

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: Little River County Training School Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

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: 100 W. Hamilton Street

City or town: Ashdown State: AR County: Little River

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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

	<u>11-2-15</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	
<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.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
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 *M 1-26-2014 due to weather-related govt closure*
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

1-27-2016
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>3</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<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
- Recreation and Culture/Sport Facility
-
-
-
-

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Other/Community Center
-
-
-
-

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement/Plain Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Metal, Asphalt

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Little River County Training School Historic District is located in Ashdown in Little River County, Arkansas. The campus is in the Southwest region of the town. The campus consists of two square blocks, bounded by Hamilton St. on the north, Martin Luther King Jr. Drive on the west, Wood St. on the south, and Byrne St. on the east. Currently, the campus has three buildings, a classroom building, a gymnasium and a shop building, which were built in the early 1960s that replaced the previous buildings built in the 1920s. The buildings are built on continuous concrete foundations, with brick or metal walls and they have low-pitched gable roofs. The windows in the buildings are multi-pane metal-framed windows.

Narrative Description

Gymnasium - Contributing

West/Front Façade

The front façade has two sections. The lower section is the front of the kitchen/classroom area while the upper section is the front of the gymnasium space. The lower section has a corrugated roof that is covered in metal. The west side of the kitchen/classroom area is divided into three bays divided by engaged steel beams. From the north, the first bay is a brick wall with no windows. The second bay is brick, with double doors surrounded on the sides and top by eight

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panes of windows. Starting from the second bay is a covered walkway leading north to the classroom building. The third bay is a brick wall with a white wood panel in the middle. The front of the gymnasium section of the façade is covered in corrugated metal and has no windows. Applied lettering spells out "Wood Street Gymnasium." The gymnasium section is covered with a metal gable roof.

North/Side Façade

The north side is divided into four sections. From the east, section one is the locker room part of the building. It is covered with corrugated metal with three plywood covered windows. The locker room section has a shed roof. Section two is much taller and is the stage portion of the gymnasium. This section is covered in corrugated metal and brick near each end. This section also has four plywood covered windows and one glass window with two panes. Section three is the gymnasium portion of the building. It is covered with corrugated metal. Near the top of the gymnasium the façade is spanned by a ribbon of windows, but most of them are boarded up. Section four, which is the kitchen section of the building, is divided into four bays. The eastern bay is corrugated metal with one eight-paned window. Bay two and three are divided by a freestanding steel column. Bays two and three are corrugated metal and plywood, with one nine-paned window each; bay two's window is on the top left of the plywood, and bay three is on the top right of the plywood. Bays three and four are divided by engaged pilasters. Bay four has a pair of double doors below plywood, with single windows inset into the doors.

East/Rear Façade

The east side is divided into two parts, the lower locker room portion and the rear of the gymnasium portion. The locker room section is covered in brick near each end and the center part is painted concrete block. The rear of the gymnasium has brick near each end and in the center and the rest of it is corrugated metal. The east façade has no windows.

South/Side Façade

The south side consists of four sections. From the west, the first section is divided into two bays by freestanding steel columns and is covered in corrugated metal, with plywood in the middle; each has a window, the first bay on the top left of the plywood, the second on the top right. Sections two and three are taller than one and four. The second section is corrugated metal, and near the top of the gymnasium the façade is spanned by a ribbon of windows, but most of them are boarded up. The third section is a projection, with sides of brick and a front of corrugated metal, with a ribbon of windows in the middle partially covered by metal and plywood. The easternmost side of the fourth bay also has a small porch covering a single door. The fourth section is the locker room section, which continues the protrusion and is corrugated metal, with three windows covered by plywood.

Interior

The front rooms of the building are a kitchen and classroom area. The middle antechamber is a gym/auditorium space with bleachers on the north and south sides, and the rooms in the back are locker rooms.

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Shop Building - Contributing

The shop building is located on the north side of the campus. It has a continuous concrete foundation with brick walls and a gable roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

North/Front Façade

The front side consists of six bays divided by engaged pilasters. Beginning on the west side, the first bay has the left third of its original windows left in the top half of the wall, with plywood panels in the rest of the window opening. The second bay has a large garage door with plywood above it. The garage door is not original, but the opening is because of the driveway in front of it. The third bay has original banks of windows with twelve panes of glass on the top half. The fourth bay is recessed, forming a porch for the building's entrance. There are doors on the left and right walls of the porch, with two windows in the south wall. The fifth and sixth bays have banks of windows with fifteen panes of glass.

West/Side Façade

The west side of the building consists of a brick wall with no windows.

South/Rear Façade

The south side consists of six bays divided by engaged pilasters. Beginning on the west side, the first and third bays have plywood panels in the top half of the wall with a single rectangular opening. These two bays had windows originally. The second and fourth bays have original banks of windows with twelve panes of glass on the top half. The fifth and sixth bays have plywood panels in the top half of the wall with a single rectangular opening. Originally these two bays had banks of windows with fifteen panes of glass.

East/Side Façade

The east side of the building consists of a brick wall with no windows.

Interior

The east third of the building is a classroom. The west two-thirds of the building is the shop room. In between is a band of rooms containing the office, restroom, and finish room. The original plans showed the various tools in the shop room, including; two benches; an anvil; a metal work bench; a table, with adjoining planer, jointer and table saw; auto-tools with portable hoist; arc welder; welding and soldering wrench; water jet; forge; two cabinets; drill press; saw; Lumber storage rack; band saw; sander; lathe; jig saw; glue table; 125,000 btu heater; and electric tools storage.

Classroom Building - Contributing

The classroom building is located in the middle of the campus to the south of the shop building. It has a continuous concrete foundation with brick walls and a gable roof. The roof is covered in corrugated metal. A covered walkway extends from the east side leading south to the gymnasium.

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West/Front Façade

The west side of the building consists of a brick wall with double doors recessed in the middle. Both doors have the original panes of glass. A sign showing the building's current purpose is on the south side of the doors.

South/Side Façade

The south side consists of six bays divided by engaged pilasters. From the west side, bays one and six have the bottom half of the original six panes of glass, while the top half is painted. Bays two through five have the bottom third of original nine panes of glass, while the top two-thirds are painted.

East/Rear Façade

The east side of the building consists of two sets of double doors in the middle of a brick wall. The sets of double doors are divided by engaged pilasters. The northernmost door has plywood covering its window; the rest have their original panes of glass.

North/Side Façade

The north side consists of six bays divided by engaged pilasters. Each of the seven pilasters are supporting the roof. All six bays have original window frames on the top half of the wall, and are painted.

Interior

There is a central hallway with classrooms on either side. Doors open into the hallway that allowed access to the classrooms. Windows also were present along the hall allowing cross-ventilation throughout the building. This building also housed the campus' library and a couple of offices.

Integrity

The Little River County Training School Historic District still retains good integrity. Although changes have occurred to the buildings, they are mainly small in nature. With the shop building, some windows have been boarded up, but the original openings are still discernable. In addition, the garage door has been replaced, but the opening remains the same. With respect to the gymnasium, some of the exterior windows have also been covered over, but the window openings are also still visible. Even though one building within the district boundary has been lost, the remaining buildings still give the feeling of a school campus. Furthermore, the neighborhood around the campus still reflects the residential character that it would have had during the 1960s.

Foundation - Non-Contributing

In the northeast area of the district is a concrete slab foundation that was the site of another classroom building, which has been demolished.

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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.)

Education

Ethnic Heritage/Black

Period of Significance

1962-1966

Significant Dates

1962

1964

1965

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Reinheimer & Cox Architects

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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 Little River County Training School Historic District, located in Ashdown, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** with local significance for its associations with African-American education in Little River County. The buildings in the Little River County Training School Historic District were the center of African-American education (and integrated education) from the time of their construction in 1962 through 1965, until the campus stopped being used in 1979. The buildings in this district are the last remaining vestiges of Little River County's legacy of African-American education during the 1960s.

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The settlement of Little River County began in earnest following the state of Arkansas's admittance to the Union in 1836. Prior to its settlement the county along with the rest of the territory was previously peopled primarily by hunters here for the plentiful wild game.¹ Game and labor needed for the soon to be thriving timber industry were the main draws for settlement in the area, although agriculture also became fruitful in the county as well. Little River County was formed out of lands from Hempstead and Sevier counties in 1867.²

From the beginning Little River County had a large black population as well as white population. Records do not indicate any significant events of conflict or violence, although this does not mean this did not occur. Goodspeed has this to say about early white-black relations: "Our resident white population are intelligent, sober, peaceful, and industrious; our colored population are generally peaceable and industrious, and are always respectful to the whites, and a great many of them are prosperous and independent, and for many years the best of feelings have existed between the two races."³ There does not seem to be any documentation to argue to the contrary.

While Little River County was created in 1867, it would not be until the end of the nineteenth century before the city of Ashdown was founded. This was because of the coming of the railroad to the region, which caused boomtowns to crop up wherever it stopped. Ashdown was a child of the railroads, its name coined by Judge Lawrence Alexander Burne. It was officially renamed Ashdown in 1892 in reference to a burned down sawmill that had previously stood on the site.⁴ Prior to a 1903 vote that outlawed them, Ashdown had a number of saloons that exemplified its early rough railroad town reputation. Mrs. Rowe recalls that as a young girl Ashdown was "a

¹ *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, 523.

² Goodspeed, 524.

³ Goodspeed, 526.

⁴ Beasley, Bill. *Little River County*. Little River County Historical Society, 1975.

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frightening experience because there was so many men, horses, saloons, and dogs.”⁵ The first decade of the twentieth century would see further civilizing of Ashdown, as the population swelled to 1,500 by the end of the decade, and most of the buildings replaced wood with brick and stone, and 15,000 acres of crops were being grown, mostly cotton with some fruits, corn, grain and alfalfa.⁶

The first school built in Ashdown was a one-room schoolhouse set up in 1891, replaced by a two story building in the late 1890s until that was replaced as well by a brick structure in 1915. The current high school building was reconstructed in 1955 after being destroyed in a fire two years prior. It had been constructed in 1930 following a fire that delayed construction by destroying the nearly-finished building. It is safe to say these were the dates of construction of the white schools, with black schools constructed on separate dates.⁷

School in that rural area was about as problematic as any other, with about little over half the population being members of the scholastic population. Both races, however, seemed to get equal opportunity for education, if not equal quality. School enrollment for whites and blacks in the late nineteenth century was about equal. Enrollment records of the scholastic population in 1888 show 1,086 whites out of a scholastic population of 1,919, and 1,234 blacks out of a scholastic population of 2,098, an enrollment rate of 57% for whites and 59% for blacks.⁸

The first Little River County Training School was built in 1923 and 1924 as a four-teacher type school.⁹ It was a Rosenwald School, a program enacted across the American South by Julius Rosenwald, founder of Sears who set up the program to support the cause of Black education in the South. The funding of the \$5,000 school was mostly supported with public funds, with \$200 coming from black citizens, \$300 from white citizens, and a \$1,100 grant from the Rosenwald foundation.¹⁰

Ashdown’s school was one of several schools created by the Rosenwald program in Arkansas. In total, the Rosenwald program built 338 schools in the state of Arkansas, and enrolled 46,980 students and employed 1,044 teachers, representing a \$1,952,441 investment.¹¹ People were, in the beginning, understandably suspicious. Said Arkansas Rosenwald agent Percy Dorman: “It was hard to convince some that there was a man on earth actually willing to give...so much money for their benefit, and to use the common expression, ‘there was a bug under the chip somewhere.’”¹² Women played an important role in getting the construction started, serving dinner for the workers and pitching in financial incentive to the community’s men to begin building the schools.¹³ Building was a community effort, with “men, women and children” in

⁵ *Little River County*, 85.

⁶ *Little River County*, 86-89.

⁷ Beasley, 185.

⁸ Goodspeed, 523.

⁹ Rosenwald Database. Found at rosenwald.fisk.edu.

¹⁰ *Ibid*.

¹¹ Hoffschwelle, Mary. *The Rosenwald Schools of the American South*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2006, 283.

¹² Hoffschwelle, 239.

¹³ Hoffschwelle, 235.

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Jonesboro cleaning and using the “donated” bricks of a salvaged auditorium “by the thousands” in constructing their school.¹⁴ The black community had had a long time to develop ways around white resistance to their education, and instances like the “new” Rosenwald school replacing classes in Mount Pleasant Church in Cotton Plant, Arkansas, was not uncommon. In fact, it was a boon to local communities that teachers and preachers no longer had to fight for the same space.¹⁵

One of the buildings on the Rosenwald site, the shop building, was part of an initiative known as industrial curriculum, designed to teach children trade knowledge and agricultural knowledge in addition to the standard curriculum. Industrial curriculum in general, however, was widely derided for its agricultural training program, and many teachers ignored the industrial curriculum and used spaces set aside for it for activities they were more equipped to handle. Many wanted to see their children go to college and considered the trade school the implication that they could not, which they found insulting. While some saw it as keeping blacks in the cotton fields, however, some did point out that white educators also had industrial education and that even if they opposed it blacks should be given that opportunity as well.¹⁶ Industrial schools, while generally a failure in the south, did find some measure of success in Little Rock, one of the first built. Community leaders on both sides of the color line had misgivings about an industrial school, fearing it would give them few skills with which to make it to college. Nevertheless, the Little Rock school lasted until 1955.¹⁷

There is little to indicate animosity toward the Rosenwald School in Ashdown proper, but in other towns with Rosenwald Schools across the state there was considerable resistance. One of the most famous cases was in the town of Wilson, Arkansas. Wilson had donated the lion’s share of the proceeds for the building, and so when the building burned down hours before its dedication he considered it a personal attack. Black community leaders suspect its similarity to the white school had enraged local extremists, but Wilson vowed to rebuild it in exact duplication, except with inflammable brick and tile this time. This building was more luxurious than the previous one, and it did not burn down.¹⁸

The current buildings do not have the architectural style of the Rosenwald buildings, instead having a style indicative of the 1950s-60s period.¹⁹ In the early 1940s the Rosenwald was incorporated into the Ashdown School District and was renamed the Little River County Training School. In 1957, the Rosenwald school and the gymnasium burned down.

Later, in 1964, the county entered into discussions for the building of new school buildings for both whites and blacks, including a gym-cafeteria, a library and reworking the high school building for the black schools. Reinheimer and Cox of Texarkana were selected as architects.²⁰

¹⁴ Hoffschwelle, 236.

¹⁵ Hoffschwelle, 247.

¹⁶ Hoffschwelle, 255.

¹⁷ (Hoffschwelle, 2006) 133-136

¹⁸ Hoffschwelle, 262.

¹⁹ Sanborn Map, 1930 and 1937.

²⁰ *Little River News*, June 4 1964. Pg. 1.

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An initial \$425,250 bond was negotiated down to \$400,000, and the contract was given to Dixie Builders of Texarkana with their \$345,239 bid. They were to build a cafeteria and fine arts building, a gymnasium and an elementary school building. In their original forms, these buildings contained:

In the elementary school: two units, one consisting of four classrooms, a cafetorium, a kitchen, lobby, library, teacher's lounge and offices, the other consisting of either classrooms and restrooms, connected by a covered walkway.

In the gymnasium: a basketball court, changing rooms, cafeteria, kitchen, stage, rest rooms, music department, office space and lobby.²¹

When school started on August 26th, 1965, most of the campus was already finished; however, the lunchrooms were not able to serve the first days of school, which indicate that at least some part of the campus was still under construction.²² Dividing the initial budget of \$400,000 up, \$51,000 went to the new high school, \$15,000 went to remodeling the current high school, \$49,000 on a cafetorium and fine arts building, and \$78,400 on the gymnasium. The remaining \$232,875 went to constructing a white elementary school.²³ This was particularly strange, because desegregation of grades one through five would occur the following year.²⁴

Later, because of a need for a Junior High School, an integrated C.D. Franks Elementary School was built, and the Little River County Training school was renamed Brown Junior High School. It quickly became inadequate to the task of teaching the communities' teenagers, and when it burned in 1979 it was decided not to repair it. In 1979 Little River County Training School was abandoned.²⁵

Following the school's abandonment, former faculty and students formed the Little River County Training School Alumni Association for the purposes of remembering their heritage and for starting the process of repairing and restoring the abandoned school for use as a community center. Although the presence of hazardous materials have so far prevented the complete renovation of the gymnasium, and the two other buildings have not been restored yet, the group remains hopeful and committed to completing the project. In the meantime, however, parts of the campus are still occasionally used, especially the classroom building.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

African-American education has been important in Little River County since its founding. Even in 1888 there was equal school attendance of African-Americans as well as White Americans. The Rosenwald School changed African-American education significantly, moving education out of the churches and houses and into a dedicated location supplied with the means to educate

²¹ *Little River News*, July 30, 1964; January 28, 1965

²² *Little River News*, August 19, 1965.

²³ *Little River News*, September 24 1964.

²⁴ *Little River News*, September 2 1965.

²⁵ Information on the Little River County Training School in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

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children. A lot of investment from a lot different sources went towards the educational betterment of the lives of African-Americans in Little River County.

The county has put a large amount of effort and money towards investing in African-American education. As much county funds as private funds went toward the raising of the Rosenwald schools. The Little River County School Board raised \$400,000 to build new buildings, the current ones, after fires claimed the Rosenwald buildings.

The Little River County Training School is a reflection of the importance of African-American education in the twentieth century, and it remains of interest to the community of Ashdown today. There is a community of alumni from Little River County Training School, the LRCTSAA, that meet to continue their former school's legacy of African-American education. There is also a continued interest in the campus to use it as a community center. The Ashdown school district deeded the property to the community for \$1, and renovations are underway.

Finally, the interest in the community for preservation shows a continued importance in the community for this school complex. The LRCTSAA has been an influential part of the community for helping to advance the cause of black educational history. The community has been hard at work renovating the buildings on the campus.

Due to its importance in the African-American educational history of Little River County, the Little River County Training School Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A**.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

“1432 Enroll in Ashdown Schools”. *Little River News*. 2 September, 1965, p.1.

“\$425,250 School Budget Proposed”. *Little River News*. 30 July, 1964, p. 1.

“Annual School Election Tuesday September 29; Officials Named”. *Little River News*. 24 September 1964, p.1.

Beasley, Bill. *Little River County*. Little River County Historical Society, 1975.

The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890.

“Grade School, Gymnatorium Contract to Texarkana Firm on \$345,239 Bid”. *Little River News*. 28 January, 1965, p. 1.

Hoffschwelle, Mary. *The Rosenwald Schools of the American South*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2006.

Information on the Little River County Training School in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

Johnson, Finos. “School District President Reviews Board Actions In Regards to New Buildings.” *Little River News*. 4 June 1964, p. 1.

Rosenwald Database. Found at: Rosenwald.fisk.edu.

“School Opens August 26; First Full Day the 27th; Three Faculty Vacancies”. *Little River News*. 19 August, 1965, p. 1.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Ashdown, Arkansas, 1930 and 1937.

“Voters Approve Millage Increase Three Districts in County”. *Little River News*. 24 September 1964, p. 1.

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

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- 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): LR0138 (Shop Building), LR0139 (Classroom Building), LR0140 (Gymnasium)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.7 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

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

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15 Easting: 395224 Northing: 3725920

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- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Lots 1-3 of block 59, original town of Ashdown

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
Boundary encompasses the land historically associated with the property that retains integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Nicholson, Intern, edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & 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: 5-18-2015

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.)

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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: Little River County Training School Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ashdown

County: Little River

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Travis Ratermann

Date Photographed: 9/30/2014

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

1 of 24 Central hallway of the classroom building, looking west.

2 of 24 North side of classroom building, looking southwest.

3 of 24 East side of classroom building, looking southwest.

4 of 24 South side of classroom building, looking north.

5 of 24 West side of classroom building, looking northeast.

6 of 24 Window detail in the central hall of the classroom building.

7 of 24 Interior of the gymnasium, looking east.

8 of 24 West side of gymnasium, looking east.

9 of 24 South side of gymnasium, looking northeast.

10 of 24 South side of gymnasium, looking northwest.

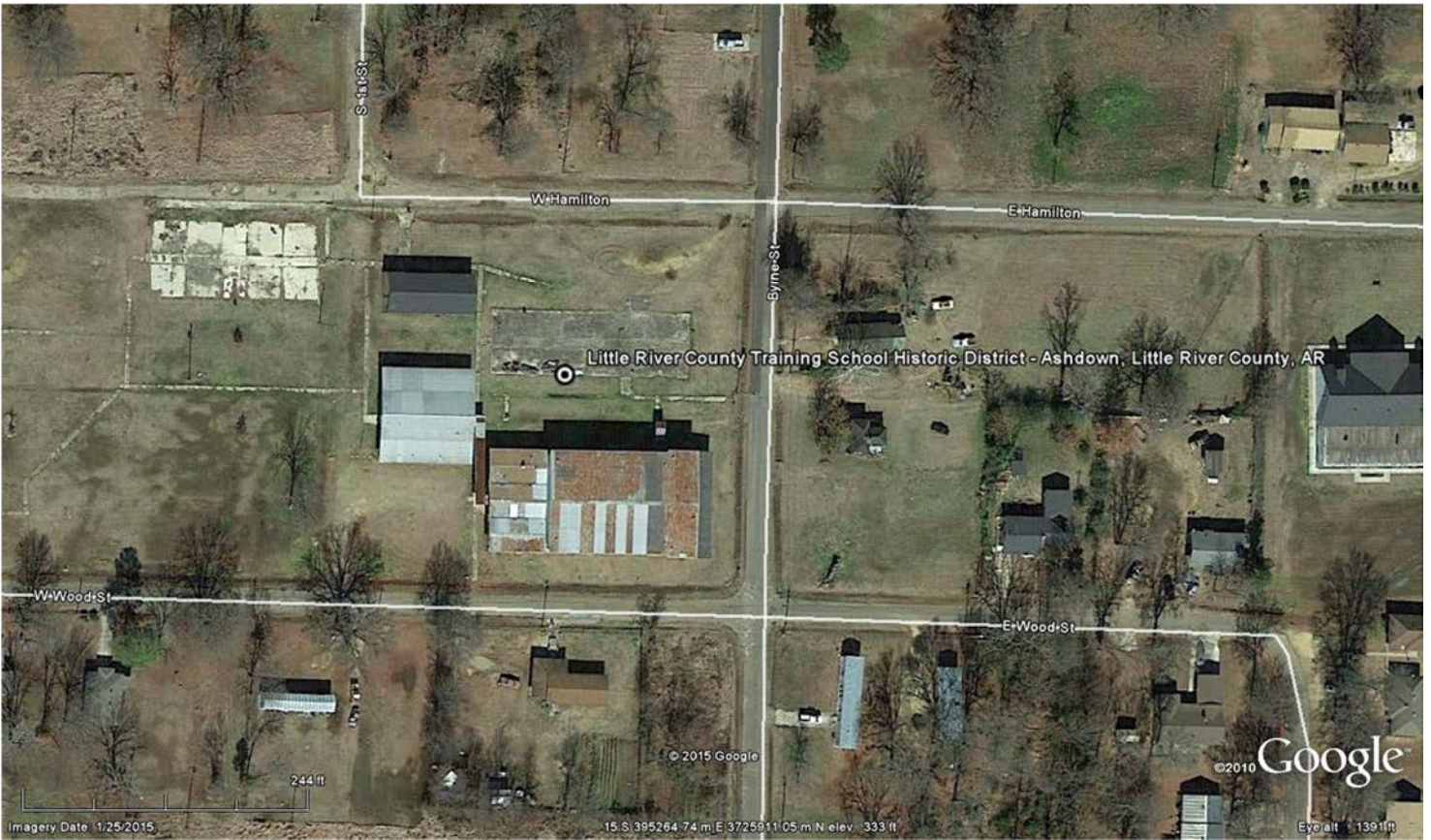
Little River County Training School Historic District
Name of Property

Little River County, AR
County and State

- 11 of 24 East side of gymnasium, looking west.
- 12 of 24 North side of gymnasium, looking southwest.
- 13 of 24 North side of gymnasium, looking southeast.
- 14 of 24 Interior of gymnasium, looking northwest.
- 15 of 24 View of the campus, looking southwest.
- 16 of 24 View of building foundation, looking west.
- 17 of 24 View of gymnasium and classroom building, looking southwest.
- 18 of 24 View of classroom and shop building, looking northeast.
- 19 of 24 View of classroom and gymnasium, looking east.
- 20 of 24 View of classroom building and gymnasium, looking southeast.
- 21 of 24 View of east side of the shop building, looking northwest.
- 22 of 24 View of the north side of the shop building, looking southeast.
- 23 of 24 View of the west side of the shop building, looking east.
- 24 of 24 View of the south side of the shop building, looking northeast.

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.



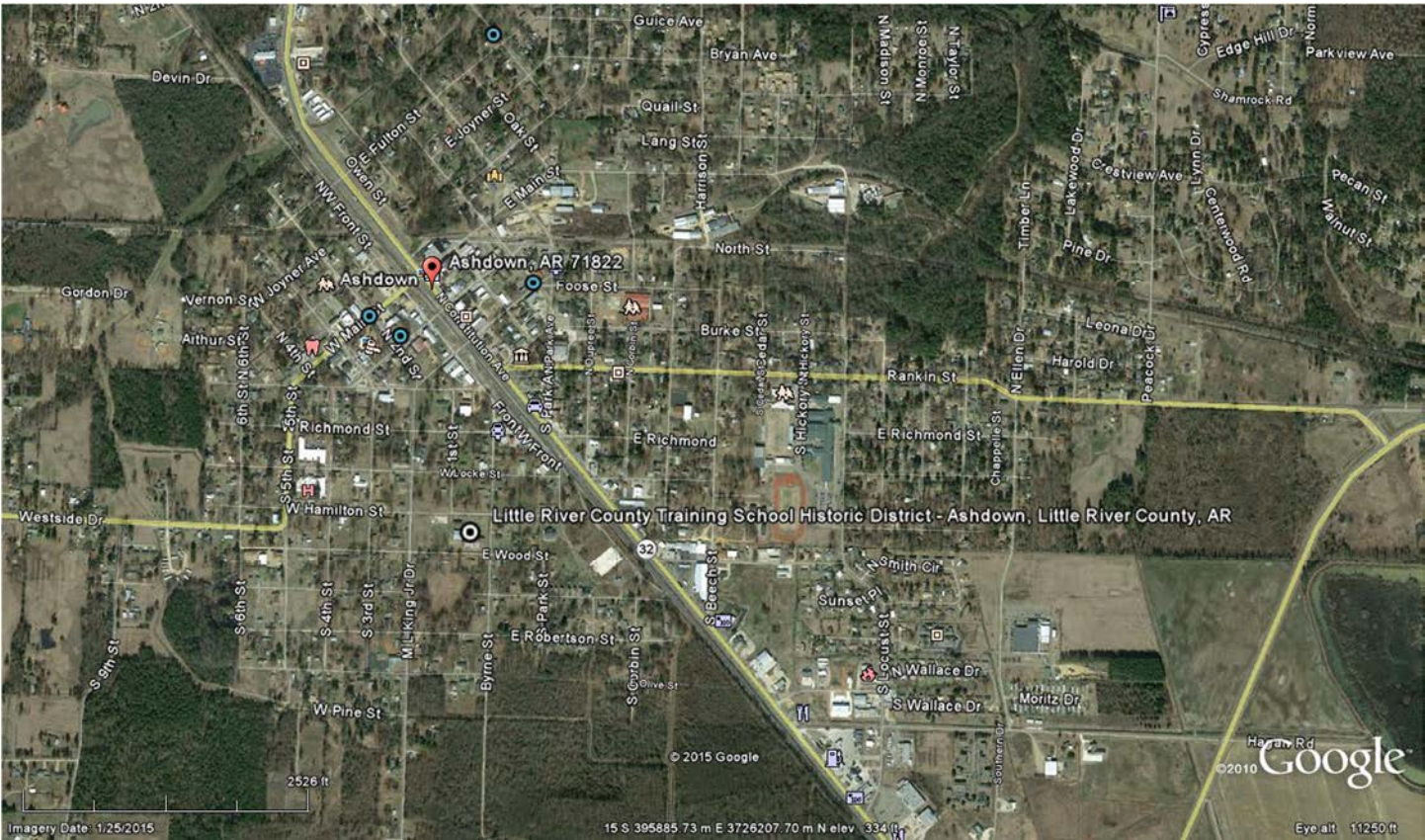
|-----244 feet-----|

Little River County Training School Historic District
Ashdown, Little River County, Arkansas

15 395224E 3725920N



North



|-----2526 feet-----|

Little River County Training School Historic District
Ashdown, Little River County, Arkansas

15 395224E 3725920N

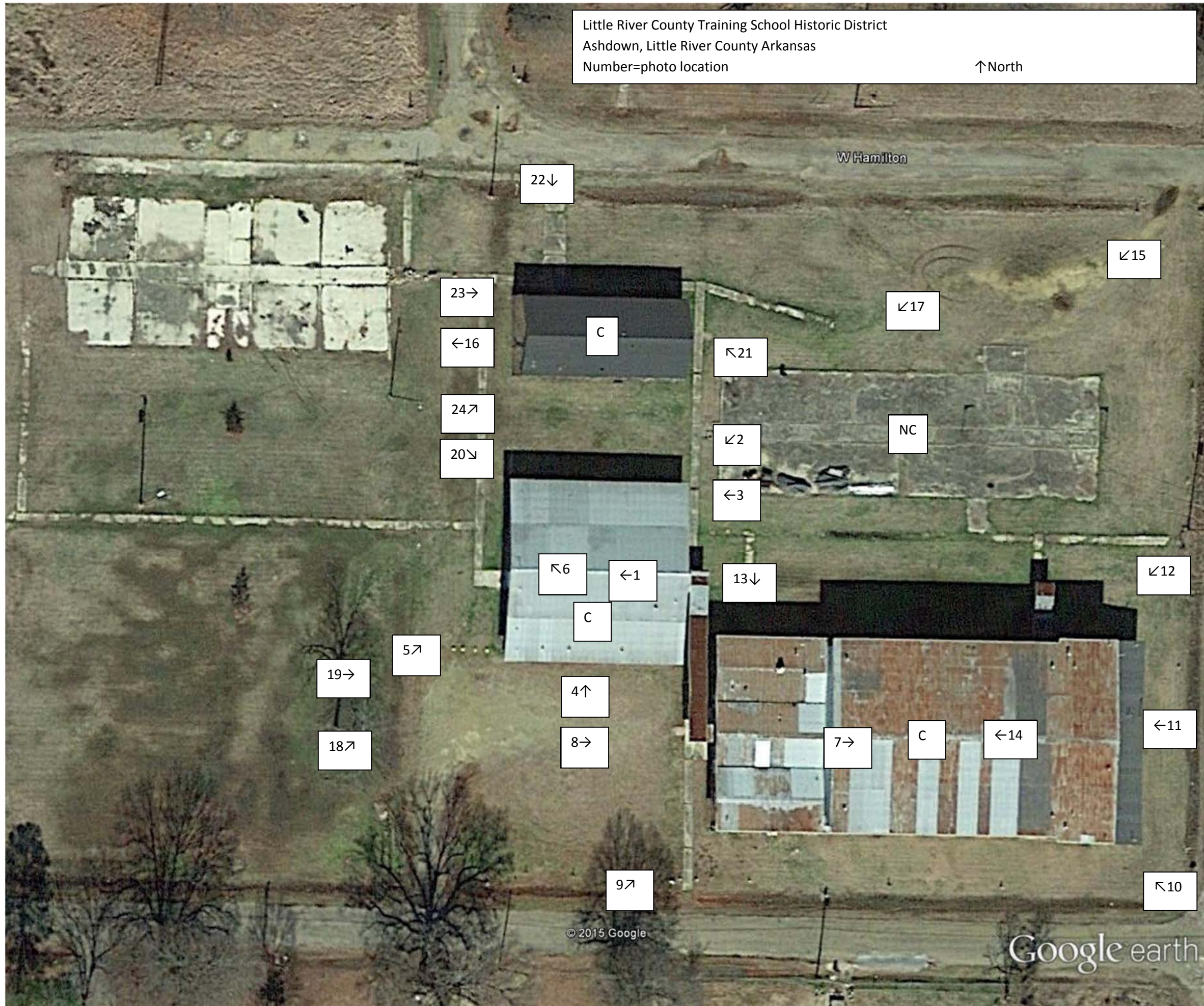


North

Little River County Training School Historic District
Ashdown, Little River County Arkansas
Number=photo location

↑North

W Hamilton



22↓

↙15

23→

C

↙17

←16

↖21

24↗

NC

20↘

↙2

←3

↖6

←1

13↓

↙12

C

5↗

19→

4↑

←11

18↗

8→

7→

C

←14

9↗

↖10

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Google earth











Little River County Training School
**Community
Computer
Center**
In Partnership with
Cossatot Community College
of the University of Arkansas - Ashdown

NO WOOD

ADT



4-118
WESTERN
FLOOR & WALL
OF CONCRETE & BRICK
WORK CONSTRUCTION





WOOD STREET GYMNASIUM

A person wearing a blue plaid shirt and blue jeans is walking on the grass to the left of the building, holding a white folder or clipboard.



A S I U M









WOOD STREET













Little River County Training School
**Community
Computer
Center**
In Partnership with
Ozark State Community College
at the University of Arkansas - Ashdown



WOOD STREET GYMNASIUM

Little River County Training School
**Community
Computer
Center**
in partnership with
Cassat Community College
of the University of Arkansas - Ash Grove













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Little River County Training School Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Little River

DATE RECEIVED: 12/11/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/08/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/25/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/26/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000994

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 1-27-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Due to weather emergency, the fed govt was closed 1-25 & 126. This property was automatically listed on 1-26-2016. The Nomination had been reviewed & is acceptable.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. Gabbard DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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

DEC 11 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

December 2, 2015

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

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: Little River County Training School Historic District –
Ashdown, Little River County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

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,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsw

Enclosure



Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program



323 Center Street, Suite 1500
Little Rock, AR 72201

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

e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com

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