NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8-86)

NR listed 6/51

OM8 No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior CR1081

1ational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines* for *Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries,

	the second s				
1. Name of Property					
historic name Winona Chur	ch and Sc	hool			
other names/site number N/A					
2. Location	6.4.7 17	1.0			
treet & number Rockhous	a Road				not for publication N/A
				X vicinity	
ity, town Winona Spring		5 T)	(Jan 11)		
itele Arkansas d	code J	AR county	Carroll	code	AR 015 zip code 7263
. Classification	12				and the second
Ownership of Property		gory of Property			ources within Property
<u>X</u> private		puilding(s)		Contributing	Noncontributing
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public-State		ite			sites
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ame of related multiple proper	ty listing:			Number of cont	tributing resources previously
N/A	ty notango			Reted in the Ne	itional Register <u>N/A</u>
N/A	22 - 23 - 1	1			
State/Federal Agency Ce		And and a subscription of the subscription of			
In my opinion, the property		does not meet the	e National Regi	ster criteria. 🗌 Sec	continuation shoet. 4 - 29 - 91
Signature of certifying fificial Arkansas Historic Preservation Program					Date
	and the second se	ion Program			
State or Federal agency and bur	68U				
In my opinion, the property	meets 🗌 d	does not meet the	e National Regi	ster criteria. 🔲 See	a continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official			a		Date
State or Federal agency and bur	eau				
i. National Park Service Co	the second s				
, hereby, certify that this proper	rty is:				
entered in the National Regi	ster.				
See continuation sheet.					
determined eligible for the N	ational				
Register. See continuation					
determined not eligible for th					
National Register.					
inational register.					
removed from the National F	lacister				
	-				
other, (explain:)					

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Religion/Church	Religion/Church
Education/School	0 11 11
7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
	foundation <u>Stone</u>
Greek Revival	walls <u>Wood/Weatherboard</u>
	root Asphalt
	100 hispitate

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Summary

The Winona Church and School is a single story, wood frame church building designed in the simplified interpretation of the Greek Revival style that became popular throughout Arkansas for such small, rural churches in the mid-nineteenth century and which remained popular in many areas until the turn of the century. Its gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles, its walls are sheathed with weatherboard and the entire structure is supported on stone and concrete block piers.

Elaboration

The Winona Church and School is a single story, wood frame church building designed in a simplified, vernacular rendition of the Greek Revival style. Its rectangular plan consists of a single room within that served as the sanctuary and classroom. A single, small brick flue rises through the center of the ridge of the gable roof, venting the wood stove that sits in the middle of the floor in the sanctuary below. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are sheathed with weatherboard and building is supported on a stone foundation that is continuous around the eastern and northern elevation, and composed of stone piers on the western and southern elevations.

The eastern or front elevation consists of a wide, central staircase leading up to a two separate entrances, both of which are placed symmetrically within the gable end. Each entrance is surmounted by a thin, molded entablature; otherwise the remainder of the facade is blank and undetailed. The western, gable end elevation opposite is blank.

The northern and southern side gable elevations are identical, with each being lighted by four symmetrically-placed four-over-four wood sash windows. A simple box cornice finishes the roof on both elevations, as well as on the gable ends.

The interior is much as it was originally. The original brick flue descends from the ceiling, and vents a large wood stove of more recent vintage. The walls are covered with horizontal flush planks and the flooring is yellow pine. A raised platform extends across the front of the space and is decorated with a simple, central lecturn.

The most significant alteration was the removal of the small, pyramidal belfry that sat on the ridge near the front of the building. This was removed when the new roof was put on, as it had become decrepit and the bell had long since been stolen. Other alterations include the replacement of some of the original exterior stone piers with concrete block piers and the installation of an acoustic tile ceiling inside.

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Summary

Criterion C, local significance

The Winona Church and School is eligible under Criterion C with local significance as the best surviving example in both Winona Springs and the surrounding area of this vernacular building type that was popular throughout Arkansas in the nineteenth century for such small, rural congregations.

Elaboration

Located just to the south of Eureka Springs, Winona Springs Township was formed on May 1, 1882 from part of adjacent Cedar Township. In 1889, Goodspeeds mentions Winona Springs as a village of "about twenty houses" and notes that it was situated within a large timber district. By that time, lumbering was indeed the principal industry in Winona Springs, as it could boast of a both large steam sawmill and a shake and shingle mill. However, like Eureka Springs to the north, a Dr. C. Cochran attempted to participate in the growing Arkansas resort industry through the establishment a health spa at Winona Springs in 1888, due to the abundance of natural springs here also. Yet there is no evidence that these plans ever came to fruition, and Winona Springs remained a relatively isolated lumbering community.

The Warranty Deed for this property indicates that this property was deeded over to School District #62 on October 18th, 1893, for a total of \$10.00; however, local oral history recalls the building was constructed earlier. One resident, who died in 1977, was able to recall hauling water to the site during construction when he was a young boy. In fact, it was his father, George Pinkley, who was the builders, along with Joe Clark, another local resident.

As was common for such rural church and school buildings, the Winona Church and School served a variety of functions for the local community. Local residents recall that in addition to the annual reunion that continues to take place at the church, this building has sheltered church suppers for the needy, weddings, farm meetings and the regular meetings of various clubs and organizations.

The Winona Church and School building remains today as the best example locally of the rural building type commonly known as the "country church." Characterized by the single story height, the simple gable roof and the relative scarcity of traditional architectural detail and pretense (though various attempts to distinguish their buildings by the craftspersons involved frequently lends some charm and individuality), these structures were popular among smaller, relatively isolated communities for a number of reasons. Not only had this form been current for such construction since the mid-nineteenth century -- and hence familiar -- but its construction was also relatively straightforward and easily understood by

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local craftspersons. In spite of the loss of its original belfry, the Winona Church and School remains a good example of this type. In addition to possessing the typical features mentioned above, it has also seen few alterations within, and thus retains its original horizontal plank wall sheathing, and compatible, if not original, pine flooring. Also noteworthy is the original brick flue that vents the wood stove, both of which were common in such church buildings.

For the above reasons, the Winona Church and School is eligible under Criterion C with local significance as a good example of this building type and one of the last standing structures to remain from the community of Winona Springs.

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Bibliography

Deed Records, Carroll County, Carroll County Courthouse.

Goodspeeds History of Northwest Arkansas, (1889), pp. 394-395.

Interview with W.N. Pinkley, 1976.

8. Statement of Significance		
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property nationally	In relation to other properties: atewide X locally	
plicable National Register Criteria 🔲 A 🛄 B 🖾 C	ס[
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	D E F G	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) Architecture	Period of Significance c.1893	Significant Dates N/A
	Cultural Atfiliation	
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
	Pinkley, George/Cl	агк, лое

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

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 #	See continuation sheet Primary location of additional data: State historic preservation office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # 10. Geographical Data	Bpecify repository:
Acreage of propertyLess than one	
UTM References A 1,5 43,88,1,0 4,02,08,7,0 Zone Easting Northing C	B Image: Second sec
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description Beginning at a point forme Rockhouse Road with a perpendicular line running	

Rockhouse Road with a perpendicular line running along the northern elevation of the building, proceed westerly along said line to a point formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the buildings western elevation; thence proceed southerly along said line to a point formed by it intersection with a perpendicular line running along the buildings southern elevation; thence proceed easterly along said line to a point formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the eastern edge of Rockhouse Road; See continuation sheet thence proceed northerly along said line to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

This boundary includes all the property historically associated with this resource.

See continuation sheet

dete 4/10/91
telephone (501) 324-9346
state Arkansas zip code 72201











