

1200

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: Ozone School
Other names/site number: Ozone Community Building, Site #JO0220
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 14137 Arkansas Highway 21
City or town: Ozone State: Arkansas County: Johnson
Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 ___ C ___ D

Martha Miller 12/3/14
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
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

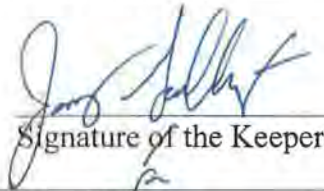
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4. National Park Service Certification

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:)


Signature of the Keeper

1-27-2015

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>	_____	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.)

OTHER/community building

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE, ASPHALT, GLASS, WOOD

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 Ozone School, which was built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1942, is located on Arkansas Highway 21 in the small community of Ozone, Johnson County, Arkansas. The building rests on a continuous cast-concrete foundation and has cut-stone walls. The building's fenestration consists of large, nine-over-nine, wood-frame, double-hung windows. Projecting porches with gable roofs are located at the east and west ends of the building. The building is topped by a gable-on-hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles.

Narrative Description

The Ozone School, which was built by the WPA in 1942, is located at 14137 Arkansas Highway 21 in the small community of Ozone, Johnson County, Arkansas. The building is located on the east side of the highway approximately 1,000 feet to the south of the Highway 21 and Low Gap Road intersection and just to the north of the community's new fire station.

The Ozone School rests on a continuous cast-concrete foundation punctuated by rectangular vents and it has cut-stone walls comprised of a mixture of rectangular and square stones. The building's fenestration consists of large, nine-over-nine, wood-frame, double-hung windows on the north and south façades that provide light to the building's classrooms. The east and west façades have no fenestration. Projecting porches with gable roofs are located at the east and west ends of the building, and they shade the building's entrances. The building is topped by a gable-

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on-hip roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. There are also four brick chimneys on the building.

Front/West Façade

The west façade of the building faces Arkansas Highway 21 and is symmetrically oriented around the building's central entrance. The entrance has been modified to accommodate a large solid door, instead of a set of double doors as it would have had originally. The entrance is topped by a wood-frame, twelve-pane transom window. In front of the entrance is a projecting porch. The porch has arched openings on the west, north, and south sides that are topped with arches of rough-cut stone. The porch is approached by a set of concrete steps, which have been partially obscured by a modern concrete wheelchair ramp. At the top of the porch's wall in the center is a stone that reads "OZONE."

The rest of the west façade is devoid of fenestration. At the north and south ends of the façade are cornerstones that read "USA / 1942 / WPA" surrounded by the typical WPA shield. The gable end of the roof is comprised of a triangular louvered attic vent. The hipped portion of the roof has exposed rafter tails that are visible along the façade at the lower edge of the roof.

Side/South Façade

The south façade of the Ozone School building is lined with bands of windows that allow light into the classrooms. All of the windows are wood-frame, double-hung, nine-over-nine windows. Beginning at the west end of the building there are two sets of three windows followed by a pair of windows. The eastern half of the south façade is fenestrated by two groups of five windows that are more spread out than the windows in the west half. All of the windows have rough-cut projecting stone sills, and a small rectangular foundation vent is located below the center of each window group. As with the west façade, exposed rafter tails are visible along the façade at the lower edge of the roof.

Rear/East Façade

The east façade of the building, like the front façade, is symmetrically oriented around the building's central entrance. The entrance has been modified to have just one door on the right side, instead of a set of double doors as it would have had originally. The entrance is topped by a wood-frame, twelve-pane transom window. In front of the entrance is a projecting porch. The porch has flat-arched openings on the west, north, and south sides. The porch is approached by a set of concrete steps. Round clay tile pipes on the north and south sides of the porch were used for drainage originally before the gable roof was put on it.

The rest of the west façade is devoid of fenestration. The gable end of the roof is comprised of a triangular louvered attic vent. The hipped portion of the roof has exposed rafter tails that are visible along the façade at the lower edge of the roof.

Side/North Façade

Like the south façade, the north façade of the Ozone School building is lined with bands of windows that allow light into the classrooms. All of the windows are wood-frame, double-hung, nine-over-nine windows. Beginning at the west end of the building there are two sets of three

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windows followed by another two sets of three windows near the center of the façade. The eastern end of the north façade is fenestrated by a group of five windows. All of the windows have rough-cut projecting stone sills, and a small rectangular foundation vent is located below the center of each window group. As with the rest of the façades, exposed rafter tails are visible along the façade at the lower edge of the roof.

Interior

The interior of the Ozone School consists of a central hallway flanked on each side by the classrooms. All of the walls consist of original beadboard paneling on the bottom part of the walls and original horizontal board paneling on the upper portion of the walls. The floors are the narrow hardwood and the ceilings are covered in acoustical tile. Some of the rooms, along with the hall, have built-in wooden cabinets, which are also original to the building.

Integrity

The Ozone School has excellent integrity from the time of its use as a school. Since the school was only used for educational purposes for fifteen years, there was not a great need to do extensive updating or modifications to the building. As a result, the largest changes to the building that have occurred over the years are the modifications to the two entrances. The doors have been replaced at both entrances and the west entrance has had a wheelchair ramp installed. It is also believed that the gable roofs over the two porches may have been added to aid in drainage. In addition, the setting around the school has remained the small-town crossroads that it was at the time of the building's construction, with the exception of the new fire station built just to the south of the school. Even so, one is easily able to recognize the building as a school built by the WPA.

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.

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Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1942-1957

Significant Dates

1942

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Works Progress Administration, Builder

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.)

When it was built in 1942, the Ozone School became an important component of the education system for that part of rural Johnson County. The school not only educated students from that area, but also served as a community gathering place. The construction of the school by the WPA also illustrated the importance of the Federal New Deal agency to that part of Johnson County as well. The school remained an important part of the education system in Johnson County until it was consolidated with Lamar in 1957. Due to the school's importance to the educational history of Johnson County, and for its significance in illustrating the importance of the WPA to the area, it is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A**.

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

European settlement in Johnson County began to occur in the late 1820s, and by 1828 early settlers included Wesley Garrett, William Collins, Thomas and Phillips Madden, David and Augustus M. Ward, Geo. L. Lemon, L. N. Clark, J. L. Cravens, James Wilson, and Abraham and Aaron Clark. By 1830, several more settlers migrated into the area that would become Johnson County, and took out land grants. Interestingly, it included two women, Rachel Crawford and Nancy Roberts who took out land grants in 1829 and 1830, respectively.¹

By the early 1830s, enough people had settled in the area to warrant the formation of a new county. Johnson County was formed on November 16, 1833, by the Legislature, although it was not until at least 1877 when the boundaries of the county were finalized. Initially, the county seat was Spadra, but it was soon relocated to Clarksville and the first court was held in Clarksville in the fall of 1837.²

¹ Langford, Ella Molloy. *History of Johnson County, Arkansas: The First Hundred Years, Fourth Reprint*. Clarksville, AR: Johnson County Historical Society, 1992, pp. 22-23.

² *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas*. Chicago: The Southern Publishing Company, 1891, p. 280.

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European settlement began in the area of Ozone in the early 1800s, specifically with the arrival of Major M. and Kate Gillian (some sources spell it Gillion) in 1840. The Gillians settled on what is now known as Woods Mountain and camped for two years between two Gum trees until a log house could be constructed.³ By the 1860s more families had moved into the area, and a 1926 article in the *Clarksville Herald-Democrat* stated that

...Uncle George Bradley, Uncle Jasper Farris, Uncle Jack Misenhimer and Isaac McCracken with their families were among the earliest settlers and before a great many years these people began to feel the need of a school, a church and a Post Office.

The first school and church was built about one half mile east of what is now called the Farris spring but was then known as the Lee spring, and was called Woodford because Uncle Mack Wood was the greatest distance west and Uncle Abraham Ford was the greatest distance on the east in what is now the Gimlin district.

Isaac McCracken's wife named our Post Office Ozone because of the healthfulness and pleasantness of the mountain air, and was its first post mistress.⁴

Efforts to connect the Ozone area with the rest of Johnson County were underway at least by 1875. In 1930, Senator Paul McKennon found a list of names of Clarksville businessmen from July 25, 1875, "who subscribed to fund to build a 'wagon road' to Ozone." The article further reminisced that "As we drive out over Highway 21 in a car, making it in 45 minutes if we hurry, it is interesting to recall the days when efforts were being made by the people of Clarksville and those on the mountain to provide a wagon road to that neighborhood."⁵

By 1891, Ozone had a post office, and it was noted that "The less important points [which included Ozone] are some of them the centers of considerable trade, and all are supplied with churches and schools within accessible distance."⁶

The earliest schools in Johnson County were referred to as "pay schools" and they were often held in private homes or other convenient locations, and the teachers were often itinerants. Often early education was an activity of the upper classes, and it was something that was not affordable to poor whites. Early education was also often literary in nature and it was not until the late 1800s that the "practical and industrial phases" of education came to be appreciated and it was

³ Yates, Lois Best. *Ozone School: Our Heritage*. Privately printed. In the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, p. 1.

⁴ "A Bit of History." *Clarksville-Herald Democrat*. 25 March 1926, p. 15.

⁵ "Funds Raised in 1875 To Build Ozone Road." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 20 March 1930, p. 1.

⁶ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas*. Chicago: The Southern Publishing Company, 1891, p. 284.

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the "key to all successful permanent progress."⁷ Goodspeed's *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas* reported that

None in all the South have been quicker to adopt such progressive ideas and put them in practice than the leaders in the educational movements of Johnson County. The last published educational statistics of this county are as follows: Enumeration – white, 6,034; colored, 212; total, 6,246. Enrollment – white, 3,948; colored, 114; total, 4,062. Number of districts, 77; number reporting enrollment, 62; number voting tax, 71; number of teachers employed, 83; number of school-houses, 77; value of school-houses, \$14,139. The sum of \$15,000 to \$20,000 is expended on the schools of Johnson County yearly. There is a good balance of school fund in the county treasury unexpended. The schools are well organized and thoroughly equipped, and for the most part they are exceptionally well taught.⁸

In the first part of the twentieth century, school in the Ozone area was held in a small one-room school that also served as the Methodist Church. However, by the late 1930s or early 1940s, it became necessary to have a new school constructed. Plans for constructing a new school by the WPA were announced in December 1941. The *Clarksville Herald-Democrat* reported:

Officials for the WPA released today the plans and specifications for the new school being constructed at Ozone.

The new building will have native stone exteriors, and the interiors of the class rooms will have yellow pine paneling walls, with the ceilings having fibre-board coverings.

Plans include the demolishing of the present structure, and salvaging all usable materials from the old building.

Landscaping the grounds, the installation of all equipment to be used in the building is included in the \$18,980 estimate of cost for the new school. The WPA grant of \$14,741 will be used, for the most part, in paying labor costs, while the Ozone school district contribution of \$4,239 will be used to pay for materials.⁹

Throughout 1942 work progressed on the school in Ozone. In May 1942, the WPA projects throughout Johnson County hosted a visitors day, and "citizens [were] urged to attend as many of these projects, such as the hot lunch projects, and housekeeping aide units and see the fine work that is being done throughout the county."¹⁰

⁷ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas*. Chicago: The Southern Publishing Company, 1891, pp. 279-280.

⁸ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas*. Chicago: The Southern Publishing Company, 1891, p. 280.

⁹ "WPA Officials Announce Plans For Ozone School." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 18 December 1941, p. 1.

¹⁰ "WPA Projects To Have Visitors Day." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 7 May 1942, p. 1.

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During the summer of 1942, construction of the Ozone School continued, apparently at a feverish pace, in order to have the building ready for the beginning of the school year in the fall of the year. Interestingly, the WPA workers who were working on the building continued working on the project while all of the other WPA workers in the county were released to help with the peach harvest. The *Clarksville Herald-Democrat* reported that "The Works Project Administration workers throughout the county, except for those employed on the Ozone school house will be released for the duration of the peach harvest..."¹¹ Worked continued through September, when it was reported that "Work on new school building is progressing nicely."¹²

By October, the building was finally completed. The front page of the *Clarksville Herald-Democrat* had a photograph of the nearly completed building, and reported:

Ozone consolidated school building, costing \$21,000, which was begun in December, 1941, will be completed this week. The building is of native cut stone and has six rooms with central auditorium. The floors are of hardwood oak and the walls of varnished native pine siding. The building is electrically lighted.

Foreman for the job was Gomer Kraus, local contractor; and purchasing agent was Cecil Bradley, Ozone.

The Ozone consolidated school District No. 9, comprises the following districts: Ozone, Pleasant Ridge, Gillian, Woods Mountain, Independence, Mt. Airy and a part of Mt. Pleasant. There are around 175 students. Teachers are Burley King, superintendent; Cecil Bradley, principal; Mrs. Lucille Baskin, primary and Mrs. Burley King, grades.

There is a hot lunch program in connection with the school, but the three W.P.A. workers who will conduct the program have not yet been designated. Two buses in the district are operated by Omer Clark and George Goldsmith.

School board members are E. P. Loy, president; Seth Smiley, secretary; and M. J. Casey, James Adams and George Goldsmith.¹³

The school year began in the new building on October 26, 1942, and the newspaper indicated that "The tardy opening is due to incompleteness of the school building, which was begun in December."¹⁴

Even though the building was opened for classes in October 1942, the building's dedication did not occur until December. As was reported in the *Herald-Democrat*:

¹¹ "WPA Workers to be Released for Work In Peach Harvest." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 13 July 1942, p. 1.

¹² "News of Interest to Rural Johnson County." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 14 September 1942, p. 8.

¹³ "Ozone Has New School Building." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 15 October 1942, p. 1.

¹⁴ "Ozone Schools Opened Monday; 175 Students Register for Fall Term." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 29 October 1942, p. 1.

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Floyd Sharp, state administrator for the Works Progress Administration, was the principal speaker at the banquet held at Ozone, Saturday night, Dec. 19, when the newly-completed school building was dedicated. Mr. Sharp spoke on the school system in general. He suggested the continuance of the hot lunch and library projects as long as possible.

Miss Marjorie Walker was crowned Miss Ozone, 1943, by Burley King, superintendent of the school. Maids to Miss Walker were Elizabeth Warren, Edith Wallace and Anna Gale Danley. King served as master of ceremonies and introduced other speakers who were Armil Taylor, Judge Virgil C. Kolb, County School Examiner J. C. Fleming, Frank E. McAnear, Arlie Kendall, Cecil Bradley, William A. Metheny, Edward Patterson, H. E. McCracken, W. T. Cowan and Gayland Strong.

E. P. Loy is president of the school board. The new building was begun Dec. 15, 1941 and completed Dec. 16, 1942. It is of native stone veneer and has six large rooms. Teachers are Superintendent King, Mrs. King, Cecil Bradley and Mrs. R. H. Baskin.

The banquet was well attended in spite of inclement weather. The ladies of the Ozone home demonstration club served the meal.

Following the banquet and meeting a quilt was awarded Private Heartsill Walker, home on furlough from the Aleutian Islands where he is stationed with the United States Army.¹⁵

From the time of its completion in 1942, the Ozone School served as the center of the area's educational life. However, because of the size of the district when the school opened – only 175 students – it was only a few years until a movement began to consolidate Ozone with Lamar to the southeast.

By 1957, it was reported that “the school at Ozone has one teacher for about 15 pupils enrolled in the first grade through the sixth grade” and the writing was on the wall.¹⁶ It would not be long before the Ozone School would be closed. In late August, it was decided to close the school at Ozone as well as the school at Hagarville. On August 29, 1957, *The Johnson County Weekly Graphic* reported:

The Lamar school board of directors, being unable to find satisfactory teachers and due to decreasing enrollment at its regular meeting held Aug. 26 voted to close the schools operated at

¹⁵ “Ozone School Has Dedication Program Dec. 19.” *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 21 December 1942, p. 1. Although the article indicates that the building was completed on December 16, 1942, it likely should read October 16, 1942.

¹⁶ “Supervisor Cites Education's Cost.” *The Johnson County Weekly Graphic*. 21 February 1957, p. 1.

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Hagarville and Ozone, according to Robert Head, Lamar school superintendent.

The enrollment at Hagarville at the close of school last year was 11 and at Ozone was 13. "This number is so small that a school cannot be economically operated," Head stated. The children will be transported to the central school at Lamar.¹⁷

Once Ozone consolidated with Lamar, the Ozone School was donated to the Ozone community and a board of three trustees was set up to oversee the building's care. Since the building has been given to the community, it has remained an important part of the community's life. Among the uses that the building has served is a location for fire department meetings and fundraisers; local, state, and federal elections; church meetings; school reunions; and as the local library and free clothing closet for the needy. Even though it has been almost sixty years since the Ozone School was last used as a school, the building remains an important part of the Ozone community, and an important reminder of the WPA's impact in that part of rural Johnson County.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

From the time of its completion in 1942 until 1957 when Ozone consolidated with Lamar, the Ozone School was the center of the area's educational system. The fact that it was many miles to the next nearest school meant that the Ozone School was where students had to go to get an education in the Ozone area. The importance of the Ozone School was not just limited to Ozone, but that whole part of rural Johnson County.

In addition, the Ozone School was likely not only a significant part of northern Johnson County when it came to education, but it was also likely an important aspect of the community's social life. As with churches, schools were often an important part of the community not just during the week, but on the weekends as well. Even today, the building is an important part of the community for hosting events such as fire department meetings and fundraisers; local, state, and federal elections; church meetings; and school reunions.

The Ozone School is also significant as a work of the WPA program in northern Johnson County. Although the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has documented other works of the WPA in the county, the Ozone School is the only WPA project that has been documented in the northern half of the county. Other known buildings or bridges that were built by the WPA in the county have all been documented in Hartman, Clarksville, Edna, Hagarville, and Harmony. However, the fact that most of the northern half of the county is comprised of the Ozark National Forest means that few projects were likely carried out by the WPA.

Due to the school's importance to the educational history of Ozone and Johnson County, as well as its importance as a reflection of the work of the WPA in northern Johnson County, it is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A**.

¹⁷ "Hagarville and Ozone Schools to Be Discontinued." *The Johnson County Weekly Graphic*. 29 August 1957, p. 1.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"A Bit of History." *Clarksville-Herald Democrat*. 25 March 1926, p. 15.

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas. Chicago: The Southern Publishing Company, 1891.

"Funds Raised in 1875 To Build Ozone Road." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 20 March 1930, p. 1.

"Hagarville and Ozone Schools to Be Discontinued." *The Johnson County Weekly Graphic*. 29 August 1957, p. 1.

Langford, Ella Molloy. *History of Johnson County, Arkansas: The First Hundred Years, Fourth Reprint*. Clarksville, AR: Johnson County Historical Society, 1992.

"News of Interest to Rural Johnson County." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 14 September 1942, p. 8.

"Ozone Has New School Building." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 15 October 1942, p. 1.

"Ozone School Has Dedication Program Dec. 19." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 21 December 1942, p. 1.

"Ozone Schools Opened Monday; 175 Students Register for Fall Term." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 29 October 1942, p. 1.

Stokes, Lois. "The Early History of Ozone and Community." Typewritten manuscript in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1932.

"Supervisor Cites Education's Cost." *The Johnson County Weekly Graphic*. 21 February 1957, p. 1.

"WPA Officials Announce Plans For Ozone School." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 18 December 1941, p. 1.

"WPA Projects To Have Visitors Day." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 7 May 1942, p. 1.

"WPA Workers to be Released for Work In Peach Harvest." *Clarksville Herald-Democrat*. 13 July 1942, p. 1.

Yates, Lois Best. *Ozone School: Our Heritage*. Privately printed. In the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

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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): JO0220

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one 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: 35.639073 | Longitude: -93.441729 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 460008 | Northing: 3944007 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Beginning at UTM point 15/459918/3944026 on the eastern edge of Arkansas Highway 21, proceed easterly for 380 feet to UTM point 15/460031/3944022, thence proceed southerly for 90 feet to UTM point 15/460029/3943994, thence proceed westerly for 380 feet to the eastern edge of Arkansas Highway 21 at UTM point 15/459918/3943991, thence proceed northerly along the eastern edge of Arkansas Highway 21 to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes the Ozone School and its immediate surroundings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register and Survey Coordinator
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail: ralph@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: (501) 324-9787
date: October 24, 2014

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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: Ozone School

City or Vicinity: Ozone

County: Johnson County

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Ralph S. Wilcox

Date Photographed: October 23, 2014

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

1 of 16 . Southeast classroom, looking east

2 of 16 . Typical classroom door and transom window, looking northeast.

3 of 16 . Typical heating stove, looking north.

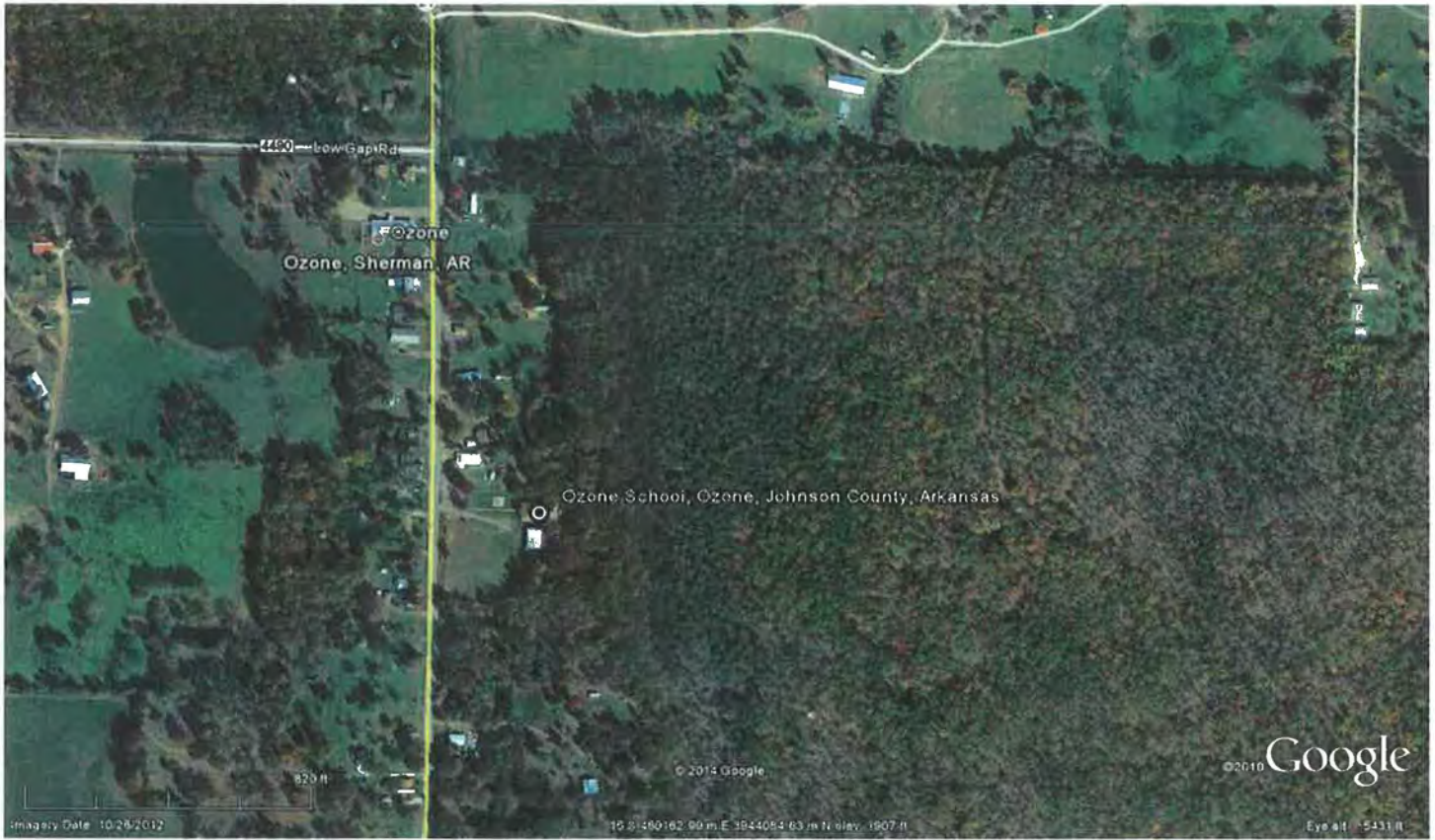
Ozone School
Name of Property

Johnson County, Arkansas
County and State

- 4 of 16 . Southeast classroom, looking west.
- 5 of 16 . Central hallway, looking west.
- 6 of 16 . Typical central hallway storage cabinet, looking northeast.
- 7 of 16 . Hallway paneling detail, looking southwest.
- 8 of 16 . WPA cornerstone, looking east.
- 9 of 16 . West and south facades, looking northeast.
- 10 of 16 . South façade, looking northeast.
- 11 of 16 . East façade, looking northwest.
- 12 of 16 . South façade, looking northwest.
- 13 of 16 . North façade, looking southwest.
- 14 of 16 . North façade, looking southeast.
- 15 of 16 . South façade window detail, looking northeast.
- 16 of 16 . "Ozone" stone above west entrance, looking east.

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.



Ozone School

Ozone, Johnson County, Arkansas

|-----820'-----|



North
NAD 1983
ZONE 15
E 460008
N 3944007



Ozone School

Ozone, Johnson County, Arkansas

|-----206'-----|



North

NAD 1983

ZONE 15

E 460008

N 3944007















USA
1942
WPA





U.S.A.
1926
W.V.













OZONE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Ozone School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Johnson

DATE RECEIVED: 12/12/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/21/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/05/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/27/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001200

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1-27-2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Excellent integrity for this WPA-built school -
the center of local education for 2 decades*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. Gabb

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N see attached

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

December 3, 2014



Mike Beebe
Governor

Martha Miller
Director

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
8th Floor
1201 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Ozone School – Ozone, Johnson County, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. 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 Ralph S. Wilcox of my staff at (501) 324-9787. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Martha Miller
State Historic Preservation Officer

MM:rsw

Enclosure

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program



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Little Rock, AR 72201

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info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

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