

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 98000264

Date Listed: 3/31/98

Upper Brownlee School
Property Name

Boise
County

ID
State

Public School Buildings in Idaho, MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

3/31/98

Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Resource Count:

The resource count should be revised to add the two contributing outhouses described in the nomination which date from the period of significance.

U. T. M. Coordinates:

The appropriate UTM coordinates should read: 11 561200 4875860 (as noted on the USGS map.)

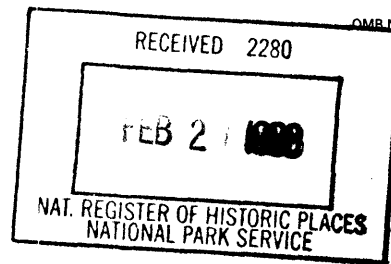
This information was confirmed with M. Bedeau of the ID SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Upper Brownlee School

other names/site number Brownlee Community Clubhouse

2. Location

street & number On Dry Buck Road, 1/10 mi NE of jct. with Timber Butte Road N/A not for publication

city or town Sweet x vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Boise County code 015 zip code 83670

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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 2/18/98
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 3/31/98

Upper Brownlee School
Name of Property

Sweet vic., Boise County, Idaho
City, County, and State

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

Public School Buildings in Idaho

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD: weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Upper Brownlee School
Name of Property

Sweet vic., Boise County, Idaho
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1911-1948

Significant Dates

1911

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Upper Brownlee School
Name of Property

Sweet vic., Boise County, Idaho
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/1 5/6/2/1/0/0 4/8/7/5/8/6/0
Zone Easting Northing

B / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / / / /

D / / / / / / / / / / / /

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

x See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

x See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Madeline Buckendorf and Barbara Perry Bauer
organization Independent Contractors date June, 1987
street & number c/o 1402 E. Blaine telephone (208) 454-3435
city or town Caldwell state ID zip code 83605

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Board of Trustees, Brownlee Community Club
street & number c/o Jamie Chilcott, Secretary-Treasurer, 7180 Sweet-Ola Hwy telephone _____
city or town Sweet state ID zip code 83670

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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County and State Boise County, Idaho

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Upper Brownlee School is located on the western edge of Boise County, Idaho, directly adjacent to Gem County's eastern border. It lies approximately ten miles from State Highway 52 and seven miles northeast of Sweet on Dry Buck Road. The school stands between Brownlee Creek and the road, and is surrounded by rolling foothills covered with sage and topped with pine trees. The location's elevation is approximately 4,000 feet. Two outhouses flank the school at a considerable distance from the building. Wooden post and barbed wire fencing separate the creek from the school on its west facade.

Stylistically, the building is of vernacular origin, based on two-room schoolhouses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is a one-story, balloon-frame building with clapboard siding recently painted blue-gray. The building's massing is rectangular; its dimensions are 54' x 30'.

Its hipped roof is low-pitched and covered with asphalt shingles. A square, pyramidal-roofed cupola is centrally located on the roof ridge. A wooden pinnacle tops the cupola's roof. The cupola is trimmed with white bargeboards and corner boards. The cupola originally housed the school bell. Inset chimneys are centrally located on both the north and south facades; the original brick has been replaced by concrete block.

The school has a symmetrical, east-facing facade with a central entryway. A full-height porch entry covers the doorway, which has a wide, hollow-core wood door. The original transom and sidelights are covered with boards. The front-gable porch roof is supported by wood posts that appear to have been hand-hewn and chamfered. Vertical boards enclose a railing on the porch's south side, with a built-in bench added to the interior. A recently built wood ramp leads up to the porch floor's north side. The porch floor consists of tongue-and-groove wood boards, with two concrete steps leading up to the porch deck. Both the porch and main building foundations are constructed of rough, uncoursed shale with mud masonry. Ventilation breezeways are located in the centers of the north and south foundation walls.

All of the school's windows are double-hung sash with one-over-one lights. The windows are trimmed with plain wood molding painted white. Three windows flank each side of the entry on the east facade. Four windows are located on the north and south facades. Two windows paired together are located in the middle of the west facade; these windows originally let light into a small library at the end of the original cloakroom. Plain wood bargeboards, corner boards, and a watertable beltcourse are located on all the building's facades.

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County and State Boise County, Idaho

The school's interior plan presently consists of two rooms (originally class rooms) with a wall dividing the rooms from east to west (see attached sketch of present floor plan). Two cloakrooms originally separated the two rooms, with a small library located on the west end. These rooms are no longer extant. The north room's dimensions are approximately 19' x 27'. A sink and cupboards are located on the west wall; these were added in the 1950s. This room originally held the first through fourth grades. The south room, which held the fourth through sixth grades, has dimensions of 22' x 27'.

Two original privies are still extant, located about 30 feet from the north and south facades. Both outhouses are 1/2 story, wood frame buildings with side gable roofs. Wood shakes cover the roof and wooden, shiplap siding cover the walls. The rafter tails are exposed on the eaves, and the eaves project over the gable ends. Plain bargeboards and corner boards trim the buildings. The outhouses are "three-holers" and have concrete foundations. The privy on the south side was the girls' bathroom; the rough ledge-and-braced door swings inwardly and latches shut. The boys' privy is located on the north side and its door swings open outwardly.

The main alterations to the school building's exterior include the front door, chimneys, and ramp to the entryway. Originally, the schoolyard was enclosed by a post-and-horizontal board fence with a centrally located stile on the east side. The main building and outhouses are still in good condition. Despite these minor alterations, the schoolhouse retains a high level of integrity and is an excellent representative of rural Idaho schools from the early twentieth century.

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County and State Boise County, Idaho

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Upper Brownlee School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. This property meets the evaluation and registration criteria outlined in Section F of the Public School Buildings in Idaho Multiple Property Documentation form previously approved by the National Park Service. The property is significant for its role in the historical development of the rural community of Brownlee. For forty years the school served as an important educational and social institution of this isolated area. It is one of the few remaining community institutions still maintained by Brownlee-area residents. Architecturally, the Upper Brownlee School's basic plan and construction reflect changing trends in rural school plans. Early educational reform efforts influenced Idaho school construction throughout the twentieth century.

The Snake River cuts through Idaho, providing a natural passageway to the Inland and Pacific Northwest. Where the Snake River leaves southwestern Idaho, three major tributaries--the Weiser, the Payette, and the Malheur--feed the widening Snake. These rivers and their tributaries helped create rolling hills and broad valleys--natural oases for animal and human life. Indigenous peoples blazed trails along this corridor for thousands of years; hunting, fishing, trapping and trading with other tribes where the three rivers meet. White explorers and traders followed these paths left by American Indians. Euro-American emigrants later turned these paths into alternate branches of the Oregon Trail, seeking cheap territorial lands. These settlers found, as some Indians had already discovered, that the valley along the Payette River provided satisfactory opportunities for a comfortable life. Permanent communities formed, shaped not only by their geographical limits, but also bound by common occupations, family ties, and social and educational concerns.

The rolling hills lying between the Weiser and Payette River Basins offered shortcuts between the Idaho and Oregon Territories. One was the Hell's Canyon Cutoff blazed by Tim Goodale as early as 1861. Goodale's Cutoff crossed the Snake River near present-day Richland, Oregon. Goodale and one his partners, John Brownlee, established a ferry there in 1861.¹ The 1860s' gold strikes brought a influx of settlers from Oregon to the Boise Basin via the Payette River valley. In 1864 John Brownlee left Tim Goodale in charge of Snake River ferry and came to the Boise Basin to pursue various mining enterprises. He also had acquired land interests west of Jerusalem (Horseshoe Bend) Valley, where would-be miners had to cross the Payette River near the settlement of Gardena. A small stream associated with his activities in the western Boise Basin, eventually became known as Brownlee Creek.² Disappointed gold seekers and other emigrants soon settled along Payette and Weiser river drainages including along Brownlee Creek. Settlers typically ran small ranches and way stations to supply freighters and other travelers heading for the Boise Basin gold fields. Small hamlets, such as Emmettsville, Marsh [later called Montour], Sweet, Brownlee, and Gardena formed quickly.

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County and State Boise County, Idaho

Though Idaho Territory's rural communities were isolated and rough, community members quickly established social and educational institutions to serve their families. By 1864, there were 500 children in Boise Basin settlements. Villages along the roads to the Boise Basin built a number of schools, so students would not have to travel far in wintry weather. As early as 1866, eight heads of families could petition for a school and create a new school district. This practice continued well into the 1900s, due to Idaho's rugged topography and community isolation. Mabel M. Whitely, Boise County Superintendent of Schools, described this situation in her 1908 biennial report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

This county differs in many respects from most of the others, at least. It is impossible to organize teachers' meetings, because in no case could I get more than five teachers together, and that many in but one locality, the schools are so far apart....Several of the districts are from seven to ten and twelve miles from a post office....The isolated condition of these districts makes it almost impossible to enforce the compulsory attendance law.³

The Brownlee and Gardena areas continued to grow. In the 1910s economic prosperity in the small Payette River Valley communities was fed by the anticipated mining boom at Thunder Mountain to the northeast, continued Boise Basin activity to the east, burgeoning sawmills at Dry Buck and Timber Butte, and eventual construction (1911) of the Idaho Northern Railway along the Payette River. The population in the Brownlee area began to increase, bringing an increased demand for education. A one-room school that had originally been established close to Gardena was moved closer to the Brownlee area around 1900 and used as the Brownlee School.⁴

When the production of dry land wheat started to boom in 1908, more settlers came to the arid West, taking advantage of land claim acts such as the Expanded Homestead Act, the Carey Act, and Desert Land Entry. Emigrants, usually from the Midwest, settled on dry hills surrounding river drainages in southern Idaho. New farmers began claiming lands upstream from Brownlee. As the area grew, so did the need for another school. Local families headed up by David Biggers and John Douglas formed a new district--Number 32--and set a bond election in May of 1910. The bond failed on its first try, but in December, 1910 it was passed. The district issued \$1,600 in bonds. Evidently, however, someone raised questions about the bonds, for the district had to check with an attorney about their legality.⁵

According to long-time residents, the students' families and local residents donated the labor and materials to construct the new "Upper Brownlee" school building in 1911. Lumber came from the sawmills at Dry Buck, located approximately five miles northeast of the new school site.⁶ No information exists about whether standard school plans were used to construct the building; however, its construction reflects basic school plans developed by nineteenth- and early twentieth-century educational reformers.

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The hallmark of moral and social reform efforts in nineteenth-century United States was a strong belief in universal education. By 1900, the public school-reform movement had gained widespread acceptance, further fueled by Progressive-Era politics and belief in scientific management. Education became professionalized, with standards established for teachers, text books, and even school buildings. Educational reformers wanted to change schools from dimly lit, poorly heated and ventilated, box-like structures to more scientifically designed buildings. Typical of the new design philosophy was a prototype published in the American Journal of Education and suggested by Colorado Superintendent of Instruction, Horace Hale, in 1873: "The schoolhouse should be rectangular in shape, preferably 28 feet by 40 feet, with ceilings 15 feet high. Windows should also let down from the top to allow proper ventilation. A furnace or stove is needed to heat each classroom."⁷

By the 1900s, school standardization was well established throughout the United States. Educational journals and state publications provided basic plans for one and two room schools. New twentieth century plans called for mandatory cloakrooms and hipped roofs. Ventilation was improved by air intakes in cellar areas. Banks of windows were common on one elevation, with the other elevations usually windowless to prevent shadows. Fences were recommended around rural school yards--they kept children in and livestock out.⁸

Despite its late settlement and vast expanses, Idaho was well in line with national moral and educational reforms. The period from 1890 to 1920 was a time of rapidly growing population in Idaho. Many of the state's permanent settlers came from Midwestern communities that had long-established social and educational institutions. These men and women, many of them middle-class, brought Progressive ideas and institutional forms with them to the fledgling state.

By 1890, centralization of Idaho's school systems had began. The state's educational standards tightened under the newly established State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The State Board of Education was formed in 1911 and was authorized to direct all educational affairs of the state. The Board's "Idaho Plan" called for the supervision of all state educational institutions, including one-room schools. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction worked with county superintendents, who had most contact with local residents and teachers. The State Board also established new policies concerning school construction, especially in rural districts. Their Eleventh Biennial Report, published in 1912, discussed new school construction:

During the past two years many new school buildings have been erected, and old ones remodeled and enlarged. The most gratifying results of this activity are buildings of an improved style of architecture that are modern, sanitary, and hygienic....A ruling of the State Board of Education that plans for school buildings must be approved by the board has resulted in better buildings in the rural districts....In considering these plans, special attention

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has been given to the heating lighting and ventilation. As a result of this ruling, we find the old box type of architecture supplanted by one attractive and beautiful....⁹

It was also mentioned that rural schools served functions other than education. These schools provided social spaces for community activities, since few other buildings existed to serve small villages. The 1912 report from Boise County, one with many isolated districts, reflected this pattern. Even the small hamlet of Brownlee was highlighted: "Nearly all the school buildings...are used for church services, Sunday school, etc. Four buildings have been erected this past year...District 32 [Upper Brownlee School] has a [new] building that can be used as a community center."¹⁰

Five years later the Idaho State Board of Education provided standardized plans for school districts. They followed the accepted national standards for rural schools, and increasingly detailed their plans and requirements. Their 1927 bulletin of schoolhouse plans included the following:

Windows must be "banked"; that is, placed close together, and shall extend from not less than four feet from the floor to not more than 1 foot below the ceiling... This prevents dark spaces and shadows...Light must come from the east or west...have separate and well lighted cloak rooms for the boys and girls...Use jacketed stoves for one or two-room schools; they are more economical and sufficient...All dry closets or outhouses, and separate houses must be provided for the sexes, should be placed at least 50 feet apart and screened from view.¹¹

One recommended change did not catch on with most local school districts. The 1927 bulletin also stated that "...a belfry or tower should not be placed on the building. Money spent for this would be better spent on the building or equipment." The belfry was a traditional element of rural schoolhouses that did not disappear until the 1940s, when rural consolidation began in earnest.

When area residents constructed the Upper Brownlee School in 1911, they had distinct impressions of how a "modern" school should look. It is not known whether they had any standard plans to work from or if they had their plan approved by the State Board of Education, but the school included many recommended features. The building is rectangular; its dimensions are 54' x 30'. The Brownlee school exceeded the dimensions recommended in the 1873 American Journal of Education for two-room schools. The banked, double-hung, sash windows and double-door entryway provide plenty of ventilation and light. Two windows located on the west side only lit the small library and cloakrooms. A jacketed stove (one with a metal shield separating the stove from human contact) was located in each classroom. These features were reported by the Boise County Superintendent in the 1911 State Board of Education bulletin: "District 32 is using the improved

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heating and ventilating system."¹² However, their crawl-space ventilation was crude, consisting of holes cut centrally into the masonry foundation on all four sides of the building.

Upper Brownlee School exceeded specifications for most Idaho rural school construction of the time. It met sanitation standards by having two outhouses, located thirty feet from the main building. Two separate cloakrooms were provided, along with a small library. Despite the lack of funds or ready access to decorative millwork, citizen-builders created their own decorative trim. Hand-hewn chamfered posts support the entryway, and a hand-hewn pinnacle tops the belfry. Other amenities were provided: clean well water came from an outdoor pump, and each student brought their own cup for sanitary purposes. Eventually a swing and a few other pieces of playground equipment were placed in the fenced-in schoolyard.

Upper Brownlee School served the community well for nearly forty years. Like most rural schools, however, economic and social changes soon made it obsolete. Many of the dry land farmers began to sell or relinquish their lands when wheat prices plummeted after World War I. The Great Depression, increased farm consolidation and mechanization drove many more small farmers, especially dry land farmers, out of business. Brownlee school attendance dropped from over 60 children to only a handful after World War II. New school reforms in the late 1940s required local districts to provide busing for children, and new equipment and safety regulations. Brownlee briefly used an old World War II-era Army truck to bus their children. Soon the financial burden of the new regulations, plus a declining school population, forced many rural districts to consider consolidation. Most little towns fought consolidation because the school was the center of community life. However, several schools in Gem and Boise counties consolidated in the early 1950s. Because of its proximity to Sweet in Gem County, rather than other Boise County schools, Upper Brownlee School consolidated with the Sweet school district in 1951.¹³

In 1953, Brownlee-area residents formed a community club and purchased Upper Brownlee School for a club house. It is the only intact community building still used by local inhabitants. The Upper Brownlee School retains its secondary use as a social space, and its structure and plan serve as reminders of Idaho's early rural school-reform efforts.

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County and State Boise County, Idaho

END NOTES

1. "Brownlee," Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series #1015 (Boise, Idaho: Idaho State Historical Society), September 1996.
2. Ibid.
3. Mabel Whitely, "Boise County Schools," Ninth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, (Boise, Idaho: 1908), pp. 69-70.
4. Telephone interview with Lafe and Emma Cox, Emmett, Idaho, May 13 1997. Notes of interview in possession of authors.
5. Bond Election Report, Bond Meeting Notice, and School Board Minutes, School District #32, Boise County, May 7, 1910 to January 1911, Upper Brownlee School and Community Club historical records. Records presently in the possession of Jamie Chilcott, Secretary/Treasurer, Sweet, Idaho.
6. Field notes of site interview with Melvin Biggers, Sweet, Idaho, March 14, 1997. Notes in possession of authors.
7. From quotation of Hale in Andrew Guiliford's "Country School Architecture," America's Country Schools (Niwot, Colorado: University Press of Colorado, 1996, third edition), p. 188.
8. Ibid., pp. 193-195.
9. Eleventh Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, (Boise, Idaho: 1912), pp. 12-13.
10. Ibid., p. 56.
11. "School House Plans: One, Two and Three Room Buildings," Idaho Bulletin of Education (Boise, Idaho: State Board of Education, June 1927), Vol. XIII, No. 4, pp. 9-13.
12. Eleventh Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p.56.

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County and State Boise County, Idaho

13. Brownlee Community Club minutes, May 9, 1953. Club records presently in the possession of Jamie Chilcott, Secretary/Treasurer, Sweet, Idaho. [Note: Two schools in the general vicinity closed by 1950--Montour in 1946 and Ola in 1950.]

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BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Biggers, Melvin. Field notes of interview, Sweet, Idaho, March 14, 1997. Notes in possession of Madeline Buckendorf.
- Brownlee Community Club minutes, May 9, 1953. Club records presently in the possession of Jamie Chilcott, Secretary/Treasurer, Sweet, Idaho.
- "The Brownlee Section." Emmett (Idaho) Leader-Herald, 27 June 1911 [n.p.].
- Cox, Lafe and Emma. Telephone interview with author, Emmett, Idaho, May 13 1997. Notes of interview in possession of Madeline Buckendorf.
- Guiliford, Andrew. Third edition of America's Country Schools (Niwot, Colorado: University Press of Colorado, 1996).
- Idaho. Egleston, Elizabeth. "Public School Buildings in Idaho." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination (Boise: State Historic Preservation Office, 1991).
- Idaho. Eleventh Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction Boise: 1912.
- Idaho. "John Brownlee." Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series #1015 (Boise: Idaho State Historical Society). September 1996.
- Idaho. "School House Plans: One, Two and Three Room Buildings." Idaho Bulletin of Education. Vol. XIII, No. 4 (Boise: State Board of Education, June 1927).
- Idaho. Whitely, Mabel. "Boise County Schools." Ninth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (Boise, Idaho: 1908).
- "Old Timers Spin Tales of Bygone Pioneer Winters." Emmett (Idaho) Messenger Index, April 1982 [n.p.].
- Upper Brownlee School and Community Club historical records. Photos and records in the possession of Jamie Chilcott, Sweet, Idaho.

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Section number 10 Page 1 Name of Property Upper Brownlee School
County and State Boise County, Idaho

Boundary Description

The Upper Brownlee School encompasses a rectangular parcel of less than one acre located on the northeast side of Dry Buck Road in the NE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 17, Township 8 North, Range 2 East of the Boise meridian, Boise County, Idaho. The parcel measures approximately 260 feet by 70 feet and the northeast corner of the school building is approximately 132 feet from the northeast corner of the parcel. The school parcel is located approximately 1/10th of a mile northeast of the junction of Dry Buck Road and Timber Butte Road.

Boundary Justification

The parcel described above is all the land traditionally associated with the upper Brownlee School.