

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: Muxen Building

Other names/site number: Ozark Folkways, CW0393

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 22733 N. Highway 71

City or town: Winslow State: AR County: Washington

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

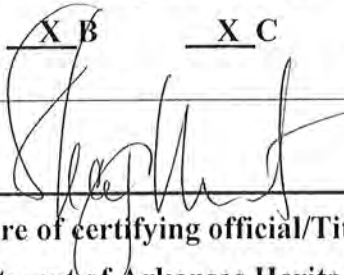
I hereby certify that this X request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X 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:

A X B X C D

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <br>Signature of certifying official/Title:        | April 3, 2019<br>Date |
| <u>Department of Arkansas Heritage, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u><br>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government |                       |
| In my opinion, the property <u>  </u> meets <u>  </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.                                   |                       |
| Signature of commenting official:   | Date                  |
| Title : <span style="float: right;">State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</span>  |                       |

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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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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>3</u>        | buildings  |
| <u>0</u>     | <u>0</u>        | sites      |
| <u>0</u>     | <u>0</u>        | structures |
| <u>0</u>     | <u>0</u>        | objects    |
| <u>1</u>     | <u>3</u>        | Total      |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/music facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Ozark Vernacular Commercial

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: stone

Walls: stone, wood shingle, wood, composition shingle

Roof: composition shingle

Windows: wood and steel

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### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Muxen Building is a two story, wood frame, native rock clad, Ozark vernacular commercial structure, built in the 1940s as a craft school to serve the areas rural residents. It sits on a ten-acre wooded lot with a 200 foot long frontage along U.S. Highway 71. A gravel parking area with mature trees in grass areas separates the building from the highway, and a gravel drive circles the building. Its roughly 50 foot by 100 foot rectangular floor plan is organized with rooms along a full-length central hallway. A broad, medium slope, hipped roof with generous overhangs and exposed rafter tails covers the main building volume, with a shed roof over the south sun porch and projecting balconies on the east and north. The walls are predominantly clad with cut native sandstone and the roofing material is composition asphalt shingles and exposed rafter tails are visible along all façades. Many, but not all of the window openings are covered by external or internal storm windows. An enclosed sun porch on the south is partly clad with wood shingles and an enclosed west porch is clad with synthetic sheathing. Both enclosed porches exhibit wood lap siding on their interior walls. The interior is finished with plaster, gypsum board, and wood

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panel walls, painted wood windows and door casings and tall wood base boards. The ceiling of the main gathering space features dark wood panels and trim. Some second floor spaces remain unfinished with unpainted gypsum board panels or, in some cases, exposed wood frame walls. To the west, a 14 feet by 17 feet wood frame, stone clad well house is being used as a kiln room. Next to it, a wood frame and wood sided kitchen building overlooks a steeply sloped clearing that leads to an outdoor stage and the woods beyond. A 35 feet by 70 feet wood-frame storage barn sits along the south property line.

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## **Narrative Description**

### **Elaboration**

The construction of the Muxen Building started immediately after the start of construction of the stone clad church to the north. The Muxen Building and the nearby Catholic Church campus all owe their creation to former schoolteacher and Catholic nun Miss Clara Muxen. Winslow residents warmly associate the Muxen Building with Miss Muxen's decades long devotion to the underserved rural residents of the area. Ozark Folkways, the nonprofit organization which now owns and inhabits the Muxen Building, was formed to continue to pursue Clara Muxen's dream to preserve, develop, and teach the arts and crafts traditions of the Arkansas Ozarks.

### **East Elevation - Main Entry Facade**

The full height of the east façade is clad with native sandstone veneer with relatively thin, tight mortar joints. This veneer creates a relatively flat surface plane with sharp corners, in a more refined example of postwar rural Arkansas stonework than the typical inconsistent joints and rounded edges found on more rustic examples. The light tan coloration of the rockwork is unusual as well. At the main entry, poured-concrete steps flanked by low stone walls lead to a poured-concrete porch and the front door. A concrete ramp with a metal railing was added to the northern edge of the front porch for accessibility. The front door is located underneath a rectangular projecting balcony supported by two square stone columns and matching stone pilasters. The original wood and glass entry door was replaced in the 1970s by an aluminum storefront door, framed with painted wood trim. On either side of the entry door are large windows that measure six feet square. These are steel frame windows with twenty rectangular panes. The windows include side casement sections and a stationery row of panes along the top and down the middle of the window. All of the large steel framed windows throughout the building are similar in design and include the side casement sections. Above the entry porch is an original single door that includes fifteen glass panes. Also at the second floor level along the front façade, there are a pair of six-over-six, double-hung, wooden windows to either side of the central second floor balcony door. There has never been railing along this second floor balcony space. An eight foot wide gabled dormer sits atop the hipped roof and is centered above the two front façade doorways. This dormer includes another pair of six-over-six, wood framed, double-hung windows that provides natural light into the attic space.

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### North Elevation – Secondary Entry Facade

The north façade includes a secondary entrance that is actually larger and more detailed than the main entry along the east façade. Poured-concrete steps lead from three sides to a porch area covered by another protruding balcony supported by square stone columns and matching pilasters. This balcony shelters a pair of original wooden doors, each with 10 integrated glass panes. Centered above the secondary porch is an original single door with integrated glass panes with a later exterior glass door. To either side of the central entry porch are four, equally spaced, six-over-six, wood framed, double-hung windows at the first floor level. At the second story level there are four slightly narrower, six-over-six, wood framed, double-hung windows in line with the windows at the first floor level. A painted wood railing and exterior stair was added to the secondary balcony in the mid-1990s.<sup>1</sup>

At the rear of the north façade is an early second story open porch section that was enclosed in the early 1970s. A single six-over-six, wood framed, double-hung window is centered in the enclosed porch area at each floor level. The foundation and part of the lower exterior wall of the original rear two-story porch is clad in stonework seen on the rest of the building. The side and rear elevations include stonework that is rougher than the front façade, including stone faces that are not as smooth, similar to the work on the rear well house.

### West Elevation – Rear Facade

The current rear façade of the Muxen Building was originally a two-story, rear porch that was enclosed in the early 1970s. A pair of symmetrical, concrete steps faced along the western edge stonework seen on the rest of the façade, lead up to the single wood entry door with an exterior storm door. The concrete steps also include a metal railing along the western edge.

At the first floor level, to the north of the rear door are three six-over-six, double-hung, wooden windows. Two of these windows are an adjacent pair, while further to the north is a single window. To the south of the rear door is a twenty-pane, metal window with side casement sections echoing the windows along the front façade. Along this façade, the stonework along the foundation and lower section of the wall terminates approximately twenty inches above the finished interior floor level, right along the bottom of the first floor window sills. The rest of the exterior wall is clad with horizontal synthetic sheathing. At the second floor level there are eleven six-over-six, double-hung, wood-framed windows. Ten of these windows are arranged in a band, with each window separated by a vertical wooden casing board, along much of the rear second-story façade with a single window to the north.

<sup>1</sup> Winslow Centennial Book Committee, *Winslow, Arkansas: Past and Present 1905 – 2005*, Winslow, Arkansas: self-published, 2005, p. 93.

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### South Elevation – Side Facade

A set of poured concrete steps lead up to a single wood door with fifteen integrated glass panes on either side of an enclosed sun porch volume that extends south from the main building volume and stretches across much of the south elevation. Above each of these porch doors is an eight-pane, steel framed window with two integrated casement windows of three-panes each and two stationary panes above. This porch is original to the construction of the building and has always been enclosed as noted in an early description of the building which described its “deep glassed-in porches.”<sup>2</sup> The southern façade of the extended porch is clad in the same stone as the rest of the building, except for a small section between the first and second floor window bands that is clad in horizontal wooden siding topped by wooden shingles. The first floor of the porch includes a band of seven large steel framed, twenty-pane windows with integrated side casements sections as seen on the front façade. The second floor includes a band of thirteen wood-framed, double-hung windows.

The south façade of the main volume of the building echoes the window sizes and arrangement as seen on the north elevation, with paired windows at both the first and second floor level and a single window at each floor level in the enclosed rear porch section. The only variation in the window pattern can be seen at the rear, western section of the main volume of the building. At the first floor level, there is a pair of windows to the east and a single eight-over-eight window to the west. At the second floor level is a pair of windows to the west and two single four-over-four windows to the east.

### Interior

The interior of the Muxen Building features wood floors throughout, wood window and door trim, and a wood ceiling in some of the main front gallery spaces that is stained a rich, dark brown. The interior plaster and lath walls have been painted throughout and gypsum board has been added in some areas. The carpeted six foot wide main entry hall runs the full length of the first floor of the building. Rooms are arranged opening directly onto this hallway with a secondary hall branching south towards the sun room and north to the secondary double door entry. The wood stair to the second floor is adjacent to the secondary hallway.

The unfinished second floor contains eight rooms along the north elevation, each approximately 10 feet by 20 feet, which were intended as living quarters for craft students. A ten foot wide secondary hall leads north to the north balcony and egress stair and south to the second floor sun room. In the southeast corner, two partition walls were removed in the 1970s and replaced by 4x4 columns along the wall line to make a larger classroom space. The remaining second floor spaces are the same dimensions as those directly below. An enclosed stair in the classroom space leads to the attic, which features long-span rafters and lateral bracing along with wood floors and a gabled dormer with a pair of wood-framed, double-hung windows.

<sup>2</sup> Marge of Sunrise Mountain Farm, “Ozark Church Established Thru Efforts of One Woman,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 17 July 1949, p. F1.

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### Three Non-Contributing Out-Buildings

To the west a 14 feet by 17 feet wood-framed well house with stone veneer and a 20 feet by 20 feet wood-framed kitchen building were added at unknown dates. The well house is topped by a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and has stone veneer on only three sides; including the west, south, and east elevations. Although similar in construction to the main building, and possibly dating from the main building's period of construction, this well house's date of construction is unknown at this time. Also, a large, 35 feet by 70 feet, wood-frame barn sits just south of the Muxen Building near the southern property line.

### Integrity

The building campaign was long, encompassing most of the time that Miss Clara Muxen lived in the area; from the early 1940s through her death in 1966. The building was a continuous project and the second floor was never truly finished during her lifetime. After purchasing the property in the 1970s, the Ozark Native Craft Association continued Muxen's mission to provide classes and spaces for local craftspeople. Today, the organization continues this mission as Ozark Folkways. In the 1970s, two partition walls were removed, one in the front gallery space and one in a secondary gallery across the hall from the front gallery; two wood columns remain along the secondary gallery wall line. Several doorways have been widened with new wooden trim. Original interior finishes remain with the exception of new flooring in the main hallway and the Pottery Room, and the addition of paneling in two refurbished bathrooms. A chair lift and cabinet doors were added to the stairway to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor in 2015. At some point, aluminum storm windows were added on the exterior side of all the wood windows and the interior side of all of the steel casement and fixed windows. Aluminum storm doors have also been added on the exterior face of both sun room doors, the west entry door, and the second floor north door. An aluminum gutter and downspout were added to the east entry elevation in ca. 2014. Also in ca. 2014, new composition shingles were added to the roof.



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### 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.

#### 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.)

ART  
EDUCATION  
ARCHITECTURE

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1942 - 1966  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Muxen, Clara  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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 Muxen Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion B**, with **local significance** in the areas of Art and Education, for its association with Clara Muxen and her impact on the rural community around the town of Winslow and arts and crafts education in the Ozarks. The Muxen Building is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, in the area of Architecture, with **local significance**, as an excellent example of a mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century rural Ozark vernacular public building.

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

### Summary

The Muxen Building, constructed in large part during the mid to late-1940s, is the culmination of the dream of former schoolteacher and Catholic nun, Clara Muxen, to build a mission in the Ozarks that included a craft school that was designed to give rural families and returning soldiers gainful occupations and training in the skills of craft production. The Muxen Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion B**, with **local significance** in the areas of Art and Education, for its association with Clara Muxen and her impact on the rural community around the town of Wilson and arts and crafts education in the Ozarks. The Muxen Building is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, in the area of Architecture, with **local significance**, as an excellent example of a mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century rural Ozark vernacular public building.

### Elaboration

#### Historic Context

The small rural Arkansas city atop the Boston Mountains now known as Winslow, population 399, first received a post office named Summit Home in December 1876.<sup>3</sup> The population of the town and the surrounding area grew significantly with the construction of the St. Louis-San Francisco railways in the early 1880s. This new railroad so significantly impacted the local economy that the name of the Summit Home post office was changed in the fall of 1881 to Winslow; named after Edward F. Winslow who was the president of the railroad. In 1882, with the completion of the Winslow Tunnel, reported to be the highest railroad pass between the Rocky and Appalachian mountains, the area had new transport ties that helped spur new development and trade in the area. The new rail line through the area also provided the underpinning for the area to develop into a resort area for people from as near as Fort Smith to as far away as Illinois and Kansas. The high elevation of the Boston Mountains also helped make Winslow a popular summer resort area during the late 1800s and early 1900s. In 1904, the town of Winslow was officially incorporated. Also, by 1908, Gilbert and Maud Duncan took over ownership of the local *Winslow American* newspaper. Maud Duncan, a local female pharmacist, eventually became mayor of Winslow along with an all-female city council known as the "Petticoat Government."<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Jo Ann Kyle, "Winslow (Washington County)," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 16 November 2018, [www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net), Accessed 1 February 2018.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

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Unfortunately, during the 1930s, severe drought caused major crops of apples, strawberries, and vegetables to fail.<sup>5</sup> Coupled with the economic hardships of the Great Depression, this led to a period of sustained hardship for many people in the rural Ozark Mountains. As people moved west in search of new economic opportunities and the automobile made travel easier, fewer visitors came to Winslow for the summer. This led to a hard period of businesses folding, the closure of tourist hotels, and the loss of many buildings through demolition or fire. World War II also deeply affected the community as men left for war service and local women turned to the work of running local services and businesses. At the end of the war, as soldiers returned to the area there were very few jobs and even more families left the area, leading to even more population declines. It was in this period of deep economic depression that Miss Clara Muxen visited the area with her family on a road-trip to Hot Springs, Arkansas.

### Miss Clara Muxen

Clara Muxen was born to Harmon Joseph and Gertrude Anna Muxen of Iowa in 1884.<sup>6</sup> Harmon and Gertrude were married in August of 1880 and would have six children; Hugh, Leo, Gertrude, Bernard, Paul, and Clara.<sup>7</sup> Harmon Muxen had various businesses and worked as a collector of some type according to various census records. Although he was born in Illinois, his parents were originally from Germany, as was his wife Gertrude. The couple and their children eventually settled in Carroll, the county seat of Carroll County, Iowa.<sup>8</sup> In early 1941, Harmon Muxen died and Clara Muxen was appointed as the executrix of the estate.<sup>9</sup> During the fall of 1941, the Muxen family, including mother Gertrude Anne, daughters Gertrude and Clara, and son Hugh started on a road-trip with the intended destination of Hot Springs, Arkansas, so that Clara, who had previously suffered from tuberculosis, could take the waters of the thermal springs.<sup>10</sup>

Clara Muxen had taken vows in August of 1910 as a nun in the order of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Toronto, Canada.<sup>11</sup> She then became known as Sister Mary St. Martin and taught school for many years in Toronto, Chicago, and several other Catholic schools. During the 1910s and early 1920s, she was diagnosed with tuberculosis. By 1926 the disease had worsened and Clara asked for a dispensation from her vows so that she could seek treatment abroad. She traveled to Switzerland for treatment in 1926 and stayed until 1930. During her time abroad, she acquired a replica of the Virgin of the Smile statue associated with the

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> United States Census Rolls: 1900 – 1940. Gravestone of Clara Muxen (1884 – 1966), Our Lady of the Ozarks Shrine Cemetery, Winslow, Arkansas.

<sup>7</sup> Ancestry.com. *Iowa, Marriage Records, 1880-1940* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

<sup>8</sup> "Remember Way Back When," *Carroll Daily Times Herald*, 23 October 1942, p. 2. Reprint of an original notice from 1932.

<sup>9</sup> "Legal Notices, Executrix' Notice," *Carroll Daily Times Herald*, 30 September 1941, p. 4.

<sup>10</sup> "Miss Gertrude Muxen," *Carroll Daily Times Herald*, 16 September 1941, p. 3. Mary Ann Kahmann and Juana R. Young, *In God's Pocket: The History of Our Lady of the Ozarks Shrine*, Self-Published, 2018, p. 7.

<sup>11</sup> Kahmann and Young, *In God's Pocket: The History of Our Lady of the Ozarks Shrine*, p. 7.

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miraculous healing of St. Therese of Lisieux, who was said to have been cured after praying to the statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary. After returning to the United States, Clara Muxen returned to her parent's home in Iowa and started attending classes at Morningside College in Sioux City, Iowa. In 1936 she earned a degree in Sociology with a minor in English at the age of 51. After the death of her father, Harmon Muxen in early 1941, Clara, her mother, sister, and brother all embarked on an extended road-trip to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where they hoped to take the waters. On the way to Hot Springs, her family stopped along Highway 71 near Winslow, Arkansas, to spend the night. According to later reports of their original journey through the Boston Mountains, during the first night that the family stayed near Winslow, Clara dreamed of building a Catholic mission there; including a chapel, shrine, and a community training school for arts and crafts.<sup>12</sup> The family enjoyed the area near Winslow, along Highway 71 so much that they stayed in the area for at least a week, never making it to Hot Springs. During this first visit, Clara Muxen discovered a house and small abandoned gas station that was for sale just south of their lodgings at the Sky-View Lodge. The family home in Carroll, Iowa, was put up for "quick cash sale" and by the end of 1941, the family; including Clara, Hugh, and their mother Gertrude, were living near Winslow, Arkansas, full time.<sup>13</sup> Although the Muxen House is still located to the south of the Muxen Building, it has been altered through the addition of a metal roof and the alteration of several window openings. Also, the large craft school is a more significant and direct link with Miss Clara Muxen's decades of work in the area to promote education in arts and crafts production.

After moving to the area, the Muxen family discovered that the closest Catholic services were held in Fayetteville or Fort Smith. In 1941, two homeowners of the area, Elizabeth Sublett and Anne Guillot, surveyed the surrounding population and documented at least twenty-five Catholic families in the surrounding region which helped underpin support for a new Catholic mission in the Winslow area. The abandoned gas station on the Muxen family's new property along Highway 71 was transformed into a temporary chapel known as Our Lady of the Ozarks Mission by the fall of 1942 with the help of donations from locals as well as groups and individuals from across the mid-west United States.

Efforts of Miss Clara Muxen of Winslow, Ark., formerly of Carroll, have resulted in the transformation of a filling station near Winslow into an attractive little chapel and living quarters for the attending priest. This new mission is in the Ozarks at Mt. Gaylor, on the highest and most scenic point of the Fort Smith-Fayetteville highway. It has been named "Our Lady of the Ozarks" mission. The mission was officially opened Sunday, Oct. 25,...

<sup>14</sup> The property just to the north of the Muxen's originally purchased land was soon purchased in order to provide land along the highway frontage for a new Catholic Church as well as the planned craft school.

<sup>12</sup> Kahmann and Young, *In God's Pocket: The History of Our Lady of the Ozarks Shrine*, pp. 7 – 11. "Says Blessed Mother Designated Site For Mission, Now Nearing Completion," *Joplin Globe*, 6 August 1944, p. 2B.

<sup>13</sup> "Houses for Sale," *Carroll Daily Times Herald*, 21 November 1941, p. 4. "Buy Muxen Home," *Carroll Daily Times Herald*, 9 February 1942, p. 1.

<sup>14</sup> "Miss Clara Muxen Helps Opening of Ozarks Mission," *Carroll Daily Times Herald*, 12 November 1942, p. 9.

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Although the planning and construction of the nearby Catholic mission and then the larger church was started first, Clara Muxen's dream for a craft school in the area was never far from her mind. As soon as she settled in the area, Clara Muxen was distressed by the issues of poverty and unemployment she saw in the area. She wanted to open a school so that local women could teach and learn various types of arts and handicrafts so that they could help to support their families with additional earned income.

She wanted them to have better homes, upholstered furniture, bathrooms, and hot water tanks...If the father could not earn money to give their families these things, then the mothers could become wage earners if they were trained in weaving and other handicraft, reasoned Miss Muxen.

She decided to build a craft school where women could obtain that training, and just beyond the mission she stepped off more of that high priced roadside acreage for that school.<sup>15</sup>

The construction of craft school building, which became known as the Muxen Building, was started in ca. 1942 and work continued for several years depending on the availability of workers and materials. As World War II raged on during the early 1940s, materials and manpower were often scarce if not impossible to find. It is thought that local craftsmen, who trained under the direction of the Civilian Conservation Corps at Devil's Den State Park to construct park buildings, were responsible for much of the finished stone work at the Muxen Building.

In 1944, it was noted in an article in the *Joplin Globe* newspaper that a former student of Clara Muxen, Miss Helen Keliher, was an ardent early supporter of Clara's work to establish a school "for the native boys and girls who opportunities for an education are far too few."<sup>16</sup> Miss Keliher organized a guild in Detroit to raise funds for the mission and craft school. Sadly, Helen Keliher passed away before construction of the school was fully underway.<sup>17</sup>

Other friends in many states are sending gifts and must continue to do so, Miss Muxen says, if the school, which will teach boys to design and make tools, furniture and other articles from native woods, and girls to sew and how to preserve the food that is grown on their homeland is to succeed. Music will be taught and elementary education in a religious atmosphere.<sup>18</sup>

While no historic records have been found that note if the building was designed by an architect, some newspaper reports in the following decades note that the building was built to a design by

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<sup>15</sup> Marge of Sunrise Mountain Farm, "Ozark Church Established Thru Efforts of One Woman," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 17 July 1949, p. F1.

<sup>16</sup> "Says Blessed Mother Designated Site for Mission, Now Nearing Completion." *Joplin Globe*, August 6, 1944, p 2b.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

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Clara Muxen.<sup>19</sup> Also, in the local history *Winslow, Arkansas: Past and Present 1905 – 2005* it was noted by Ms. Connie Wright in her history of the building that there was a hand-drawn plan for the building created by Clara Muxen as well as a few surviving letters relating to the building.<sup>20</sup> It is also possible that Fort Smith architect E. Chester Nelson, who designed the nearby church, may have also had a hand in designing the Muxen Building as the structures are similar in construction and appearance. By 1949, a friend of the Muxen family described Clara Muxen's efforts near Winslow and the progress of the craft school:

For the next three years, when war time shortages were still hampering construction, I watched the long building with its deep glassed-in porches slowly grow to its two story height. At first, it was a rude, timber structure, then thruout [sic.] a season it was covered with tar paper. At last it achieved outer wall so soft reddish brown and gray fieldstone, and now looks as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar, altho [sic.] the interior remains unfinished.

...

Only the big school building stands idle, for altho [sic.] the Muxen enthusiasm still runs high, the Muxen funds, unfortunately, are running a trifle low. Plumbing must be put into the school, then will come the wiring and the floors, and both labor and materials are tragically high. Miss Muxen isn't worried. "Everything will come out all right," she says...<sup>21</sup>

During the war years, Clara Muxen was also ultimately forced to take in donations for living expenses and construction costs. No stranger to hard work, she did whatever was necessary to keep the construction going, even pouring cement herself.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the area surrounding the Muxen property along Highway 71 became known as Muxen Heights, with the Muxen Building possibly serving as a community building:

The Crawford County Health Department will give immunizations Tuesday, Aug. 12, at 10 a.m. for diphtheria, tetanus, polio, whooping cough and typhoid. The clinic will be held in the Muxen Heights Community Building which is south of Our Lady of the Ozarks Shrine.<sup>22</sup>

While working on the large craft school building, Clara Muxen also again repurposed her small gas station building, which had been used as a temporary chapel while the large church nearby was under construction. This building was turned into a used clothing shop with donations of clothing from her friends, colleagues, and supporters across the mid-west United States.<sup>23</sup> By 1958, Clara's brother Hugh and Mother Gertrude had both passed away. This left Clara and her

<sup>19</sup> Faune Conner, "Craft Shop Offer Native Ozark Art," *Blytheville Courier News*, 28 November 1973, p. 22.

<sup>20</sup> Winslow Centennial Book Committee, *Winslow, Arkansas: Past and Present 1905 – 2005*, Winslow, Arkansas: self-published, 2005, p. 96.

<sup>21</sup> Marge of Sunrise Mountain Farm, "Ozark Church Established Thru Efforts of One Woman," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 17 July 1949, p. F1.

<sup>22</sup> *Northwest Arkansas Times*, 8 August 1963, p. 20.

<sup>23</sup> Marge of Sunrise Mountain Farm, "Ozark Church Established Thru Efforts of One Woman," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 17 July 1949, p. F1.

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sister Gertrude Muxen in the house near the craft school building. It appears from historic records that Gertrude, Clara's sister, may not have lived in Winslow full time. While Clara did not live to see the vibrant craft school and gallery that has developed in the Muxen Building, she did arrange for wood carver Ivan Denton to teach a class in the school before she left Muxen Heights. In 1964, at the age of 81, Clara Muxen became an invalid after a fall. Due to her failing health, she deeded the property, which included the unfinished craft school building to the Olivetan Benedictine Sisters of the Holy Angels Convent at Jonesboro, Arkansas, who cared for her until her death in 1966.<sup>24</sup> In 1967 the Olivetans sold the Muxen property, which included the Muxen House and the Muxen Building and used the proceeds to build a new Benedictine monastery near Jonesboro.

In 1973, the Ozark Native Craft Association purchased the Muxen Building with help from a reduced rate loan offer from the Glenmary Home Missioners of Cincinnati, Ohio. This \$30,000 loan allowed the craft association to purchase and equip the building and bring it back into use for its original purpose as a craft school and shop. The Ozark Native Craft Association was created with help from the Washington County Office of Economic Opportunity in 1970 "to provide a sale outlet for objects produced by Ozark craftsmen, thereby giving them an opportunity to supplement their income, to teach the arts and crafts to others, and to give dignity and pride of accomplishment to its members."<sup>25</sup> In October of 1971, due to its quick success, the Ozark Native Craft Association became independent of the Office of Economic Opportunity's support. Their first store location was in Brentwood but the organization soon ran out of space and needed a larger building to house their store and classroom spaces. With the purchase of the Muxen Building in 1973, the craft association continued to grow and offer new classes and hand-made art and crafts at their new location. During the 1990s, the craft association changed its name to the Ozark Folkways and became a nonprofit group that emphasizes education as well as providing a space for its members to sell their wares.<sup>26</sup> The property, which is still owned and operated by the Ozark Folkways organization, is still used as an arts and crafts school. The Ozark Folkways organization has benefited from the continued interest in regional arts and crafts and self-sufficiency that grew out of the back-to-the-land movements of the 1960s and 1970s.

### **The Muxen Building**

The Muxen Building is an excellent example of large-scale, rural vernacular Ozark public architecture. Clad in native sandstone veneer with relatively thin, tight mortar joints, flat surface planes, and sharp corners, the building is a more refined example of rural Arkansas stonework than the typical inconsistent joints and rounded edges seen in examples of the traditional "giraffe stone" construction. This type of construction consists of applying local rock that has been split into thin slabs to the exterior of a structure with thick mortar in all of the resulting joints. This rock application is sometimes referred to as "giraffe rock" or "giraffe stone" with "grapevine"

<sup>24</sup> "Native Crafts Association May Move Into Larger Quarters," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, 2 June 1973, p. 9. Kahmann and Young, *In God's Pocket: The History of Our Lady of the Ozarks Shrine*, pp. 42-43.

<sup>25</sup> "Glenmary Offers Winslow Crafts Aid," *The Guardian*, 8 June 1973, p. 3.

<sup>26</sup> Lehovec, Bettina, "Resurrecting the Dream, Ozark Folkways Director Aims to Fulfill Goal," *Northwest Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, 11 October 2012.



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mortar. Often, this exterior treatment is seen on all exterior facades of a building. The use of large stone sheets as a veneer for commercial, public and residential houses became popular in the Ozark region around 1930, due in part to its use in Works Progress Administration projects.<sup>27</sup> The use of the technique in Works Progress Administration projects led to this style of veneer being present on many large community projects across northern Arkansas and southern Missouri.

According to Robert Flanders in his article on stone craft architecture in the *Ozarks Watch* journal, "any person with a little experience could split out thin rock slabs... flat as a floor."<sup>28</sup> The sandstone was also a readily available, often free local resource, found in local creek beds and ravines. This form of split slab construction or veneer also allowed for the use of supplies of stone that would have been considered too soft or fragile for structural use.<sup>29</sup> As a relatively easy technique that could maximize the surface area covered by only a small supply of sandstone, the "giraffe rock" exterior was a cost effective and labor efficient use of materials and manpower for structures that were often built on a tight budget. As seen on the Muxen Building, thicker slabs than typical "giraffe rock" construction were used, echoing the construction of the church nearby. This may have been a result of workers who were more familiar with stone construction techniques used in the Rustic Style buildings in Devil's Den State Park just to the west of the Winslow area.

The use of "giraffe rock" exteriors also had its roots in the arts and crafts movement with its focus on visibility of handcraft and use of local, natural materials. Although this stone technique is a vernacular tradition, it also embodies the characteristics of the larger national aesthetic of the arts and crafts movement popular during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This type of locally significant construction, different from the construction techniques of Miss Muxen's home state of Iowa, was a perfect match to her desire to use the building to promote and teach arts and crafts in order to help stabilize the local economy as well as improve the lives of local craftsmen.

The period of significance from ca. 1942 to 1966 encompasses the years that Miss Muxen was actively involved in the construction of the building and encompasses the main construction campaign. Clara Muxen dedicated the last two decades of her life to leaving her craft school as her legacy for generations to come. She invested her own money and called upon friends and acquaintances to help fund the project, even going as far as contributing some of the physical building labor. Few other significant public structures in the area have survived or have retained their architectural integrity. The scale of the Muxen Building was ambitious for its location at the time and exhibits excellent craftsmanship in its stonework and interior finishes. The very materials used in craft production and the construction of the school, convey the feeling of Clara

<sup>27</sup> Jean Sizemore, *Ozark Vernacular Houses*, University of Arkansas Press: Fayetteville, Arkansas, 1994. p163.

<sup>28</sup> Robert Flanders, "Stone Craft Architecture of the Southern Missouri Ozarks," *Ozarks Watch*, vol. V, no. 2, Fall 1991.

<sup>29</sup> Debbie Sheals, "Ozark Rock Masonry in Springfield, ca. 1910-1955," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, <http://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/GRAS001-R.pdf>.

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Muxen's helpfulness and the dedication of energy and care as she strove to keep her dream of a craft school alive.

### Statement of Significance

The Muxen Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion B**, with **local significance** in the areas of Art and Education, for its association with Clara Muxen and her impact on the rural community around the town of Winslow and arts and crafts education in the Ozarks. The Muxen Building is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, in the area of Architecture, with **local significance**, as an excellent example of a mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century rural Ozark vernacular public building.

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Name of Property

Crawford, Arkansas  
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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**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:**

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

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** CW0393

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** roughly 10 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

**Or**

Muxen Building  
Name of Property

Crawford, Arkansas  
County and State

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |               |                 |                   |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 399057 | Northing: 3958000 |
| 2. Zone:      | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:      | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:      | Easting :       | Northing:         |

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

Part of the East Half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 31, Township 13 North, Range 29 West, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the West right of way line of Arkansas Highway No. 71, as said line is located by deed to Arkansas State Highway Commission dated December 27, 1960, recorded book 209, Page 154, which point is 1,145 feet North of the South line of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 31; thence North 88 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds West along a line 1,145 feet North of and parallel to the said South line, 1,089.5 feet; thence North 00 degrees 12 minutes East 493.9 feet; thence South 88 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds East 767.9 feet, thence along a common boundary line agreement the next two course, said agreement filed for record march 27, 1968, Book 19, Page 106; South 276.3 feet; South 85 degrees 28 minutes East 279.4 feet to the West right of way line of Arkansas State Highways No. 71; thence along said right of way line South 10 degrees 56 minutes East 203.0 feet to the point of beginning containing 10 acres more or less, less and except public roads right of way and being subject to any easements of record.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the Muxen Building near the community of Winslow, Arkansas.

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Name of Property

Crawford, Arkansas  
County and State

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian  
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
street & number: 1100 North Street  
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201  
e-mail: Callie.Williams@arkansas.gov  
telephone: 501-324-9880  
date: 1 February 2019

name/title: Daniel Dean, Board Member  
organization: Ozark Folkways

### 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: Muxen Building

City or Vicinity: Winslow vic.

County: Crawford

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Muxen Building  
Name of Property

Crawford, Arkansas  
County and State

Date Photographed: 13 July 2018

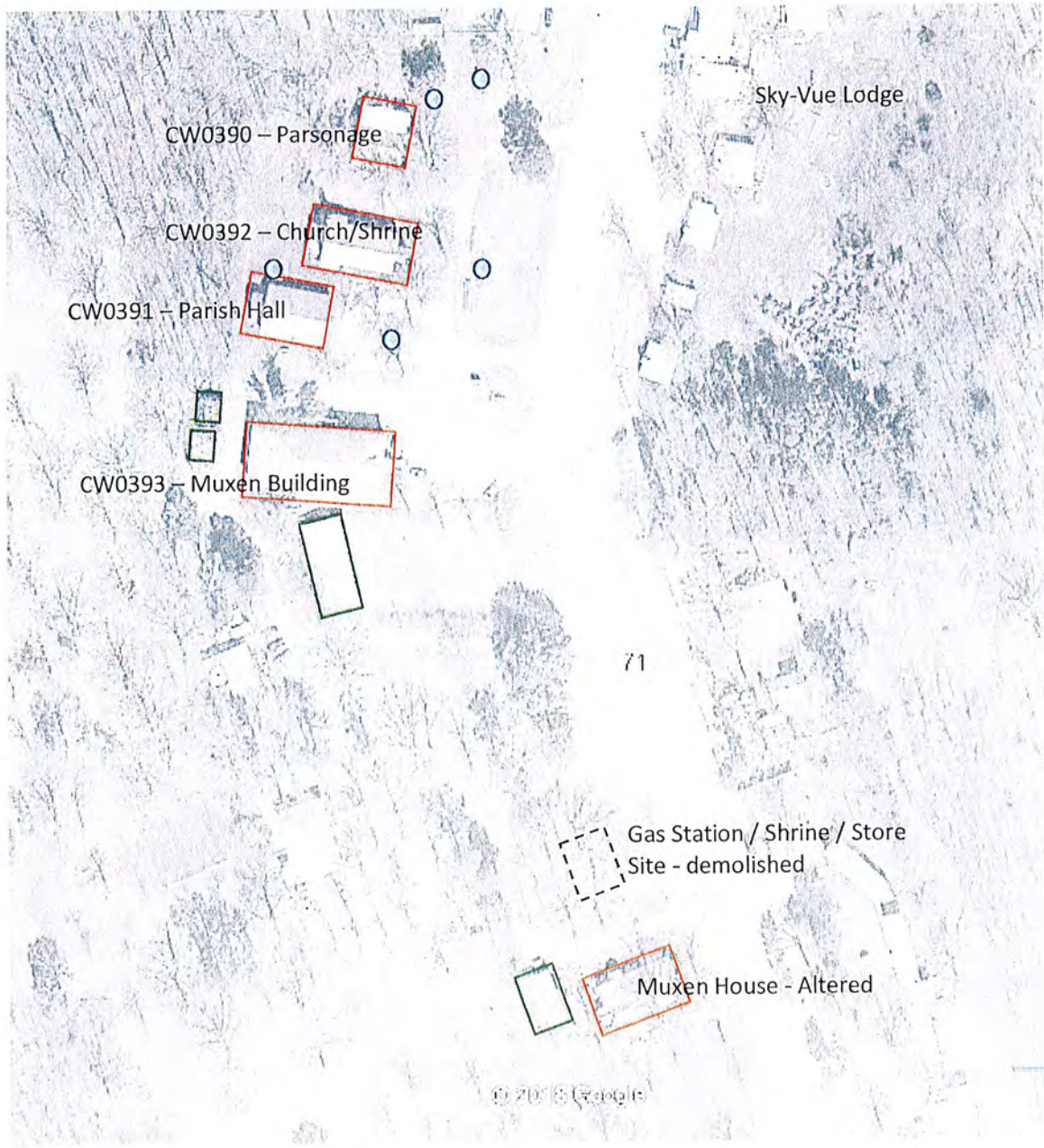
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:





- 1 of 20: Muxen Building, front façade and non-contributing out building, camera facing southwest.
- 2 of 20: Muxen Building, front façade, camera facing west.
- 3 of 20: Muxen Building, side (north) façade, camera facing southwest.
- 4 of 20: Muxen Building, detail of side (north) façade, camera facing south.
- 5 of 20: Muxen Building, rear (west) and side (north) façade, camera facing southeast.
- 6 of 20: Muxen Building, rear (west) façade, camera facing northeast.
- 7 of 20: Muxen Building, detail of side (south) façade, camera facing northwest.
- 8 of 20: Muxen Building, detail of side (south) façade, camera facing north.
- 9 of 20: Muxen Building, detail of side (south) façade, camera facing northeast.
- 10 of 20: Muxen Building, front and side (south) façade, camera facing northwest.
- 11 of 20: Muxen Building, detail of interior first floor central hall, camera facing west.
- 12 of 20: Muxen Building, detail of interior first floor side sun-porch, camera facing northwest.
- 13 of 20: Muxen Building, detail of interior first floor rear door, camera facing west.
- 14 of 20: Muxen Building, detail of interior second floor rear porch, camera facing northeast.
- 15 of 20: Well House (now pottery kiln building), non-contributing ancillary structure, camera facing southwest.
- 16 of 20: Well House (now pottery kiln building), non-contributing ancillary structure, camera facing northeast.
- 17 of 20: Kitchen Building, non-contributing ancillary structure, camera facing northwest.
- 18 of 20: Kitchen Building, non-contributing ancillary structure, camera facing northeast.
- 19 of 20: Storage Building, non-contributing ancillary structure, camera facing southeast.
- 20 of 20: Storage Building, non-contributing ancillary structure, camera facing southwest.

**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.





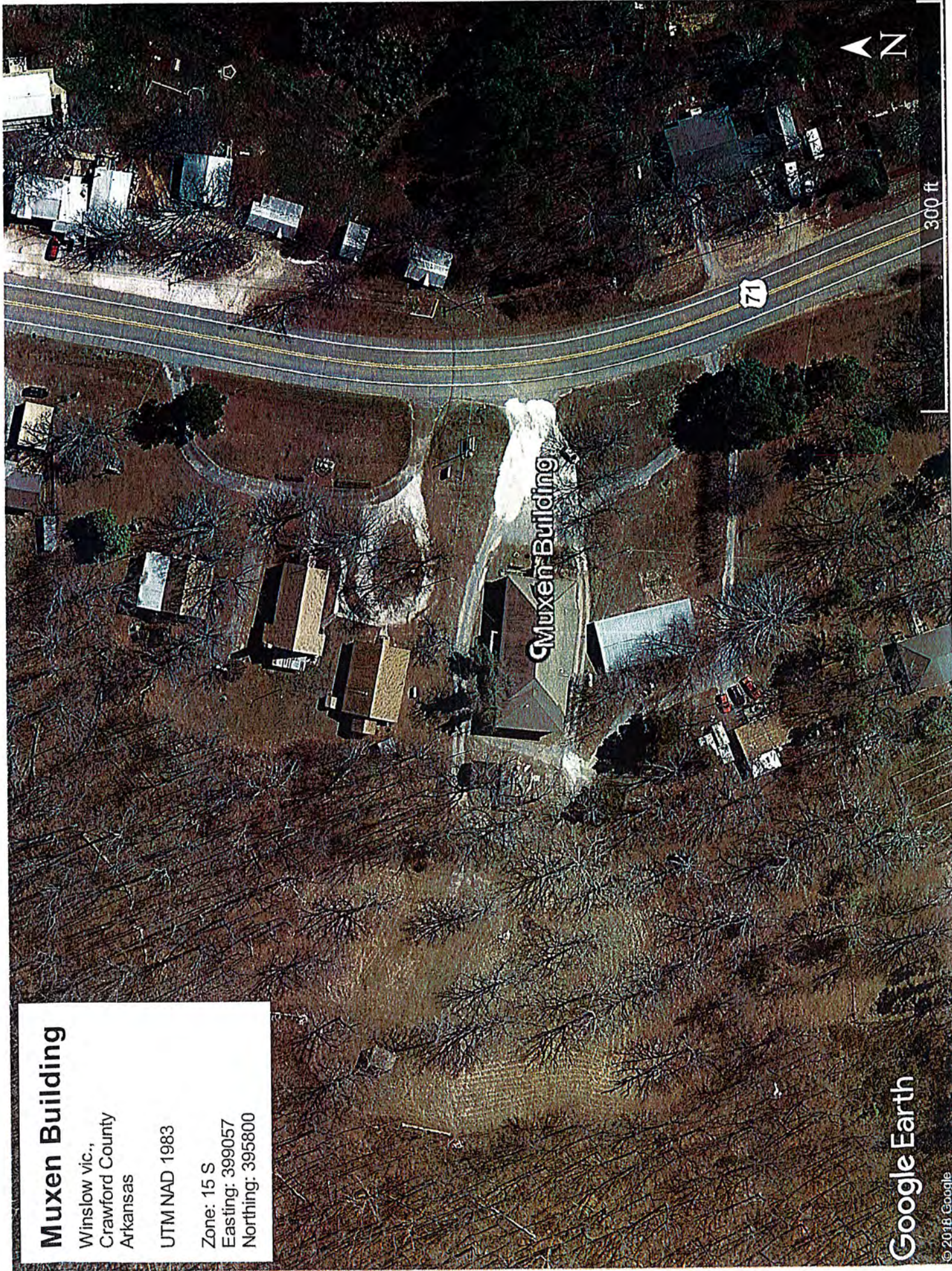
-  Building
-  Ancillary
-  Removed Building
-  Statue

# Muxen Building

Winslow vic.,  
Crawford County  
Arkansas

UTM NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S  
Easting: 399057  
Northing: 395800



# Muxen Building

Winslow vic.,  
Crawford County  
Arkansas

UTM NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S  
Easting: 399057  
Northing: 395800



3000 ft

2006

71

Wood Ln

Muxen Building

147

Kyle Rd

Carter Lane Rd

Google Earth

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# Muxen Building

Winslow vic.,  
Crawford County  
Arkansas

UTM NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S  
Easting: 399057  
Northing: 395800



Muxen Building, Winslow vic., Crawford County



0001



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0003



0004



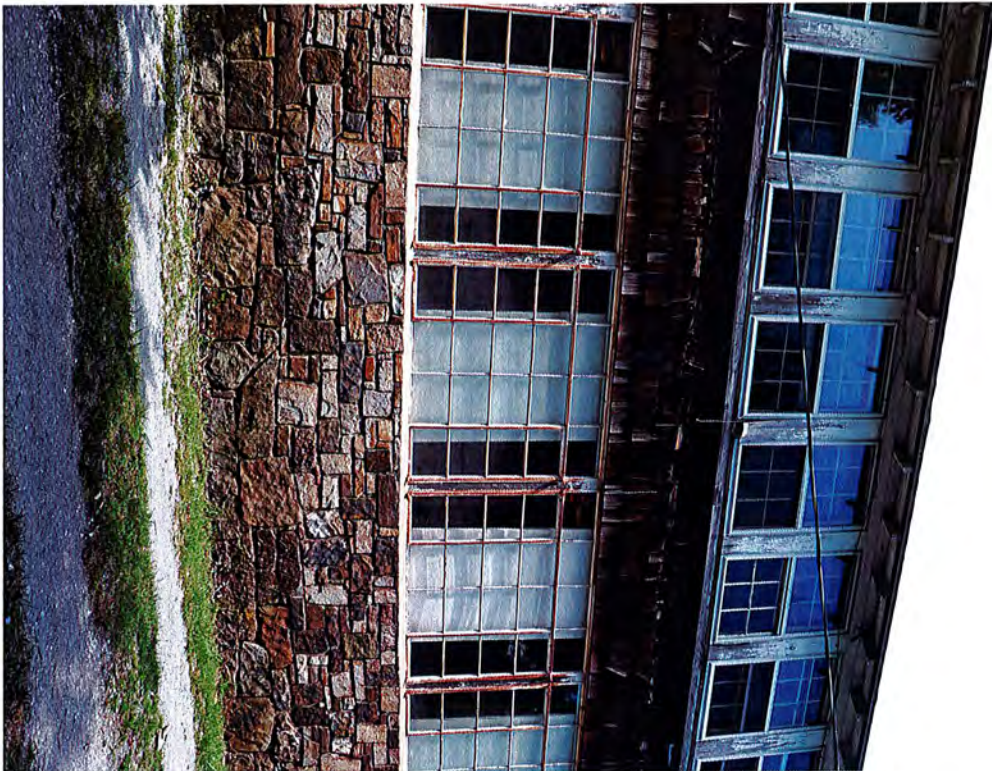
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