National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

DEC 1 1 2015

9

National Register of Historic Places Registrational Park Service

National Park Service

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	. II
Historic name: <u>Union Chapel School and Shop Buil</u> Other names/site number:	laing
Name of related multiple property listing:	
Public Schools in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940	
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple pro	perty listing
2. Location	
Street & number: 298 Union Chapel Road and 28 A	
City or town: Springfield State: AR  Not For Publication: Vicinity:	County: Conway
Not For Publication: Vicinity: x	
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Histo	ric Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this <u>x</u> nomination <u>requestion</u> requestive documentation standards for registering properties. Places and meets the procedural and professional requestions.	es in the National Register of Historic
In my opinion, the propertyx_ meets does a large recommend that this property be considered significance:	
national statewide x loc Applicable National Register Criteria:	eal
<u>x</u> A <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u>	
Fuer Day A	11-2-15
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Gov	ernment
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

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Union Chapel School and Shop Building Name of Property

4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register on 1-26.2016	due to weather-related gov't close
determined eligible for the National Register	
determined not eligible for the National Register	
removed from the National Register	
other (explain:)	
Signature of the Keeper	/-27.2016 Date of Action
5. Classification	
Ownership of Property	
(Check as many boxes as apply.)	
Private: x	
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	
Category of Property	
(Check only one box.)	
Building(s) ×	
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Conway County AR County and State

ion Chapel School and Shop Building	Conway County AR
me of Property	County and State
Number of Resources within Proper (Do not include previously listed resources)	
Contributing	Noncontributing
3	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
3	Total
6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)	
Education/School	<del></del>
<b>Current Functions</b>	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
Other/Community Center Vacant/Not in use	
v acano ivot in use	

nion Chapel School and Shop Building	Conway County AR
ame of Property	County and State
7. Description	
Architectural Classification	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
Other:Plain/Traditional	
Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)	
Principal exterior materials of the property: _Stone, 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 Union Chapel School is located near Springfield in Conway County, Arkansas. The campus is South of Springfield, near the eastern edge of Conway County. The campus consists of approximately 1.6 acres, bounded by Union Chapel Road on the north and Acker Lane on the west. Currently the campus has three buildings, a classroom, a pump house and a shop building. The classroom building was built in the early 1930s and replaced the previous building built in the 1920s, and the shop building is from the 1920s. The pump house was also likely built in the 1930s. the buildings rest on continuous stone foundations and have fieldstone walls. The shop building and the pump house have hipped roofs covered in asphalt shingles, while the school has a gable roof, also covered in asphalt shingles. The area around the school is a rural area composed of a mixture of wooded areas and open fields.

Union Chapel School and	d Shop Building
Name of Property	

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**Narrative Description** 

# Main Building (Contributing) Front/West Façade

The west side of the main building is made of stonework and is symmetrical in appearance. At the center of the façade is the main entrance, which consists of a pair of solid doors and is approached by a concrete walkway and rails. Above the doors is a four-pane fanlight. Above the fanlight is a squared off parapet. On either side of the doorway are two vinyl double-hung windows that are one over one (fake muntins make the windows appear nine over nine). Further from those windows on either side are six one-over-one windows. At the north corner of the façade is a wood sign that says "Union Chapel Community Center". Underneath the sign is the cornerstone which reads

1937-38 W.P.A. Project
State Dept. R.C. Childress
Union Chapel School Board
R.F. McKindra Pres. S. H. Knox
R.W. Jamison Sect. Bud Hoyle
P.D. Williamson
County Examiner
Christina Van Marion
State Dept. of Education
Nolen M. Irby

## Side/South Façade

The south side of the front section of the main building is stonework, and the window openings are covered with white vinyl siding. The window openings are on either side of a recessed porch with double entrance into the building. The entrance has concrete stairs and a railing and is sheltered by an awning covered in asphalt shingles. Above the porch is a attic vent covered in vinyl siding.

The south side of the rear wing has five windows on the left side. The windows are vinyl double-hung windows that are one over one (fake muntins make the windows appear nine over nine). To the right of the windows is an entrance with a single door with a rectangular window. The entrance is approached by a set of concrete steps and is sheltered by an awning covered in asphalt shingles. To the right of the entrance is a blank stone wall.

## Rear/East Façade

The east side of the building is divided into three sections. The two sections of the building that are the rear of the front section are each fenestrated with six windows. The windows are vinyl double-hung windows that are one over one (fake muntins make the windows appear nine over nine). The east side of the rear wing has two groups of three windows. The windows are vinyl double-hung windows that are one over one (fake muntins make the windows appear nine over nine). Above the windows is an attic vent covered in vinyl siding.

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## Side/North Façade

The north side of the front section of the building is identical to the south side. The north side of the front section of the main building is stonework, and the window openings are covered with white vinyl siding. The window openings are on either side of a recessed porch with double entrance into the building. The entrance has concrete stairs and a railing and is sheltered by an awning covered in asphalt shingles. Above the porch is an attic vent covered in vinyl siding.

The north side of the rear wing has five windows on the right side. The windows are vinyl double-hung windows that are one over one (fake muntins make the windows appear nine over nine). To the left of the windows is a blank wall space followed by a pair of small vinyl double-hung windows (fake muntins make the windows appear six over six).

## **Pump House (Contributing)**

The pump house is a small square stone building located to the southeast of the main school. It is topped by a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. A central entrance with a solid door is on the west side. Above the door is a boarded up transom window. All of the other sides have no fenestration. To the south of the pump house is a concrete water trough.

# **Shop Building (Contributing) Side/North Façade**

The shop building is located to the south of the school and it is a stone building with a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The north side of the shop building is stonework, with three pairs of metal frame double hung two-over-two windows. Above the windows are wood panels that fill the space that was occupied by the original windows.

#### Front/West Facade

The west side of the shop building is stonework, with the northernmost feature being a doorway with porch and stairs. The entranced is sheltered by an awning that is an extension of the main roof. To the south of the entrance is a small metal-framed, two-over-two, double-hung window. Next to the small window are three metal-framed, double-hung, two-over-two windows. Above the windows are wood panels that fill the space that was occupied by the original windows.

#### Side/South Facade

The south side of the shop building is stonework, with three pairs of metal-frame, double-hung two-over-two windows. Above the windows are wood panels that fill the space that was occupied by the original windows.

## Rear/East Façade

The east side of the shop building is stonework, with a doorway on the southernmost end. The door is surrounded by wood novelty siding that fills in the original garage door space. To the north of the door is a metal-framed, double-hung, two-over-two window, followed by small window openings that are boarded up. To the north of the boarded up window openings are three metal-framed, double-hung, two-over-two windows. All of the large windows have wood panels that fill the space that was occupied by the original windows.

Union Chapel School and Shop Building	
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## **Integrity**

Overall, the Union Chapel School has good integrity. The largest change to the building outside of the period of significance has been the replacement of the original windows. Although the windows have been replaced, they exhibit the same pane arrangement as the original windows, and they do maintain the original size of the window openings, helping the exterior to convey its original design. The other exterior changes, which include the installation of the wheelchair ramps and the installation of vinyl siding have been minor in scale.

With respect to the shop building, the largest changes to the building include replacing the windows and enclosing the garage door space. Even though the windows are a different size, the original size of the window openings is still apparent. Likewise, the original location of the garage door is also still apparent.

The neighborhood around the Union Chapel School retains its rural character, reflecting the time of its construction during the 1930s. As a result, the Union Chapel School and its setting would be easily recognizable today by students or staff who attended or worked there.

Union Chapel School Name of Property	l and Shop Building	Conway County AR County and State
8. Statement	of Significance	
Applicable Nat	ional Register Criteria e or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the prope	erty for National Register
1 1 -	perty is associated with events that have made a signal patterns of our history.	nificant contribution to the
B. Prop	perty is associated with the lives of persons significa-	ant in our past.
cons	perty embodies the distinctive characteristics of a tystruction or represents the work of a master, or possepresents a significant and distinguishable entity why widual distinction.	esses high artistic values,
D. Prophisto	perty has yielded, or is likely to yield, information in ory.	mportant in prehistory or
Criteria Consid (Mark "x" in all	derations the boxes that apply.)	
A. Owi	ned by a religious institution or used for religious pu	urposes
B. Ren	noved from its original location	
C. A bi	irthplace or grave	
D. A ce	emetery	
E. A re	econstructed building, object, or structure	
F. A co	ommemorative property	
G. Less	s than 50 years old or achieving significance within	the past 50 years

ion Chapel School and Sho	p Building
me of Property	
4 00 10	
Areas of Significance	
(Enter categories from i	nstructions.)
Education_	
Ethnic Heritage/Black_	
Davis d of Cianificance	
<b>Period of Significance</b>	
<u>1929-1966</u>	
Significant Dates	
1929-1930	_
1937-1938	-
Significant Person	
0	rion B is marked above.)
•	ion b is marked above.)
N/A_	-
<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	
Architect/Builder	
_Works Progress Admir	nistration Builder
_ 11 OIRS I TOETCSS AUTIII	monation, Duncel

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County and State	

Union Chapel School and Shop Building
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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.)

When it was built in 1929-1930 and 1937-38, the Union Chapel School and Shop Building became an important component of the education system for African-Americans in the Union Chapel and Springfield area. The school and shop remained an important part of the African-American community until its closure circa 1970. Due to the school's importance to the African-American community and in the educational history of Conway County, it is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A**. The Union Chapel School and Shop Building are also being nominated under the multiple property listing "Public Schools in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940", and the associated historic context "The Evolution of the Public School System in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940."

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

### HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

Conway County was created in October 20, 1825, from land previously belonging to Pulaski County. The earliest iteration of Conway County was 2,500 square miles, and included the present counties of Faulkner, Van Buren, Pope, Perry and some of Yell.<sup>1</sup>

European settlement in the Springfield area began in the early nineteenth century and grew up through 1840 when a post office was established southwest of current Springfield for the community known as "Georgia Settlement." As of June 29, 1850, Springfield was the county seat, moved from the city of Lewisburg; this ended in 1873, when it was returned to Lewisburg. Tragically, the Springfield courthouse had just been rebuilt in 1869, having been burned down by Union soldiers in the Civil War.<sup>4</sup>

Springfield was located geographically between subsistence farmers and plantation owners, and so was the natural choice for major gatherings of the Agricultural Wheel. A large amount of African-Americans migrated to Springfield in the Reconstruction period and made several communities. One of these communities was called Union Chapel. Springfield was a market center for these communities as well as the white communities. The town thrived in this manner until the Great Depression, where automobiles and radio allowed mobility, which meant that town squares such as Springfield was no longer needed as political centers.<sup>5</sup>

Taylor.
<sup>5</sup> Taylor.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas, 11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Taylor, Larry. "Springfield(Conway County)." The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture. Found at: <a href="http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=6416">http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=6416</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Goodspeed, 12-13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Taylor.

Union Chapel School and Shop Building

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in 1895.<sup>7</sup>

The first school in Conway County was a small log building constructed at Lewisburg sometime before 1836. The earliest date in Conway County regarding Black education is the State Constitution of 1868 which provided school privileges to white and blacks alike. Until the State Board of Education came up with a plan for schools for black and white children, there was much protesting, and the area was under martial law from October 1868 to February 1869. The rule from the 1868 Constitution that provided separate schools for blacks and whites remained in place until desegregation in 1965. The first free public black school in Conway County was built

Springfield'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. 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." 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. Building was a community effort, with "men, women and children" in Jonesboro cleaning and using the "donated" bricks of a salvaged auditorium "by the thousands" in constructing their school. 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.

In the space currently occupied by the WPA school, the Rosenwald program built a three-teacher type school in 1922 and 1923 as well a shop building in 1929 and 1930. The shop building is still there. For the school, \$1,170 came from the Black community, \$730 from public funds and \$900 from the Rosenwald Foundation for a total of \$2,800. For the Shop, \$500 came from the Black community, \$500 came from the public and \$300 came from the Rosenwald Foundation, for a total of \$1,300.<sup>13</sup>

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Brents, Mary Ellen Guffey. "Conway County". The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture. Found at: <a href="http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=759">http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=759</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Conway Historical Society, 119.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Hoffschwelle, Mary. *The Rosenwald Schools of the American South*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2006, 283.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Hoffschwelle, 239.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Hoffschwelle, 235.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Hoffschwelle, 236.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Hoffschwelle, 247.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Rosenwald Database.

## Union Chapel School and Shop Building

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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. 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.

There is not much evidence of resistance from the White community in Springfield, but in other towns with Rosenwald Schools across the state there was considerable resistance. One of the most famous cases was in 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.

The current building was built by the Works Progress Administration, or WPA, after the previous building was destroyed by fire. There were two WPA camps in Conway County, building structures such as the first state park in Arkansas and also helping in agricultural work. 17 The WPA completed 11,000 miles of country roads as well as many local school improvements, and supervisor Sharp said that rural citizens were displaying an interest in investing in their community that had been lacking before. 18 Another New Deal labor organization was the National Youth Administration, or the NYA, a group that employed and educated children and teenagers. The NYA had completed 87 school buildings along with 44 shop buildings, 67 vocational agriculture buildings, 50 home economics cottages, 15 teacherages and 36 gymnasiums. <sup>19</sup> In 1939, total new schools built numbered 297, with the erections of 81 gymnasiums and 34 stadiums, grandstands and bleachers. <sup>20</sup> The school was constructed out of rocks that were taken from the land. Mr. Powell was a well-known brick mason in the community; his signature was the joints raised about half an inch. He was considered one of the best stone masons in the area. At its height the school educated children from Kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade and housed a daycare. Near its time of closing in 1971 it educated children through the 6<sup>th</sup> grade.<sup>21</sup> As of summer 1970 the school was still open, as Union Chapel had a closing program.<sup>22</sup> In the summer of 1970 there were still events advertised as being in the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Hoffschwelle, 255.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> (Hoffeschwelle, 2006) 133-136

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Hoffschwelle, 262.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Brents, Mary Ellen Guffey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Holly Hope. *An Ambition to be Preferred: New Deal Recovery Efforts and Architecture in Arkansas, 1933-1943.* 34.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Hope, 31.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Hope, 26.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Information on the Union Chapel School in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> V. Etter Brewer. "Union Chapel". *Morrilton Democrat*, Thursday, May 21, 1970.

Union Chapel School and Shop Building

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Union Chapel school building, such as a picnic sponsored by the Union Chapel School PTA and the painting of the Union Chapel School building by the parents of students of Union Chapel and the workers of the Union Chapel community. 23 By summer 1971 it was referred to in the local newspaper as a community center.<sup>24</sup>

The Petit Jean Headlight, one of the oldest newspapers in the city of Morrilton cited the "Annual Union Chapel Public School Picnic." This tradition continues today with descendants to the community hosting annual picnics on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July. The Union Chapel School became a place of pride for the students and families of the community. It was a place not only for learning; it was also a place for basketball games, socials, dances, picnics and baseball games. The Union Chapel School also serves as of this time as the town community center hosting public events for the community of Union Chapel and residents of surrounding communities. Since 1970, the facility property was deeded to the community.

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

From the time of its completion c.1937 until 1938, Union Chapel School was the only school for African-Americans in the Union Chapel and Springfield area. Union Chapel School was not only a significant part of Union Chapel's African-American community when it came to education, but it was also an important aspect of the community's social life. As with churches, schools were often an important part of the African-American community not just during the week, but on the weekends as well, and Union Chapel was no exception. News of events at the school was often reported in the *Morrilton Democrat* under the Union Chapel heading. For example, on July 23, 1970, it was reported that "Friday and Saturday, July 25 and 26 will be the annual 2-day picnic, sponsored by the P.T.A. of Union Chapel School. Come all of you and enjoy two big days of fun."25

The importance of the School to the local community is also illustrated by the fact that the local residents played an important part in the school's maintenance. On August 6<sup>th</sup>, 1970, the Morrilton Democrat reported, "The Union Chapel School Building is being painted by the Union Chapel parents and the N.Y.C. workers of the Union Chapel community."<sup>26</sup>

The Union Chapel School was an important component of the education system for African Americans in the Union Chapel and Springfield area from the 1930s until its closing circa 1970. The school's importance stretched beyond Union Chapel to include the surrounding area. The school was not only a place where African-Americans were educated, but also a place where they held special events. Due to the school's importance to the African-American community and in the educational history of Conway County, it is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion A. The Union Chapel School is also being nominated under the multiple property listing "Public Schools in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940" and the associated historic context "The Evolution of the Public School System in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> *Morrilton Democrat*, July 23, 1970; August 6, 1970.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Morrilton Democrat, 1971.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> "Union Chapel". *Morrilton Democrat*, July 23, 1970, pg. 7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> "Union Chapel". *Morrilton Democrat*, August 6<sup>th</sup> 1970. Pg. 7.

Union Chapel School and Shop Building Name of Property	Conway County AR County and State
9. Major Bibliographical References	
<b>Bibliography</b> (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing Brents, Mary Ellen Guffey. "Conway County". <i>The Encyclopedia of Arkan. History and Culture</i> . Found at: <a href="http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encydetail.aspx?entryID=759">http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encydetail.aspx?entryID=759</a>	sas
Brewer, V. Etter. "Union Chapel". Morrilton Democrat, Thursday, May 21	, 1970.
The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas. Press, Conway, Arkansas. 1978.	Hendrix University
Hoffschwelle, Mary. <i>The Rosenwald Schools of the American South</i> . Gaine Press of Florida, 2006, 283.	esville: University
Holly Hope. An Ambition to be Preferred: New Deal Recovery Efforts and Arkansas, 1933-1943. 34.	Architecture in
Information on the Union Chapel School in the files of the Arkansas Historic Program.	c Preservation
Taylor, Larry. "Springfield(Conway County)." <i>The Encyclopedia of Arkans Culture</i> . Found at: <a href="http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/endetail.aspx?entryID=6416">http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/endetail.aspx?entryID=6416</a>	-
"Union Chapel". Morrilton Democrat, July 23, 1970, pg. 7.	
"Union Chapel". Morrilton Democrat, August 6, 1970.	
"Union Chapel". Morrilton Democrat, July 1971.	
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has be previously listed in the National Register	en requested

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\_\_\_\_previously determined eligible by the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_designated a National Historic Landmark

Union Chapel School and Shop Name of Property	Building	Conway County AR County and State
, .	•	333,
Primary location of add		
<u>x</u> State Historic Pres	ervation Office	
Other State agency		
Federal agency		
Local government		
University		
Other		
Name of repository	:	
Historic Resources Surv	vey Number (if assigned)	: <u>CN0161(School)</u> , <u>CN0164(Shop)</u>
10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of Property <u>1</u>	.6 acres approximately	
Use either the UTM syste	em or latitude/longitude co	pordinates
Latitude/Longitude Coo Datum if other than WGS	584:	
(enter coordinates to 6 de	<u> </u>	
1. Latitude:	Longitude	2:
2. Latitude:	Longitud	e:
3. Latitude:	Longitude	e:
4. Latitude:	Longitude	e:
Or UTM References Datum (indicated on USC	GS map):	
NAD 1927 or	× NAD 1983	
1. Zone: 15	Easting: 540396	Northing: 3898812
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:

Union Chapel School and Shop Building	
Name of Property	

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

Beginning at the Southeast corner of Union Chapel Road and Acker Lane at UTM point 15/540372/3898901, proceed southerly along the east side of Acker Lane for 550 feet to UTM point 15/540370/3898739, then proceed easterly perpendicular to Acker Lane 125 feet to UTM point 15/540406/3898736, then proceed northerly for 175 feet to the north edge of the driveway at UTM point 15/540409/3898792, then proceed easterly along the north edge of the driveway for 120 feet to UTM point 15/540441/3898806, then proceed northerly along the west edge of the driveway for 220 feet to the south edge of Union Chapel Road at UTM point 15/540428/3898874, then proceed northwesterly along the south edge of Union Chapel Road for 220 feet to the point of beginning.

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

This boundary includes both the historic resources and all the surrounding property known to have been historically associated to retain its integrity.

	11.	<b>Form</b>	Pre	pared	Bv
--	-----	-------------	-----	-------	----

name/title: _Zach Nicholson, Into	ern, edited by Ralph S. W	ilcox. National Register and		
Survey Coordinator	sin, canca by Italpii S. W.	Transmar Trogaster and		
organization:Arkansas Historic Preservation Program				
street & number: <u>323 Center Str</u>	_			
city or town: Little Rock	state: <u>AR</u>	zip code: <u>72201</u>		
e-mail: ralph@arkansasheritage.org				
telephone: _501-324-9787				
date: 7/29/2015				

#### **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.)

Union Chapel School and Shop Building

Name of Property

Conway County AR
County and State

### **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: Union Chapel School and Shop Building

City or Vicinity: Springfield

County: Conway State: Arkansas

Photographer: Travis Ratermann

Date Photographed: December 23, 2013

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

1 of <u>14</u>	West façade of the scho	ool, looking east.
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- 2 of <u>14</u> Cornerstone of the school, looking east.
- 3 of <u>14</u> South façade of the school, looking northeast.
- 4 of \_14\_\_ South façade of the school, looking north.
- 5 of 14 South and West facades of the pump house, looking northeast.
- 6 of <u>14</u> Water fountain at the pump house, looking north.
- 7 of \_14\_\_ North and East facades of the pump house, looking southwest.
- 8 of <u>14</u> East façade of the school, looking west.
- 9 of \_14\_\_ North and East facades of the school, looking southwest.
- 10 of \_14\_\_ North façade of the school, looking south.
- 11 of <u>14</u> North façade of the shop building, looking south.

Union Chapel School and Shop Building  Name of Property	Conway County AR County and State
12 of <u>14</u> West façade of the shop building, looking northeast.	•
13 of 14 South façade of the shop building, looking north.	
14 of <u>14</u> East façade of the shop building, looking southwest.	

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.



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Union Chapel School and Shop Building Springfield vic., Conway County, Arkansas

15 540396E 3898812N



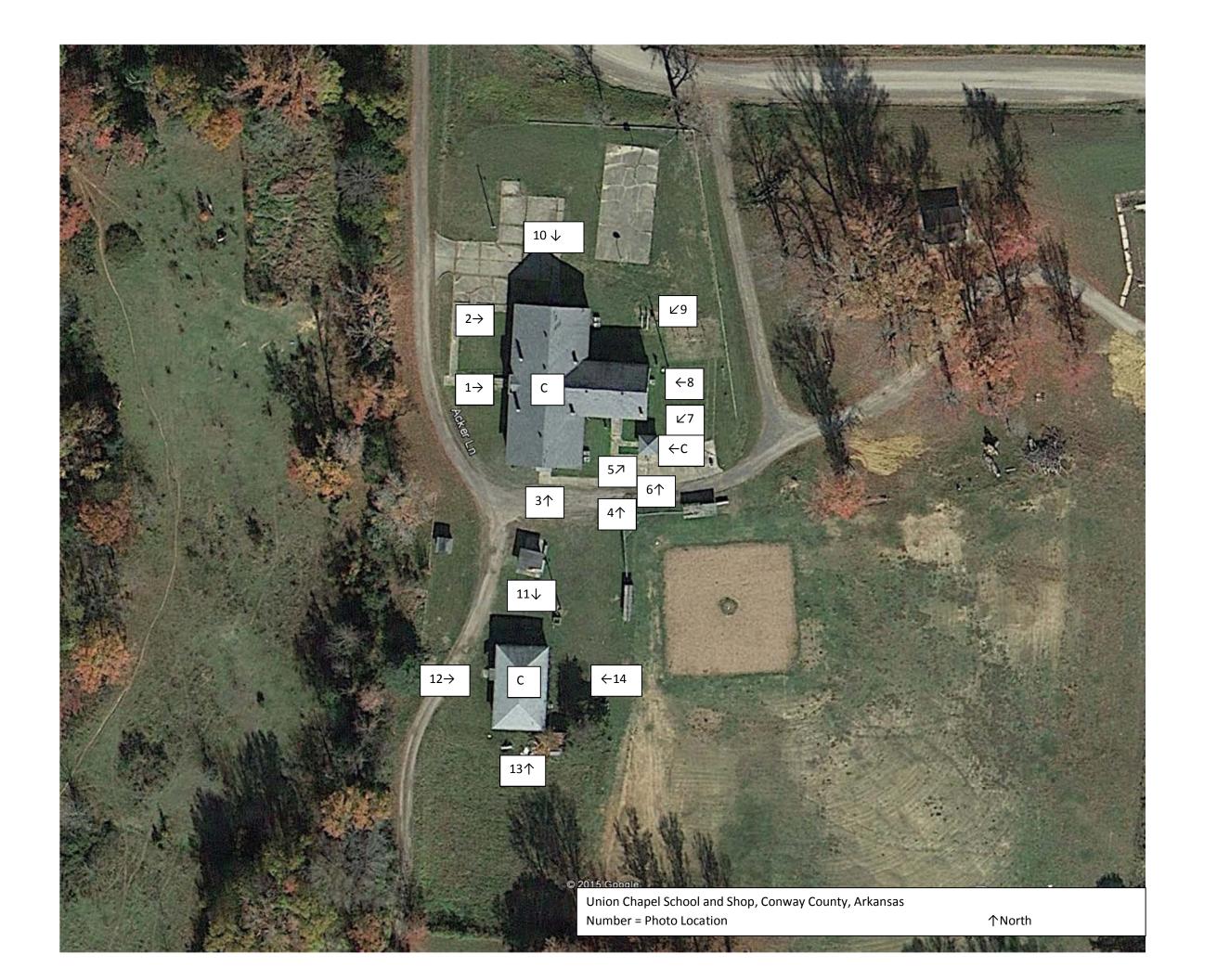


|-----1767 feet------|

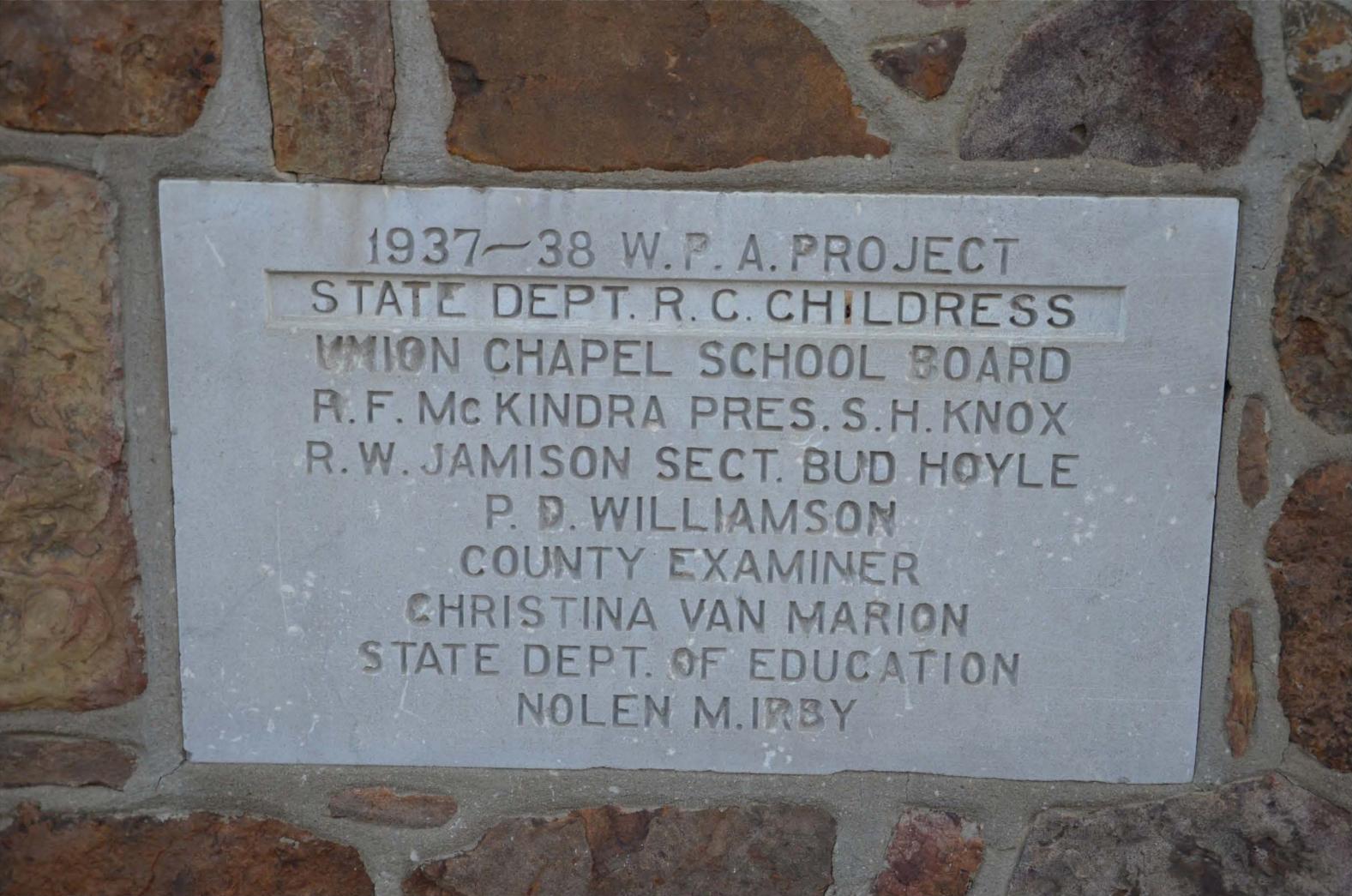
Union Chapel School and Shop Building Springfield vic., Conway County, Arkansas

15 540396E 3898812N

































# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION	
PROPERTY Union Chapel School and NAME:	Shop Building
MULTIPLE Public Schools in the ONAME:	zarks MPS
STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Conway	
DATE RECEIVED: 12/11/15 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/25/16 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:	DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/08/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/26/16
REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000993	
REASONS FOR REVIEW:	
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDS OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIO REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR D	D: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
COMMENT WAIVER: N	
RETURNREJEC	T /-27-2016 DATE
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: De la wenther related good shotd	1-26.2016. The monomation
was automatically listed on	1-26.2016. The momentum
had been Reviewed and 15	acuphbl
RECOM./CRITERIA/Acapt A	
REVIEWER D	ISCIPLINE
TELEPHONED	ATE
DOCUMENTATION see attached comment	s Y/N see attached SLR Y/N
If a nomination is returned to the nomination is no longer under cons	



DEC 1 1 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places National Park Service



December 2, 2015

Asa Hutchinson Governor

> Stacy Hurst Director

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



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

An Equal Opportunity Employer

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

RE: Union Chapel School and Shop Building – Springfield vic., Conway 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