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JUN 28 1996

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AHPP

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

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historic name: Garfield Elementary School

other name/site number: BE3146

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2. Location

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street & number: State Hwy. 62

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Garfield

vicinity: N/A

state: AR county: Benton code: AR 007 zip code: 72732

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3. Classification

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Ownership of Property: Public-local

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Public Schools of the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act 1986, 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. _____ See continuation sheet.

Cathryn A. Statu
Signature of certifying official

5-15-96
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this 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 Keeper Date of Action

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6. Function or Use

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Historic: EDUCATION Sub: School

current: EDUCATION Sub: School

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification:

rustic Revival

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Other Description: N/A

Materials:	foundation	<u>STONE</u>	roof	<u>Asphalt</u>
	walls	<u>STONE</u>	other	<u> </u>

Describe present and historic physical appearance. See continuation sheet.

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Summary

The Garfield Elementary School is a single story, stone masonry school building designed in the heavy Rustic Revival stone style popular for public school construction throughout the Ozark Mountain region of the state during and immediately after the Depression. Its "T"-shaped plan is formed by the long classroom/office section running east-west and the perpendicular gymnasium section attached near the center of the northern or rear elevation. A total of seven chimney flues vent the interior and are constructed of an assortment of materials -- brick, stone and concrete block. The asphalt shingle roof and stone walls rest upon a continuous stone foundation.

Elaboration

The Garfield Elementary School is a single story, stone masonry school building designed in the heavy Rustic Revival stone style popular for public school construction throughout the Ozark Mountain region of the state during and immediately after the Depression. Its "T"-shaped plan is formed by the long classroom/office section running east-west and the perpendicular gymnasium section attached near the center of the northern or rear elevation. A total of seven chimney flues vent the interior and are constructed of an assortment of materials -- brick, stone and concrete block. The asphalt shingle roof and stone walls rest upon a continuous stone foundation.

The southern or front elevation is composed of a long, side-gable wall that is accented with two castellated, raised-parapet entrance porticos placed symmetrically within the facade. Eight large multi-pane window openings fenestrate the wall (each opening contains a total of three six-over-six metal windows, though for thermal efficiency the flanking windows in each have been covered with plywood; however, these windows remain intact behind). The castellated porticos project from the wall and are also built of stone. A segmental arch frames the entrance, which leads to a pair of fifteen-pane wood doors surmounted by a multi-pane transom.

The eastern and western elevations are virtually identical. The western elevation is blank except for the two large louvered vent openings placed in the center of the gable peak; in addition, the eastern elevation also features a concrete block chimney that is attached to the wall toward the

south. The northern elevation is composed of the side-gable walls flanking the projecting, gable gym section (later, non-historic additions have been placed against the western wall and thus obscure it). Like the southern elevation, the upper story windows visible in the side-gable section contain their original metal windows, now largely covered with plywood. The lower story windows visible in the eastern end light the kitchen area within. The side walls of the projecting gymnasium section are fenestrated on the eastern side with three pair of windows; the western wall, though partially covered with the non-historic additions, contains a single-leaf door near its northern end and two sets of triple-windows to the south, with a single window finishing the elevation. The northern gable end of the gym section is fenestrated with a pair of window openings, each of which contains a total of three compound metal windows, and accessed via a single-leaf entrance placed near the eastern wall.

Significant ornament is limited to the castellation of the entrance porticos and the segmental arches that frame the entrances. Otherwise the most noteworthy exterior detail is comprised by the heavy, random stones used for the exterior walls and their ashlar finish.

The interior of the main office/classroom section is simply detailed, as it always was; by far the most distinctive part of the interior is the gymnasium section. It features its original stone and wood walls, wood floor, and wood windows between the gym and the hallway in the southern section. Other noteworthy features include the wood columns that support the roof above the bleachers, and the original wood bleachers.

Alterations to the building are largely limited to the non-historic rear additions placed at the northwest corner and the covering of the metal windows on the office/classroom section. Otherwise the Garfield Elementary School remains largely as it was originally constructed.

Also included in the nomination is the earlier, c. 1921 native stone school building located directly to the north of the Garfield Elementary School. Though it is currently undergoing restoration after many years of neglect, it is structurally sound and substantially intact. It is contributing.

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8. Statement of Significance
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE

Period(s) of Significance: 1941

Significant Dates: 1941

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Noderly, Garis
Ross, Junior
Robinson, Bob et al.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
___ See continuation sheet.

Summary Criterion C, local significance

The Garfield Elementary School is locally significant under Criterion C as the best example of a stone Rustic Revival style school building in the small, Ozark Mountain community of Garfield. Its castellated entrance porticos, arched entrances and heavy, ashlar-faced masonry construction throughout distinguish this design as the finest extant representative of an aesthetic that was particularly popular for public school construction during the Great Depression.

Elaboration

The small farming community of Garfield began as Blansett, named for the farmer Archibald Blansett who owned much of the land in this area before and during the Civil War. The name changed in 1883, two years after the arrival of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad, and was named Garfield in honor of the president who had been assassinated the year the railroad line came through. The year 1881 marked the beginning of the growth of Garfield as such, for with the arrival of the railroad (running between Rogers to the south and west and Eureka Springs to the east) the town grew dramatically. Like so many other Benton County communities, the fruit industry began before the railroad provided the increased access to larger markets for this produce; however, this industry experienced explosive growth thereafter, and distinguished Garfield as one of the principal fruit growing areas in Benton County for years thereafter. Other noteworthy industries included a lime works and a lumber yard, and Garfield could also boast of the usual complement of stores, blacksmith shops, a drug store, and even a hotel.

The Garfield Elementary School was built in 1941 to replace the earlier (c. 1921) stone building located directly to the north that had fallen into disrepair by this time. Though the identity of any architect who may have been involved with the design has not survived, the identity of at least some of the workmen who assisted with the construction is known, largely by virtue of the fact that several of them scratched their names into the mortar during the construction. Some of the more legible names include Garis Noderly, Junior Ross, Bob Robinson, Lark Legg, Cecil Poe, Sherman Spiker and Roy Bray.

In spite of the relatively minor changes that have occurred to the building, the Garfield Elementary School remains a remarkably good example of the heavy, Rustic Revival style of architecture that was so popular for school construction during this period, particularly in the northern, Ozark Mountain region of the state. Native stone has always been plentiful in this area, and much of it has always been good for construction. As such the Garfield Elementary School is locally eligible under Criterion C and should be considered as an amendment to the *Public Schools in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940*.

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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ick, J. Dickson, History of Benton County, (Little Rock: 1975).

Interview with Ms. Dorothy Ross; June 26, 1995.

___ See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- X State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: _____

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Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property: 3.30 acres

Table with 5 columns: UTM References, Zone Easting, Northing, Zone Easting, Northing. Rows A, B, C, D.

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

A part of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 33, Township 21 North, Range 28 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Benton County, Arkansas and being described as follows:

Commencing at the NW Corner of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 33, Township 21 North, Range 28 West, said point being a found pipe; thence South 00 degree, 00 minutes, 00 seconds West 309.75 feet and North 89 degrees, 39 minutes, 50 seconds East 2.38 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, said point being a set iron pin; thence North 89 degrees, 39 minutes, 50 seconds East 175.35 feet to a found iron pin; thence North 89 degrees, 39 minutes, 50 seconds East 46.05 feet to a set iron pin; thence South 00 degrees, 00 minutes, 00 seconds West 84.18 feet to a set iron pin; thence North 89 degrees, 39 minutes, 50 seconds East 294.69 feet to a set iron pin; thence South 06 degrees, 34 minutes, 08 seconds East 307.48 feet to a found iron pin; thence South 89 degrees, 39 minutes, 50 seconds West 140.00 feet to a set iron pin; thence South 00 degrees, 29 minutes, 36 seconds East 110.49 feet to an iron pin set on the Northerly Right of Way of U.S. Highway 62;

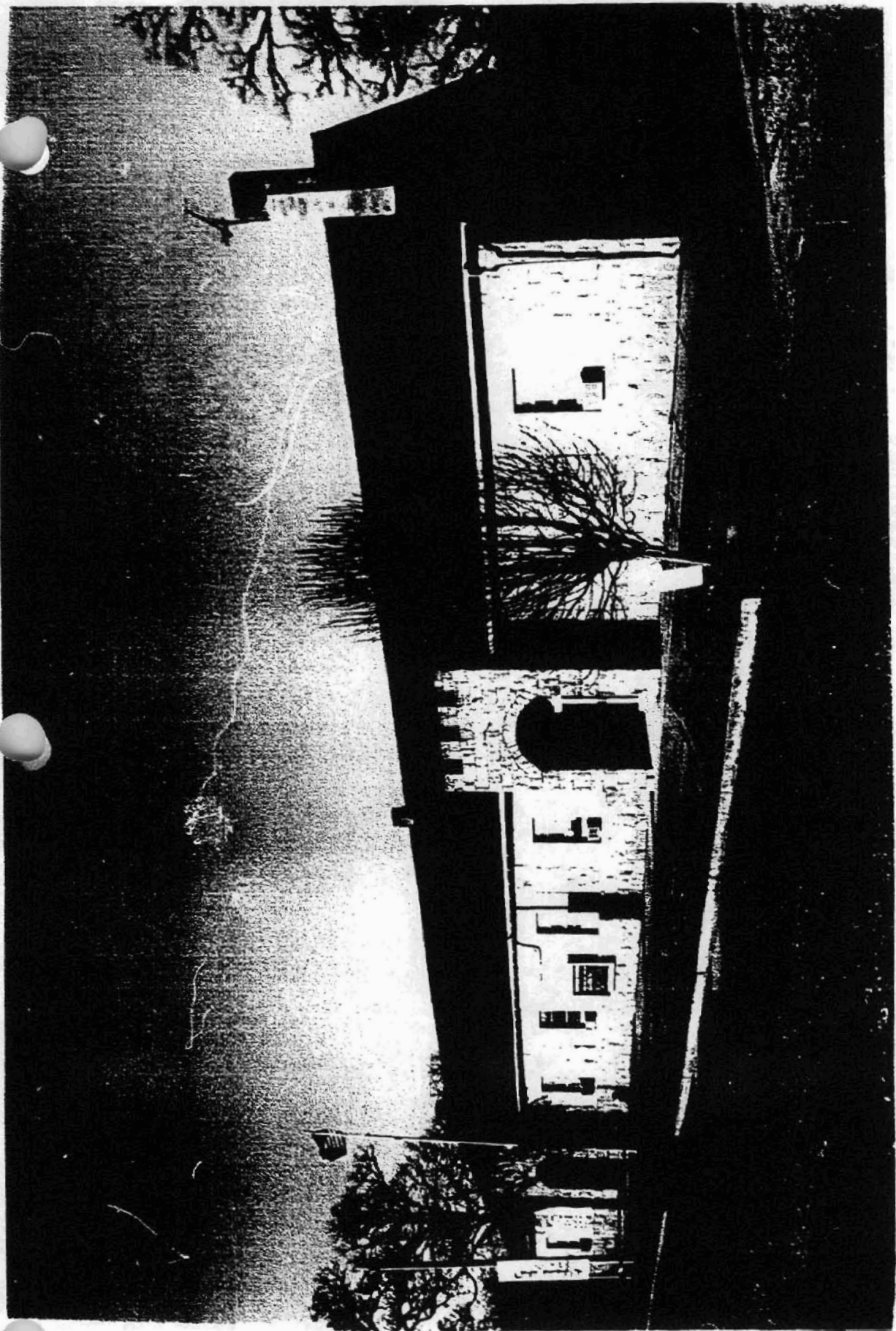
thence 262.10 feet along a curve to the left, having a radius of 844.72 feet and a delta angle of 17 degrees 46 minutes 41 seconds to a found concrete right of way monument; thence along said right of way, North 09 degrees, 51 minutes, 13 seconds East 30.00 feet to a set iron pin; thence 17.66 feet along a curve to the left, having a radius of 874.72 feet and a delta angle of 01 degrees 09 minutes 23 seconds to a set iron pin; thence leaving said right of way, North 00 degrees, 29 minutes, 36 seconds West 342.43 feet to a found iron pin; thence South 89 degrees, 39 minutes, 50 seconds West 149.76 feet to a found iron pin; thence North 00 degrees, 00 minutes, 00 seconds East 40.11 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, containing 3.30 acres.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

This boundary includes all the property historically associated with this resource that retains its integrity.

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11. Form Prepared By
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Name/Title: Kenneth Story, National Register/Survey Coordinator
Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: 05/14/96
Street & Number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500 Telephone: (501) 324-9880
City or Town: Little Rock State: AR Zip: 72201



GARFIELD
ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL
GARFIELD,
BENTON Co., AR
15/412950/
4033940

