

NR listed 9/04/92

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Aggie Hall

other name/site number: MR0017

2. Location

street & number: County Road 9

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Bruno

vicinity: N/A

state: AR

county: Marion

code: AR 089

zip code: 72618

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

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

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. _____ See continuation sheet

Clayton L. Byrd _____ 7-16-92
Signature of certifying official 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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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5. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

- _____ entered in the National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet.
- _____ determined eligible for the _____
National Register _____
- _____ See continuation sheet.
- _____ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register _____
- _____ removed from the National Register _____
- _____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date
of Action

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6. Function or Use

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Historic: EDUCATION Sub: School

Current: COMMERCE/TRADE Sub: Warehouse

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
Craftsman

Other Description: Plain Traditional

Materials: foundation Concrete roof Asphalt
walls Stone other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: EDUCATION

Period(s) of Significance: 1926-1940

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Smith-Hughes Aggie Boys

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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See "Public Schools in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940" Multiple Property Form, Section H.

___ 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 -- Specify Repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: Less than one

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>519710</u>	<u>3999480</u>	B	___	_____	_____
C	___	_____	_____	D	___	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of a line running along the western edge of County Road 9 with a perpendicular line running parallel with the building's southern elevation and located 50 feet to the south thereof, proceed westerly along said line for a distance of approximately 200 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel to the building's western elevation; thence proceed northerly along said line for a distance of approximately 200 feet to its intersection with a line running parallel to the building's northern elevation; thence proceed easterly along said line for a distance of approximately 200 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the western edge of County Road 9; thence proceed southerly along said line for a distance of approximately 200 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

This boundary includes both the historic resource and all the surrounding property known to have been historically associated therewith that retains its integrity.

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11. Form Prepared By

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Name/Title: Kenneth Story, National Register Coordinator

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: July 15, 1992

Street & Number: 225 E. Markham, Suite 300 Telephone: (501) 324-9346

City or Town: Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201

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Summary

The Aggie Hall is a single-story building with a clerestory built in the Plain Traditional style of architecture. A hipped roof covers the rubble-finished, field-stone, first-story walls, which rest on a continuous cast-concrete foundation. A hipped roof likewise covers the weatherboard-clad clerestory.

Elaboration

Originally a gymnasium, the Aggie Hall was built in 1926. The plans and specifications were drawn by Smith-Hughes Aggie Boys, and the building was erected by twenty-six students (each working more than forty hours on the building) under their supervision.

The wood-frame, weatherboard-clad clerestory is covered by a composition-shingled, hipped roof with Craftsman exposed rafters. The clerestory is lighted by four six-pane windows, with two of them unevenly spaced in the western portion of the northern elevation and a pair in the northern corner of the western elevation.

The first story is likewise covered with a composition-shingled, hipped roof with Craftsman exposed rafters. The continuous cast concrete foundation supports an unknown wall construction with a rubble-finished, field-stone veneer. The northern or front elevation features a centrally placed recessed porch with double doors and an eight-pane transom covered by a gable roof. Four symmetrically placed sets of three six-over-six, double-hung windows surround the recessed porch; however, the entire set at the eastern corner has been filled in with concrete blocks. Two interior brick chimneys are symmetrically arranged between the center gable roof and the northeast and northwest corners of the building.

Vines partially obscure the eastern elevation, which is fenestrated by eight sets of paired, six-pane fixed windows. A pair of six-over-six, double-hung windows are located at the northern corner of the eastern elevation. The southern elevation consists of an original hipped roofed, single-story "T" addition with the same width as the clerestory. The southern facing aisles of the main block are blank, a small fixed window in the western aisle having been filled in with rubble-finished field stone. The extension once contained a single set of paired, six-over-six, double-hung windows in both the eastern and western elevations; however, these windows have since been boarded over with wood. A single-leaf door, approximately two feet above ground level, remains to the south of the western elevation's boarded-over window. In the southern

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elevation, an identical pair of six-over-six windows once flanked the centrally placed single-leaf door, which is covered by a shed roof. These windows have likewise been boarded over with wood. An exterior brick chimney, probably a later addition, stands in front of the eastern boarded-over window and pierces the eave of the roof.

The western elevation is lighted by four sets of paired, six-pane fixed windows to the south of the centrally placed entrance, and four sets of paired, six-over-six double-hung windows to the north of the entrance. The western elevation entrance features recessed double doors covered by a shed roof.

Aggie Hall is now used as a warehouse.

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Aggie Hall

In the early twentieth century, the isolated community of Bruno, fifteen miles from the nearest railroads in Yellville and St. Joe, was divided into two school districts, Numbers 6 and 63. Newspaper accounts reported that students of the respective schools would do battle with taunts and rocks across a stream which divided the two districts. In 1921, J. B. Ewart, a recent graduate of Arkansas State University, arrived in Bruno and founded the Bruno Agricultural School. During Ewart's tenure the two districts were consolidated into the Bruno Consolidated School, and over the years Ewart oversaw the construction of an auditorium-gymnasium, a stone and cement workshop, and a swimming pool.¹

The implementation of the Smith-Hughes Act in Arkansas concentrated initially on agricultural education, with impressive results. In 1923, the vocational agricultural students at Bruno High School organized the Lincoln Aggie Club, believed to be the first Future Farmers organization of its kind in the nation. Smith-Hughes and later New Deal programs allowed the Bruno School to grow into an impressive educational complex, one of the largest in the Ozarks and certainly atypical for a town the size of Bruno.

Aggie Hall was originally built in 1926 as a gymnasium for the nearby Bruno School building, but was later adapted to accommodate the activities of the Smith-Hughes agricultural education program and the Lincoln Aggie Club. The building was designed and constructed by students in the agricultural education program, some of whom still live in the area.²

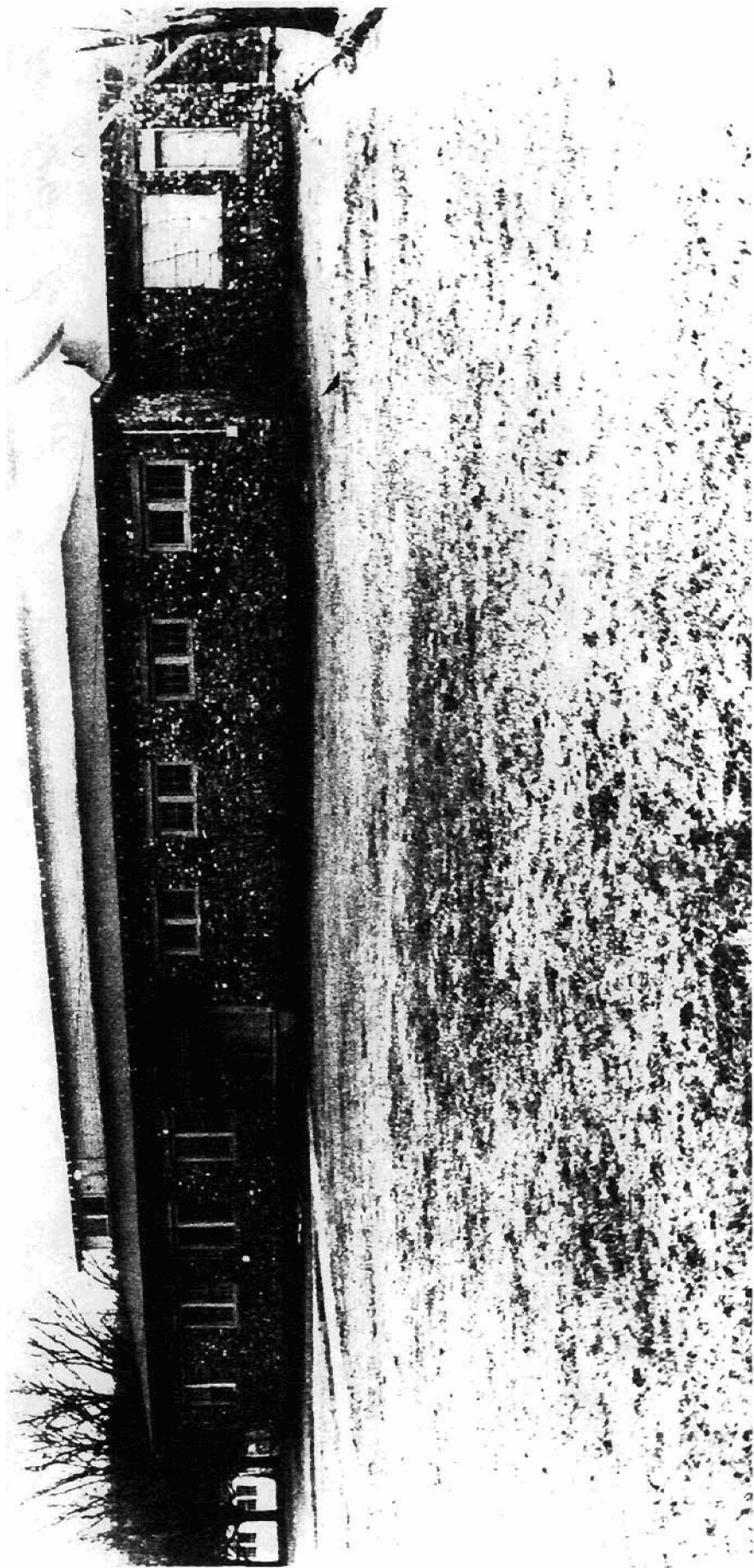
Aggie Hall, constructed during the period covered by the historic context *The Evolution of the Public School System in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940*, is a representative example of a large stone school building constructed for a rural school district. Its use during this period as a local school building clearly identifies it with this historic context and with this property type. It is significant locally under Criterion A through its direct associations with both the history of the evolution of the public school system in the Ozark Mountain region of the state during this period and the relatively early efforts of J.B. Ewart to create a consolidated local school district that would more effectively educate and train the youth of Bruno and the surrounding area.

¹Harrison Daily Times, April 5, 1940.

²Frank W. Cannaday, "Arkansas," in Education in the States: Historical Development and Outlook: A Project of the Council of Chief State School Officers, 79-115.



Aggie Hall
View from N.W.



*Aggie Hall
View from S.W.*

