

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NR 5/24/2006

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Paul School Building

other names/site number MA0043

2. Location

street & number 200 W. 4th Street

not for publication

city or town St. Paul

vicinity

state Arkansas

code

AR

county Madison

code

087

zip code

72760

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant

nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Catherine M. Harris

4/6/06

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

I hereby certify that the 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:) _____

St. Paul School Building
Name of Property

Madison County, Arkansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing Noncontributing

1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

"Public Schools in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940"

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/School

EDUCATION/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

foundation STONE
walls STONE/Sandstone

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE and GALVANIZED METAL
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
"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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

LOCAL

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1939-1956

Significant Dates

1939-1956

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

T. Ewing Shelton, Architect

Works Progress Administration, Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) 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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal Agency
Local Government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Madison County Genealogical & Historical Society

St. Paul School Building

Name of Property

Madison County, Arkansas

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>430782</u>	<u>3964564</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janelle Riddle/Secretary, St. Paul Historic Preservation Committee; Edited by Sarah A. Jampole/Survey
Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date January 30, 2006

street & number 323 Center Street, 1600 Tower Building telephone 5001-324-9874

city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name St. Paul School - Huntsville School District

street & number P. O. Box 125 telephone 479-677-2411

city or town St. Paul state AR zip code 72760

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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SUMMARY

Located at 200 West 4th Street in St. Paul, Arkansas, the St. Paul School has continuously provided public education to the students of Madison County School District #48 since construction was completed in 1940. Built in the Craftsman architectural style of native stone by local craftsmen, the school building also serves the community as the venue for many functions held in St. Paul.

The building is situated on a north/south axis with the entrance to the gymnasium located symmetrically on that axis. A central portico supported by stone columns is the main feature of the front façade. Clustered on the east and west sides of the building were three classrooms with exterior entrances. These rooms are now dressing rooms or storage areas. The original exterior doors from the classrooms have been replaced by steel doors. Both sides of the building have elevation balustrades capped with cast stone. The original building had a cast stone watertable. The rear of the building has an exit door from the stage area. All of the 44 original nine-over-nine, double-hung windows were either covered over or removed in the 1990s. As a result of a grant through the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, these windows have now been uncovered, and replica windows have been installed as needed. The property is in good condition, is still being used by the school and community, and is thought of as a symbol of the area's history.

ELABORATION

The original Works Progress Administration (WPA) Project proposal for the one-story St. Paul School Building called for 150 cubic yards of concrete footings and a 1,000 cubic-yard excavation for the foundation. The school is a Craftsman structure built of native sandstone on a stone foundation. The building has a sandstone masonry façade in a random, broken-coursed ashlar pattern. The stone is rough dressed and square cut and was quarried from Cat Holler just north of the town of St. Paul.

The building is sheltered by a gable-on-hip roof, with a rear shed addition. Two eyebrow dormer vents mark the front elevation roof line, with one dormer centered in the left bay, and the other centered in the right bay. Two original brick chimneys were removed at an unknown date; however, two chimneys are visible today, with one located on the east elevation, and one on the west. Both chimneys are centered on the hip roof above the centrally-located entrances of the elevations.

Front/North Façade

The front, northern elevation features a centrally-located portico that is supported by two stone columns and is sheltered by a bracketed, gabled roof. A vent is located at the gabled end of the portico. The open-rake eaves are characteristic of the Craftsman style, and are exhibited throughout the varied roofline of the building.

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The left bay of the elevation is fenestrated by a ribbon of three groups of windows, all of which are double-hung, nine-over-nine, and wood framed. Moving left to right along this bay is the first string of three windows, followed closely by the second string of three windows. The third, and final, string of windows in this left bay is comprised of a pair of windows, with this string being located closer to the middle bay—the front entrance portico. Windows on this elevation, as with the east and west elevations, are finished with cast concrete sills.

Decorative brackets are featured at either corner of the front portico, the middle bay of the north elevation. The recessed entrance double doors have glass transoms, and a unique ticket window which opens to the portico, is located at the entrance as well. The original front doors have been replaced; however, the original door frames and transoms are still intact.

The third, and final, bay of the north elevation is a mirror image of the first bay—a ribbon of windows fenestrates the elevation, comprised of a string of two windows, followed by two strings of three windows. All of the windows in this bay are double-hung, nine-over-nine, and wood framed.

Side/East Façade

The east side elevation is comprised of five bays. Starting with the bay on the far left, a metal door and a small window punctuate the concrete block wall. This concrete block portion of the building houses bathrooms/dressing rooms.

The next bay is fenestrated by six nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood frame windows that are grouped into two sets of three windows.

The middle bay consists of two steel doors. Centered above the doors on the hip roof is a chimney faced with in the same native sandstone, and in the same random, broken-course ashlar pattern as the exterior façade as the rest of the building.

The next bay, moving north along the elevation, is fenestrated by six nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood frame windows that are grouped into two sets of three windows.

The last bay on this elevation is comprised of a steel door that is located several feet from the northeast corner of the building.

The balustrades on this east side of the building, as with the west side, are capped with cast concrete. However, unlike the west side of the building, the concrete stairs and landings have been covered and filled with pea gravel at the same time the building to the east was constructed. This was done to provide a level side yard between the two structures. The original exterior classroom doors were replaced by steel doors in

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the 1990s. All windows on the east side of the building were covered on the exterior, but they have since been uncovered.

Rear/South Façade

The rear, southern elevation of the building consists of five bays. The first bay to the left is dotted with a small square window located at the top of the concrete block wall, just as this wall meets with the weatherboard upper portion of the rear addition.

The next bay, as you move to the right (or east) along the elevation, is comprised of a wooden door above which is a boarded over transom. The wood frame door is set into the native sandstone exterior that is exhibited throughout the other three façades of the building. This rear exit door provides an exterior entrance on the stage area inside the gymnasium. A concrete landing concealed behind an elevation balustrade, capped in cast concrete, is located at this exterior door. Above the random, broken-course ashlar pattern sandstone exterior is weatherboard exterior that rises several feet to meet with the hip roof. A tall, wooden vent is located here, in the upper right hand side of this second bay.

The middle bay consists of an addition—the furnace room. Covered in sheet metal, the furnace room is sheltered by a metal shed roof. Two small hatches are centrally located a few feet above the ground. A stove pipe rises from the metal roof.

There are neither doors nor fenestration in the following bay. This bay is also covered with the random, broken-course ashlar pattern sandstone wall material. As with the second bay of this elevation, weatherboard wall material exists above the sandstone, and rises several feet to meet with the hip roof. A tall, wooden vent is located here, in the upper left hand side of this fourth bay.

The last bay, on the far right of the elevation, is dotted with a small square window located at the top of the concrete block wall, just as this wall meets with the weatherboard upper portion of the rear addition.

This rear elevation has been modified from the original building plans by the addition of the two concrete block bathrooms/dressing rooms and the furnace room.

Side/West Façade

The west elevation mirrors the east elevation, and is also comprised of five bays. Starting with the bay on the far left, a steel door is located several feet from the northwest corner of the building. Located at this exterior door, as with the door at the rear elevation, is a concrete landing is concealed behind a balustrade. This balustrade is also capped in cast concrete.

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Moving to the left, the next bay is fenestrated by six nine-over-nine, double hung, wood frame windows that are grouped into two sets of three windows.

The middle bay consists of two steel doors. Centered above the doors on the hip roof is a chimney faced within the same native sandstone, and in the same random, broken-course ashlar pattern as the exterior façade as the rest of the building. A balustrade conceals the concrete landing and stairs that approach the doors from either side of the landing. As with the other balustrades, this balustrade is also capped in cast concrete.

The next bay is fenestrated by six nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood frame windows that are grouped into two sets of three windows.

A metal door and a small window punctuate the concrete block wall of the final bay of the west elevation. As with the east elevation, this concrete block portion of the building houses bathrooms/dressing rooms.

The original exterior classroom doors were replaced by steel doors in the 1990s. All windows on the west side of the building were covered on the exterior, and two of them were removed. They have been uncovered, and the two missing windows have been replaced with replica windows

Interior

The 9,878 square-foot ground area building was designed as a school and included a central gymnasium that also functioned as an auditorium. The building has spectator seating arrangements for several hundred fans. A raised stage covers most of the south end of the gymnasium area and has small rooms on either side of it. Three classrooms, each with exterior and interior doors, were located around the central gymnasium. The school district had adequate classrooms for the elementary grades as well as high school facilities in this one building when construction ended in 1940. Office and storage rooms were also included in the building's original floor plans.

The interior walls and ceiling is all wood tongue and groove bead board. The floor is made of tongue and groove hardwood.

The building's gymnasium area was enlarged in the 1960s, and two of the classrooms were converted to a concession stand/lobby area and a storage/office area. The other four classrooms were greatly reduced in size and converted to dressing rooms or storage areas.

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INTEGRITY

Located in the town of St. Paul, the St. Paul School Building retains good integrity, especially that of location, setting, feeling, and workmanship. As such, this building beautifully displays the Craftsman design features employed by its builders. However, the integrity of the building was compromised several decades ago by the covering of the 44 original windows and the addition of two concrete block bathrooms/dressing rooms and a furnace room on the south façade. The windows were uncovered and repaired or replaced by replica windows as needed during the 2005-2006 school year, through a grant from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. Thus, integrity of materials and design has been restored. The location of the building remains in the same setting as when it was originally built, and allows the setting to reflect its period of significance. Presently, the St. Paul School Building fulfills its historic function as a school and regularly meets community functions as well.

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SUMMARY

Begun in 1939, the St. Paul School Building in St. Paul, Madison County, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its association with education in the Town of St. Paul. It is also being nominated under **Criterion C** for its exemplification of the Craftsman architectural style, work that was funded and crafted through the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The school remains a very important part of the town's history and retains enough integrity to meet eligibility requirements for the National Register. The nomination is being submitted under the historic context "Public Schools in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940."

ELABORATION

The town of St. Paul is located in Madison County, approximately 35 miles east of Fayetteville and 22 miles south of Huntsville. According to historical accounts, people who settled the St. Paul area in the mid 1800s were mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee. The arrival of the Frisco train tracks in circa 1876 signaled the beginning of prosperity and growth for the scenic valley. Improvements in road conditions and the emerging popularity of the automobile coupled with the decline in virgin timber helped bring about the end of the railroad in 1937. Area residents still had a fierce loyalty to their community and a commitment to education, so the 1939-1940 WPA school building project brought some much-needed jobs into the economically depressed area and allowed the young people to further their education. The fine native stone building constructed by local craftsmen still stands today and is in use by the St. Paul School District and the community.

The first settlement in the immediate area before the present St. Paul was Old Skulley, located two and a half miles west of St. Paul. The Town of Old Skulley needed a school, and they needed more room. The railroad had also passed them by, moving approximately two miles further up the White River Valley before ending in the middle of a farm. The application to become a town, under the name of St. Paul, was signed by 41 petitioners. They suggested and named John P. Paul to take care of everything pertaining to the incorporation. On May 15, 1891, Judge R. L. Johnson endorsed the petition to form the town. The petition was filed in the office of the Secretary of State on May 30, 1891.

The town of St. Paul sprang up around the Frisco Railroad tracks, which ended in the middle of the aforementioned farm that was owned by J. P. Salyer. The first Frisco train rolled into St. Paul on July 4, 1876, bringing with it prosperity and growth. The area's virgin timber was its main attraction in those days, and new lumber mills were quickly established. People arrived by train, wagon, horseback, and even on foot; and the mills ran 24 hours a day.

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According to an article in the September 3, 1910, edition of the *Mountain Air*, St. Paul had some 500 inhabitants at that time along with one bank, three hotels, a large wagon wood factory, two sawmills, two corn mills, three barber shops, one restaurant, meat market, two drug stores, four large general stores, four grocery stores, telephone exchange, express office, five church organizations, and the secret societies of the Odd Fellows and the Masons. Although it was not mentioned in that newspaper article, St. Paul also had several saloons supplied by a government still located about a mile west of town. Prohibition later ended the still's operation, and the solid copper, 250-gallon capacity boiler and the coil were shipped to Washington on the train.

The annual after-harvest reunion found people coming from different regions across the state to socialize with friends and family still living in the area. They would bring food for three days, park their wagons, and hobble their teams down by the river. Sometimes a circus even came to town.

After a period of time, the virgin timber disappeared, and roads were built to the rural areas of the Ozarks, allowing trucks to become an alternative for transporting goods and people. The railroad suffered from a lack of business, and on July 30, 1937, the train made its last trip through St. Paul.

People in St. Paul have always taken great pride in their school system. St. Paul School's enrollment was growing in the late 1930s while their basketball teams were winning statewide recognition. The school board directors and patrons applied for a WPA project to construct a new school complete with an indoor gymnasium. A special election was held in June 1938, and an overwhelming majority of the school's patrons voted to apply for aid from the State Revolving Loan Fund, which was designated to meet the WPA's requirements for purchasing materials, etc.

In November 1938, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt approved WPA Project No. 6053-4 and awarded an appropriation of \$25,044 from federal funds to construct the public school building in St. Paul. The St. Paul School district agreed to supply \$6,707.42, bringing the total proposed cost of the structure to \$31,751.42. WPA engineer Howard Basham arrived in March 1939 to begin surveying land for the new building which was to be located on the old Glendale Hotel city square, facing north on Fourth Street in the corner of the square. *The Madison County Record* duly recorded the building's construction, noting in its June 15, 1939, edition that work was progressing nicely with the stone work almost complete to the floor level and much of the 10,000 square feet of floor sills in place.

Basham in WPA appropriations caused some of the men working on the school building to lose their jobs and delayed the project's completion, as reported in the July 13, 1939, edition of *The Madison County Record*. However, the October 5, 1939, paper reported that the roof rafters were in place, and workmen were putting on the sheeting.

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"Arthur Littleton, foreman on the WPA St. Paul School building project since March 23, 1939, moved out the scaffolding and tools the previous week and turned over the keys to the building on May 23, 1940," as noted in the May 30, 1940, *Madison County Record* edition. The WPA Project No. 6053-4 building's final cost was \$30,000, according to the article.

The building is made of native stone quarried by hand by local stonemasons on land lying north of St. Paul, an area known as Cat Hollar. There is an indoor gymnasium housing a regulation basketball court and spectator seating for several hundred fans. At the time of its construction, adequate classrooms for the elementary grades as well as high school grades existed. The gym is in the center of the 10,000 square foot space, with classrooms built around the perimeter of the gym. It was the largest of any public building in Madison County and the only indoor gymnasium at that time. Congressman Clyde T. Ellis delivered the dedicatory address on Friday, August 2, 1940, as part of the annual St. Paul reunion festivities.

Exactly what happened to cause the town of St. Paul's local government to cease functioning and stop receiving state revenue is a mystery. Arkansas State Comptroller Kelly Cornett notified J. C. and Geraldine Petree that approximately \$11,000 of surplus state money was being held for the town of St. Paul. Geraldine Petree wrote a letter requesting reincorporation of the town, and a certificate attesting that St. Paul "is now functioning as a city" was signed on November 25, 1958, and filed with the Secretary of State's office in December 1958. It listed Orval Springston as mayor; Wood Barber as treasurer; and Norman Robinson, Jesse Petree, Oddla Robinson, and Alva Stephens as aldermen. This certificate allowed the state to send the town of St. Paul approximately \$11,000, which paid for cleaning up and repairing the overgrown streets and allowed the town to get on its feet again.

St. Paul School is today the heart of the town and the center of the extended community. The school building is historically significant in that it was a WPA project which helped many local families put food on their tables and shoes on their feet during a difficult time for the town, county, state, and nation. The native stone structure is a symbol of excellence in craftsmanship, pride in one's country, and dedication to a job well done. It is a living memorial to those who built it, and it serves as a reminder to their children, grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren who still use the building today that some things do endure and are worth preserving.

The school is associated with the lives of numerous persons significant in the area's past. Many prominent and successful citizens have attended school at St. Paul, but the most well known of them is former Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus. He was proud to call Madison County his home and spoke fondly of his studies at St. Paul School during his speech at Pettigrew Day one year. He returned on more than one occasion to speak at St. Paul's graduation while he was governor, and he always encouraged the students to do their best.

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St. Paul's reunions have been replaced by an annual event called Pioneer Day. It is a celebration complete with music of all kinds, square dancing, horseshoe pitching contests, a parade, class reunions, and all-around visiting. Former residents, their families, and their friends return to St. Paul every year in September to recapture the memories and the spirit which held the town together. It is the one time each year when the streets are full of people, horses, mules, wagons, bicycles, and noise, making it easy to visualize the bustling town of long ago.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The St. Paul School Building in St. Paul, Madison County, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** for its exemplification of the craftsman architectural style, work that was funded and crafted through the Works Progress Administration (WPA). During the 1939 school year, at a time when many families were struggling to shelter, feed and clothe themselves, the construction of the St. Paul School, funded largely through President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration program, provided many opportunities to local craftspeople and townspeople in the form of much needed jobs and income. The construction of the school also provided ample space for the education of St. Paul youths. As such, the property is also being nominated under **Criterion A** for its association with education in the Town of St. Paul. At the time construction ended in 1940, St. Paul School was the largest public building in Madison County, and housed the largest gymnasium in the county, as well. The school, begun in 1939, remains a very important part of the town's history and retains all elements of integrity to meet eligibility requirements for the National Register. The nomination is being submitted under the context "Public Schools in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940."

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Copy of the Original Incorporation Petition to incorporate the Town of St. Paul, Madison County, Arkansas, filed in the Office of Secretary of State on May 30, 1891.

Copy of the Original Certificate dated November 24, 1958, stating that St. Paul is functioning as a city .

Interviews in April 2004 of Ebb Riddle, age 79, who attended eighth grade in the St. Paul School building and later served as a St. Paul School board member from 1965-1970. Interviewer: Janelle Riddle. Transcript stored in St. Paul, Arkansas.

Interviews in April 2004 of Geraldine Petree, age 87, who taught in the St. Paul School Building. Interviewer: Janelle Riddle. Transcript stored in St. Paul, Arkansas.

Microfilm copies of selected articles from *The Madison County Record* dating from November 24, 1938, through July 18, 1940. Microfilm available at the Madison County Genealogical and Historical Society in Huntsville, Arkansas. Copies stored in St. Paul, Arkansas.

Microfilm copies of original documents from WPA Project #6053-4. Microfilm and copies stored in St. Paul, Arkansas.

Mountain Air, September 3, 1910.

Riddle, Janelle, and edited by Sarah A. Jampole. "St. Paul School, St. Paul, Madison County, Arkansas." Arkansas Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, AR, 2004.

Sisk, Gloria. *Madison County Remembrances of the Past*. Arkansas Sesquicentennial, 1986. pp. 56-59.

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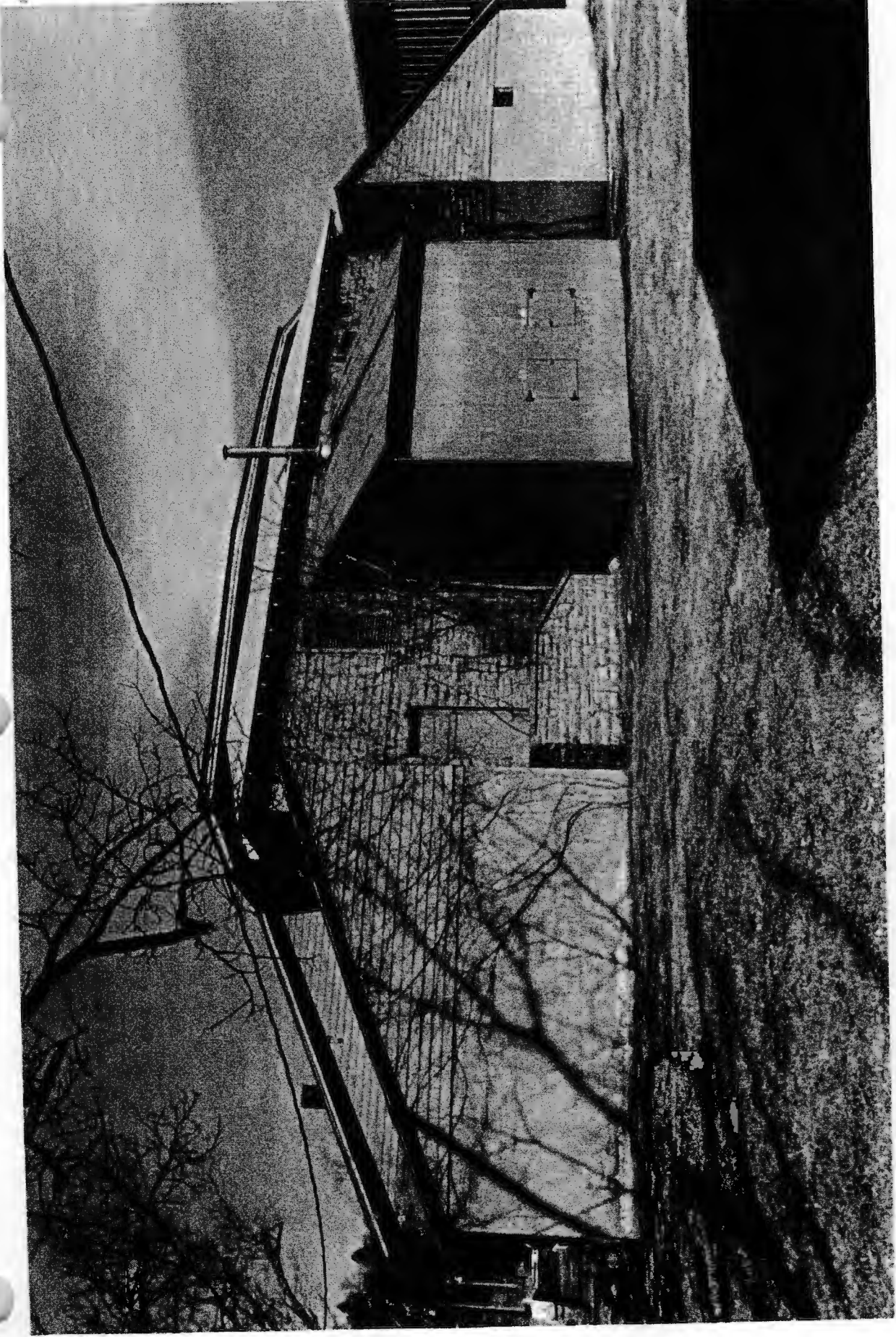
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

"Block Eleven (11) in the Town of St. Paul, Madison County, Arkansas, except a lot in the Northeast Corner thereof previously deede (sic) to the I. O. O. F. Lodge, the same being a part of Section Four (4), Township Thirteen (13) North Range 26 West of the 5th Principle Meridian, situated in the County of Madison, State of Arkansas."

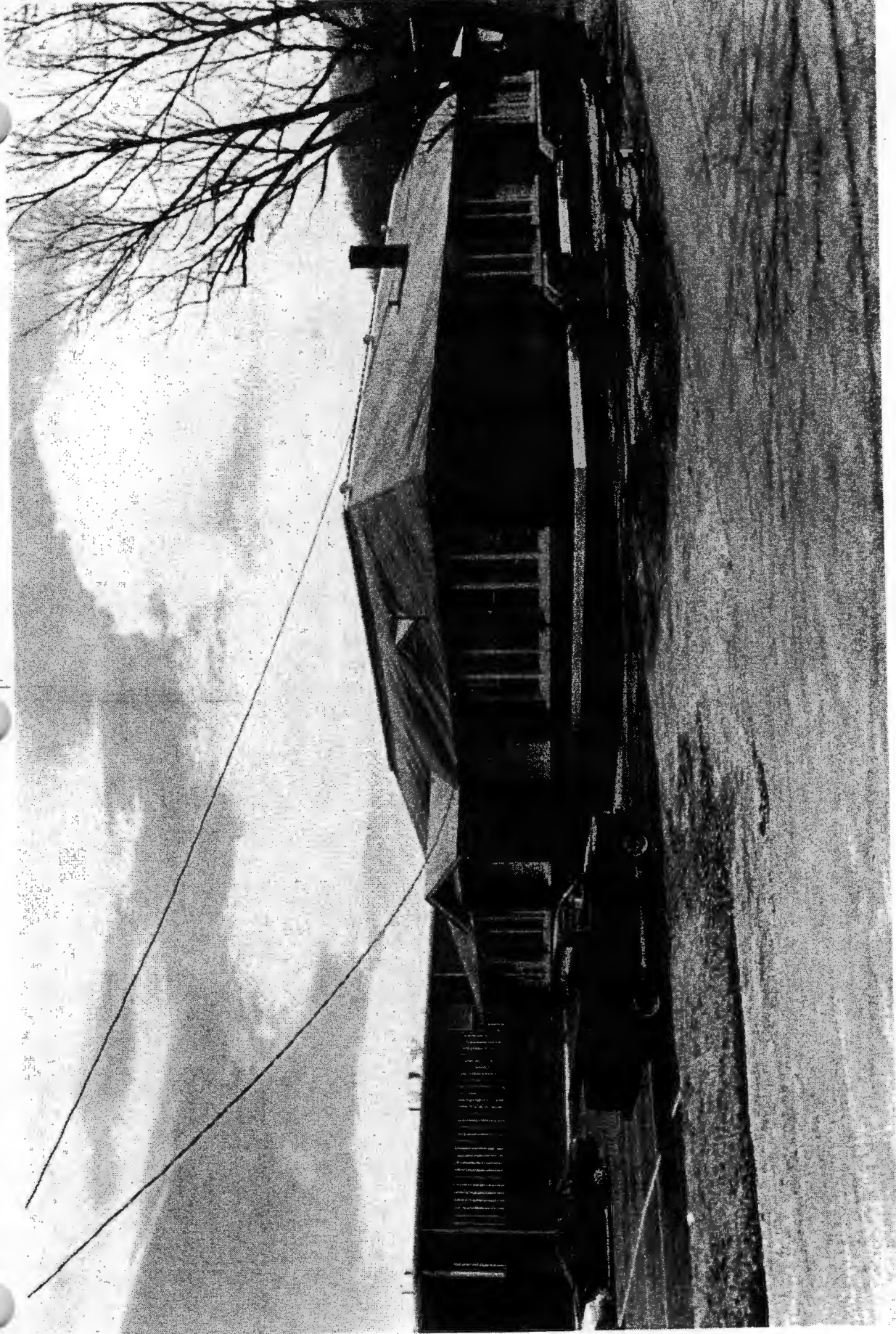
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all land historically associated with the St. Paul School Building.



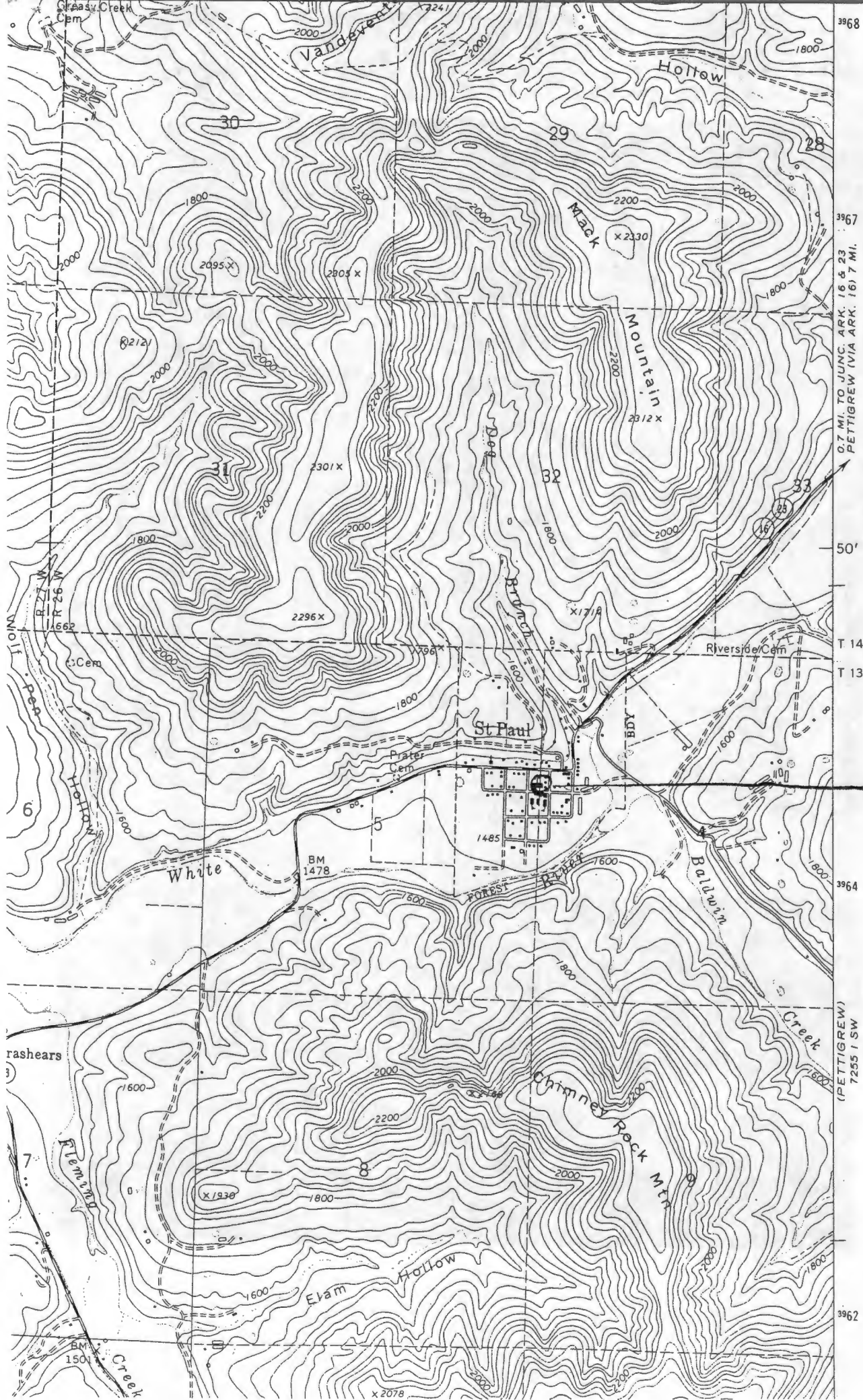












Saint Paul School Building
 Saint Paul, Madison County, AR
 UTM REFERENCE: 15/430702/3104504