

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: Greenwood School  
Other names/site number: Greenwood Elementary School, Summit School, GA0881  
Name of related multiple property listing:

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 1425 Greenwood Avenue  
City or town: Hot Springs State: AR County: Garland  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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:

A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

	<u>10-31-17</u>
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

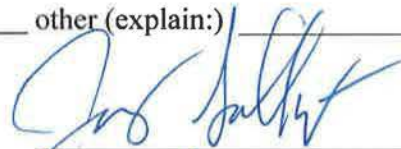
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

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:)



1-26-2018

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register           

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco  
MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, CONCRETE, STONE, METAL:  
Steel, Aluminum, GLASS

### 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 Greenwood School is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Greenwood Avenue and Richard Street, southwest of the historic core of the city of Hot Springs, Arkansas. The structure was designed by architect Irven D. McDaniel and was finished in September of 1930. The Greenwood School still retains the majority of its original exterior features and looks much like it did when it was originally built. The red brick is in original condition, the original eight-over-eight wooden windows are intact with minimal damage. The original stone or precast concrete ornamental designs surrounding the two main entrances, delineating the belt course, and the window label molds and sills, quoins and parapet cap are intact. Also, the original cast iron light fixtures still hang on both sides of each of the two main front entrances. An original bell horn is still located on the rear façade of the building facing the former playground. The Art Deco style was in vogue in 1930 not only in Hot Springs, but across the nation, and the clay tile formed concrete floor system was a common method of construction for that era. The building was closed as a school in 1993 and then reopened in 1994 as the Summit School for at-risk students. The school building was closed permanently and abandoned in 2009.



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## Narrative Description

### School Building - North (Front) Façade

The north façade originally consisted of two two-story bays containing four eight-over-eight double-hung wood windows topped by a four pane transom. The windows tied together as a band in typical Art Deco fashion with a precast concrete or stone lintel and sill. At each end of the original construction sits an entrance containing a double door with transom set in a precast surround that uses vertical ribs to accentuate the vertical nature of the art deco design. The face of the entrance façade is set slightly back from the main façade. The second floor of each entrance contains an eight-over-eight wood window with a four pane transom. The top of the precast coping sits slightly down from the coping of the main façade. To accentuate verticality in an otherwise horizontal façade, precast inverted ziggurat quoins are inserted into the brick at corners and the edges of the window bands. In addition, a vertical precast rib is built into the middle of each set of quoins. An addition in 1950 added an identical four window bay at each end of this façade.

### School Building - West (Side) Façade

This façade shows a short band of precast wall cladding below the first floor level as the ground slopes to the south. The brick façade is broken only by single eight-over-eight wood window at each floor level at the center of the facade, reflecting the position of the restrooms on the interior.

### School Building - South (Rear) Façade

The south façade shows a four foot precast cladding from grade to the first floor level. A stair on the west end leads to a basement boiler room. The two story west end classroom bay has eight-over-eight wood windows with a four pane transom above, matching the windows on the North façade. However, these windows on the “back” of the building do not have the precast lintel to tie the windows together. The east end two story classroom bay is identical to the west. In between the two end wing additions lie a brick chimney flue, an exit door and a one story protrusion that housed the stage in the original auditorium. Above this protrusion are two sets of four eight-over-eight windows in the same location as the center windows on the North façade.

### School Building - East (Side) Façade

The east façade mirrors the west façade (see above) except for the first level walkway connecting it to the gymnasium/cafeteria.

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### **School Building - Interior**

The floor plan is a basic double-loaded corridor with classrooms on either side and restrooms on the ends. The stairs to the second floor are on the south side opposite the entrance doors on the north. The corridor floors are terrazzo with an integral coved base created with a continuation of the terrazzo flooring. The walls are plaster with a wood chair rail in the corridors. Floors in the classrooms are composed of hardwood strips, while the ceilings are acoustical tiles nailed to the roof framing. Toilets have hexagonal tile flooring and square, glazed white wainscot tiles topped with a black bullnose tiles.

### **Gymnasium/Cafeteria – North (Front) Façade**

This International Style building has a one story brick entrance façade which protrudes forward from the exterior wall of the gymnasium space. This façade has a columnar brick structure bisecting the façade and separating a horizontal band of windows that turn the corner at east and west ends as does a flat canopy over the windows. At the exterior wall of the gymnasium, the concrete structure of the bleachers is articulated on the lower portion of the façade with steel casement windows infilling between columns. Above this level are continuous rows of steel casement windows up to the point where the eight foot tall roof trusses are covered with a row of insulated metal spandrel panels.

### **Gymnasium/Cafeteria – East (Side) Façade**

An unbroken brick façade extends from the ground up to the level of the steel casement windows on the front façade and runs from front to back. The steel casements mirror those of the front façade as do the insulated metal spandrel panels at the roof truss height.

### **Gymnasium/Cafeteria – South (Rear) Façade**

As with the school building, the south façade shows a three to four foot stem wall, a part of the concrete foundation wall that reaches the larger concrete footing below ground-level. An unbroken brick façade extends the entire length of the façade to a height at the sill of the steel casement windows on the north and east facades. However, on this façade, the intermediate level is constructed of pumice stone concrete blocks in lieu of the steel casement windows. The same insulated steel spandrel panels clad the upper eight feet of roof truss height.

### **Gymnasium/Cafeteria - West (Side) Façade**

The lower portion of this façade contains various structures that house mechanical spaces and the walkway that connects the two buildings. Above that, to the point of the steel casement window level, is a brick façade. The steel casement windows extend only halfway from north to south

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and are then replaced with the pumice stone concrete block construction. Above are the insulated steel panel spandrel panels hiding the roof trusses.

### **Integrity**

The exterior of the building has remained virtually untouched since the additions constructed in 1950. This addition placed an International Style gymnasium/auditorium/cafeteria on the east side of the school building and added an additional story to the original one-story side wings of the building, adding four classroom structure on each end of the original building. This addition was designed by the original architect, Irven D. McDaniel. It is interesting to note Mr. McDaniel's faithful renditions of each style. The only alterations to the structure since 1950 have been to interior classroom and office spaces, to accommodate updated teaching and technology needs. No style defining details have been altered.

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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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1929-1950  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

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

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder**

Architect: Irven D. McDaniel  
Builder: H. A. McGuire  
Builder: C & B Construction Company

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**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 building is an excellent example of a restrained Art Deco style being used around the country in educational settings at that time, and was a fairly early example. No significant alterations to the exterior have been made since 1950. The only other Art Deco school building in Hot Springs is the Rix School, designed by the same architect at the same time. The Rix School's exterior features have been modified in such a way as to lose major style defining characteristics. This building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an excellent example of an Art Deco Style educational building in Garland County, Arkansas.

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

### Summary

This building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an excellent example of an Art Deco Style educational building in Garland County, Arkansas. The Greenwood School building is an example of the educational architecture work of Irven D. McDaniel, including the Art Deco Style and the International Style, and is evidence of the transition to new aesthetics and educational styles during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

### The City of Hot Springs

The city of Hot Springs National Park, not to be confused with the federally administrated Hot Springs National Park area, currently extends from Central Avenue in the narrow valley between Hot Springs Mountain and West Mountain and over the open plain to the south and east as well as into the valley to the north. The town of Hot Springs was incorporated in 1851 as a health spa and resort area, catering to those who hoped to find relief in the area's thermal springs at the local bathhouses.<sup>1</sup> Before the town was officially established, the area surrounding the springs was reserved as a federally protected area by the United States Congress in 1832.<sup>2</sup>

After early European exploration, the land surrounding the springs was used mostly by travelers and early settlers as a source of healing thermal water. In 1804, an expedition by George Hunter

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<sup>1</sup> Guy Lancaster, "Hot Springs (Garland County)", *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, November 12, 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Sharon Shugart, *Hot Springs National Park: A Brief History of the Park* (National Park Service, 2003).



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and William Dunbar was undertaken to the thermal springs.<sup>3</sup> These early explorers were unable to discover the source of the springs, but they did note the few rudimentary shelters that had been built for visitors to the springs and the area's interesting geology. In 1807, local planter Emmanuel Prudhomme became the first settler of modern Hot Springs National Park.<sup>4</sup> Over the next few decades, new homes and even a few early hotels started to draw new residents and travelers to the area.<sup>5</sup>

In 1820, the Arkansas Territorial Legislature requested that the springs and adjoining mountains be set aside as a federal reservation.<sup>6</sup> In 1832, the 22<sup>nd</sup> United States Congress formed the national reservation at Hot Springs, granting federal protection to the local thermal springs.<sup>7</sup> The Hot Springs Reservation was designated for public use as a park in 1880. In 1921, an act of Congress changed the name officially to Hot Springs National Park with its designation as the 18<sup>th</sup> National Park.<sup>8</sup> After the federal government began controlling the springs in the 1870s, major infrastructure improvements were made to the area. This included covering the nearby Hot Springs Creek with stone arches and a wide park area and starting a centralized plumbing system to provide water to the bathhouses.<sup>9</sup>

As the popularity of thermal water treatments for various illnesses grew during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the town of Hot Springs came to depend on the tourists and patients attracted by the springs. After 1877, when Benjamin F. Kelley was appointed by Congress as the first superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation, new engineering projects and the construction of a rail connection from the Rock Island Railroad transformed the area into a major resort destination that would continue to grow for decades.<sup>10</sup>

During the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, the town of Hot Springs had grown out of the small valley between Hot Springs Mountain to the east and West Mountain to the west. By the end of the 1930s, all of the major bathhouses had been transformed into large palaces for healing and relaxation. As the popularity of the thermal baths waned after World War II, the city gradually began growing southward and westward. Some downtown merchants moved to the new areas of the city, including Albert Pike Road. Examples of the businesses that transitioned to the developing areas of the city included locally well-known local businesses and restaurants such as McClard's, Rephan's Department Store, Cain's Dug, Cook' Ice Cream, and Hopkins Rexall.

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<sup>3</sup> Isabel Burton Anthony, *Garland County, Arkansas: Our History and Heritage* (Hot Springs National Park: Garland County Historical Society, 2009), pp.13-14.

<sup>4</sup> Lancaster, "Hot Springs (Garland County)".

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

<sup>6</sup> Shugart, *Hot Springs National Park: A Brief History of the Park* (National Park Service, 2003).

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> Lancaster, "Hot Springs (Garland County)".

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As the city of Hot Springs National Park grew during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, new residential and commercial developments were built along Central Avenue, the main thoroughfare through the center of the city and to the south and east. New residential districts especially grew to the south and east. In a July 1937 newspaper article in the local *New Era* newspaper, over \$150,000 in recent construction investment was announced as a new peak in the Hot Springs business district.<sup>11</sup> The development of south Hot Springs city included the need for new schools to accommodate the growing population.

### Greenwood School

The purchase of a five acre square plot of land along Greenwood Avenue for a new school building was authorized by the local school Board of Directors on April 22, 1929. This school would be one of two new schools built in the growing residential areas of southwest Hot Springs, Arkansas. Greenwood School and its sister school Rix School which was named after prominent local banker and business leader Charles N. Rix, were both designed to house elementary grades in neighborhood schools.<sup>12</sup> In July of 1929, the purchase of the land along Greenwood Avenue was finalized for \$5,000.00.<sup>13</sup> Irven D. McDaniel, who had recently relocated to Hot Springs from Memphis, Tennessee, was selected as the architect and tasked with designing both the Greenwood School and Rix School buildings.<sup>14</sup> The Rix School was located in the 1400 block of Malvern Avenue and has since been converted into a commercial office building.

The designs for both schools were nearly identical, with similar floor plans in two-story, red brick structures with Art Deco style detailing. By October of 1929, bids for the new schools were received and a total of \$136,471.55 was allocated for the construction of both schools.<sup>15</sup> George Nichols was contracted to remove trees from the property and do preliminary site work before construction began on the new Greenwood School.<sup>16</sup> H. A. McGuire was selected as the general contractor and head of construction, while Appler Electrical Company of Hot Springs won the electrical contract.<sup>17</sup> J. K. LeCroy of Hot Springs provided the heating, plumbing and

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<sup>11</sup> "\$150,000 in Construction," *Hot Springs New Era*, July 24, 1937. p. 5.

<sup>12</sup> Rix School was named after the prominent local banker and business leader Charles N. Rix who was active in Hot Springs during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. For more information on the Rix House see Patrick Zollner, Charles N. Rix House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas, Listed 15 October 1992.

<sup>13</sup> Mamie Ruth (Stranburg) Abernathy, "History of Hot Springs School District No. 6 of Garland County 1881-1985," *The Record*, vol. 26, Hot Springs, Arkansas: Garland County Historical Society, 1985. p. 73.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

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

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sewer work on the project.<sup>18</sup> According to reviews of the original bid information by local historians, Greenwood School was constructed for an approximate cost of \$75,000.00.<sup>19</sup> The school officially opened for its first term in September of 1930 with Roy Morgan as the first Principal.<sup>20</sup> On September 2, 1930, the school was formally named “Greenwood School” by the Board of Directors of the Hot Springs School District.<sup>21</sup>

The original Greenwood School building consisted of eight classrooms and a small auditorium within its two-story structure with a central staircase. As the city limits of Hot Springs continued to expand to the south, and the city’s population continued to rise during the years after World War II, the schools in Hot Springs desperately needed additional classrooms space.<sup>22</sup> In 1950, Greenwood School was expanded through the addition of four classrooms, two at each end of the original school building in newly constructed upper level atop the existing eastern and western bays, designed to match the Art Deco style of the original building.<sup>23</sup> Also, a new International Style combination Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria was added to the eastern side of the original building. This new multi-use space allowed the original central auditorium space to be subdivided into additional classrooms. The additions, including the multi-use addition were all designed by the school’s original architect, Irven D. McDaniel.<sup>24</sup> The construction of the additions and the remodeling of the interior of the school were undertaken by C & B Construction Company as the general contractors with Akers Electric Company providing the electrical work, Brennan Company providing the heating equipment and installation, and Keck Plumbing Company providing the plumbing and sewer work.<sup>25</sup> The entire project cost the school district approximately \$170,000.00.<sup>26</sup> This was the last major construction work undertaken on the original school building at Greenwood School. In the 1960s, two mobile classrooms were installed to again deal with increased student enrollment in the district.<sup>27</sup> These mobile buildings have since been removed from the property. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, some classrooms were updated with new technologies to provide for new audio-visual equipment. Also, one classroom was turned into a small library space for the school.<sup>28</sup> Also of

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

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> Abernathy, “History of Hot Springs School District No. 6 of Garland County 1881-1985,” p. 75.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> The population of Hot Springs grew from just over 21,000 people in 1940 to over 35,500 in 1970, most this population growth due to new residential and commercial developments in southwest Hot Springs. Lancaster, “Hot Springs (Garland County)”.

<sup>23</sup> Plan #49129, Sht. 1 of 3, A Classroom Addition to Greenwood Grade School, Irven D. McDaniel, Architect, Files of the Garland County Historical Society, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

<sup>24</sup> Abernathy, “History of Hot Springs School District No. 6 of Garland County 1881-1985,” p. 75.

Vertical Files: Greenwood School. Hot Springs Historical Society. Hot Springs, Arkansas.

<sup>25</sup> Abernathy, “History of Hot Springs School District No. 6 of Garland County 1881-1985,” p. 75.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*

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note, one of the property's main features is its extensive surrounding open space. Since the school's initial construction in 1930, a large open playground space has surrounded the school. The area in front of the school building was maintained as an open lawn, while the rear area was partially paved and sidewalks added to provide outdoor spaces for play.<sup>29</sup> The Greenwood School building was closed as a school in 1993 and then reopened in 1994 as the Summit School for at-risk students. The school building was closed permanently and abandoned in 2009.

It is important to note that the Greenwood School building was constructed during the period of racial segregation of schools in most of the southern United States. Greenwood School was a white student only school until the local school district was integrated after the Supreme Court decision against segregation of schools in *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, in 1954. Prior to 1954, African-American students were taught at Douglas School (High Street School) and Langston High School (School Street School).<sup>30</sup> Also, a new African-American school was constructed in c. 1930 on Lacey Street.<sup>31</sup> The desegregation of the schools in Hot Springs was a relatively quiet transition, with very little discord in the city over the issue.<sup>32</sup> By the mid-1950s, the local school district was integrated.

Irven D. McDaniel had, by 1950, become the go-to architect for the local school district, designing many of the new school buildings that were needed to accommodate the population growth of the 1930s through the 1950s. As early as 1939, McDaniel had designed at least four new school buildings for the Hot Springs School District as well as earlier educational projects in Blytheville, Arkansas.<sup>33</sup> It appears that the building projects at the Greenwood School and Rix School in 1929 to 1930 were instrumental in establishing a professional relationship with the Hot Springs School District that would last the rest of Irven D. McDaniel's life. His son, Irven Granger McDaniel would also continue this work for the school district with designs in the 1950s and 1960s.

### Art Deco in Hot Springs

The 1930s were a prosperous time in Hot Springs and several examples of Art Deco architecture were constructed. The Mountaineer Hotel on Park Avenue (NR Listed on 2.11.2014) is one of the last remaining multiple building motor court complexes in the associated Art Modern style.

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<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>30</sup> Anthony, *Garland County, Arkansas: Our History and Heritage*, p. 95.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> Cherisse Jones-Branch, "Segregation and Desegregation," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 11 September 2017, [www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net), Accessed 21 September 2017.

<sup>33</sup> "Irven Donald McDaniel," Application for Registration as Registered Architect, Arkansas State Board of Architects, Architect Research Files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

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The Medical Arts building in downtown on Central Avenue, constructed in the Art Deco style with some Art Nouveau ornamentation, is the most iconic building in Hot Springs. The Greenwood School was designed and built the same year the Medical Arts Building (NR Listed in 12.1.1978) was constructed along Central Avenue in the historic center of Hot Springs. Both buildings were designed in the contemporary Art Deco style. The Medical Arts Building is considered to be one of the best examples of an Art Deco style skyscraper in the southern United States.<sup>34</sup> The building would be the tallest building, at sixteen floors, in the state of Arkansas from its completion in 1930 until the completion of the Tower Building in downtown Little Rock in 1960.<sup>35</sup> While the Medical Arts Building is an excellent example of the Art Deco style in a commercial building, the Greenwood School is an excellent example of an educational structure with a more restrained Art Deco Style. This style had only been around since the early 1920s in Europe, with the name of the style derived from the name of an exhibit held in Paris, France, in 1925: the Exposition Internationale de Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes.<sup>36</sup> The Art Deco style is characterized by clean shapes with streamlined detailing and geometrical ornamentation. The Greenwood School's corner stepped details and vertical fins around the main entry doors are all indicative of the Art Deco style. This style was especially well suited for larger institutional structures, where geometric and simplified linear ornamentation could be applied to a simple rectilinear mass; allowing for various internal configurations while still presenting a high-style facade appropriate for a large scale public building.

The later International Style Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria addition is also a product of its era, with the mid-century aesthetic focus on function over form allowing for the creation of a large multi-purpose space that was still financially efficient for the local school district to construct. Its design also shows the breadth of design knowledge and inspiration of Irven D. McDaniel, who may have also been influenced by his son Irven Granger McDaniel, who had joined the firm as an associate architect after World War II. While the Greenwood School has had a historic addition, the other school designed in 1929 by McDaniel has since been converted to a commercial building with all new windows and interior alterations and is now known as the Rix Professional Building along Malvern Avenue.

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<sup>34</sup> Rex Nelson, "Medical Arts Building," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 5 June 2015, [www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net), Accessed 1 September 2017.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>36</sup> "Art Deco," The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, 23 June 2017, <https://www.britannica.com/art/Art-Deco>, Accessed 1 September 2017.

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## Irven Donald McDaniel

Irven Donald McDaniel was born in Holland, Texas, on April 14, 1894.<sup>37</sup> He attended High School in Pine Bluff for three years, from 1909 to 1912.<sup>38</sup> Irven D. McDaniel enlisted in the United States Army on May 3, 1917, and he served in the Army Corp of Engineers during the last year of World War I.<sup>39</sup> During McDaniel's service with the Army Corp of Engineers, McDaniel was likely trained in engineering and construction. After completing his military service in March of 1919, McDaniel attended a Beaux Arts Atelier in St. Louis and completed a course in architectural design.<sup>40</sup> After his studies in St. Louis, McDaniel returned to Pine Bluff and started work for local architects Mitchell Seligman and G. A. Edelsvard.<sup>41</sup> In 1939, McDaniel noted on his application for an Arkansas Architectural License that he had started a partnership with Edelsvard in 1919 and that the partnership ended in 1920.<sup>42</sup> He also may have worked in Texas sometime in 1919 or 1920.<sup>43</sup>

In late 1920, McDaniel moved to Memphis, Tennessee, with his new bride Camille Lewis McDaniel to enter into an architectural partnership with a local architect by the name of Richard L. Sieg.<sup>44</sup> After ending his partnership with Richard Sieg in 1927, McDaniel began a solo practice in Memphis. McDaniel moved his practice and his growing family to Hot Springs, Arkansas, in late 1929 or early 1930.<sup>45</sup> Between 1922 and 1933, Irven D. and Camille McDaniel had four children; Virginia in 1922, Irvin Granger in 1923, Caldwell in 1926 and Daley in 1933. McDaniel would continue to practice architecture in Hot Springs, with the help of his son Irven

<sup>37</sup> "Irven Donald McDaniel," Application for Registration as Registered Architect, Arkansas State Board of Architects, Architect Research Files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> *Applications for Headstones for U.S. Military Veterans, 1925-1941*. Microfilm publication M1916, 134 rolls. ARC ID: [596118](#). Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Record Group 92. National Archives at Washington, D.C.. "Death Takes I. D. McDaniel, Architect," *Arkansas Gazette*, March 15, 1960. Obituaries.

<sup>40</sup> "Death Takes I. D. McDaniel, Architect," *Arkansas Gazette*, March 15, 1960. Obituaries. *Applications for Headstones for U.S. Military Veterans, 1925-1941*. Microfilm publication M1916, 134 rolls. ARC ID: [596118](#). Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Record Group 92. National Archives at Washington, D.C.

<sup>41</sup> "Irven Donald McDaniel," Application for Registration as Registered Architect, Arkansas State Board of Architects, Architect Research Files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.* Richard Lum and James W. Leslie, "Pine Bluff's Most Prolific Architect – Mitchell Seligman," *Jefferson County Historical Quarterly*, v 27, n 2, 1999; "Seligman & Edelsvard, 206 Pine Street, Pine Bluff, Ark., have dissolved partnership. G. A. Edelsvard will continue the practice of architecture under his own name.": "Personals," *The American Architect*, v 117, n 2298, New York, 7 January 1920, Part 1.

<sup>43</sup> "Death Takes I. D. McDaniel, Architect," *Arkansas Gazette*, March 15, 1960. Obituaries.

<sup>44</sup> "Irven Donald McDaniel," Application for Registration as Registered Architect, Arkansas State Board of Architects, Architect Research Files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

<sup>45</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 1930 Census.



Greenwood School

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Granger McDaniel after 1945, until his death on March 16, 1960.<sup>46</sup> It is possible that Irven Granger McDaniel helped his father to design some of the buildings designed between 1945 and 1950. However, on Irven Granger McDaniel's AIA Architects Directory entry for 1956, he lists the year 1945-1951 as an Associate rather than as a full partner in his father's firm, which points to these years as learning years, rather than as a full design partner.<sup>47</sup> During his long architectural career, Irven D. McDaniel designed and worked on projects in styles ranging from early 20<sup>th</sup> century traditional styles such as the colonial-revival courthouse in Blytheville to the International Style Jack Tar Hotel and Bathhouse (NR listed on 2.21.2006) and Perry Plaza Motel (NR listed on 2.11.2004), both in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

### Statement of Significance

The building is an excellent example of a restrained Art Deco style being used around the country in educational settings at that time, and was a fairly early example. No significant alterations to the exterior have been made since 1950. The only other Art Deco school building in Hot Springs is the Rix School, designed by the same architect at the same time. The Rix School's exterior features have been modified in such a way as to lose major style defining characteristics. This building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an excellent example of an Art Deco Style educational building in Garland County, Arkansas.

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<sup>46</sup> "Death Takes I. D. McDaniel, Architect," *Arkansas Gazette*, March 15, 1960. Obituaries.

<sup>47</sup> "McDaniel, Irven Granger. (AIA)" in George S. Kyle, *American Architects Directory, First Edition, 1956*, (New York: R.R. Bowker, 1955), p. 351.

Greenwood School  
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Garland, Arkansas  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Greenwood School

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Lum, Richard and James W. Leslie, "Pine Bluff's Most Prolific Architect – Mitchell Seligman," *Jefferson County Historical Quarterly*, v 27, n 2, 1999.

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Irven D. McDaniel. Architectural Drawings showing Gymnasium/Auditorium Addition to Greenwood School. Irven D. McDaniel – Architect. Original set of 7 sheets. Files of the Garland County Historical Society, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

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Greenwood School  
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Zollner, Patrick. Charles N. Rix House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. Little Rock, Arkansas. Listed 15 October 1992.

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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: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** GA0881

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 5.0 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Greenwood School  
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- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 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: 492933 | Northing: 3816993 |
| B. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 493073 | Northing: 3816993 |
| C. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 493070 | Northing: 3816849 |
| D. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 492932 | Northing: 3816852 |

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

Located in an unplatted part of Section 7, Township 03 South, Range 19 West in the city of Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas. Starting at a point (A) with UTM coordinates Zone 15, Easting 492933, Northing 3816993 and then East to a point (B) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 493073, Northing 3816993 and then South to a point (C) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 493070, Northing 3816849 and then West to a point (D) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 492932, Northing 3816852 and then North to the starting point at (A).

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

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the Greenwood School.

Greenwood School  
Name of Property

Garland, Arkansas  
County and State

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Anthony Taylor, Architect

organization: Taylor/Kempkes, Architects

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: September 1, 2017

---

### 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: Greenwood School

City or Vicinity: Hot Springs

County: Garland County

State: Arkansas



Greenwood School

Name of Property

Garland, Arkansas

County and State

Photographer: Callie Williams and Ellie Isaacs

Date Photographed: April 25, 2016

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

- 1 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0001  
Overall view of front (north) façade, camera facing southeast.
- 2 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0002  
Detail of the front (north) façade, camera facing southwest.
- 3 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0003  
Detail of the front (north) façade, camera facing southwest.
- 4 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0004  
Detail of the front (north) façade of the Gymnasium/Auditorium addition, camera facing southeast.
- 5 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0005  
Detail of the front (north) façade of the Gymnasium/Auditorium addition and the connecting hall between the eastern and western sections of the school, camera facing south.
- 6 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0006  
Detail of the side (east) façade of the original 1930 school building with 1950 second floor addition, camera facing southwest.
- 7 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0007  
Detail of the front (north) façade of the Gymnasium/Auditorium addition, camera facing southeast.
- 8 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0008  
Detail of the front (north) façade of the Gymnasium/Auditorium addition, camera facing southwest.
- 9 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0009  
View of the side (east) façade of the Gymnasium/Auditorium addition, camera facing southwest.
- 10 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0010  
View of the rear (south) façade of the Gymnasium/Auditorium addition, camera facing northeast.
- 11 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0011  
Detail of the side (west) façade of the Gymnasium/Auditorium addition, camera facing northeast.
- 12 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0012  
Detail of the side (west) façade of the Gymnasium/Auditorium addition, camera facing northeast.
- 13 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0013  
View of the rear (south) façade, camera facing northwest.

Greenwood School

Garland, Arkansas

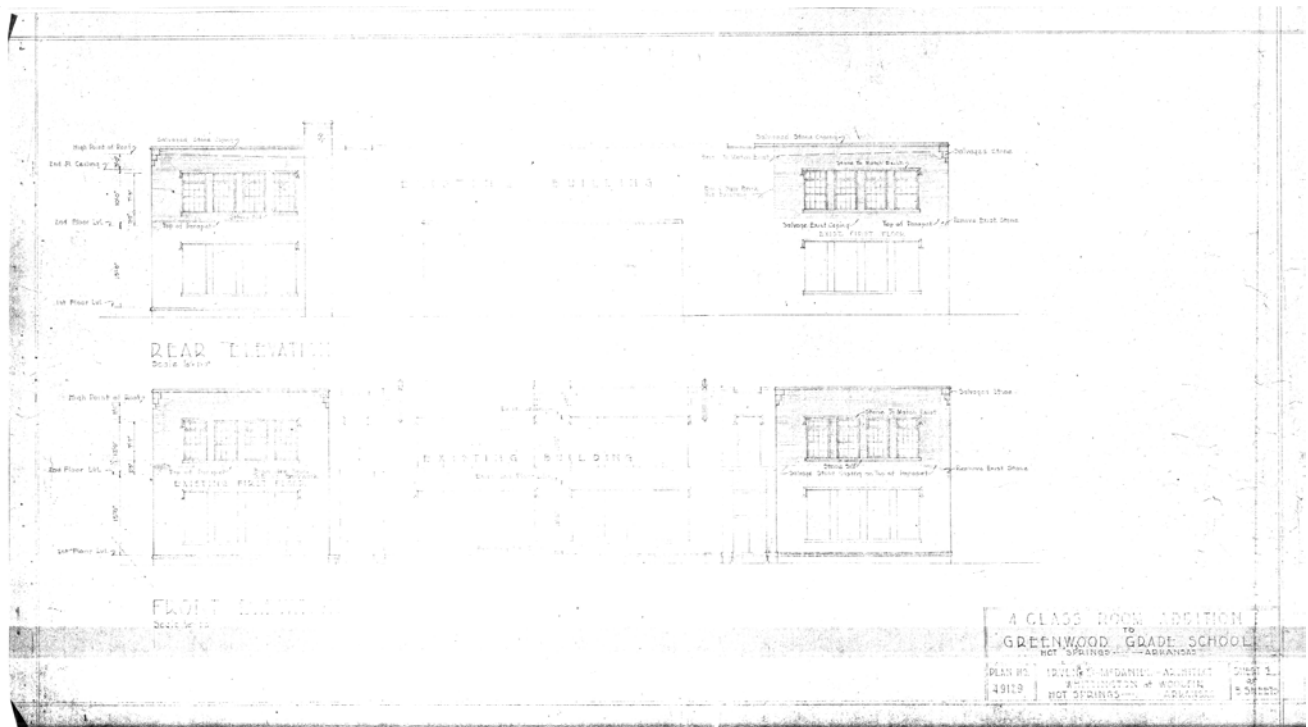
Name of Property

County and State

- 14 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0014  
Detail of the rear (south) façade, camera facing north
- 15 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0015  
Detail of the rear (south) façade, camera facing northeast.
- 16 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0016  
Detail of the southwest corner of the building, camera facing northeast.
- 17 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0017  
View of the side (west) façade, camera facing northeast.
- 18 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0018  
Detail of a typical eight-over-eight, wooden window and surrounding ornamentation and brick work, camera facing south.
- 19 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0019  
Detail of a typical vertical fin ornament on the front (north) façade, camera facing south.
- 20 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0020  
View of interior of Gymnasium/Auditorium, showing seating and windows, camera facing northeast.
- 21 of 21: AR\_GarlandCounty\_GreenwoodSchool\_0021  
View of the interior of a typical classroom, camera facing northeast.

Greenwood School  
Name of Property

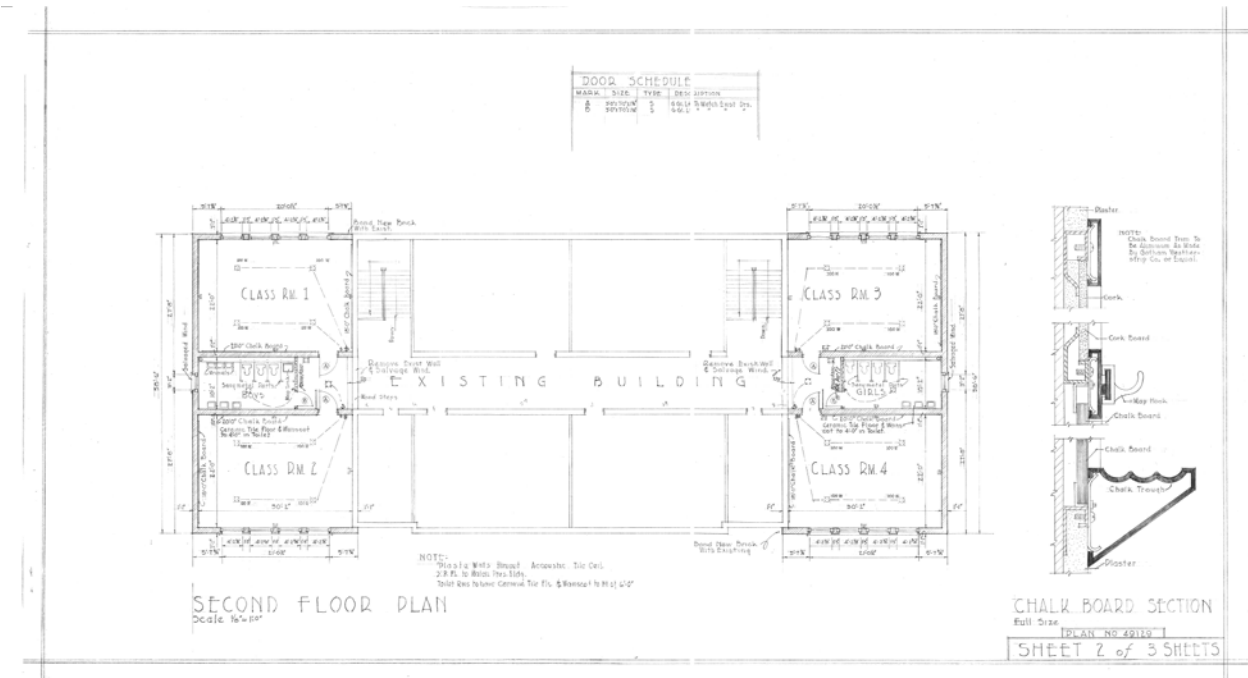
Garland, Arkansas  
County and State



Sheet 1 of 3. Irven D. McDaniel. Architectural Drawings. Plan set #49129, "A Class Room Addition to Greenwood Grade School, Hot Springs, Arkansas." Irven D. McDaniel – Architect. Original set of 3 sheets. Files of the Garland County Historical Society, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Greenwood School  
Name of Property

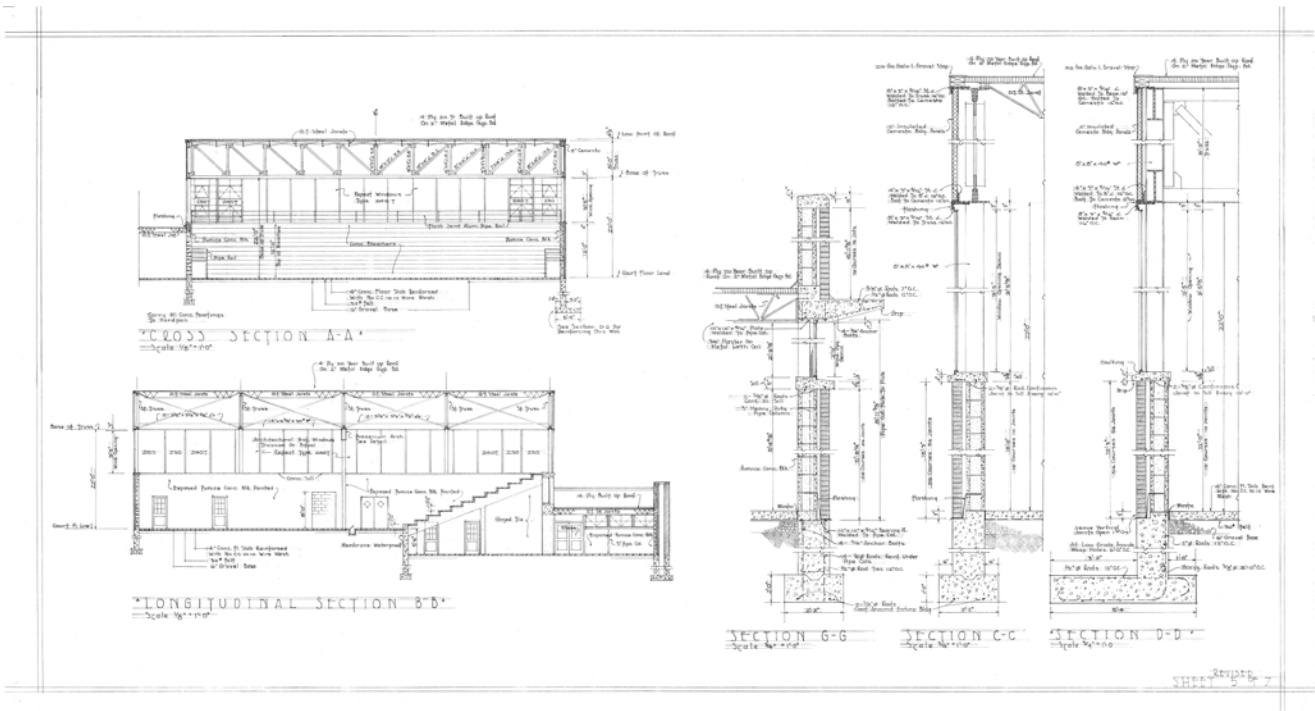
Garland, Arkansas  
County and State



Sheet 2 of 3. Irven D. McDaniel. Architectural Drawings. Plan set #49129, "A Class Room Addition to Greenwood Grade School, Hot Springs, Arkansas." Irven D. McDaniel – Architect. Original set of 3 sheets. Files of the Garland County Historical Society, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Greenwood School  
Name of Property

Garland, Arkansas  
County and State



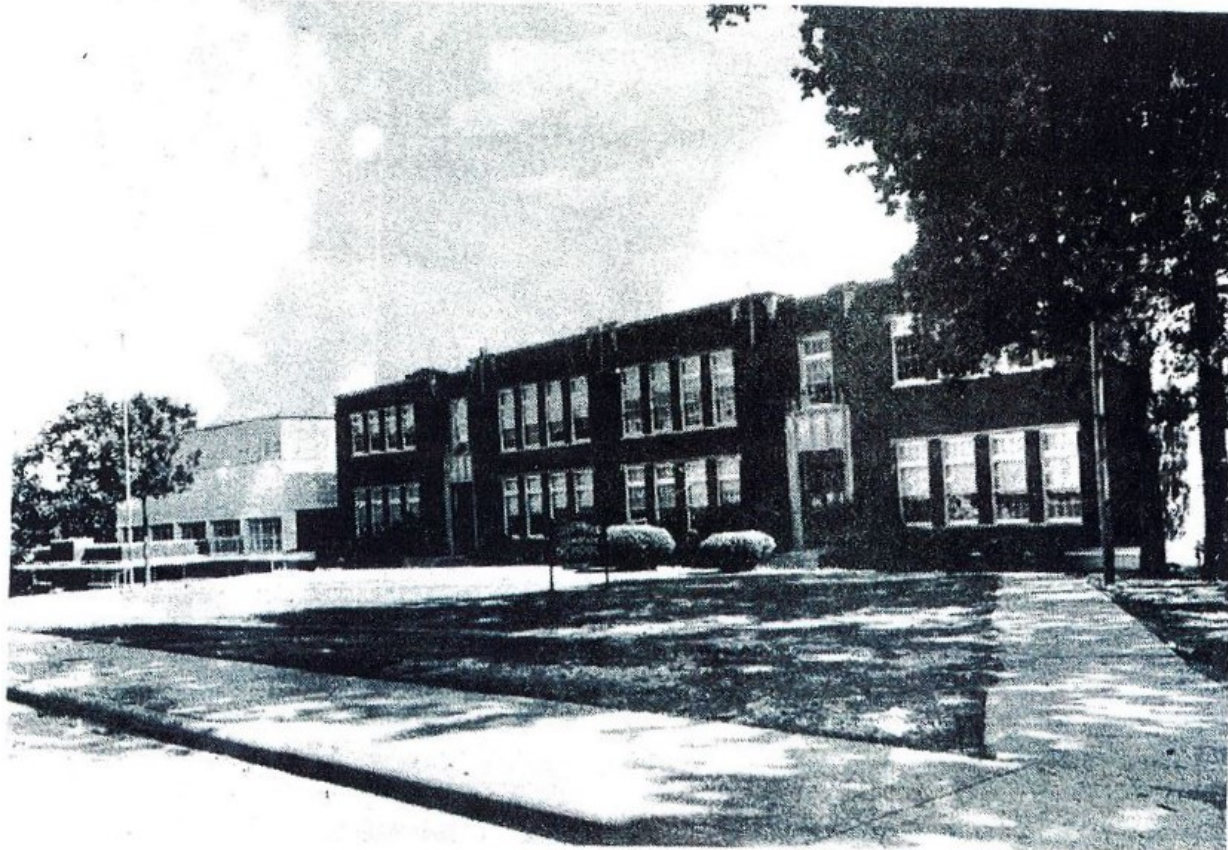
Sheet 5 of 7. Irven D. McDaniel. Architectural Drawings showing Gymnasium/Auditorium Addition to Greenwood School. Irven D. McDaniel – Architect. Original set of 7 sheets. Files of the Garland County Historical Society, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Greenwood School

Name of Property

Garland, Arkansas

County and State



Greenwood School, c. 1960, Files of the Garland County Historical Society, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

**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.



# Greenwood School

Hot Springs, Garland County

UTM

NAD 1983

- A. Zone 15 S, Easting: 492933, Northing: 3816993
- B. Zone 15 S, Easting: 493073, Northing: 3816993
- C. Zone 15 S, Easting: 493070, Northing: 3816849
- D. Zone 15 S, Easting: 492932, Northing: 3816852



Google Earth

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500 ft



# Greenwood School

Hot Springs, Garland County

UTM

Campbell St

NAD 1983

- A. Zone 15 S, Easting: 492933, Northing: 3816993
- B. Zone 15 S, Easting: 493073, Northing: 3816993
- C. Zone 15 S, Easting: 493070, Northing: 3816849
- D. Zone 15 S, Easting: 492932, Northing: 3816852



Google Earth

© 2017 Google

1000 ft





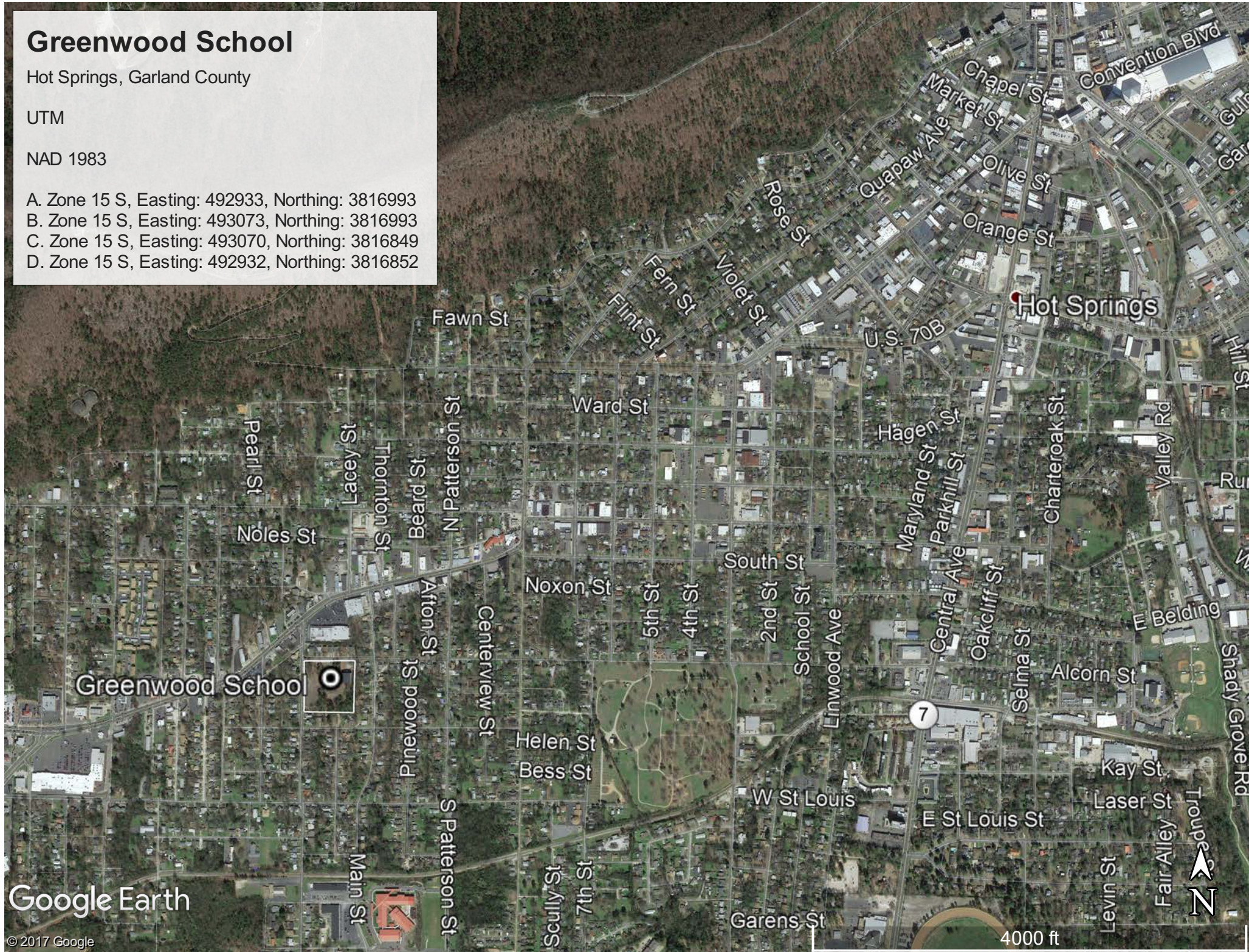
# Greenwood School

Hot Springs, Garland County

UTM

NAD 1983

- A. Zone 15 S, Easting: 492933, Northing: 3816993
- B. Zone 15 S, Easting: 493073, Northing: 3816993
- C. Zone 15 S, Easting: 493070, Northing: 3816849
- D. Zone 15 S, Easting: 492932, Northing: 3816852



Google Earth

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Summit  
School









**NO  
TRESPASSING**  
VIOLATORS  
WILL BE  
PROSECUTED











































































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**

September 29, 2017

Asa Hutchinson  
Governor

Stacy Hurst  
Director

Mr. Rick Stauder, Planning Coordinator  
City of Hot Springs  
P.O. Box 700  
Hot Springs, AR 71902

Re: Greenwood School – Hot Springs, Garland County

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

Dear Mr. Stauder:

We are pleased to inform you that the above referenced property will be considered by the State Review Board of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of the preservation. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage.

Listing of this property provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of the federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the property by the federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of property owners. The federal government will not attach covenants to the property or seek to acquire it.

We have enclosed a copy of the National Register nomination for your review. If you have any comments on the proposed nomination, please submit a letter with your comments, concerns, or concurrence to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program at least 24 hours prior to the date of the State Review Board meeting.

You are invited to attend the State Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The board will begin meeting at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, December 6<sup>th</sup>, 2017 at the Department of Arkansas Heritage headquarters at 1100 North Street in Little Rock.

If you have any questions regarding the State Review Board meeting feel free to call Ralph Wilcox, Callie Williams or Travis Ratermann at (501) 324-9880.

Sincerely,

Scott Kaufman  
Director



ARKANSAS HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



1100 North Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880  
fax: (501) 324-9184  
tdd: 711

e-mail:

[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)

website:

[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

December 6, 2017



Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

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

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Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

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RE: Greenwood School – Hot Springs, Garland 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 the Greenwood School 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



1100 North Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880  
fax: (501) 324-9184  
tdd: 711

e-mail:  
[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)  
website:  
[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

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