B27. Morrow Hall, 7th and Boswell,

Batesville, NR listed on 10/18/72. This 1872

structure housed the original classrooms

for Arkansas College, an institution tha

continues today as Lyon College.

B27. Morrow Hall, 7th and Boswell Sts., Batesville, 1872 structure originally housed Arkansas College, 10/18/72.

B28. Moorefield School, N side of Ham St., Moorefield, 1936-37 National Youth Administration-built structure, 09/04/92.

B29. New Home School, County Rd. 69, Swifton, ca. 1915 Plain Traditional-style building, 10/08/92.

B30. Keiser School, Main and School Sts., Keiser, 1929 Collegiat Gothic-style structure, 10/08/92.

**B31. Burdette School Complex** Historic District, 153 E. Park Lane, Burdette, educational structures built 1922-1948, 10/28/01.

rural lumber and farming community.

Brewer, NR listed on 05/26/04 Serving the residents of this Cleburne County community as a school from its construction in 1910 until its consolidation in 1950, the Brewer School later served as a

church and community building.

B32. Brewer School, Brewer Rd., Brewer, 1910 Plain Traditional-style structure, 05/26/04.

District, 153 E. Park Lane, Burdette, NR

Gymnasium, erected in the late 1940s, is

listed on 10/28/01. The Burdette School

one of a cluster of buildings that served this

B33. Dill School, AR 5/25 W side, N of Ida, Ida vic., 1938 one-story, stone-constructed building, 08/16/94.

B35. Hulsey Bend School, Freeze Bend

14, Oil Trough vic., ca. 1900 one-room

B37. Newport Jr. and Sr. High School, Remmel Park

Newport, NR listed on 12/22/82. Renowned Little Rock

architect Charles L. Thompson drew the Art Deco-style

plans for this 1930 building

students, 01/15/04.

B40. Old Earle High School,

esigned in the Mission/Spanish

Ruth St. and High 2nd St.,

Earle, erected in 1919 and

Revival style, 09/27/03.

Rd. E of junction of Hwys. 122 and

schoolhouse, 02/12/99.

with Craftsman details, 09/04/92.

B34. Jamestown School, Hwy. 230, Jamestown, 1926 Plain Traditional building

B36. Thida Grove School, County Rd. 20, Thida, ca. 1920 school building, 09/04/92.

B37. Newport Jr. and Sr. High School, Remmel Park, Newport, 1930 Charles Thompson Art Deco design, 12/22/82.

**B38.** Quitman Home **Economics Building**, 2nd Ave., Quitman, 1938 National Youth Administration-built

**B39.** George Washington Carver High School Home Economics Building, 900 Pearl St., Augusta, 1944 Minimal Traditional-style structure that served African-American

educational building, 09/04/92.

**B41. Marion Colored High** B41. Marion Colored High School, off Hwy. 77, School, W of Hwy. 77, Sunset, Sunset, NR listed on 03/23/95. Built in 1924, in part with money from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, 1924 African-American high tuition was eight dollars per year and Africanschool erected through Julius American students from Arkansas, Mississippi, Rosenwald Fund support, Tennessee and Missouri attended the school.

**B42. Forrest City High** School, Rosser St., Forrest City, 1915 Classical Revival school building, 10/08/92.

B42. Forrest City High School, Rosser This 1915 school building is one of the est examples of Classical Revival-styl



C1. Solomon Grove Smith-Hughes Building, S of County Rd. 29, Twin Groves, 1938-39 school building of local African-American community,



C1. Solomon Grove Smith-Hughes Building, County Rd. 29, Twin Groves, NR listed on 12/09/94. Built in 1938-39, this building exhibits the intricate stonework of noted local stonemasor Silas Owens, Sr.

C2. Guy High School Gymnasium, Hwy. 25, Guy, 1938 Works Progress Administration-built structure, 09/10/92.

C3. Guy Home Economics Building, Hwy. 25, Guy, 1936 building erected with WPA labor, 09/10/92.

C4. Morris Institute Dairy Barn, County Rd. 41 north of Center Hill, ca. 1930 two-story dairy barn, 07/20/92.

C5. New Mt. Pisgah School, between Mt. Pisgah and Little Creek S of Letona, 1938 fieldstone

the Works Progress Administration altered this building to its present school, 07/20/92. appearance during the 1930s.

C6. Big Four School Building, County Rd. 383 near Providence, 1930s Works Progress Administration redesign of 1915 school, 07/10/92.

C7. Holly Grove School, County Rd. 379 near Stevens Creek, 1939

C6. Big Four School Building, Com

Rd. 383, Providence vic., NR listed on 7/10/92. Originally constructed in 1915

National Youth Administration design, 07/13/92. C8. Hopewell District #45 School, Hwy. 258 W of Lake Bald Knob, ca. 1939 Works Progress Administration structure, 07/13/92.

C9. Pattie Cobb Hall, Harding University, 900 E. Center, Searcy, 1919



small White County town.

C10. Judsonia High School Gymnasium, W side of Broadman Ave., Judsonia, 1937 Works Progress Administration-built frame gvm. 09/13/91.

C11. Lone Star School, E of Big C10. Judsonia High School Gymnasium. Mingo Creek near Lone Star, Broadman Ave., Judsonia, NR listed on ca. 1920 frame school building, 09/13/91. Built in 1937, this structure served 07/20/92. as both a gymnasium and an auditorium in its

C12. Griffithville School, Hwy. 11, Griffithville, 1939 Works Progress Administration Craftsman design, 07/13/92.

County Rd. 7, Ava vic., NR

listed on 01/28/02. The

1911 Hawks Schoolhouse

is typical of the small,

frame structures built

late nineteenth and early

C13. Hawks Schoolhouse, County Rd. 7 SW of Hollis, 1911 Plain Traditional school building, 01/28/02.

C14. Bigelow Rosenwald School, SW corner of Hwy. 60 and Bethel AME Rd. NE of Bigelow, Plain Traditional-style structure built in 1926 with help from the Rosenwald Fund,

C15. Hendrix College Campus, onway. Three structures on the Hendrix campus in Conway are listed on the National Register. They are the President's House, 1913, Galloway

Hall, 1912, and Martin Hall, 1918, all

Craftsman-style building, 09/16/93.

Rock High School,

101 W. 22nd St.,

North Little Rock, NR

listed on 02/25/93.

between 1928 and

1930, is one of the

finest examples in

Arkansas of the

C20. Little Rock Central

High School, 14th and

1927 structure was focus

during 1957 desegregation

crisis. Little Rock Central

High School is a National

listed 08/19/77, NHL listed

Historic Landmark NR

C21. Main Building, Arkansa

Baptist College, 1600 S. Dr.

04/30/76. In addition to its

status as a training ground for

African-American theologians.

this 1893 building also is

C25. Fred Kramer School, 701 S. Sherman,

Little Rock, NR listed on 07/25/77. Little

Martin Luther King Jr. Dr.,

of national attention

Park Sts., Little Rock.

isted on 12/22/82.

C16. Liberty School Cafeteria, Hwy. 36, Hamlet, 1935 Plain Traditional-C15. Galloway Hall, Hendrix College style school building, 09/10/92.

Campus, Conway, NR listed on 12/22/92. One of three Hendrix College building designed by architect Charles I C17. Immaculate Heart of Mary Thompson, Galloway Hall was built School, off Hwy. 365 N of Blue Hill around 1913 to serve as a girls' dormitory Rd. in the Marche Community, 1925

C18. North Little Rock High School, 101 W. 22nd St., North Little Rock, 1928-30 structure reflecting "zig-zag moderne" trend of Art Deco

C19. Dunbar Jr. and Sr. High School, Wright and Ringo Sts., Little Rock, 1929 black vocational education school funded in part by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, 08/06/80.

C20. Little Rock Central High School, 14th and Par Sts., Little Rock, NR listed on 08/19/77. The eyes of the world focused on this stately 1927 building when in 1957 it became the central point in the struggle to desegregate public schools in the U.S. It was designated a National Historic Landmark on 05/20/82.

College, 1600 S. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Dr., Little Rock, 1893 school for black theologians, 04/30/76.

one of the best examples of the Second Empire style of C22. Philander Smith College Historic architecture in the state. District, bordered by 11th, 13th, Izard and State streets, Little Rock, structures related to African-American college campus, 09/13/99.

C23. U. M. Rose School, Izard and W. 13th, Little Rock, 1915 John Parks Almand Colonial Revival design, 12/08/88.

C24. Pulaski Heights Junior High, 401 N. Pine, Little Rock, 1920 educational structure in Hillcrest Historic District, 12/18/90.

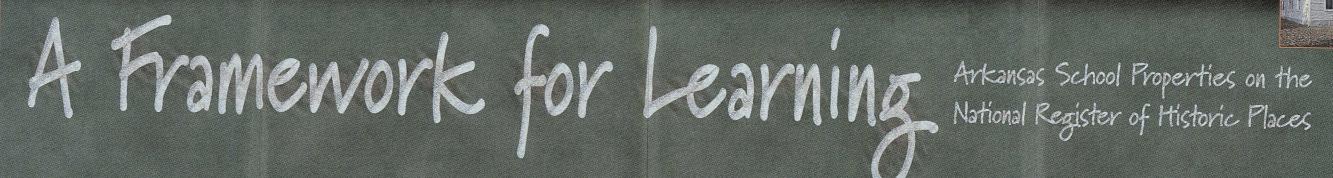
C25. Fred Kramer School, 701 S. Sherman, Little Rock, 1895 structure in MacArthur Park Historic District is city's oldest

Rock's oldest school, built in 1895, stood public school building, 07/25/77. empty and neglected for decades, but eventually was rehabilitated to offer low-cost C26. West Side Junior High housing for artists. School, 1300 Marshall St., Little

Rock, 1917 classically influenced structure in Central High Neighborhood Historic District, 08/16/96.

C27. James Mitchell School, 2410 S. Battery, Little Rock, 1908 Classical Revival building in Central High Neighborhood Historic District, 08/16/96.

C28. East Side School and Gymnasium, 1401 S. Scott St., Little Rock, ca. 1913 structure in MacArthur Park Historic District, 07/25/77.



NR listed on 02/25/93. Woodlawn School was built in 1921 as a consolidated school to place previous facilities at Hickory Flat, Hill

29. Woodlawn School, Hwy. 31, Woodlawn, C29. Woodlawn School, Bizzell Rd. at St. Route 31, Woodlawn, 1921 Craftsman-style building,



D1. Caddo Valley Academy Complex, 234 Hettie St., Norman featuring 1924 Caddo Valley Academy Building, 1937 Home Economics Building and 1951 Gymnasium,

> Linwood and Hobson Aves., Hot Springs, NR and Hobso Aves., Hot Built in 1913, the Neoclassical-style Jones School is the oldest school in the structure. city of Hot Springs.

D1. Caddo Valley Academy, 234 Hettis St., Norman, NR listed on 05/16/02. The group of buildings that make up the Caddo Valley Academy/Norman High School Complex reflect the importance local residents placed on education and cultural activities.

D3. Hot Springs High School, Oak St. between Orange and Olive, Hot Springs, 1914 Late Gothic Revival building with 1925 addition, 01/28/88.

School, SW end of Acme St., Malvern, 1929 education structure funded through Julius Rosenwald Fund. 09/28/05

Malvern, NR listed on 09/28/05. Built in 1929 to serve the needs of Malvern's African-American students. D5. Oak Grove Rosenwald this building remains a tangible reminder of Julius School, Oak Grove Rd., Oak Grove, NR listed on 05/26/04

plans for Floor Plan No. 20 from D5. Oak Grove Rosenwald School, Oak a book written by Samuel Smith, Grove Rd. north of Chapel Hill, 1926 general field agent for the Julius Plain Traditional-style school built with Rosenwald Fund assistance, 05/26/04.

D4. Malvern Rosenwald School, SW end of Acme St.,

Rosenwald's philanthropic legacy.

20, 1996. Students in this railroa

town attended classes in this proud

structure from when it was built in

1915 until the end of World War II.

D6. King Schoolhouse, 1 mile E of Hwy. 71, King, 1915 structure with Colonial Revival-style details, 06/20/96.

D7. Garrett Whiteside Hall, Jct. of N. Third Ave. and Lockesburg St., Nashville, 1940 single-story frame gymnasium designed in Plain Traditional style with minimal Colonial Revival style influences, D6. King Schoolhouse, east of

D7. Garrett Whiteside Hall, N. Tollette 3rd Ave. and Lockesburg St., ashville, NR listed on 11/21/94 This 1940 building, built by the Depression-era National Yout Administration, exhibits the Drive, Tollette, Plain Traditional-style estrained functional design of building erected for African-American students in 1932 and funded in part by the

Julius Rosenwald Fund, 09/27/03. D9. WPA Gymnasium, Hwy. D9. WPA Gymnasium, 127 Hwy, 195 195 S., Washington, NR listed S., Washington, 1940 Works Progress on 06/20/72. This 1940 building impact the Works Progres

Washington Historic District, Administration had on education in Arkansas. D10. Washington Public School, 700 Conway, Washington, 1914 Classical Revival-style building in Washington

Historic District, 06/20/72. D11. Rosenwald School, Hwy. 26 near Delight, Works Progress Administration-built 1938 frame school linked to philanthropist Julius

Rosenwald, 09/17/90. D12. Domestic Science Building, 11th and Haddock, Arkadelphia, 1917

Charles Thompson Colonial Revival design, 12/22/82. D13. Peake High School, D13. Peake High School, 1600 Caddo 1600 Caddo St., Arkadelphia, St., Arkadelphia, 1928 Craftsman-style

NR listed on 01/19/05. The Julius Rosenwald Fund contributed to this school's 1928 construction, which cost a total of \$25,400.

building erected with aid of Rosenwald Fund,

stration-built structure in

D14. Orr School, 831 Laurel St., Texarkana, ca. 1880 school attended by African-American ragtime composer Scott Joplin,

D15. Lafayette County Training School, 1046 Berry St., Stamps, 1929 Craftsman-style structure built through Julius Rosenwald Fund, 01/20/05.

D16. Wortham Gymnasium, Hwy. 200, Oak Grove, 1935 Works Progress Administration-built structure serving black community, 04/19/90.

D17. Dallas County Training School High School Building, 934 Center D18. Kiblah School, County Rd. 192,

St., Fordyce, 1931 Craftsman-style building constructed through Julius Doddridge vic., NR listed on 11/20/89 Rosenwald Fund, 01/21/04.

D18. Kiblah School, County Rd. 192 near Doddridge, 1927 Craftsman-Greek Revival school for historic black community funded with aid of Julius Rosenwald Fund, 11/20/89.

This 1927 structure is one of seven built in Miller County between 1917 and 1929 with assistance from the Julius Rosenwald Fund.



D19. Greek Amphitheater. junction of East Lane Dr., E. 06/01/05. The sophomore class of Magnolia A University St. and Crescent & M college was heavily involved in the 1938 Dr., Magnolia, 1938 open-air

instruction of this open-air facility. amphitheater, 06/01/05. D20. Harvey C. Couch School, NE of intersection of Calhoun Rd. and

D21. El Dorado Jr. College Building and El Dorado High School Gymnasium, 300 S. West Ave., El Dorado, 1905 Neoclassical school and 1940 Works Progress Administration-built gym, 09/13/78 and 11/26/02.

County Rd. 25, Calhoun, 1928 Craftsman-style structure, 06/08/93.

D21. El Dorado Junior College Building, 200 S. West Ave., El Dorado, NR listed on 09/13/78. This 1905 building housed the first junior college in southwest Arkansas and was built on a site that had been used for public education since 1858



E2. Tucker School, Vandalsen Dr., Tucker,

NR listed on 06/10/05. Built around 1915,

this building served Tucker students for

Bell Tower, 1200

V. University Dr.

Pine Bluff, NR

isted on 06/03/98

lational Register

listed properties or

the University of

Arkansas at Pine

Bluff campus, this

between 1943 and

1947 by a masonry

instructor at the

decades, then was used as a church before





E1. Oak Grove School, S of Hwy. 270 Sheridan vic., NR listed on 06/14/91 The Works Progress Administration built this school, which held students from 1938 until the 1949-1950 school year.

E2. Tucker School, Vandalsen Drive. *Tucker*, ca. 1915 Craftsman-style school, 06/10/05.



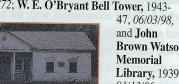
E3. Walter B. Sorrells Cottage, off Hwy. 104, Pine Bluff vic., NR listed on 12/22/82. Designed by architect Mitchell Seligman, this 1920 building was the first

ucture erected at the state school for E4. University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff Campus, Pine Bluff. Three UAPB structures are listed on the National Register. They are Caldwell Hall. 1928, 12/22/72; W. E. O'Bryant Bell Tower, 1943-

with Craftsman and

English Revival

details, 12/22/82



E5. Mount Olive Rosenwald School, County Rd. 45, Mount Olive, NR listed on 01/21/04. This 1927 structure was one of five Rosenwald Olive Fund schools in Bradley County and the largest in a rural part of the county. School, Bradley

Co. Rd. 45 south of Sumpter, 1927 Colonial Revival-style school built through Julius Rosenwald Fund, 01/21/04.

E6. Chicot County Training School, SW corner of Hazel and N. School Sts. Dermott. 1929 Craftsman-style structu built with assistance of Rosenwald Fund, 05/26/04.

E7. Jerome Elementary School, #22, Louisiana St., Jerome, 1930 Craftsmanstyle structure, 09/28/05.



E8. Arkansas City High School, Robert S. Moore Ave. and President St., Arkansas City, 1910 Renaissance Revival school, 10/04/84.

E7. Jerome Elementary School #2

Louisiana St., Jerome, NR listed

on 09/28/05. This Craftsman-style

building housed students from 1930 to

center, meeting hall, town hall and

voting precinct.

E8. Arkansas City High School, Robert S. Moore Ave. and President St., Arkansas City, NR listed on 10/04/84. This Clyde Ferrell-designed building was constructed in 1910 for \$20,000 and now serves as a Desha County courthouse annex

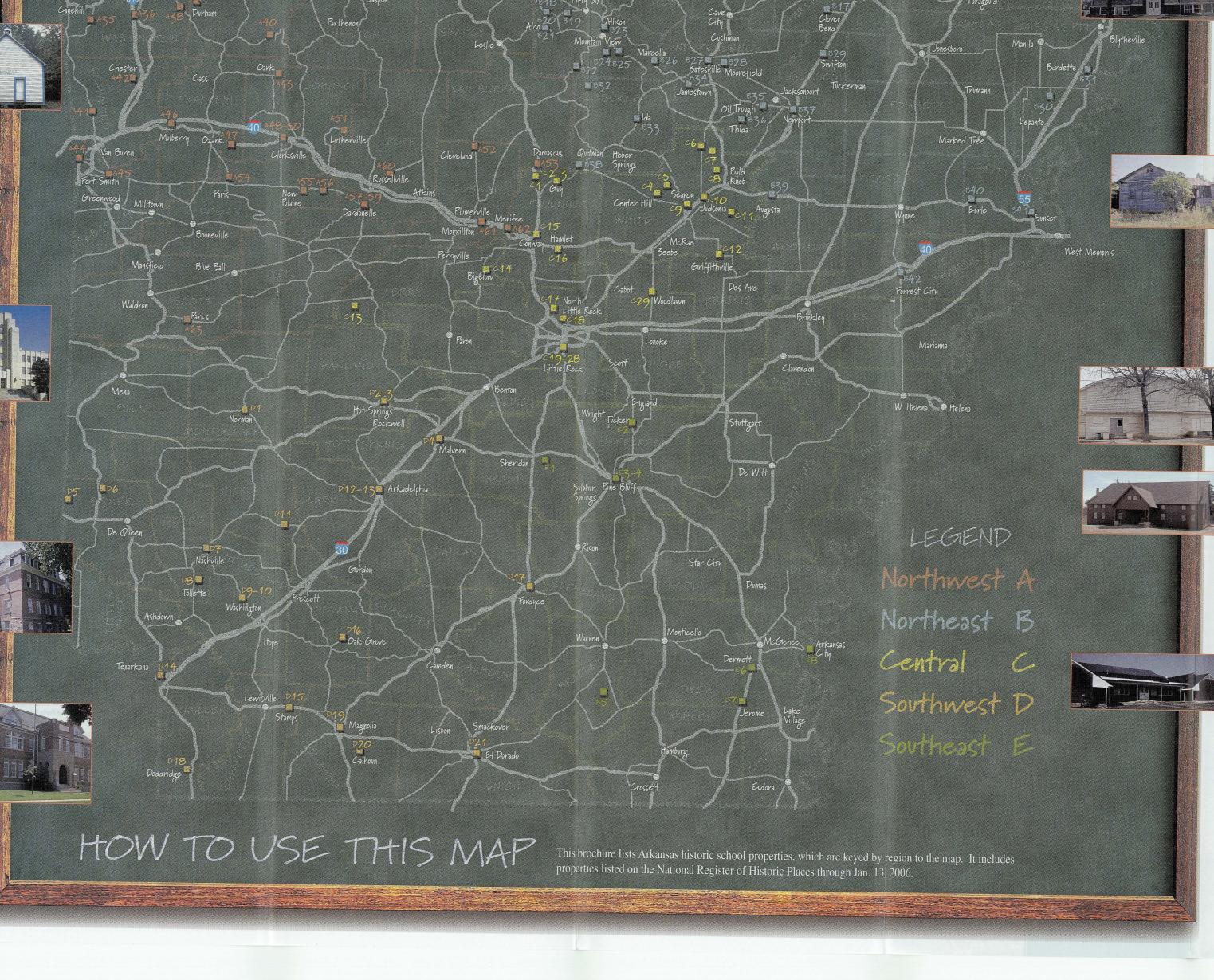
FOR MORE INFORMATION

National Register of Historic Places in Arkansas or related topics, you can contact us at:

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Acknowledgments: Photographs are from the Arkansas History Commission, One Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201 or from the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage. Graphic illustration and design by Dennis Oxley/Oxley Art; digital imaging, additional graphic illustration/cartography by David Fike.



nce its beginning, education in Arkansas has been a constantly evolving and improving system. Even today Arkansas's schools continue to strive for improvement. While

the days of the one-room schoolhouse and small schools in every community are gone forever, as you travel across every region of Arkansas you will see these historic school buildings dotting the landscape. In some cases the entire community the school serviced has all but vanished, and an ever increasing part of the population never experienced school and life in "the good old days." However, as long as these pillars of the past continue to grace our neighborhoods, highways, and country roads, we will always be reminded of the past and Arkansas's rich educational legacy.



The Henderson School in Favetteville was constructed by the Freedman's Bureau, otherwise known as the Bureau of Refugees, Freedman and Abandoned Land. The Bureau would supervise efforts to educate former slaves and their children and provide school buildings. (Courtesy, Arkansas History Commission)

Cane Hill 1842, but the college was closely tied to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and received no financial help from the state. The first

is to progress,

it must educate

its young. The

first bright spot

government sponsorship of education in Arkansas came in the form of the 1842 "Common School Law," which set aside the sixteenth section of land in each geographic township to be sold for the construction and operation of public schools. Some communities made the most of the program and organized schools prior to the Civil War, but education was still largely a private matter. The most unfortunate part of the system was the tuition requirements for students, which made formal education an unattainable goal for those who most desperately needed it, the poor.

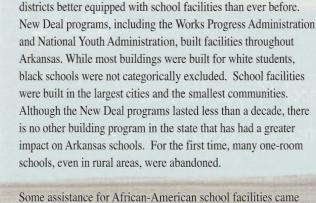




The Mississippi County town of Marie proudly displayed its new school with a before and after photo. Many early rural schools were held in any available structure such as the log building seen here. (Courtesy, Arkansas History Commission)

The first truly public school system in Arkansas was created during Reconstruction. For the first time, teachers had licensing requirements and schools throughout the state had a standardized course curriculum. In 1869, Arkansas had over 600 schools educating more than 67,000 students. By 1871, the number of schools had more than doubled and student enrollment was pushing 108,000. Higher education also received attention from the Reconstruction government. In 1871, Fayetteville was chosen as the location for Arkansas's first statesupported college, the Arkansas Industrial University, later renamed the University of Arkansas. Other colleges to be founded in this same era usually had close ties to church denominations, including Arkansas College in Batesville (now Lyon College), Hendrix College in Conway, and Ouachita Baptist in Arkadelphia.

By 1900 the schools were having problems. Attendance was lagging around 50 percent and Arkansas had the shortest school term in the nation. In an attempt to help remedy the problem, the state finally passed a law requiring children between 7 and 15 to attend school and adopted standard grade school textbooks for the state. Larger



Some assistance for African-American school facilities came from a philanthropic source, the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Rosenwald was a wealthy businessman from New York who had made his fortune as the head of the Chicago-based Sears and Roebuck Company. To ensure that communities supported a school for black students, the Rosenwald Fund required that local monetary matches be raised among both white and black citizens in the community. The Rosenwald fund had a profound effect on black school facilities in Arkansas. By the time the program was discontinued in 1948, the Rosenwald Fund had aided in the construction of 389 school-related facilities in 45 Arkansas counties.

In 1948 Arkansas underwent the most extensive school reorganization in state history. A major part of the reorganization was consolidation. All schools, except for those in isolated regions, that had fewer than 350 students were forced to consolidate. Farm mechanization and the resulting urban growth

unnecessary

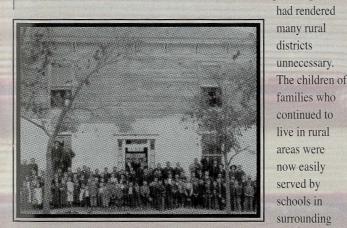
amilies who

continued to

areas were

buses traveling

improving



University - was one of the first structures on the campus. Designed by Frank Blaisdell in 1910, it

is now known as Craigbaugh Hall. (Courtesy, Arkansas History Commission)

Arkansas, opened in Conway and served as the state's primary training

gains were made in higher education during this period. In 1907,

the State Normal School, later named the University of Central

ground for teachers. With the vast majority of Arkansas citizens

involved in agriculture, the state also established technical schools

at Jonesboro, Magnolia, Monticello, and Russellville. All four of the

schools eventually became four-year colleges and have evolved into

Arkansas State University, Southern Arkansas University, University

of Arkansas at Monticello and Arkansas Tech University. Advanced

educational opportunities for African-Americans were available

at Shorter College in North Little Rock and Philander Smith and

Arkansas Baptist College in Little Rock. Although still segregated

from campus, prospective black teachers were allowed to take courses

through State Teachers' College and the University of Arkansas. The

Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College, now the University

of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, also provided African-Americans with

A lingering problem with Arkansas's schools was their sheer number,

which stood at over 5,000 districts in 1910. The lack of transportation

required students to walk to school, and even the smallest of

communities had a school. However, most only offered classes

through the eighth grade. A substantial number of the districts held

school in one-room buildings that often served as the community

school, church, and meeting hall. Although dedicated to making the

best of the situation, it was a nearly impossible task for one or two

16 simultaneously. Although there were over 5,000 school districts,

teachers to adequately teach children as young as 5 and as old as

only around 150 had high schools. With so many small schools

dotting the state, the limited amount of education funding made

improving facilities and expanding curricula nearly impossible. This

In the late 1920s Arkansas began exploring the idea of consolidating

current facilities, population trends, and even topographic conditions.

The study recommended sweeping consolidation measures that would

reduce school districts to an average of four per county. The resulting

plan also called for set student-to-teacher ratios, a 12-year education

system, and free transportation for students living more than two

hours away from campus. The recommendations were never fully

adopted, and only around 350 consolidated districts were formed. The

education system was showing signs of improvement, and this round

Although the United States as a whole was still experiencing a good

was already slipping into the depths of depression. In an ironic twist,

it was Great Depression relief programs that would leave Arkansas's

The Dyess Colony, located ten miles from Wilson, was a cooperative agricultural community

implemented by the Resettlement Administration, Dyess High School at the colony was part of

the New Deal effort to provide a "new order" for qualifying low-income farm families, (Courtesy,

economy as schools were being consolidated, Arkansas's economy

of consolidation was a sign of things to come.

schools as part of an overall reorganization of the public school

system. The Department of Education examined everything from

was especially true in the even more inadequately funded African-

educational opportunity.

American schools.

schoolchildren. The Italianate influence of this school offered a high-style interpretation at a time when utilitarian architecture was more common for rural educational structures. (Courtesy, over an ever-

highway system. Most of the schools were given to the local community or were simply abandoned. Another school reform was coming that would result in the abandonment of additional schools and would place Little Rock in the national spotlight.

When the Supreme Court handed down the Brown vs. Board of Education ruling, which declared school segregation unconstitutional, many schools in Arkansas closed their doors Black school facilities that had suffered from decades of inadequate funding were usually closed in favor of the white schools. While school desegregation went relatively well in most schools, Central High School would be a completely different story.

On September 2, 1957, nine black students were to enroll at Little Rock's Central High School. When they arrived at the building, they were turned away by the Arkansas National Guard, which had been activated by Governor Orval Faubus to prevent the students' entry into the school. The students attempted to enter the school on several occasions throughout the month, but each time were turned away. A mob of well over 1,000 angry white protesters was growing daily. Finally, on September 24, President Dwight Eisenhower stepped in. By the following day the students were escorted into the school by over 1,000 members of the Army's 101st Airborne Division.

The event is remembered today as one of the milestone events

in the Civil Rights movement.

The Art Deco North Little Rock High School was termed the second finest high school in the South," by the North Little Rock Times in 1930. The building was constructed to handle the town's mounting growth of junior and senior high school enrollment, educational facility by 1929.



This list includes properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places through Jan. 13, 2006. Many of these buildings are private property and are NOT open to the public. It is possible that some of the properties have been lost to demolition since being listed on the National Register.

**HOW TO USE THIS MAP** 

Key: Map code, name of property, location, description, date listed on National Register of Historic Places.



A1. Coats School, Spavinaw Creek Rd. near Maysville, ca. 1905 oneroom school, 01/28/88.

A2. Sulphur Springs Old School Complex Historic District, 512 Black St., Sulphur Springs, contains 1941 school, 1925 gym and 1949 cafeteria,

A3. New Home School and Church, McKisic Creek Rd. S of Bella Vista, ca. 1900 vernacular frame public building, 01/28/88.



A4. Bentonville High School, 410 NW 2nd St. Bentonville, National Register listed on 01/28/88. The City of Bentonville commissioned note architect John Parks Almand to design this 1928 terra cotta tiles.

Hwy. 94 near Pea Ridge, ca. 1922 two-story frame school A6. Rocky Branch School, 200

A4. Bentonville High School,

410 N.W. 2nd St., Bentonville,

Spanish Colonial, Mission and

Mediterranean styles, 01/28/88

5. Shady Grove School

1928 design by architect

John Parks Almand melds

N. Hwy. 303, Prairie Creek, ca. 1914 country school, 03/25/88 A7. Garfield Elementary School, Hwy. 62, Garfield, 1941 Rustic

Revival-style stone building, 06/28/96.

A8. Coal Gap School, County Rd. 920 north of Larue, 1928 Plain Traditional-style building, 09/04/92.

A9. Eureka Springs High School, 44 Kingshighway, Eureka Springs, 1950 structure in Eureka Springs Historic District, 01/29/79.

Rockhouse Rd. S of Hwy. 62 SE of Eureka Springs, ca. 1886 vernacular Greek Revival church, 06/05/91. A11. Berryville Gymnasium

A10. Winona Church/School,

off Freeman Ave., Berryville, 1936-37 Works Progress Administration-built educ building, 09/10/92. A12. Berryville Agricultural

structure, 09/10/92.

A10. Winona Church and School, Rock House Road, Winona Springs vic., NR listed on 06/05/91. This ca. 1886 wood-frame structure, Building, off Freeman Ave., Berryville, 1940 stone-veneer typical of the rural buildings that often served both the religious and educational needs of local

A13. Mo-Ark Baptist Academy S of W end of Park St., Blue Eye, 1918 educational structure, 09/27/96.

A14. Cottonwood School #45, Cottonwood and Dubuque Rds. at Self near Omaha, 1926 Craftsman-style structure, 10/04/02.

A15. Bergman High School, County Rd. 48, Bergman, 1930 Craftsmanstyle educational structure, 09/10/92. A16. Fairview School Building, County Rd. 203, Fairview, 1927 school

A17. Norwood School, Norwood Rd. and Hwy. 16 SW of Siloam Springs, ca. 1937 cut-stone school built by Works Progress

Spring Valley, 1934 Plain Traditional-style structure, 09/04/92.

Italianate and Romanesque Revival details, 09/08/92.

A23. Dog Branch School, off Hwy. 412, Osage, 1898 stone building with



A18. Tontitown School Building, U.S.

Highway 412, Tontitown, NR listed on

constructed to serve a growing commun

Chicot County.

Clark, 05/19/94.

09/04/92. In 1920, this building was

Administration, 01/28/88.

built by local volunteers, 09/04/92.

Hwv. 412, Tontitown, ca. 1920 Plain Traditional-style building with Classical details, 09/04/92. A19. Dodson Memorial Building,

Pleasant St. and Emma Ave., Springdale, 1931 structure ombines Craftsman and English Revival styles, 09/04/92.

A20. Fishback School, Hwy. 68N, Springdale, 1925 Plain Traditional building with Colonial Revival northwest Arkansas after the failure of the influences, 09/04/92. turn-of-the-century Sunnyside Colony in

A21. Old Springdale High School, Johnson St., Springdale, 1909-10 Romanesque Revival design by A. O. A22. Spring Valley School District 120 Building, County Rd. 379,

A41. Cedarville School Building, Co. Rd. 523, Cedarville, NR listed on 09/10/92. The state education department established the Cedarville Public High School in 1930 and this building was constructed the following year to serve 09/10/92. area students.

A24. Grubb Springs School, NE

corner of Hwys. 43 and 397 near

Harrison, vernacular stone school

A25. Valley Springs School, 1

School St., Valley Springs, 1940

Works Progress Administration-

A26. Everton School, Main St.,

A25. Valley Springs School, #1 School St., Valley

Springs, NR listed on 09/10/92. The Works Progress

School in 1940.

Lincoln Aggie Club,

first Future Farmers

believed to be nation's

organization, 09/04/92

A30. Aggie Workshop

Hwy. 235 Spur, Bruno

structure, 09/04/92.

A31. Hirst-Mathew

Hall, Hwy. 235 Spur

Bruno, 1929 home

economics building

in school complex,

tion built the Craftsman-style Valley Spring

A29. Aggie Hall, County Rd. 9, Bruno, 1926 building was home of

A32. Bruno School Building, County Rd. 9, Bruno, ca. 1920 Plain

A33. Pea Ridge School Building, County Rd. 6 four miles S of Bruno,

listed buildings associated with the university's educational and social

activities. They are Ella Carnall Hall, ca. 1900, 12/22/82; Old Main,

University of Arkansas, 1879, 06/15/70; Vol Walker Library, 1935,

Business Administration Building, 1939, 09/04/92; Agriculture

Building, 1936, 09/04/92, and Chi Omega Chapter House, 1928,

County Rds. 8 and 192, Thorney, ca. 1935 structure showing Craftsman

09/04/92; Student Union Building, 1939, 09/04/92; Men's Gymnasium

1936, 09/04/92; Home Economics Building, 1939, 09/04/92; Chi Omega

Greek Theater, ca. 1927, 09/04/92; Chemistry Building, 1934, 09/04/92;

10/20/92.

Traditional-style structure with Craftsman details, 09/04/92.

ca. 1899 one-room schoolhouse, 06/08/93.

National River, Big Flat vic., NR listed

on 10/20/92. In 1935, construction of

the Cold Springs School brought needed

and inaccessible areas in the state.

rtunities to one of the most remote

employment to the area and education

A37. Old Main, Arkansas Ave

Fayetteville, NR listed on 06/15/7

Completed in 1879, Old Main on the

Fayetteville campus of the University

known symbols of higher education

in the state.

A38. Durham School,

1929 Craftsman-style

structure, 09/04/92.

09/10/92.

County Rd. 183, Durham,

A39. Enterprise School,

and Colonial Revival details,

A40. Pettigrew School, north of Hwy. 16,

Pettiorew, NR listed on 03/23/95. The ca.

1915 Pettigrew School was the largest in it

area of Madison County and would accep

students of other rural districts when those

schools closed occasionally for lack of

funding.

Everton, 1939 Works Progress Administration-built structure, 09/10/92.

A23. Dog Branch School, south of U.S.

09/08/92. Built in 1898, this native fieldston

Italianate and Romanesque Revival styles

412, 3 miles east of Osage, NR listed on

ructure displays rudimentary elements of the

A27. Pvatt School.

style building with

A28. Eros School

County Rd. 12, Pyatt, ca.

925 Plain Traditional-

Colonial Revival-style

luences, 09/04/92

Building, County Rd. 9,

Eros. ca. 1935 structure

built as Depression-era

federal relief project,

09/04/92.

A29, Aggie Hall, Co. Rd. 9, Bruno, NR listed on 09/04/92

Built in 1926 as a gym, Aggie Hall later housed the Smith

Hughes agricultural education program and the Lincoln

Aggie Club, the first Future

A34. Cold Springs School, E of

ca. 1935 Craftsman-style structure,

A35. Cane Hill College Building,

McClellen and College Sts., Cane

Hill, 1887 brick college structure,

A36. Mineral Springs Community

Building, County Rd. 34, West Fork

Campus, Fayetteville. The University

of Arkansas campus in Favetteville

contains several National Register-

simple 1915 school, church and

A37. University of Arkansas

meeting hall, 05/29/98.

Buffalo National River near Big Flat,

built 1892-96, 03/29/96.

built structure, 09/10/92.

A40. Pettigrew School, N of Hwy. 16, Pettigrew, traditional wood-frame schoolhouse built ca. 1915, 03/23/95.

A41. Cedarville School Building, County Rd. **523**, Cedarville, 1931 educational structure.

A42. No. 12 School, E of County Rd. 402, 6 miles W of Chester, ca. 1895 one-room schoolhouse, 01/04/96.

A43. Oark School/Methodist Church, NE of junction of Hwy. 215 and County Rd. 34, Oark, ca. 1923 Craftsman-style structure, 09/29/95.

A44. Belle Grove School, 600 N. 6th St., Fort Smith, 1886 Italianatestyle structure in Belle Grove Historic District, 07/16/73. A45. Maness Schoolhouse, 8801 Wells Lake Rd., Barling, 1937 structure

built by Works Progress Administration with 1943 addition built by German POWs, 05/29/03.

A46. Mulberry Home Economics Building, Church St., Mulberry, 1939 National Youth Administration-built structure, 09/10/92.

A47. Center Cross School, County Rd. 95 near Altus, 1930 wood-frame

A48. Clarksville High School Building No. 1, Main St., Clarksville, elaborate 1936 Craftsman structure, 09/10/92.

Co. Rd. 511, Cleveland, NR listed on

09/10/92. This ca. 1930 Craftsman-style

building bears witness to the fact that early

A56. New Liberty School, Hwy. 22, Liberty, NR

listed on 09/10/92. This sturdy stone building,

built in 1922, exhibits the Plain Traditional style

of architecture with Craftsman-style influences

eth-century schools not only had

A49. University of the Ozarks Campus, Clarksville. Two buildings on the University of the Ozarks campus in Clarksville are listed on the National Register. They are Science Hall, 1924, 01/21/93, and Raymond Munger Memorial Chapel, 1932, 06/08/93.

A50. Edward Taylor McConnell House, 302 S. Fulton St., Clarksville, 1869 school and Masonic hall remodeled in 1876 as Folk Victorianstyle residence, 05/10/01.

A51. Lutherville School, 9 miles E of Lamar on County Rd. 418. Lutherville, ca. 1904 one-room schoolhouse from German immigrant community, 03/05/99.

A52. Cleveland School Cafeteria Building, County Rd. 511. Cleveland, ca. 1930 Craftsman-style structure, 09/10/92.

A53. Damascus Gymnasium, Hwy. 285, Damascus, 1933 Works Progress Administration-built Craftsman-style building, 09/04/92.

A54. Union Church and School, 2158 Union Rd., Paris vic., 1895 Plain Traditional-style structure expanded in 1922, 06/01/05.

A55. New Blaine School, junction of Hwy. 22 and Spring Rd., New Blaine, 1925 cut-stone structure, early example of style later used by Works Progress Administration, 08/18/92.

off Hwy. 22, Liberty, 1922 Plain Traditional-style stone building with Craftsman details, 09/10/92.

A56. New Liberty School,

A57. Mountain View School, Hwy. 326, Russellville, 1926 Craftsman-style building. 09/10/92.

A58. Arkansas Tech University Campus, Russellville. Several buildings on the Arkansas Tech University campus in Russellville are National Register-listed. They are Caraway Hall, 1934, 09/10/92; Physical Education Building, 1937, 09/10/92; Hughes Hall, 1940, 09/18/92; Girls' Domestic Science and Arts Building, 1935, 09/18/92; Williamson Hall, 1940, 09/18/92, and Wilson Hall, 1925, 09/18/92.



A59. Fair View School, 2367 Mill Creek Road, Russellville, NR listed 02/04/00 The 1938 Craftsman-style school building is the Creek Rd., Russellville, 1938 WPAbuilt school building, 02/04/00. A60. Center Valley Well House,

Hwy. 124, Center Valley, 1940

A59. Fair View School, 2367 Mill

stone-masonry open well house, A61. Plumerville School, Arnold St., Plumerville, ca. 1925 church

Progress Administration, 09/10/92.

A62. Menifee High School Gymnasium, N. Park St. and E. Mustang St., Menifee, 1938 Works Progress Administration-built structure, 06/06/02.

A63. Parks School, Hwy. 28, Parks, 1940 Works Progres fieldstone school building, 06/06/02.



A63. Parks School, Highway 28, Parks, NR listed on 06/06/02. The Works Progress Administration built the Parks School in 1940 to serve the communities of Parks, Cedar Creek and Keener.



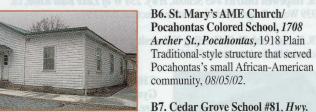
B1. Old Cotter High School Gymnasium, 412 Powell St., Cotter, 1936-38 structure built by Works Progress Administration, 09/29/95.

B2. Buford School Building, Hwy. 126, Buford, 1936 Works Progress Administration-built educational structure, 09/04/92.

B3. County Line School and Lodge, NW of Gepp, W of Baxter-Fulton Co. line and 2 miles S of Arkansas-Missouri line, ca. 1879 two-s frame school, 03/27/75. B5. Old Union School, 504

B4. Ravenden Springs School, Hwy. 90, Ravenden Springs, 1941 Craftsman-style structure, 01/14/04. the time of its construction in

B5. Old Union School, 504 Old Union Rd. Birdell, 1913 Plain Traditional-style school structure, 11/12/93.



115,5 miles N of Pocahontas, 1938 B6. St. Mary's A.M.E. Church/Pocahontas Greek Revival-style structure, 01/21/04. Colored School, 1708 Archer St., Pocahontas, NR listed on 08/05/02. This 1918 building B8. Knob School and Masonic Lodge, served both the religious and educational needs of Pocahontas's small African-Hwy. 141, Knob, 1923 Craftsman

school shared with Masonic lodge since

B8. Knob School and Masonic Lodge, Hwy.

141, Knob, NR listed on 05/30/91. As often

happened in rural Arkansas, the Boydsvil

District pooled their funds in 1923 to build a

B14. Powhatan Schoolhouse

Hwy. 25, Powhatan, ca. 1880

wood-frame school building,

B15. Home Economics/F.F.A.

Portia, 1938 community/school

Building, City Park Drive,

building erected by Works

Progress Administration.

07/31/78.

structure to house both organizations.

construction, 05/30/91.

B9. Calico Rock Home Economics Building, 2nd St., Calico Rock, 1940 National Youth Administration-built structure,

B10, Boswell School, County Rd. 196, Boswell, 1934 Works Progress Administration-built school, 09/18/92

B11. Pine Ridge School Building, County Rd. 237, Brockwell, ca. 1920 stone school building, 03/07/94.

B12. Poughkeepsie School Building

Hwy. 58, Poughkeepsie, 1929 Plain Fraditional-style building, 09/10/92.

09/10/92.

B13. Smithville Public School Building, Hwy. 117, Smithville, 1936 fieldstone structure built by Works Progress Administration, 01/14/93.



B14. Powhatan Schoolhouse, Hwy, 25, Powhatan, NR listed on 07/31/78. The ca. 1888 Powhatan Schoolhouse stands proud and tall today as a reminder of the role of education in the lives of

B16. Portia School, City Park, Portia, 1914 red-brick schoolhouse, 12/13/78.

B17. Clover Bend Historic District, Hwy. 228, Clover Bend, contains high school and other buildings erected 1937-42 in Farm Security Administration project, 09/17/90 Clover Bend High School was

individually listed 08/17/83.

B16. Portia School, City Park, Portia, NR listed 12/13/78. Serving students from 1914 until 1948, this red-brick school building continue to serve as a backdrop to one of the state's most famous annual political gatherings.



**B19. Roasting Ear Church** B18. Big Flat School Gymnasium, between Hwy. 14 and Co. Rd. 121, Big Flat, NR listed on 11/19/93. The and School, NE of Onia on Roasting Ear Creek, impressive structure with locally available stone in 1938. ca. 1918 vernacular Greek

B20. Bluff Springs Church and School, 3.5 miles W of Onia, 1900 box-constructed ouilding, 09/17/85. B21. Alco School, off Hwy. 66, Alco,

structure, 09/04/92. B22. Turkey Creek Church and School, Hwy. 9, Turkey Creek, 1925 traditional

1938 National Youth Adm

frame building, 10/25/85.

B23. West Richwoods Church and School, Hwy. 9, West Richwoods, ca. 1921, early 20th-century public school, 09/17/85.

B24. Luber School, County Rd. 214,

B25. Noricks Chapel Church and School, County Rd. 28, Mountain View vic., 1907 wood-frame building, 06/04/98.

B26. Marcella Church and School, Hwy. 14, Marcella, ca. 1900 vernacular Greek Revival structure, 09/17/85.

LOCATION MAP AND LISTINGS CONTINUED ON REVERSE SIDE



Old Union Road, Birdell

vic., NR listed on 11/12/93

Classes were held in this

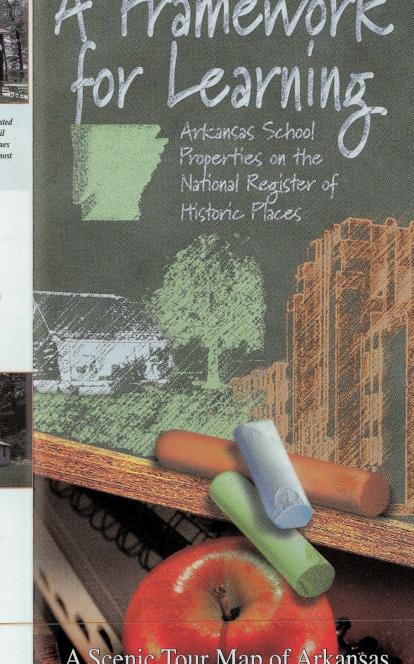
ne-room schoolhouse from

1913 until 1941, when it was

Hendrix School District in

olidated with the Sloan

Note: This brochure was compiled in ca. 2010 and may not reflect the current status of any National Register listed property. You can find out more information about the historic properties listed in this brochure at the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program website at www.arkansaspreservation.com.



B18. Big Flat School Rd. 121 S of Hwy. 14, Big Flat. 1938 structure built by National Youth Revival structure, 09/17/85.



y Arkansas Historic Preservation Progran