

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: Northern Ohio School
Other names/site number: CS0191, Ott House
Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 60 Highway 184N
City or town: Parkin State: Arkansas County: Cross
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

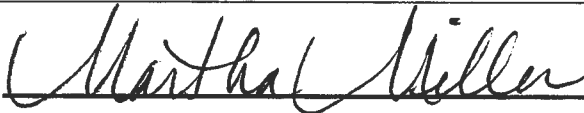
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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: <u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	<u>3/24/14</u> Date
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	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.)

EDUCATION: School

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENT: Bungalow/
Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

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 Northern Ohio School is an excellent example of a Plain-Traditional, one-room school house with Craftsmen detail built c.1910 in Parkin, Arkansas. It is stated that the school house is related to the Sawdust Hill Community located within the Northern Ohio Cooperage and Lumber Company mill, and was built for the children of the African-American mill and farm workers. This great one-story school built c.1910 features large brackets, exposed rafter tails and multiple, paired, six-over-six, double-hung windows located in the north and south elevations. The site was originally covered with large trees that covered the silty-loamy soil found around the St. Francis River. This river basin would remain forested until c. 1890 when the first sawmill was constructed on the site. It continued to be used as a sawmill in various forms through the 1940s leading to a need of education for the children of the mill workers.

Narrative Description

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The Northern Ohio School faces east-southeast and is located along the south side of Arkansas Highway 184 North approximately 80 yards south off the road. The school is on the northern boundary of the Parkin Archeological State Park and is surrounded by green forestation to the south before opening up to the larger state park property. The school offers a remarkable contrast to the interpretation of the "Parkin Phase" or late Mississippian period,¹ generally conducted by the state park. This contrast shows the multiple periods of significance that the Parkin Archeological State Park has within its boundaries.

The one-story school rests on a brick pier foundation and has wooden framed walls clad in wooden lap siding. A corrugated metal front-gable roof with exposed rafter outriggers covers the entire structure. Though recently acquired by the Arkansas State Parks system, the building stands as an excellent rural school.

Facade

The front façade of the Northern Ohio School faces east, and is located partially facing Arkansas Highway 184, which travels at an angle in front of the school between two curves. Centrally located on the front of the school is a set of wooden panel double-doors with aluminum storm doors. Over the entrance to the school is a small gable metal roof, with three exposed rafter-tails. Supporting the gable roof are two large knee braces on either side of the double-door on the doorframe. A smaller third knee brace is centrally located above the double doors. Located above the double-doors but below the roofline, in the triangular area created are two smaller triangular windows accented by wide framing, with one window above each of the door entrances. Located nearly a foot to the right of the front entrance is a single, six pane stationary window. There is no ornamentation between the window and the wooden corner trim on the northeast corner of the school. The area to the left of the double-door is a mirror image of the area to the right of the double-doors. The porch consists of small wooden porch, no wider than the frame of the double doors that sits on four brick piers and is accessed by four wooden steps. An unattached wrap around wheel-chair ramps extends to the left of the front elevation before leveling out at the southeast corner of the building, before it then extends to the west along the south elevation. A small rectangular louvered vent is centrally located between the gable of the porch roof and the gable to the larger roof over the structure. The larger roof structure is shown on this elevation through the fly rafter, which is partially wrapped by the corrugated metal roofing material.

South Elevation

The south elevation has a limited amount of ornamentation that consists of window arrangement and the faux rafter tails. There are three pairs of six-over-six, double-hung windows equidistant apart from each other. There is no ornamentation between the window to the right and the southeast corner trim as well as between the left window and the southwest corner trim. The wheel-chair ramp continues along this elevation and terminates near the center of the elevation,

¹ Mark R. Barnes, *National Historic Landmark Nomination for the Parkin Indian Mound*. Department of Arkansas Heritage, National Register and Survey Files, Parkin Indian Mound.

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below the center pair of windows. Other ornamentation continued along the eave of the roof, with the twenty-one faux rafter tails and the two fly rafters, one on each of the gable ends.

West Elevation

The west elevation of the Northern Ohio School has very little ornamentation besides the corner trim on the southwest and northwest corner of the school and the fly rafter which is part of the roof structure.

North Elevation

The north elevation of the Northern Ohio School is nearly identical to the south elevation. There are two differences though, with the first difference being that there is no wheel-chair ramp located along this elevation and the second difference is that there a chimney penetrating through the roof near where the left pair of six-over-six, double-hung window terminates. All other ornamentation is identical to the south elevation.

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.)

- 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.

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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.1910-1946

Significant Dates

c.1910

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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Cultural Affiliation

Architect/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.)

The Northern Ohio School in Parkin, Arkansas, is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A**, for its association with African American Education through the first half of the 20th Century. The Northern Ohio School is the only remaining building associated with the Sawdust Hill Community, which was built up around the sawmill located on the St. Francis River in Parkin, Arkansas. The school offers a remarkable contrast to the interpretation of the “Parkin Phase” or late Mississippian period,² generally conducted by the state park. This contrast shows the multiple periods of significance that the Parkin Archeological State Park has within its boundaries.³

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

“The education of the whole people, in a republican government, can never be attained without the consent of the whole people.”⁴ This idea about educating the citizens of a republican form of government, especially at the state level, really rings true in the state of Arkansas. Though accepted in the Union after 1787, the presence of the Ordinance of 1787, holds very true for the early education history of Arkansas. The schooling idea in Arkansas was formed out of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which encouraged public education and with the Land Ordinance of 1785 established townships and sections through the Territorial Government of Louisiana Act

² Mark R. Barnes, *National Historic Landmark Nomination for the Parkin Indian Mound*. Department of Arkansas Heritage, National Register and Survey Files, Parkin Indian Mound.

³ Most of the Parkin Archeological State Park is already listed as a National Historic Landmark for its association with the “Parkin Phase” or late Mississippian period of occupation, but not its association with the historic Sawdust Hill Community associated with the Northern Ohio Cooperage and Lumber Company because it falls outside of the original National Historic Landmark boundary.

⁴ Horace Mann, “Compulsory Education,” *Arkansas School Journal* (February 1881): 148.

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of 1806.⁵ Each township is six miles square and each of the sections subdividing the township is one mile square. The ordinance declared that one section (section 16) of each township would be reserved for the support of schools.⁶

Later, with the enactment of territorial legislation in 1829, the legislature made an effort to create a system of schools by passing the first law concerning public education. As part of this legislation, “each township [had] to select three trustees whose duties were to maintain a school building on the sixteenth township and hire a teacher.”⁷ At this time, public schools were not free nor were they supported by public money other than the leasing, selling or renting of the sixteenth township lands.⁸ It was not until after the Civil War that education began to move forward again. As part of the new state constitution mandated by the Federal government to allow Arkansas back into the Union, the new constitution called for a “two mill state property tax for school purposes.”⁹ As part of the Reconstruction Act of 1867, education was extended to “black and white students alike, between the ages of five and twenty-one.”¹⁰ However, even with the new education system in place, the schools themselves were segregated by race, though not through legality. During the period following the Reconstruction, solidifying the educational system became harder due to economical restraints. It is also during this period that an African American school system and a white school system began developing separately. It would not be until the trail of *Brown v Board of Education of Topeka* in 1954 that the two school systems would start to become one central school system. Even with the court’s ruling, the desegregation process was slowing moving in many of the southern states including Arkansas.

It was during this period of segregated schools that Northern Ohio Cooperage and Lumber Company created the Northern Ohio School for the children of the African-American employees of the mill. Though most of the prehistoric history of the site can be found in the National Register Nomination entitled *Parkin Indian Mound*, this is only one piece of the larger history of the site located around the Parkin Archeological State Park including an industrial heritage, which was founded in the late 1890s.

In 1890, two brothers, “George and Jake Maddox started a “ground hog”¹¹ sawmill to the north of Parkin along the St. Francis River. It was during this time that the timber industry and sawmills were gaining ground in eastern Arkansas and throughout the state due to the fact that railroads were able to reach a larger market for timber. With the increase in the timber industry in Parkin, more manufacturing companies grew up out of this one resource, timber. One of the large manufacturing companies that came to the area was the Lansing Wheelbarrow Company of

⁵ Charles Wilson Hagan, “The History of the State Education Agency in Arkansas” (PH.D. diss., University of Missouri, 1969), 31.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Thomas E. Patterson, *History of the Arkansas Teachers Association* (Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1981), 16.

⁸ Hagan, 2.

⁹ Clara B. Kennan and T.M. Stinnett, *All This and Tomorrow Too* (Little Rock: Pioneer Press, 1969), 26.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ A “groundhog mill” is a mill that is small and mobile with usually only a carriage, circular head saw and possibly a trim or cut-off saw. The term groundhog alludes to the fact the when the mill was moved it left behind only saw dust. (Jack Willis, “Small-time mill turns a profit for operator.” *The Piney Woods* (December 2006):

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Lansing Michigan.¹² While Lansing Wheelbarrow's market began to take off, other executives saw an opportunity as well, like Samuel W. Sterling.

Samuel Sterling was a "timber buyer and junior partner in a lumber firm in Grafton, OH, [and] heard about the fine timber in Parkin while on a timber buying trip to Missouri."¹³ It is at this time that Mr. Sterling bought "the old Mattox Brothers Mill from Major Blanton of Memphis, who had just bought the mill earlier"¹⁴ and moved his family to Parkin. It is stated that only a "short time later Henry Coldren, one of five partners in the lumber mill in Grafton... moved the Ohio Mill to Parkin"¹⁵ for permanent operation. Once the mill was established in Parkin, the name of the mill was changed to the Parkin Cooperage Company. Yet, in about a year's time the mill went from a scouted location to an operational mill. Then, "by 1904, the mill and the Northern Ohio Lumber Company managed by S.W. Sterling merged in the Northern Ohio Cooperage and Lumber Company."¹⁶ Once the merger was complete, the company built a new mill in the location of the old mill. The new mill consisted of a two-story sawmill, a stave mill and a cotton gin. All three of these facets consist of heavy manual labor, which could be found throughout the Arkansas delta in the form of unemployed whites and African-Americans. Due to the intensive manual labor, the mill provided segregated housing for its employees.¹⁷ Yet, even though they provided segregated housing for the employees there were not segregated schools for the children. At the time the mill was constructed and the children of the mill works began to go to school, there was only a school for white children. Another large employer in Parkin, the Lansing Company of Lansing, Michigan, which constructed wheelbarrows, constructed this first school in 1903, on land granted to the school district by Dr. John and Kate Stone.¹⁸

Though education in Cross County was still very rudimentary by 1870, the number of children attending school continued to climb between 1870 and 1900. By 1870, the United States Census Bureau showed only 124 children attending school, with no distinction made between race or ethnicity. Yet, by 1900 the United States Census Bureau shows a student population of nearly 3,960. The large forest industry and other similar companies, which were beginning to settle in Cross County in the 1900s, probably caused this jump in enrollment.¹⁹ Yet, the Lansing Wheelbarrow Company constructed the first school within the town limits of Parkin, in 1903 for the children of the employees. Following its completion and the need for more room, the Northern Ohio Cooperage and Lansing Wheelbarrow Company decided to jointly build a second one-room schoolhouse for white students. As part of the agreement between the two companies, the Northern Ohio Company would supply the rough lumber and the Lansing Wheelbarrow

¹² Cross County Historical Society, *Cross County, Arkansas: History and Families* (Morley, MO: Acclaim Press, 2012), 98.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 37.

¹⁹ Steelman, Connell, Moseley Architects P.A., *Historic Structure Report and Stabilization Plan: Northern Ohio School, Appendix I: By Steven Clift "A History of Parkin, Arkansas," page 6.* (Little Rock, AR: Steelman Connell Moseley Architects, 1999).

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Company would furnish the finished pine. At the same time the school for the white students was being constructed, the Northern Ohio Cooperage was building a second school for the children of the African-American employees in 1910. This school would provide an education for the African-American children from first through eighth grade.²⁰

This idea of a independent school-building campaign was one that was very typical in the Southern United States. One of the largest was the Rosenwald School campaign that funded nearly one out of every five African-American schools in the south. Though there is no connection to Rosenwald, the movement of self-funded school building projects was beginning to take off, and the Northern Ohio Cooperage and Lumber Company was in on the trend whether they knew it or not. The ability to educate the masses was beginning to come around in these small rural locations, and Parkin was no different. It is stated about Rosenwald Schools, that they were unable to “challenge...the discriminatory legal system of Jim Crow education,”²¹ but were able to provide new public institutions for African-American community life and provide a model of public school architecture.²² With the completion of the Northern Ohio School, the school became a central piece of the segregated community known as the Sawdust Hill.

Many of those who lived in the Sawdust Hill Community worked at the Northern Ohio Cooperage and Lumber Company sawmill or the Coldren Plantation, or both. The school was a central location for the fifty students that regularly attended school with many of them remembering how the classroom was setup during the school year.²³ Mrs. Parthenia Mitcham, who attended the school from 1929 through 1937 remembers things vividly saying...

“the school was one large, single room. The entrance was on the east side. Windows were located along the north and south walls. Blackboards “made from real slate” were located on the west wall. Students set[sic] facing north on bench seats with the desktops in front of them. The desktop was continuous so that all the students who set[sic] on the same bench had to lift the top at the same time to get into the storage compartment.”²⁴

Yet, as was the case in many of the small African-American Schools in the Arkansas Delta, there was no education past the eighth grade for most of the students. This was the case in Parkin where there was no high school for African-Americans. It is noted that there were other farms that had their own schools, but like Parkin, none of them went past eighth grade.

Yet, by the 1940s, the resources that brought life to the Sawdust Hill Community and the Northern Ohio School were beginning to disappear off the landscape. In “1946, the Northern

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ Mary S. Hoffschwelle, *The Rosenwald School of the American South* (Gainesville, FL: University of Florida Press, 2006), 2.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ It is also noted that the student population would swell to almost a hundred when seasonal workers were in the area. (Jodi Morris, “Northern Ohio School: Determination of Eligibility” Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, National Register and Survey Files, Northern Ohio School File. 3.)

²⁴ *Ibid.*

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Ohio Cooperage and Lumber Company closed, ending the company's presence in Parkin.²⁵ The company gradually turned its efforts to farming as the timber industry in the area was beginning to be depleted. Yet, the school continued to persevere with limited enrollment through the children whose parents still worked for the Coldren Plantation farm. Still even before the closure of the mill it was stated that there were "fifteen one-room and two-room negro elementary schools in the district."²⁶ Consequently, even with the strong community support for the school throughout the Sawdust Hill Community, school consolidation took place bringing together fourteen other small African-American schools from large farms throughout the Parkin area, and created the Central Elementary School in Parkin.

Following the consolidation, the former school was turned into a barn where it was used for three years, before Earle Flynn and Ruby Christine Ott purchased the property that housed the former school in 1951. Mr. and Mrs. Ott noted strong bald cypress frame of the former school and decided to remodel it into their residence rather than tear it down and rebuild.²⁷

In 1965, the Arkansas State legislature passed Legislative Act 173, authorizing the establishment of an archeological state park at Parkin.²⁸ It was not until 1985 that the Archaeological Conservancy of Santa Fe, New Mexico assisted the Arkansas State Parks and Tourism by negotiating with landowners and acquiring property to the south of Mr. and Mrs. Ott, for the creation of the Parkin Archeological State Park, which was dedicated in 1994.²⁹ Though there was a symbiotic relationship between the two owners, the Ott's sold the 1.1 acres that the former school and residence resided on to the Department of Parks and Tourism in order to create a buffer for archeological interpretation, following the death of Mr. Ott in 1998. It is at this time that Mrs. Ott revealed the historical importance of the home and the school to the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism. Beginning to 1999, the Department of Park and Tourism slowly began researching the property and developing an argument for significance for the school and trying to determine whether it was significant enough to restore to its Northern Ohio School appearance. After a Historic Structure report was completed for the home/school, the Department of Parks and Tourism decided that the property was a significant structure in the interpretation of the Parkin Site. Therefore, in 2006 the restoration of the Northern Ohio School was completed and opened for interpretation as a second phase of occupation on the site of the Parkin Indian Mound.

²⁵ Cross County Historical Society, 99.

²⁶ Steelman, Connell, Moseley Architects P.A., *Historic Structure Report and Stabilization Plan: Northern Ohio School, Appendix J: Excerpt from "The History of Cross County"*. (Little Rock, AR: Steelman Connell Moseley Architects, 1999), 2.

²⁷ Steelman, Connell, Moseley Architects P.A., *Historic Structure Report and Stabilization Plan: Northern Ohio School* (Little Rock, AR: Steelman Connell Moseley Architects, 1999), 4.

²⁸ Act 399 of 1965 supplemented Act 173 by allowing them to acquire land for the Parkin Archeological State Park. However, fund to acquire land for the site was not made available until 1975 and 1979. (Arkansas State Parks, "Parkin Archeological State Park," *Arkansas State Parks: A Legacy Worth Saving* (Little Rock, Arkansas: Arkansas State Parks, 1996), Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, National Register and Survey Files, Northern Ohio School File.

²⁹ Rex Friedman, "Memorandum to Stan Graves," 18 April 1994. Northern Ohio School File, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Department of Arkansas Heritage.

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Though there was and still remains a strong feeling for the former Northern Ohio School in the community, there still remains a undying popularity and emotion for the students that once sat in the school. However, even with the lack of a thorough history of the school, the building and the referenced material that was collected by the Arkansas Parks and Tourism will soon be the only physical remembrance of a hard life of farming and milling in and around the small town of Parkin, Arkansas. Yet, through the remodeling of the school into a single family residence, the former school was able to be restored to its former glory through photo documentation and oral interviews with former students. Therefore, the Northern Ohio School in Parkin, Arkansas, is being nominated for the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A**, for its association with African-American Education in the early 20th Century. The Northern Ohio School is one of the few remarkable examples of multiple period of significance at the Parkin Archeological State Park.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Arkansas State Parks, "Parkin Archeological State Park," *Arkansas State Parks: A Legacy Worth Saving*. Little Rock, Arkansas: Arkansas State Parks, 1996. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, National Register and Survey Files, Northern Ohio School File.

Barnes, Mark R. *National Historic Landmark Nomination for the Parkin Indian Mound*. Department of Arkansas Heritage, National Register and Survey Files, Parkin Indian Mound.

Cross County Historical Society, *Cross County, Arkansas: History and Families*. Morley, MO: Acclaim Press, 2012.

Hagan, Charles Wilson. "The History of the State Education Agency in Arkansas". PH.D. diss., University of Missouri, 1969.

Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *The Rosenwald School of the American South*. Gainesville, FL: University of Florida Press, 2006.

Kennan Clara B. and T.M. Stinnett, *All This and Tomorrow Too*. Little Rock: Pioneer Press, 1969.

Mann, Horace. "Compulsory Education," *Arkansas School Journal* (February 1881): 148.

Morris, Jodi. "Northern Ohio School: Determination of Eligibility" Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, National Register and Survey Files, Northern Ohio School File.

Patterson, Thomas E. *History of the Arkansas Teachers Association*. Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1981.

Friedman, Rex. "Memorandum to Stan Graves." 18 April 1994. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, National Register and Survey Files, Northern Ohio School File.

Steelman, Connell, Moseley Architects P.A., *Historic Structure Report and Stabilization Plan: Northern Ohio School*. Little Rock, AR: Steelman Connell Moseley Architects, 1999.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register

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- 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:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CS0191

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.1

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: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 722121 | Northing: 3906809 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

A part of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 34, in Township 8 North of the Base line and in Range 5 East of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and more particularly described as follows: - Beginning 531.16' (feet), (deed S 02' E for 525.00' feet), south 01'03'12" W of the corner of Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 to a point on the South R/W of Arkansas State Hwy. #184; thence southeasterly along said South R/W S 41'31'08" E for 67.65' (feet); thence S 44'14'36" E for 103.27' (feet); thence S 45'32'55" E for 59.02' (feet); thence S 46'13'43" E for 117.94' (feet), (deed S 47' E for 331.00' feet); thence S 00'14'28" E for 54.93' (feet); thence N 87'39'43" W for 250.00' (feet); thence N 01'03'12" E for 292.33' (feet) to the Point of Beginning (P.O.B.), containing 0.97 acres more or less.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains all of the remaining land and buildings historically associated with the school.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Travis Ratermann (Survey Historian)
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center St Suite 1500
city or town: Little Rock state: Arkansas zip code: 72201

Northern Ohio School

Cross County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

e-mail travis@arkansasheritage.org

telephone: 501-324-9874

date: 3/24/2014

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: Northern Ohio School

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Name of Property

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County and State

City or Vicinity: Parkin

County: Cross County

State: AR

Photographer: Travis Ratermann

Date Photographed: September 2013

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

Photo #1 (AR_CrossCounty_Northern Ohio School_0001)
East Elevation or Front Façade, Camera facing west.

Photo #2 (AR_CrossCounty_Northern Ohio School_0002)
South Elevation. Camera facing north.

Photo #3 (AR_CrossCounty_Northern Ohio School_0003)
West Elevation. Camera facing east.

Photo #4 (AR_CrossCounty_Northern Ohio School_0004)
North Elevation. Camera facing south.

Photo #5 (AR_CrossCounty_Northern Ohio School_0005)
Interior photo of the school. Camera facing west.

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.).

Northern Ohio School

Cross County, Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

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.

Northern Ohio School, Parkin, Cross County, Arkansas



Google earth

feet
meters

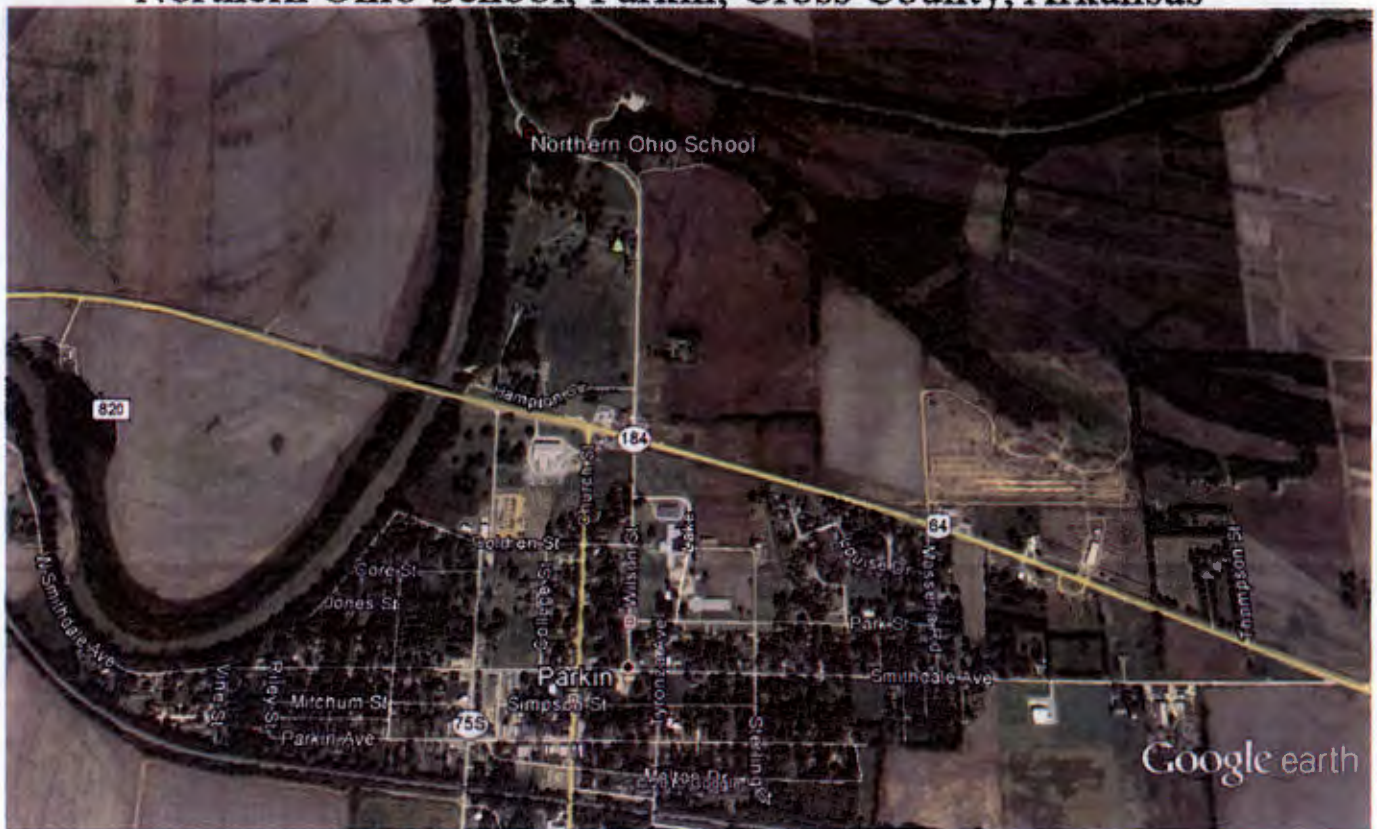


UTM

15 722121 3906809

NAD83

Northern Ohio School, Parkin, Cross County, Arkansas



Google earth

miles 1
km 1



UTM

15 722121 3906809

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