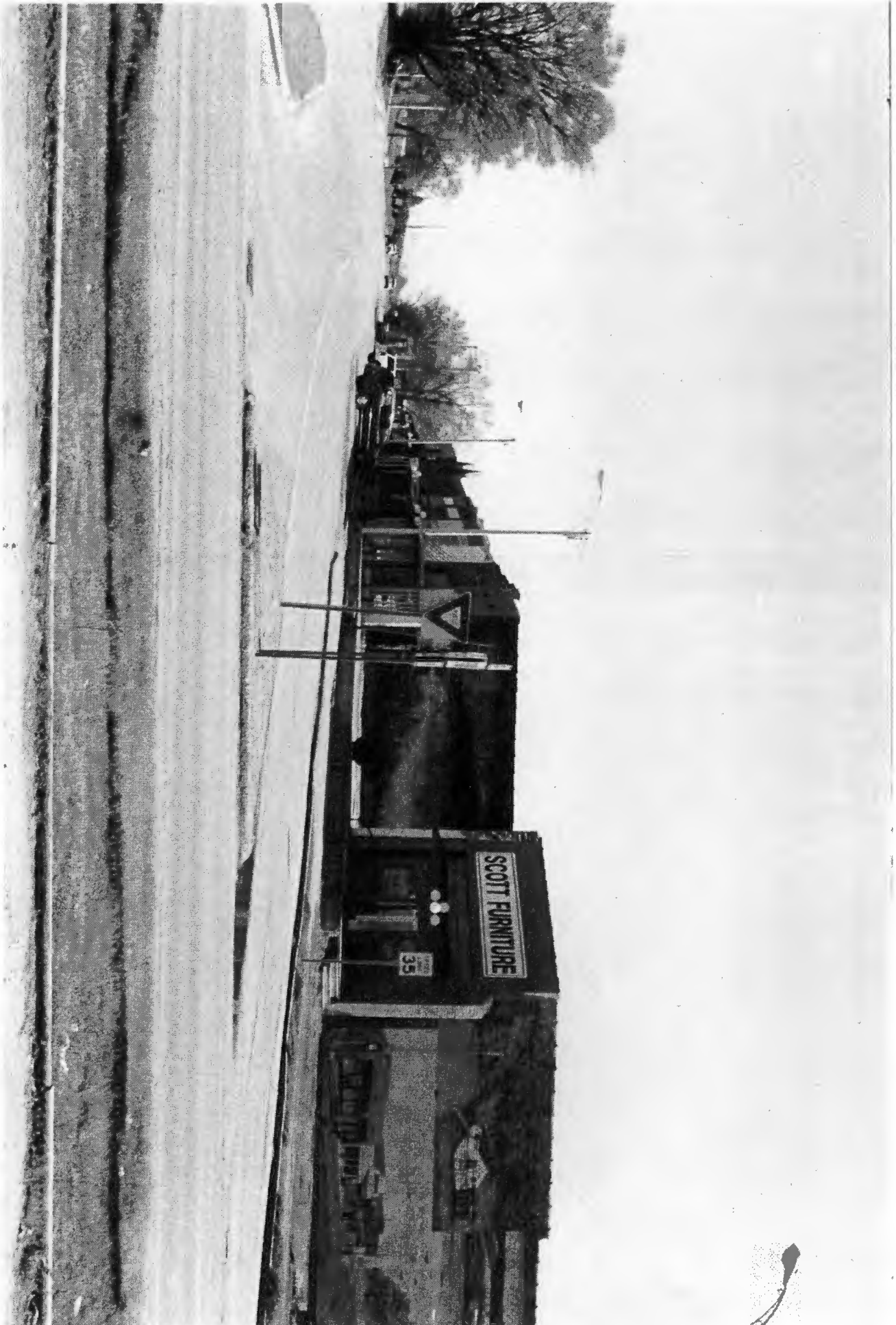
Section number Historic Page 4
 Photos



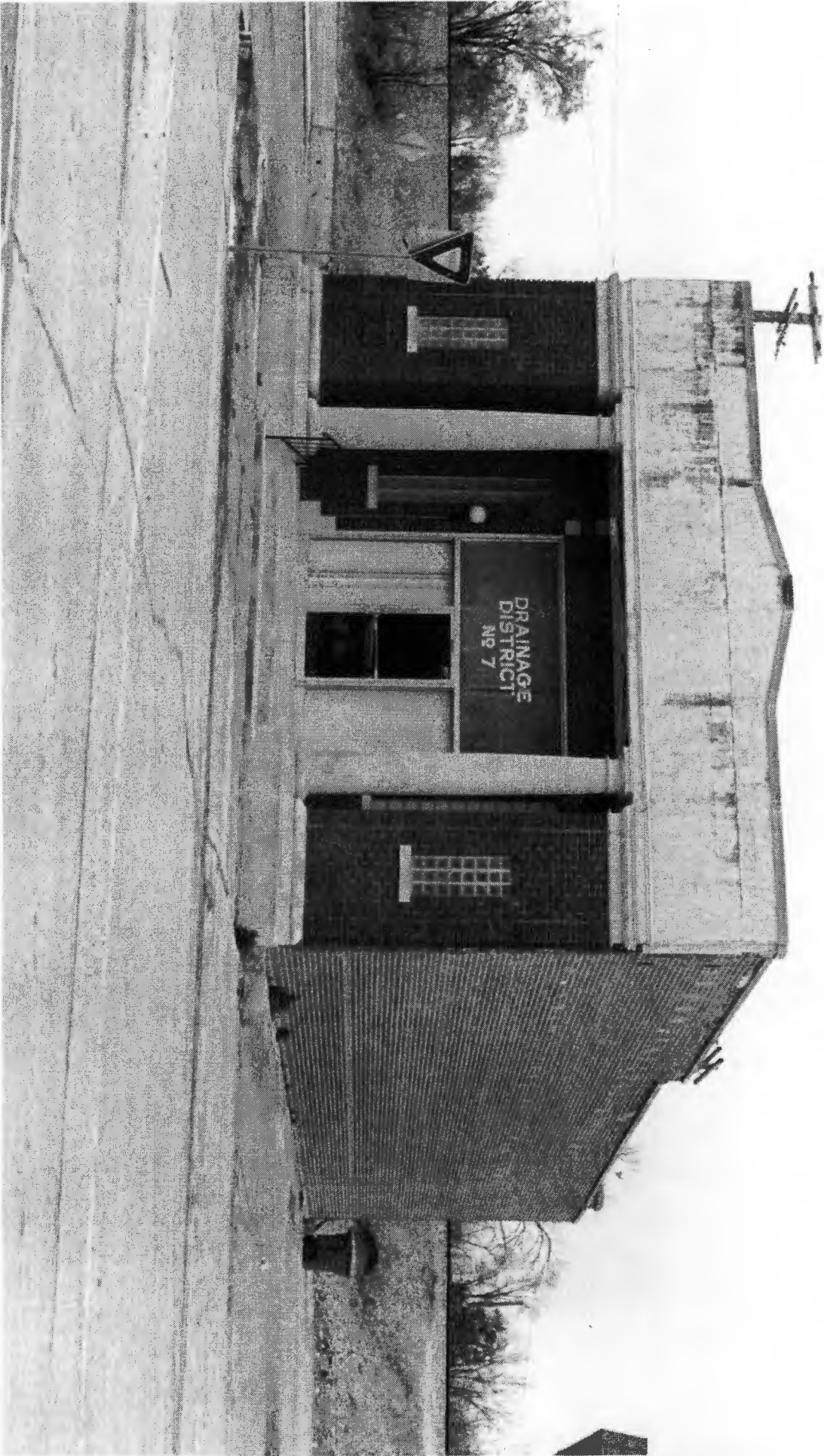
Figure 4. South side of Frisco Street on a Saturday, ca. 1930. [Courtesy of Poinsett County Historical Society. *Poinsett County, Arkansas: History and Families*. Turner Publishing Company: Paducah, Kentucky, 1998.]















MARKED TREE
 COMMERCIAL HISTORIC
 DISTRICT,
 MARKED TREE,
 POINSETT CO., AR

UTM REFERENCES

- ① 15/733775/393515
- ② 15/733725/3935091
- ③ 15/733674/3935134
- ④ 15/733693/3935150
- ⑤ 15/733587/3935217
- ⑥ 15/733667/3935300
- ⑦ 15/733668/3935282
- ⑧ 15/733688/3935236