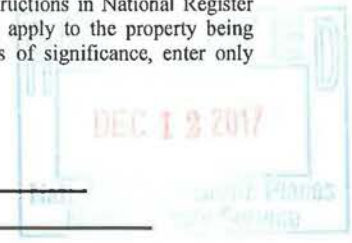


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-1991

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: Highfill School (No. 71)
Other names/site number: Highfill Community Building, BE2257
Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 11978 Highfill Avenue
City or town: Highfill State: AR County: Benton
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

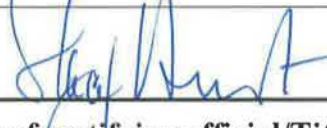
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

	<p>12-6-17</p>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

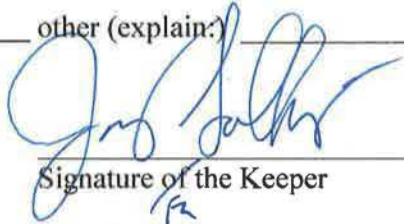
Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

1-26-2018
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

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

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Auditorium - Hall

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Wood: Weatherboard

Roof: Asphalt

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Highfill School (No. 71) building, now known as the Highfill Community Building, was constructed in circa 1911 in the rural community of Highfill in Benton County, Arkansas. The school building's front entry façade faces south and is located just to the northeast of the intersection of Highfill Avenue and 4th Street. The school was constructed as a roughly 40 feet by 40 feet square, wood-framed structure on piers surrounded by a continuous concrete perimeter foundation wall. The school's original horizontal wooden siding survives, having been recently revealed after the removal of added synthetic siding. The structure is topped by a hipped roof, clad in asphalt shingles. The windows are all modern aluminum clad wooden windows and are recreations of the original two-over-two, double-hung windows that can be seen in early photographs of the structure. The roof slightly overhangs all of the structure's facades. A concrete parking pad to the east of the building extends along the front façade and adjacent to 4th Street.

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

Narrative Description

South (Front) Façade

The front façade includes a central double-door entryway. This doorway is reached by a small set of two concrete steps and an adjacent concrete accessibility ramp with a metal railing. The double-door is protected by a small, hipped roof with no vertical supports. This porch roof, including the lack of vertical supports, can be seen in early photos of the building and appears to be an original exterior feature of the building. A single two-over-two, double-hung window is located on either side of the central door.

East (Side) Façade

The east façade includes five typical two-over-two windows with one window located near the southern corner of the building and the other four windows equally spaced along the northern three-fourths of the façade.

North (Rear) Façade

The rear façade includes two typical windows along the eastern half of the façade. Two other blind window openings on the western half of this façade have been preserved. These window openings were filled in due to the installation of a large interior blackboard. The closing of these two windows appears to have been a very early alteration to the structure. The rear façade also includes a modern air conditioning system, including the additional venting system that has been added to the façade between the two sets of window openings.

West (Side) Façade

The west façade overlooks Highfill Avenue. This façade includes five typical, two-over-two windows, mirroring the window placement on the east façade.

Interior

The interior of the Highfill School (No. 71) building now functions as a single large multi-purpose space with a small open kitchen area in the northeast corner. The interior walls are covered with vertical boards that have been painted white. A single wall, running from north to south at the center of the space partially divides the interior space. This wall is a remaining original feature that allowed the interior to serve as two separate classroom spaces. This dividing wall also includes remnants of a wooden chalk tray and chalkboard surround on each side, although the large chalkboards have been lost. A slightly elevated stage area which is raised from the surrounding floor level by just over a foot is located at the northwest corner of the interior. This stage area also includes a large chalkboard with attached wooden chalk tray along

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

the northern interior wall. A set of two small restrooms have been added at the southwestern corner of the interior.

Integrity

This structure has undergone recent restoration work to expose and restore historic material and features of the building that were previously covered by synthetic siding and inappropriate window replacements. The structure may have originally been created using some materials from a previous school building located just to the southeast. Early residents of the town recall a southern wall in the back of the school room that served as a foyer where the kids left their coats and lunch pails. Differences in the wood floor and the interior siding show that the building may have had an early interior partition near the southern entrance; this was most likely removed early in the building's history.

Plumbing was added to the structure in the 1960s. The structure was clad in synthetic siding, new aluminum windows and an interior drop ceiling were added during a 1980s renovation of the structure. In 2016 and 2017 the added synthetic siding was removed, revealing the original wooden horizontal siding. Also, new windows were constructed for the building to match the windows evident in early photos of the structure. On the interior, a small set of two restrooms and a small kitchen area were added to provide more functionality as a community use space. A small interior stage in the northwest corner of the building is considered an early feature of the space and utilized during its time as a school. Also, windows that had previously been covered during the installation of the synthetic siding in the 1980s were also restored during the 2016 restoration. This school building is one of the only known surviving structures related to the early history of the Highfill community.

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

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

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1911-1948

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

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 Highfill School (No. 71) building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A**, with **local significance**, for its association with the history of education in the Highfill community as well as its association with the settlement of the Highfill community at its creation in the early 20th century. The Highfill School (No. 71) is also being nominated under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an example of an early 20th century vernacular wood-frame school structure in northwest Arkansas.

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

The Old Highfill School (No. 71) building is now known as the Highfill Community Building. The structure was built around 1911 to serve the surrounding community as a public school and community center. The school was built like many of that time with wood frame construction on piers, creating a crawl space under the building. This rural vernacular building is approximately 40 feet by 40 feet square, encompassing roughly 1600 square feet on the interior. The structure served as a school until 1948, when the local school district was consolidated with the nearby community of Gentry.

The town of Highfill is located in Benton County, Arkansas, roughly at the mid-point between the communities of Bentonville and Siloam Springs. The town's current population is just under 600 people and serves as a bedroom community to several larger nearby communities.¹ One of the oldest structures in the community is the small old Highfill School building. The old Highfill School has been a focal point for the community for many years. It has been home to many festivities, gatherings, reunions, and club meetings over the course of its over 100 years of service to the community.

The community of Highfill was created after an early community, known as Hoover, was bypassed by the new Rogers Southwestern Railroad, which linked the communities of Rogers and Siloam Springs. This rail line eventually linked Highfill with Lowell, Siloam Springs, and Rogers by October of 1907.² The Hoover community was granted a post office in 1892, with the first postmaster named as Sandy Flynt.³ It is possible that the community of Hoover was named

¹ Steven Teske, "Highfill (Benton County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 19 December 2016, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net, Accessed 1 October 2017.

² Thomas S. Duggan, "Arkansas and Oklahoma Western Railroad," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 17 October 2016, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net, Accessed 1 October 2017.

³ Teske, "Highfill (Benton County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

Highfill School (No. 71)

Benton, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

for the surveyor of the area, Herbert Hoover, who would later become President Hoover.⁴ The Hoover post office was closed in 1905.⁵ During 1905 and 1906, the inhabitants of Hoover decided to move their businesses and residences to land adjacent to the newly constructed railroad, known as the “Fruit Belt Line”, just under a mile to the northwest.⁶ The community of Hoover quickly faded as the new town of Highfill was platted and settled in 1906.⁷ This new town was located on property owned by Hezekiah Highfill and after Highfill platted the first lots for the new town, the community was soon named after the Highfill family. The Highfill family owned a substantial tract of land, almost 1000 acres, where they cultivated apples.⁸ The surrounding area was known during the late 19th and early 20th centuries for the production of apples and other produce.

Large scale apple production in the southern United States began in Georgia during the late 18th century and quickly spread westward.⁹ At first, large orchards produced apples for local consumption, or they were dried so they could be stored and shipped, or were used in the making of cider, brandy, and vinegar.¹⁰ Northwest Arkansas became a regional center for apple production by the middle of 19th century.¹¹ The growth of the railroad industry into the area in the late 19th century offered new opportunities for local produce growers to connect with larger markets across the nation. New industries also grew along with the expanding apple orchards; Benton County would contain over 250 apple evaporators by 1891.¹² By 1910, Benton County and adjacent Washington County had over 2 million apple trees, and the apple industry was the largest employer in the region.¹³ The first two decades of the 20th century saw a combination of huge success and painful failure for the apple industry in Northwest Arkansas. Local varieties were prominently promoted at the St. Louis World’s Fair in 1904 and well-managed commercial

⁴ President Hoover spent several summers as a geological assistant with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in the early 1890s under the direction of Arkansas’s State Geologist, John Casper Branner. Branner was also a member of Stanford University’s faculty in 1892, where he convinced then student Hoover to switch majors from engineering to geology and recruited Hoover to work in the Ozarks of Arkansas during his summer holiday of 1892. Ethan Alpern, “Herbert Hoover – the USGS President,” *USGS: Science for a Changing World*, Science Features, 5 August 2014, https://www2.usgs.gov/blogs/features/usgs_top_story/herbert-hoover-the-usgs-president/, Accessed 1 October 2017.

⁵ Cassie Elliott, “Highfill: Apple Orchards to XNA,” *Benton County Pioneer*, Vol. 47, No. 3, Third Quarter, 2002, Benton County Historical Society. p. 11.

⁶ Teske, “Highfill (Benton County),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

⁷ Platted into lots on March 30, 1906, recorded in Plat Book D, page 4, Office of the Circuit Clerk of Benton County and included 60 acres. Another plat was filed for an additional area of land to be added to the city in 1909, recorded in Plat Book B, page 71, August 20, 1909. This second area was never settled and was eventually returned to agricultural use by a descendent of Hezekiah Highfill in 1967. Elliott, “Highfill: Apple Orchards to XNA,” *Benton County Pioneer*. pp. 12-13.

⁸ Elliot, “Highfill: Apple Orchards to XNA,” *Benton County Pioneer*. p. 11.

⁹ “Fruit-Full” *Arkansas: Apples*, University of Arkansas, Online Exhibit and Collection, <http://digitalcollections.uark.edu/cdm/landingpage/collectiosn/apples>, Accessed 1 October 2017.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

Highfill School (No. 71)

Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas

County and State

orchards produced large crops of various varieties.¹⁴ However, these decades also saw bad weather conditions including drought, wind and extreme temperatures that led to poor harvests. Also, diseases and insects were a constant threat to all of the region's orchards. The apple industry in the region was in steep decline by the 1920s and new orchards in other areas of the United States served the new commercial expectations of reliable, uniform, high quality apple production.¹⁵

The community of Highfill, as with many surrounding communities, was based on the local apple industry, with Hezekiah Highfill's original land holdings consisting of several large apple orchards. Highfill was also credited with the creation of a new variety of apple, the Highfill Apple (also known as the Highfill Blue or the Highfill Seedling), which was propagated by Highfill in his orchards from a seed planted in circa 1875. This apple was most likely a new variation of the older and very prominent local apple variety known as Ben Davis.¹⁶ In Creighton Lee Calhoun, Jr.'s, definitive review of the history of the apple industry, *Old Southern Apples*, the Highfill Apple is described as follows:

A seedling of Ben Davis originated by Mr. Hezekiah Highfill in his nursery near Springtown, Arkansas, from a seed planted about 1875. The tree resembles Ben Davis, is an early bearer and is very productive annually.

Fruit medium to large, roundish, conical; skin yellow splashed and covered with red, and often highly colored, and has a heavy bloom; stem medium length in a deep, lipped, russeted cavity; basin deep, narrow, abrupt; flesh white to yellow, tender, mild subacid. Ripe winter. No catalog listings.¹⁷

By 1907, the nearby Mason Valley post office was closed and moved to the new Highfill community along with the previous postmaster Joshua Mason.¹⁸ The Highfill community was initially served by two local schools, one in the original location of Hoover and one in the nearby Pleasant Hill community. These early schools were soon replaced in circa 1911 by a new wood-framed school building nearer to the Highfill town center. By late 1912, the town included a hardware store, a grocery, a blacksmith shop, a general store, a railroad depot, an apple loading and shipping yard, a two-story hotel, a Methodist church, and a Baptist church.¹⁹

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Alana Embry, "Arkansas's Exhibitions at the World's Fairs," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 8 June 2016, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net. Accessed 1 October 2017.

¹⁵ "Fruit-Full" *Arkansas: Apples*, University of Arkansas, Online Exhibit and Collection, <http://digitalcollections.uark.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/apples>. Accessed 1 October 2017.

¹⁶ Creighton Lee Calhoun, Jr., *Old Southern Apples*, Blacksburg, VA: McDonald & Woodward Publishing Co, 1995. p. 224.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Teske, "Highfill (Benton County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Russell Pierce Baker, *From Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory of Arkansas Post Office 1832-1971*, Hot Springs, AR: Arkansas Genealogical Society, 1988. p. 106.

¹⁹ Teske, "Highfill (Benton County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Elliot, "Highfill: Apple Orchards to XNA," *Benton County Pioneer*. p. 12.

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

Highfill School (No. 71)

The earlier school at Hoover, sometimes referred to as the Douglas School, was previously indicated on local maps as school No. 71, with another nearby school known as Pleasant Hill.²⁰ After the community of Hoover was abandoned and a new commercial core was established along the railroad tracks at Highfill, it was determined that a new school building was needed closer to the new town. Land for the new school was deeded in 1911 by local property owner John Jasper Douglas and his wife Candice to the trustees of the school for \$100.²¹ The original trustees of the school were D.P. Chambers, G.W. Summers, and M.D. Morrison.²² Money for the land and school was given by Rich Holland, R.L. Holland, S.H. Johnson, D.P. Chambers, W.L. Story, F.S. Highfill, Mac Givens, Earl Story, Walter Thurman, S.H. McGlothlin, H. Highfill, M.D. Morrison, T.B. Leach, C.J. Maxwell, G.W. Summers, and E.B. Test.²³ Each of these people were early business and civic leaders in the small community and each contributed at least five dollars to the purchase.²⁴ G. W. Summers was the owner of the sawmill at Hoover and E. B. Test was one of the local schoolteachers. Mr. Chambers and Walter Thurman were local doctors and the Holland family owned and operated the local livery stable.

The growing community of Highfill was dealt an early economic blow in 1914 when the Kansas City and Memphis Railway, previously known as the Rogers Southwestern Railroad and then the Arkansas and Oklahoma Western Railroad, was placed in receivership, effectively dooming the railroad line to bankruptcy and dissolution.²⁵ This railroad company had been, for a very brief period of time, the largest non-Frisco (St. Louis-San Francisco Railway) in Northwest Arkansas with over 60 miles of standard gauge track, five locomotives, fifteen boxcars, and five passenger cars.²⁶ By 1918, all freight traffic on the line had stopped and the company began pulling up its railroad tracks.²⁷

The community continued to be in economic decline throughout the 1930s and 1940s, with the post office closing in 1943.²⁸ In May of 1948, the local voters in the Highfill School District (No. 71) petitioned the Benton County School Board for the annexation of their district into the

²⁰ Billie Jines, "Highfill/Douglas/Hoover School District 71," *Benton County Schools That Were: Volume 5*, Ozark, MO: Dogwood Printing, 1996. pp. 5-8.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ Thomas S. Duggan, "Kansas City and Memphis Railway," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 4 September 2013, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net. Accessed 1 October 2017.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Teske, "Highfill (Benton County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Elliot, "Highfill: Apple Orchards to XNA," *Benton County Pioneer*. p. 12.

²⁸ Russell Pierce Baker, *From Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory of Arkansas Post Office 1832-1971*, Hot Springs, AR: Arkansas Genealogical Society, 1988. p. 106.

Highfill School (No. 71)

Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas

County and State

nearby school district of Gentry (No. 19).²⁹ Gentry had already passed a resolution accepting the Highfill District, so the consolidation was officially ordered by the county's school board that same year.³⁰ After the school building was no longer needed for classroom instruction, the community decided to retain the structure as a full time community building, offering it to local community members and civic groups for events. The building has continued to be maintained by the city as a community center.

The history of public schools in Benton County, Arkansas, began with the adoption of the Arkansas State Constitution in 1868 that mandated a free school system be created and new legislation provided a rudimentary system of state sponsored school supervision.³¹ In 1874, Benton County set up 130 school districts to cover the county's population and mandated each school to provide at least three months of instruction. These schools were limited to grade school years only, with high school level course still taught under the earlier system of subscription or tuition based schools in larger population centers.³² Eventually, the state did provide for two years of high school instruction and then this was increased to four years of instruction.³³ As the population centers continued to grow in Benton County, small rural school districts continued to consolidate throughout the 20th century to pool resources and money in providing instruction to students. The school at Highfill is an example of this growth and consolidation, with the community unable to provide advanced instruction to such a small group of student by the 1940s, resulting in the decision by the local district to consolidate with a larger school in the community of Gentry.

The Highfill School (No. 71) building is typical of late 19th and early 20th century rural vernacular school buildings, built out of locally available materials and with financial support provided by local businesses and families that would utilize the school for their children. The school lacks any ornament and was designed and built with a primary focus on its function as a school house. The interior was most likely designed as one large school room, with a possible early entry space. This large space was sub-divided by a wall early in the structure's history to allow for two classes to be taught at once. By the 1940s, the changing nature of education and the small size of the school population made it necessary for the district to find an alternative for its students. Although the school building is no longer used for its original purpose, indications and features of its original use have been retained including the stage area, interior dividing wall, and large chalkboard along the northern interior wall.

²⁹ Jines, "Highfill/Douglas/Hoover School District 71," *Benton County Schools That Were: Volume 5*.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ Michael B. Dougan, "Elementary and Secondary Education," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 7 July 2016, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net, Accessed 1 October 2017.

³² J. Dickson, *History of Benton County: 1836-1936*, Little Rock, AR: International Graphics Industries, 1975. pp. 102-104.

³³ *Ibid.*

Highfill School (No. 71)

Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas

County and State

In the late 1950s, the community of Highfill was officially incorporated as a town with a population of 80 residents.³⁴ The decision to incorporate was in part due to the introduction of natural gas service to the area by Arkansas Western Gas. In 1979 the first volunteer fire department for Highfill was formed and a fire station building was built directly to the northeast of the community building on adjacent city property. The fire station for the community is still located on land next to the Highfill Community Building.

In the early 1990s, the Highfill area was considered for a new regional airport.³⁵ Soon a site was chosen, just east of the town of Highfill. When the site was selected, the town worked to incorporate an additional 7,000 acres east of the previous town's limits in order to encompass the new airport within the city limits. In the following years, some of the area's early farming families sold large tracts of land to developers and new residential subdivisions have started to be formed, especially to the east of the new airport.³⁶ It is expected that this trend of residential development will continue, transforming portions of the former rural farming landscape.

The Community Building, previously Highfill School (No. 71), still stands proud and solid at the corner of the state highway close to the fire station. Though close to the highway, the residents of the community have not moved the structure for fear of the age and wear and tear on the building. The building continues to be used frequently for club and social events and maintains its charm to all those who live in the town. This school building is one of the only known surviving structures related to the early history of the Highfill community as a whole and one of few surviving early school structures in Benton County.

Statement of Significance

The Highfill School (No. 71) building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A**, with **local significance**, for its association with the history of education in the Highfill community as well as its association with the settlement of the Highfill community at its creation in the early 20th century. The Highfill School (No. 71) is also being nominated under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an example of an early 20th century vernacular wood-frame school structure in northwest Arkansas.

³⁴ Incorporated on July 8, 1958 with Barney Douglas as the first Mayor. Teske, "Highfill (Benton County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

³⁵ Elliot, "Highfill: Apple Orchards to XNA," *Benton County Pioneer*. p. 12.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

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Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

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Volume 5. Ozark, MO: Dogwood Printing. 1996. pp. 5-8.

Records of Benton County Circuit Clerk, Bentonville, Arkansas.

Records of the Highfill First Baptist Church, Highfill, Arkansas.

Records of the Highfill Methodist Church, Highfill, Arkansas.

Records of the Highfill Town Hall, Highfill, Arkansas.

Teske, Steven. “Highfill (Benton County).” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.
Central Arkansas Library System. 19 December 2016.
www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net. Accessed 1 October 2017.

Winn, Robert J. *Railroads of Northwest Arkansas*. Washington County Historical Society.
1986.

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 # _____

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): BE2257

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre (<1 acre)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

A. Zone: 15 S Easting: 378689.57 Northing: 4013430.03

B. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Highfill School (No. 71)

Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas

County and State

C. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

D. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

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

A property at the Southwest corner of the Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 1, Township 18 North, Range 32 West located with a center point at a point with UTM coordinates Zone: 15 S, Easting: 378689.57, Northing: 4013430.03, and comprising roughly 1 acre in the town of Highfill, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the Highfill School (No. 71) building in the town of Highfill, Arkansas.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Cassie Elliott

organization: Grant Professionals Association, Visionary Milestones

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian (Edited By)

organization: Department of Arkansas Heritage, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

street & number: 1100 North Street

city or town: Little Rock state: Arkansas zip code: 72201

e-mail callie.williams@arkansas.gov

telephone: 501.324.9789

date: October 1, 2017

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

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: Highfill School (No. 71)

City or Vicinity: Highfill

County: Benton State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: November 17, 2017

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

- 1 of 10: View of the South (Front) Façade of the Highfill School building, camera facing north. AR_BentonCounty_HighfillSchool_0001
- 2 of 10: View of the South (Front) Façade and East (Side) Façade of the Highfill School building, camera facing northwest. AR_BentonCounty_HighfillSchool_0002

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State

- 3 of 10: View of the East (Side) Façade of the Highfill School building, camera facing west. AR_BentonCounty_HighfillSchool_0003
- 4 of 10: View of the North (Rear) Façade of the Highfill School building, camera facing south. AR_BentonCounty_HighfillSchool_0004
- 5 of 10: View of the West (Side) Façade of the Highfill School building, camera facing southeast. AR_BentonCounty_HighfillSchool_0005
- 6 of 10: View of the South (Front) Façade and the West (Side) Facade of the Highfill School building, camera facing southeast. AR_BentonCounty_HighfillSchool_0006
- 7 of 10: View of the Interior of the Highfill School building, overview of interior spaces, camera facing northwest. AR_BentonCounty_HighfillSchool_0007
- 8 of 10: View of the Interior of the Highfill School building, detail of the surviving chalkboard and stage area, camera facing north. AR_BentonCounty_HighfillSchool_0008
- 9 of 10: View of the Interior of the Highfill School building, detail of center dividing wall with surviving chalk tray from original chalkboard, camera facing northwest. AR_BentonCounty_HighfillSchool_0009
- 10 of 10: View of the Interior of the Highfill School building, detail of interior wall covering, camera facing southeast. AR_BentonCounty_HighfillSchool_0010

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

Benton, Arkansas
County and State



Highfill 4-H Meeting, Highfill School, Highfill, Arkansas, photo provided by the City of Highfill, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program files, Little Rock, AR.

Highfill School (No. 71)
Name of Property

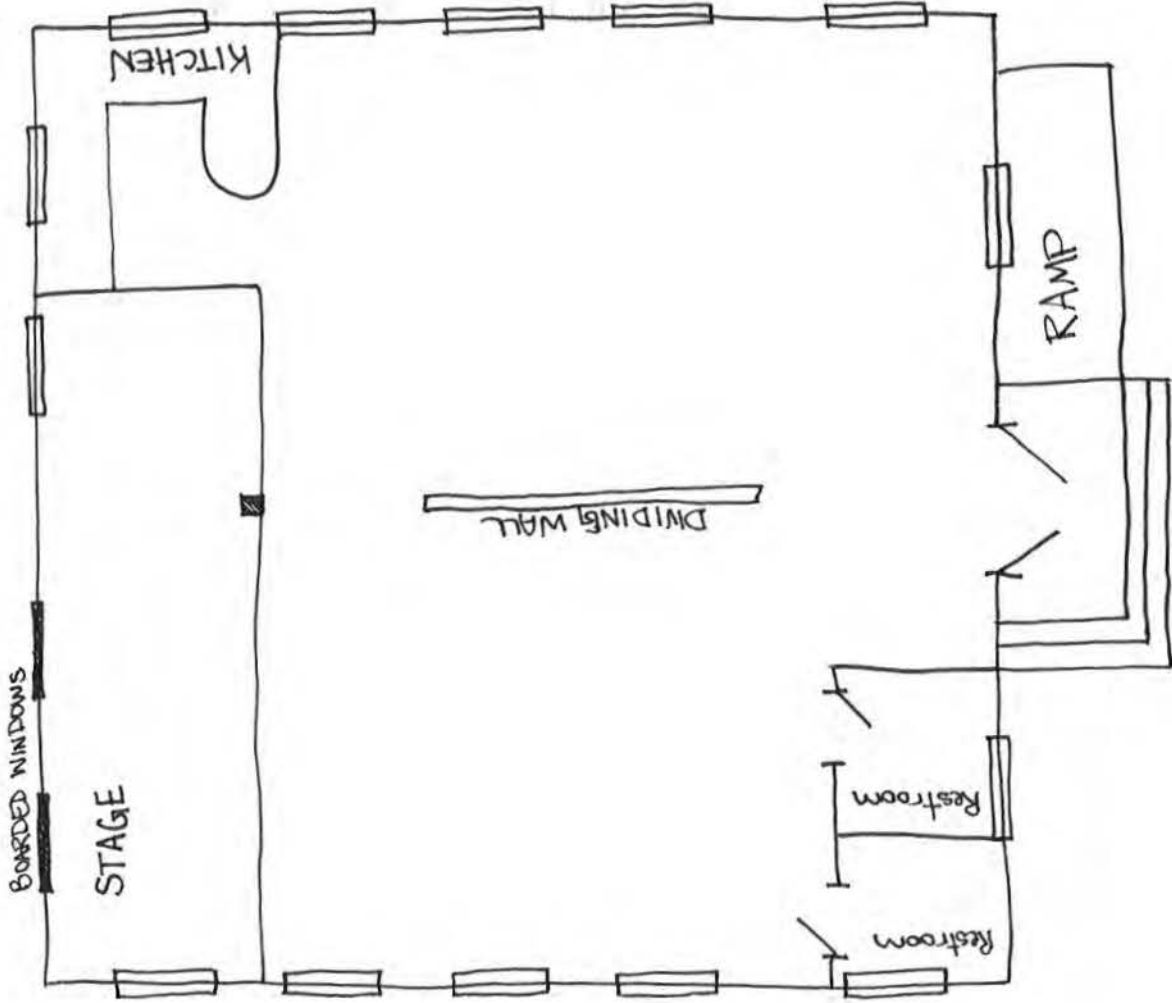
Benton, Arkansas
County and State



Highfill School, c. 1937, Highfill, Arkansas, photo provided by the City of Highfill, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program files, Little Rock, AR.

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.



Highfill School (No. 71)

Highfill

Benton County

Arkansas

(not to scale)

Highfill School (No. 71)

Highfill, Benton County
Arkansas

UTM NAD 1983

Z: 15 S
Easting: 378689.57 m
Northing: 4013430.03 m

Highfill Ave

Highfill School, Highfill, Benton County, Arkansas

264

Google Earth

© 2017 Google



200 ft

Highfill School (No. 71)

Highfill, Benton County
Arkansas

UTM NAD 1983

Z: 15 S
Easting: 378689.57 m
Northing: 4013430.03 m



Highfill School, Highfill, Benton County, Arkansas



Highfill School (No. 71)

Highfill, Benton County
Arkansas

UTM NAD 1983

Z: 15 S
Easting: 378689.57 m
Northing: 4013430.03 m



Google Earth

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ING
CITY
COUNCIL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/12/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 1/26/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/26/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

December 6, 2017



J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: Highfill School (No. 71) – Highfill, Benton County,
Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Highfill School (No. 71) to the National Register of Historic Places. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Callie Williams of my staff at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:clw

Enclosure



ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



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Little Rock, AR 72201

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tdd: 711

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