NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _Wing School_
Other names/site number: _Site #CW0461_
Name of related multiple property listing:
Public Schools in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: _15312 Arkansas Highway 59_
City or town: _Natural Dam_ State: _Arkansas_ County: _Crawford_
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___national ___statewide _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B ____C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	**Date**
United States Forest Service	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Signature of commenting official:	**Date** 11-20-22
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program	
Title :	**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

_____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	☐
Public – Local	☐
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	X

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	☐
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

Wing School
Name of Property

Crawford County, Arkansas
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
	2	structures
		objects
1	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
____Craftsman_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _STONE, ASPHALT, GLASS_

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

Summary Paragraph
The Wing School, which is located at 15312 Arkansas Highway 59 in Natural Dam, Crawford County, Arkansas, is a four-room school that was built c.1940 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The one-story frame building is covered in a fieldstone veneer, and rests on a continuous fieldstone foundation. The original windows, which were nine-over-nine, double-hung windows, have been replaced with one-over-one windows that approximate the design of the original windows. The building is topped by a gable on hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. In addition to the school, the site contains an open pavilion to the southwest of the school and a basketball court and playground to the southeast of the school, all of which are non-contributing to the nomination. They were all built after the school was no longer used for educational purposes.

Narrative Description
The Wing School, which is located at 15312 Arkansas Highway 59 in Natural Dam, Crawford County, Arkansas, is a four-room school that was built c.1940 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). With its fieldstone walls, rows of large windows, and exposed rafter tails, the building is a good example of the Craftsman style, a style that the WPA employed often for the school buildings that they built. The building faces southwest and is located to the southeast of the Arkansas Highway 59 and Liberty Hill Road intersection.

The one-story frame building is covered in a fieldstone veneer, and rests on a continuous fieldstone foundation. The stonework of the foundation is slightly different than the stonework on the walls. The original windows, which were nine-over-nine, double-hung windows, a typical window type for school buildings of the period, have been replaced with one-over-one windows that approximate the design of the original windows. The building is topped by a gable on hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The interior of the building contains two classrooms, two bathrooms, and a hallway in the front half and a large space that originally could be divided into two more classrooms in the rear. A raised stage is located at the southeast end of this space.

In addition to the school, the site contains an open pavilion to the southwest of the school and a basketball court and playground to the southeast of the school, all of which are non-contributing to the nomination. They were all built after the school was no longer used for educational purposes.

SCHOOL BUILDING - Contributing

Front/Southwest Façade

The southwest façade of the building is symmetrical in its arrangement. The center of the façade has a projecting stone porch that has arched openings on its northwest, southwest, and southeast sides. The porch is approached by a set of shallow cast-concrete steps with metal pipe railings. The building's main entrance has double doors that are currently modern doors with a large single pane of glass in the middle. The entrance is topped by a sixteen-pane rectangular transom window. The central entrance and porch are flanked on each side by two groups of three vinyl one-over-one windows that are separated by areas of fieldstone.

Side/Southeast Façade

The southeast side of the Wing School is devoid of fenestration. In the gable end of the roof is a triangular louvered attic vent.

Rear/Northeast Façade

Beginning at the north end of the school's rear façade, the northwest façade is fenestrated by four groups of three one-over-one vinyl windows. The groups of windows are separated by areas of fieldstone, with the central area of stone wider than the others.

At the south end of the façade is an entrance that is currently boarded up. Above the entrance is a six-pane rectangular transom window. The original staircase that approached the entrance is crumbling and in ruins. The entrance is sheltered by a shed-roofed awning that is an extension of the main roof. Wooden knee braces support the awning.

Side/Northwest Façade

Like the building's front façade, the northwest façade of the building is symmetrical in its arrangement. The center of the façade has a projecting stone porch that has arched openings on its northwest, southwest, and northeast sides. The porch is approached by a set of shallow cast-concrete steps with metal pipe railings. Part of the staircase, however, is now covered by a concrete handicapped access ramp. The façade's entrance has two solid doors that are currently

modern doors. The entrances are topped by eight-pane rectangular transom windows. The central entrance and porch are flanked on each side by blank fieldstone walls without fenestration.

Interior

The interior of the building, in the front half, has a central hallway with an original classroom space to the left, and two bathrooms and an original classroom space to the right. The left classroom is now a kitchen space that is used as a part of the building's current use as a community center. The classroom to the right is now used as a storage room. Most of the rooms in the building have their original hardwood floors, and the walls are covered with a beadboard wainscot with plaster above. The ceilings are covered with acoustic tiles. The classrooms still retain their chalkboards.

The rear half of the building is currently one large space, but it was originally designed to be divided into two classrooms or left as one large auditorium space. A raised stage is located at the southeast end of the space. A central fieldstone chimney is located in the center of the building's rear wall.

PAVILION – Non-contributing

It is not known exactly when the pavilion was built, other than it was built after the school closed c.1961. It is rectangular in shape with four, square, fieldstone columns on the northeast and southwest sides. The columns are connected by a single metal pipe, except in the central bay of the northeast side. The stonework on the columns and the foundation was added later, and is not original to the pavilion. The floor of the pavilion is built out of concrete, and the whole pavilion is topped by a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles.

BASKETBALL COURT / PLAYGROUND – Non-contributing

The basketball court is located immediately to the southeast of the school building, and is rectangular in shape with basketball hoops at the northwest and southeast ends. Four metal-framed benches with wood-slat seats and backs are located at the north end of the northeast and southwest sides of the court.

The playground is located to the southeast of the basketball court and contains a metal-framed swingset and a metal slide at the southeast end and a metal-framed jungle gym at the northwest end.

Integrity

The Wing School has good integrity from the time that it was built c.1940. The modifications to the exterior include the replacement of the entrances' doors and the replacement of the windows. However, the doors that were installed, although likely different than the design of the originals, are the same size as the original doors. With respect to the windows, the new windows that have been installed match the design of the building's original windows. As a result, the exterior of the building is still easily able to convey its original appearance.

The interior of the building has also had some modifications, but they are also minor in nature. The ceilings have had acoustic tile installed on them, but the full height of the rooms remains just as it was c.1940 when the building was built. Some of the wall finishes have been updated, and the northwest classroom has been converted into a kitchen. But, even with the modifications, the room still very much reads as a classroom, since the original beadboard wainscot and the chalkboards were left in place. In the school's rear room, the moveable central wall has been taken out, but the room's current full size is something that would have existed historically when the wall was folded up to allow the whole space to be used for large gatherings.

Even though some changes have occurred to the Wing School since it was built, even with the changes the building is still very much able to convey its original use as a school. The interior spaces still read very much as the classroom spaces that they were originally, especially with the building's chalkboards left in place. Furthermore, the exterior of the building still conveys the design features that distinguish it as a school, most notably the bands of large windows that provided light into the classrooms. As a result, the Wing School is still able to convey its significance as the area's school from c.1940 until c.1961.

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.)

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

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION

Period of Significance
c.1940-c.1961

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Works Progress Administration, Builder

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

When it was built c.1940, the Wing School became an important component of the education system for that part of rural Crawford County. The school not only educated students from that area, but also served as a community gathering place, a function that it still serves today. The construction of the school by the WPA also illustrated the importance of the Federal New Deal agency to that part of Crawford County as well. The school remained an important part of the education system in Crawford County until it was consolidated with Cedarville c.1961. Due to the school's importance to the educational history of Crawford County, and for its significance in illustrating the importance of the WPA to the area, it is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A**. It is also being nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Public Schools in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940."

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

Crawford County was created by an act of the Territorial Legislature on October 24, 1820, only two years after David Boyd, the first white settler, arrived in Van Buren. The new county, which was named for William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury under James Monroe, encompassed most of the land now occupied by Yell, Logan, Johnson, Franklin, Scott, and Sebastian counties. The first county seat was temporarily located at the house of John Jay on the south side of the Arkansas River near the site of Crawford Old Court House. The county seat was eventually moved several times, ending up in Van Buren in 1838.[1]

Initially, the Arkansas River played a large role in the settlement and commerce in Crawford County. However, in the second half of the nineteenth century, the railroad became the supreme mode of transportation in the area. The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, which was organized in 1853, acquired a vast amount of land in the area, including "alternate even sections for six miles on each side of the track." Work began on the line in 1869 and by August 1871 120 miles of track were completed. Finally, on June 24, 1876, the first train entered Van Buren.[2]

Settlement occurred in the early nineteenth century in the Natural Dam vicinity. The post office for the settlement, which was originally called Lee's Creek, was established in 1832. However, the name was changed to Natural Dam in 1839.[3] Goodspeed does not give much information on the community, other than to say that it is an "old and small settlement located about the noted Natural Dam."[4] Even by the early twentieth century, Natural Dam was a small community, and the 1901 Winslow topographic map shows only a few scattered buildings in the town.[5]

Education in Crawford County appears to have started in the late 1830s in Van Buren, the county seat. Goodspeed notes in his *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwestern Arkansas* that:

> According to the best information obtainable a Dr. Powers taught the first school in Crawford County at Van Buren, although as early as 1838 or 1839 a regular school was held on Section 36, Township 10, Range 30, by a Mr. Smith, who was succeeded by a Dr. Meyers. This was a log house, and the attendance numbered about thirty pupils. It would seem probable that the first school

[1] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwestern Arkansas*. Chicago, Nashville, and St. Louis: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, pp. 495 and 498.

[2] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwestern Arkansas*. Chicago, Nashville, and St. Louis: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, pp. 502-503, and *Map showing the Connections of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad and its Land Grant*. Map. New York, G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co., 1873.

[3] Baker, Russell P. *Arkansas Post Offices from Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory, 1832-1990.* Little Rock: Arkansas Genealogical Society, Inc., 2006, p. 110.

[4] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwestern Arkansas*. Chicago, Nashville, and St. Louis: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, pp. 556.

[5] *Winslow, 1:125,000*. Map. Washington, DC: U.S. Geological Survey, 1901.

might have been at Van Buren, however. There were no doubt many children taught in private houses in ways that would hardly have been termed a school. Dr. E. D. Powers also taught in a private house.[6]

By the 1880s, with the exception of Van Buren, Alma, and Chester, "schools of other places in the county are simply large district schools," and that's what would have initially been in place in the Natural Dam area. The 1880s was also a time of healthy growth for the schools in the county. In 1881, there were 4,505 white and 481 black children in the county's schools, and 25 male and two female teachers. During the year, there were five wood schools erected at a cost of $487, which supplemented the previously-erected 41 school buildings in the county, which included 40 frame schools and one brick school. By 1886, on the other hand, there were 7,378 white students and 830 black students in Crawford County's schools, and that represented an increase of 602 students from the previous year. The number of teachers had also grown, and included 69 male teachers and five female teachers. In addition, sixteen new frame schools had been erected during the year. Interestingly, though, the total number of schools in the county was reported as 39 (all frame), which was a decrease from the 1881 school year.[7]

In 1936 when the Arkansas State Highway Commission published a county map for Crawford County, it illustrated several school buildings in the area of Natural Dam. Schools were depicted at Natural Dam (although not in the location of the Wing School), the Hobbs Community, Cedarville, Uniontown, the Barcelona Community, and on Highway 59 in the rural area north of Natural Dam. Although it seems like a lot of schools in a relatively small area, the topography of Crawford County made traveling long distances a challenge in the 1930s.[8]

According to local residents, the Wing School was built c.1940 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). However, the Van Buren *Press-Argus* for most of that period no longer exists, so narrowing down an exact date is not possible, at least presently. However, the school does reflect the style and design of other schools that the WPA built during the period around the state. It is also not known exactly where the name for the school came from. However, one possible source for the name is that it was a school connected to one of the other schools in the area. Other school districts in the state refer to "wing schools" for neighboring schools that were linked together. For example, Clark Ridge was a "wing school" for Mountain Home High School and Elm Springs was a "wing school" for Springdale.[9]

The Wing School remained the main school in its area until c.1961 when the school consolidated with Cedarville, which is located about seven miles to the south. After the Wing School closed, it was eventually acquired by the U.S. Forest Service, and is currently owned by Forest Service,

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[6] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwestern Arkansas*. Chicago, Nashville, and St. Louis: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, pp. 576-577.

[7] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwestern Arkansas*. Chicago, Nashville, and St. Louis: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, pp. 583-585.

[8] Arkansas State Highway Commission. *General Highway and Transportation Map, Crawford County, Arkansas*. Map. Little Rock: Arkansas State Highway Commission, 1936.

[9] Klompas, Ada. Interview with the author. 24 May 2022.

but taken care of by the local community. The pavilion, the playground, and the basketball court were all added to the grounds between 1980 and 1994, and today the building is used as a community center and rented out for special occasions. Even though it has been a little over sixty years since the Wing School was last used as a school, the building remains an important part of the local community, and an important reminder of the WPA's impact in that part of rural Crawford County.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

From the time of its completion c.1940 until c.1961, when the Wing School consolidated with Cedarville, the Wing School was the center of the area's educational system. The fact that it was several miles to the next nearest school meant that the Wing School was where students had to go to get an education in the Natural Dam area. The importance of the Wing School was not just limited to Natural Dam, but that whole part of rural Crawford County.

In addition, the Wing School was likely not only a significant part of northwestern Crawford County when it came to education, but it was also likely an important aspect of the community's social life. As with churches, schools were often an important part of the community not just during the week, but on the weekends as well. Even today, the building is an important part of the community for hosting events such as baby showers and other special events, including reunions.

The Wing School is also significant as a work of the WPA program in northern Crawford County. Although the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has documented other works of the WPA in the county, the Wing School is the only WPA-built school that has been documented in the county. Other known projects that were built by the WPA in the county include cabins, bridges, and other smaller structures. However, the fact that most of the northern half of the county is comprised of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest means that few projects were likely carried out by the WPA.

Due to the school's importance to the educational history of Natural Dam and Crawford County, as well as its importance as a reflection of the work of the WPA in northern Crawford County, it is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A**. It is also being nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Public Schools in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940."

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Arkansas State Highway Commission. *General Highway and Transportation Map, Crawford County, Arkansas*. Map. Little Rock: Arkansas State Highway Commission, 1936.

Baker, Russell P. *Arkansas Post Offices from Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory, 1832-1990.* Little Rock: Arkansas Genealogical Society, Inc., 2006.

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwestern Arkansas. Chicago, Nashville, and St. Louis: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890.

Hailey, Nona Lou. *By Jolly Son*. Privately Printed, 1974.

Klompas, Ada. Interview with the author. 24 May 2022.

Map showing the Connections of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad and its Land Grant. Map. New York, G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co., 1873.

Winslow, 1:125,000. Map. Washington, DC: U.S. Geological Survey, 1901.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _CW0461_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates.

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15	Easting: 373096	Northing: 3947163
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:

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

Beginning at UTM Point 15//373075/3947217, proceed southeasterly for 445 feet to UTM Point 15/373176/3947126, thence proceed southwesterly for 320 feet to UTM Point 15/373110/3947053, thence proceed northwesterly for 480 feet to UTM Point 15/373010/3947158, thence proceed northeasterly for 290 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the Wing School and its immediate surroundings.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator_
organization: _1100 North Street_
street & number: _1100 North Street_
city or town: _Little Rock_ state: _Arkansas_ zip code: _72201_
e-mail: _ralph.wilcox@arkansas.gov_
telephone: _(501) 324-9787_
date: _September 28, 2022_

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Natural Dam School

City or Vicinity: Natural Dam

County: Crawford County State: Arkansas

Photographer: Mason Toms

Date Photographed: May 24, 2022

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

1 of 16. Front façade of the Wing School, looking northeast.

2 of 16. Southwest and northwest façades of the Wing School, looking east.

3 of 16. Northwest façade of the Wing School, looking southeast.

4 of 16. Northwest and northeast façades of the Wing School, looking south.

5 of 16. Northeast façade of the Wing School, looking southwest.

6 of 16. Northeast and southeast façades of the Wing School, looking west.

7 of 16. Southeast façade of the Wing School, looking northwest.

8 of 16. Southeast and southwest façades of the Wing School, looking north.

9 of 16. Central hallway of the Wing School looking southwest towards the main entrance.

10 of 16. Northwest classroom of the Wing School, looking northwest.

11 of 16. Southeast classroom of the Wing School, looking northwest.

12 of 16. Northeast classroom of the Wing School, looking southeast towards the raised stage.

13 of 16. Northeast classroom of the Wing School, looking northwest.

14 of 16. Pavilion in front of the Wing School, looking southwest.

15 of 16. Playground to the southeast of the Wing School, looking southeast.

16 of 16. Basketball court to the southeast of the Wing School, looking northeast.



Figure 1: Wing School National Register Boundary Map.

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

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



|---------390 feet----------|

Wing School
Natural Dam, Crawford County, Arkansas

UTM: 15 373096E 3947163N

↑
North



|---------1822 feet--------|

Wing School
Natural Dam, Crawford County, Arkansas

UTM: 15 373096E 3947163N

↑
North


















EXIT


EXIT


Hamilton Beach
EMERGENCY EXIT ONLY
PLEASE KEEP DOOR CLOSED









