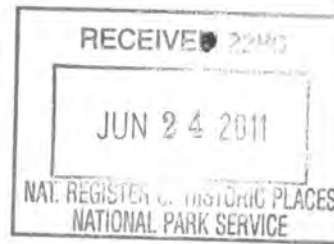


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United States Department of Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration 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 Yorkville #4 School
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	17640 Old Yorkville Road	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Town of Yorkville	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Racine	code 101
			zip code 53182

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 of certifying official/Title

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

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 commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Yorkville #4 School

County Racine

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain:)

Edson W. Beall

8.4.11

for

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**
(check as many boxes as
as apply)☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal**Category of Property**
(Check only one box)☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources
in the count)

contributing	noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources**previously listed in the National Register**

0

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)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet

Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

The original portion of the Yorkville # 4 School is an intact, brick, one-room Front Gable school house built in 1885. The one story building is rectilinear in plan, measuring 37½-feet-deep by 25-feet-wide. The ridgeline of the school's gable roof runs north to south and asphalt shingles cover the roof. In 1938, as part of a WPA project, the entire building was lifted and placed upon a concrete basement foundation. The project also removed the original porch and replaced it with a hipped roof rectilinear entry vestibule which projects 8½-feet from the front façade and is 14-feet wide. The entry covers the left two-thirds of the south facing façade of the school. The addition houses the staircase which rises to the main floor of the school and descends to the basement.

Although vernacular in form, the school exhibits Italianate elements in the cupola, the paired bracketed cornice, and the tall arched windows with arched projecting brick eyebrows. The school's cream brick exterior walls are laid in a running bond pattern. The cupola, bracketed cornice, exterior window surrounds, and the brick window eyebrows on the side elevations are painted white.

The current brick school building was constructed in 1885 to replace an earlier framed one-room school building that had burned. Yorkville #4 School continued to be used as a school until 1959 when it closed due to school consolidation. The Yorkville 4-H Club purchased the building in October 1966 for the sum of \$3,000. Currently, the building houses the Yorkville 4-H club. They have named the building "Clover Center." This Yorkville 4-H Club has restored the building and maintains the school in a remarkable unaltered state. The only major changes that have occurred came about through the WPA project. Without question, the WPA project extended the life of the building.

The Yorkville #4 School is situated on a rectangular 1.96 acre of land. The fence line that runs the perimeter of the property has a growth of trees and bushes. The balance of the property is mown lawn with a small gravel parking lot located at the southwest corner of the school. The principal façade faces south onto Old Yorkville Road, which at one time was Wisconsin State Highway 20 before it was re-routed. An old sidewalk leads from the front door of the school to the road. A large catalpa tree provides shade to the southeast corner of the school.

The Yorkville community developed along an approximate one mile stretch of road. It is a very picturesque area of gently rolling farm land dotted with several original barns and homes. Old Yorkville Road is lined with mature trees. Mixed in between the farmsteads are modern homes.

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Continuation Sheet

Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 2

Exterior

The principal façade of Yorkville #4 School faces south, overlooking the Old Yorkville Road. The building sits on a concrete foundation that projects three feet above ground level. Eight windows (four per long side) admit light to the basement. The exterior walls of the original school building are of cream brick laid in a running bond pattern. The first three rows of brick, directly above the basement, project one inch from the main body of the exterior brick of the school. All elevations of the original building have cream brick walls and the water table wraps the entire building. The original 25-foot wide façade is located above and behind the 1938 WPA entry vestibule. The south facing gable has a bracketed cornice. The paired cornice brackets have a scroll and leaf design which is cut out of each bracket. Brackets are located below the gable end and below the large gable returns. The deep trim board containing the brackets is heavily molded under the eave and above the lower base of the board. Within the gable end is a masonry block inscribed "Yorkville #4."

The WPA vestibule is constructed of wood with a hipped roof covered with black asphalt shingles. The entry covers two-thirds of the lower left front facade. The vestibule projects 8½-feet from the main body of the school and is 14-feet wide. The south facing front of the entry has the only door to the school. The door is located at the southeast corner of the entry addition. A one-over-one window is centered on the wall area west of the entry door. The west facing wall of the entry is windowless. The east facing wall of the entry contains a one-over-one window. The addition is sheathed in white vinyl siding.

The remaining one-third of the front south facing façade has an original, narrow four-over-four double hung, wood sash window with an arched top. Above the window is a raised eyebrow of brick comprised of one arched row of solid soldier bricks and an arched row of nine spaced soldier bricks (below the solid row) which appear as dentils. The window has a limestone sill with a slot and circle design etched into the stone.

The 37½-foot wide west-facing side elevation is three-bays-wide and symmetrical in design. Each of the three bays contains a six-over-six, double hung, wood sash window with an arched top. Each window has a limestone sill with a slot and circle design carved into the stone. Above each window is a raised eyebrow of brick comprised of one arched row of solid soldier bricks and an arched row of nine spaced soldier bricks (below the solid row) which appear as dentils. The overhanging eave is supported by four pairs of brackets that have a scroll and leaf design cut out of each bracket. The deep trim board containing the brackets is heavily molded under the eave and just above the lower base of the board. A rain gutter runs the width of the eave and contains one downspout. The eave, bracketed cornice, window surrounds and brick eyebrows are painted white.

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Continuation Sheet

Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 3

The rear north facing façade gable end has a bracketed cornice. The brackets have a scroll and leaf design cut out of each bracket. Brackets appear in pairs, both below the gable end and below the large gable returns. The deep trim board containing the brackets is heavily molded under the eave and above the lower base of the board. The eave and the bracketed cornice are painted white.

There are no windows on the 25-foot wide north facing elevation. A brick chimney of the same cream brick as the main body of the school is centered upon the rear elevation. The chimney begins at ground level with a base width of 6-feet. Three rows of corbelled brick extend the width of the chimney to 6½-feet. The chimney rises at this width until one-third of the way up the north wall. The chimney narrows with a sloped weathering and then rises to the gable end. It pierces the gable end and then rises to its full height. Two raised rows of bricks circle the top of the chimney. A metal vent protrudes from the top of the chimney. A metal coal chute accesses the basement to the east of the chimney.

The 37½-foot long east-facing elevation of the school is identical to the west-facing elevation as previously described. A 9-foot wide cement pad is located at the southeast corner of the east-facing façade. The pad, which projects 5½-feet from the main body of the school, covers an old abandoned well.

The most outstanding architectural feature of the building is the large Italianate style cupola. It originally held a bell that the teacher used to call the children to class. The base of the cupola is comprised of boxed sides, which contain a rectangular recessed panel on the east and west elevation. The box is notched to sit firmly on the roof ridge. A flat platform rests atop the box and the cupola sits on the platform. The cupola is octagonal with eight open and arched sides. Eight square posts faced with pilasters support a heavily decorated frieze. Flat lace-like cut-out wood appliques cover the frieze. An eight sided hipped roof, which has a heavily corniced edge, rests atop the frieze. The roof has a large overhanging eave supported by eight sculpted brackets with ball pendants. In addition, a much smaller eight-sided enclosed cap that is topped with an eight-sided hipped roof sits atop the cupola.

Interior

The interior of the school consists of one large classroom, the entry vestibule, and a basement area. Entry is gained to the school through the door of the vestibule addition. The vestibule is 8½-feet deep by 14-feet wide. The level entry platform is reached through the front door of the addition. One can either walk straight ahead and ascend the three stairs upward to the original door of the school or

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 4

descend to the basement. Inside the vestibule you can see the original five-paneled school entry door. It is topped with a glass transom, which is divided into two lights. An original narrow four-over-four double hung, wood sash window with an arched top appears to the west of the door. Two small one-over-one windows allow for the entry of natural light on the south and east facing walls of the WPA entry addition. The vestibule's walls and the ceiling are plastered. Simple wood surrounds frame the two windows and exterior doorway of the addition.

The 36-foot deep by 23½-foot wide classroom's floor is of narrow tongue and groove varnished hardwood. The lower portions of the walls in the room are covered with soft gray painted beaded tongue and groove wainscot that is capped with a cornice molding. The wainscot extends up to the level of the sills of the east and west facing windows and the blackboard. The wall surface above the wainscot is plastered, as is the ceiling. The plastered walls are painted a soft green. The original blackboard runs the width of the north wall. Natural light enters the classroom through the six windows that are located on the east and west walls of the room and a narrow window which is located on the southeast corner of the south entry wall. Eight pendant lights, complementary to the period, hang from the ceiling. Two original cupboards with glass doors sit at the northwest and northeast corners of the north wall facing outward to the room, butting against the north wall.

The basement is reached from the vestibule by turning to the left and descending several stairs to a platform that then turns to the right and continues to the basement. The walls of the basement are poured concrete and are intersected by eight windows which provide natural light to the room. The basement contains separate boys and girls bathrooms. A large porcelain sink projects into the room. A wainscot cupboard appears above the sink. A drinking fountain is next to the sink. The stairwell's newel posts are simple square posts with a band of molding near the top. The balusters are square and are set in close proximity to one another.

Today, the main room of the Yorkville #4 School has two rows of banquet tables instead of desks. The school has a new purpose now. It functions as the meeting hall for the Yorkville 4-H Club. Called the "Clover Center," the building continues to hold 4-H project meetings. The originality of the building and this former classroom is very evident. 4-H'ers, their leaders, and their parents take a step back in time every time they meet within the walls of the school.

INTEGRITY

The original small front porch, which had the same architectural detailing as the main body of the school, was removed to allow the structure to be raised and placed on a concrete basement. At this time, the WPA funded project added a vestibule that contains stairs to the basement and to the

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Continuation Sheet

Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 5

classroom. While an alteration, the vestibule addition and basement were constructed during the period of significance and contribute to our understanding of the historic use of the building. Such changes were made to numerous schools around the state, improving conditions within the school. As in this case, the new basement provided bathroom facilities and a location for a furnace that replaced the earlier wood burning stove. The vestibule also provided a transition between the outdoors and the classroom.

At one time, all of the windows of the school were shuttered. The bell has been removed from the cupola, as has the weather vane that sat on top of the cupola. A new roof was put on the structure during renovation. While these changes reflect an alteration to the original building, these changes have a minimal impact on the historic appearance and the integrity of the nineteenth century school building.

Yorkville #4 School
Name of Property

County Racine
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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.)

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

1885 - 1959

Significant Dates

1885

1938

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

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.)

Yorkville #4 School
Name of Property

County Racine
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- 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:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____ 1.96 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 415960 4732420
 Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

☐ See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia Lacey
organization
street & number W5055 US HWY 10
city or town Neillsville

state WI

date 12-1-2010
telephone 715-743-4799
zip code 54456

Yorkville #4 School

County Racine

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

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 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**

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title

organization

street&number

city or town

state

WI

date

telephone

zip code

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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Continuation Sheet

Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine County, Wisconsin

Section 8 Page 1

SIGNIFICANCE

Yorkville #4 School is eligible at the local level of significance under criterion A for Education and under criterion C for Architecture as it pertains to a one-room Front Gable school with a WPA addition. The period of significance is 1885-1959; the beginning date corresponds to the construction of the school and ends with its closing as a result of school consolidation.

HISTORY OF RACINE COUNTY AND THE TOWNSHIP OF YORKVILLE

Following the Black Hawk War of 1832 and the withdrawal of the Native American population, the settlers grew more confident of their safety and "Wisconsin Fever" brought many pioneers from New York and England to the area which would become Racine County. The beautiful rolling prairie hills and rich farm land enticed them to settle in this area.

Captain Gilbert Knapp served in the United States Revenue Marine Service as a captain of a Great Lakes revenue cutter. While serving on Lake Michigan, Knapp noted that where the mouth of the Root River entered Lake Michigan would be an excellent site for a future settlement. In November of 1834, Knapp made his way back to the Root River location where he established a pre-emptor's claim.² He was accompanied by William and A.J. Luce. A log cabin was built to sustain the Luce family for the winter and Knapp returned to secure funding for the platting of the town site of Port Gilbert.³ The first designation of this new settlement was Port Gilbert, but the name was later changed to Racine, which is French for Root River.⁴

On the 20th of April 1836 the territory of Wisconsin was established. On December 7, 1836, Racine County was established with the justice seat designated to the town of Racine.⁵ On February 2, 1841, the community was incorporated as the Village of Racine and shortly after statehood on August 8, 1848, the state legislature voted to incorporate the village of 3,000 residents as the City of Racine. In January of 1850, Racine County was divided and Kenosha County was created from its southern most

² Wisconsin Historical Society, <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org>, "Term: Knapp, Gilbert 1798-1887," Dictionary of Wisconsin History.

³ Snyder, Van Vecten, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wiracin2/earlyhistory.htm>, *Early History of Racine County*, as published in *A Few Good Men of Wisconsin including Biographical Sketches and Early County History*, 1878, pp. 1-3.

⁴ Snyder, Van Vecten, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wiracin2/earlyhistory.htm>, *Early History of Racine County*, *A Few Good Men of Wisconsin including Biographical Sketches and Early County Histories 1878*, page 1-3.

⁵ Racine County Online, <http://www.racineco.com/history/index.aspx>, "Racine Early Settlers," from a historical address delivered by Judge Charles E. Dyer at Burlington, Wisconsin, February 22, 1871.

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Continuation Sheet

Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine County, Wisconsin

Section 8 Page 2

portions. By an act of the Legislature on January 2, 1838 three towns were established within Racine County: Racine, Mount Pleasant and Rochester.⁶

The Township of Yorkville, Racine County Wisconsin was organized on February 7, 1842. In 1846 the Township of Yorkville was incorporated.⁷ Joseph Call was the first settler to arrive in Yorkville Township. He built a log cabin near Ives Grove which he operated as a tavern. New settlers continued to arrive, staking their claims to hundreds of parcels of rolling prairie on which they pastured cattle and sheep and grew wheat.⁸ In 1843, the Perkins Woolen Mills in Burlington produced the first machine made roll of wool fabric. The Perkins Flouring Mill milled flour from the local wheat crop and sent this commodity back to the markets of the east coast. In the 1860s the wheat crop failed, causing many local settlers to pull up stakes and move further west. After the Civil War, dairy farming became the prevalent form of agriculture in the Yorkville Township area. Butter and cheese were produced by the settlers in their homes and then traded or sold to local grocery stores.⁹

A small tightly knit community, comprised of immigrants from Cornwall, England, grew around a Methodist church and post office. Attracted by the beautiful rolling prairie, these English farmers settled in this location creating the small hamlet known as Yorkville. The citizens of Yorkville never sought official organization as a village.¹⁰ They created a picturesque community that was reminiscent of the English villages from which they immigrated in the 1840s.

John Foxwell, (1807) (son of William and Ann (Harris) Foxwell, sister to Susan and Elizabeth Foxwell, father to Susan, Mary A. and Lydia), arrived at the Yorkville site in 1840. Sailing from Cornwall, England he landed in Quebec. He came to the future city of Racine by boat traversing the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. From Racine he walked to the Yorkville site. He purchased a farm parcel from the United States government for \$1.25 per acre.

John met Lucy Briggs and they were married in the fall of 1841. They lived for less than one year in a log house John built on their farm; in the summer of 1842 they sold their Lily Grove farm to W. Thomas, who had accompanied John on the journey from England.¹¹ John and Lucy Foxwell left the

⁶ Racine County Online, <http://www.racinehistory.com/crw.htm>, "Racine Early Settlers," from a historical address delivered by Judge Charles E. Dyer at Burlington, Wisconsin on February 22, 1871, pp. 1-36.

⁷ Town of Yorkville, Wisconsin, <http://www.townofyorkville.com>, "History of the Town of Yorkville," page 1.

⁸ Early History of Racine County, http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wiracin2/early_history.htm, pp. 1-3.

⁹ "A Short History of the Town of Yorkville," author unknown, found in the Graham Public Library, Union Grove, WI.

¹⁰ Gerald Karwowski, Racine County History, <http://www.racinehistory.com/srw.htm>, "Welcome to South Central Racine County," page 14.

¹¹ Mrs. William Moyer, "Town of Yorkville," an article for a booklet assembled by Gerald L. Karwowski, 1992 page 2.

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Continuation Sheet

Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine County, Wisconsin

Section 8 Page 3

area, moving to Caledonia where they purchased 160 acres. They returned 15 years later (March of 1856) with their family of twelve children to the community where John had been the first resident.¹² John Foxwell again purchased an 80 acre parcel in the community of Yorkville, and he remained for the rest of his life.¹³

Hannibal Shephard and wife Elizabeth (John Foxwell's sister) arrived in May of 1841. Shephard purchased an entire section (640 acres), which he then sold in smaller parcels to family and friends.¹⁴ The first church in Yorkville was built on an acre of land donated by Hannibal Shephard. Mrs. Shephard taught school in their home prior to the first school house being constructed in 1845.¹⁵

Thomas Moyle, wife Susan (John Foxwell's sister), and their son John F. Moyle (7-28-1841) arrived at the Yorkville site in May of 1842. They traveled to the area by way of the Great Lakes with a larger group from Cornwall, England.¹⁶ Thomas Moyle purchased 200 acres of farm land. He set aside three of those acres for the village.¹⁷ Thomas Moyle built the first frame house in Yorkville on his farm.¹⁸ Thomas was a trained veterinarian and was the first practicing veterinarian in Racine County. He also used his medical skills to act as physician for this remote community.¹⁹ Sons John F. and Thomas F. would become part of the second generation to live and work in the Yorkville community.

The town came to life along a peaceful road. First a church was constructed, then a school. The families who purchased land along the road winding through the Yorkville site were constructing houses and barns. The first Yorkville Township post office was located in the house of Charles K. McEachron who arrived from the State of New York to the Yorkville site in 1846. This was important to the fledgling community as it was the only post office at that time in the entire township. Its placement came about as McEachron's house was situated on the mail route between Racine and Mineral Point.²⁰

¹² J. H. Beers, Commemorative Biographical Record of Prominent and Representative Men of Racine & Kenosha Counties Wisconsin (Chicago: 1906), pp. 102, 103, 114, 115, 617

¹³ Mrs. William Moyer, "Town of Yorkville," an article for a booklet assembled by Gerald L. Karwowski, 1992 page 2

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Racine County Historical Museum Inc., The Grassroots History of Racine County, 1978, page 275.

¹⁶ Racine County Historical Museum Inc., The Grassroots History of Racine County, 1978, page 275.

¹⁷ Illustrated Atlas of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin (Chicago: H.O. Brown & Co., 1887).

¹⁸ J.H. Beers, Commemorative Biographical Record of Prominent and Representative Men of Racine and Kenosha Counties Wisconsin (Chicago: 1906) pp. 102, 103, 114, 115, 617.

¹⁹ J.H. Beers, Commemorative Biographical Record of Prominent and Representative Men of Racine and Kenosha Counties Wisconsin (Chicago: 1906) pp. 102, 103, 114, 115, 617.

²⁰ Mrs. William Moyer, "Town of Yorkville," an article for a booklet assembled by Gerald L. Karwowski, 1992, page 4.

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Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine County, Wisconsin

Section 8 Page 4

The charter members of the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church (1842) built the church. The families included: Shephard, Moyle, Skewes, Rowe, Hays, Lory, Luggs and the Foxwell.²¹ The church was affectionately called the Mud Chapel, as it was built with bricks created from local soil. It was built on an acre of land donated by Hannibal Shephard. Thomas Moyle was the temporary lay preacher in the church. In 1849, a parsonage was built to the east of the Mud Chapel for Reverend William Drummond who had arrived in Yorkville in 1845. John F. Moyle built a white frame church in 1857 to replace the Mud Chapel.²²

The first school building was constructed in 1845 on land donated by William Lory. It was a one room clapboard sided structure. Unfortunately the school burned to the ground on Tuesday May 19th, 1885. The Union Grove Enterprise suggested suspicion of arson. The School District immediately directed the erection of a new building.²³

The town continued to grow modestly into the later 1800s. Richard Bosustow opened the first general store. The pupils from the school would go to the store at noon to purchase penny candy. The firm of Kearney and Roessler built a creamery. Farmers from miles around brought their milk in for processing. Hans Jensen opened a blacksmith shop. Somewhat later, after 1900, Walter Moyle (son of John F. Moyle) began Moyle's Nursery, which became a very well known supplier of plants, trees and shrubs.²⁴

The children of the first settlers grew to maturity, started families and began to earn a living in the small community. John F. Moyle (July 28, 1841) (son of Thomas and Susan (Foxwell) Moyle) came as an infant to Yorkville. He was educated in the local schools where he excelled in music and singing. He worked on his father's farm until he was 19, transitioning to the trade of architect and

²¹ Fanny Stone, Racine Belle City of the Lakes, and Racine County Wisconsin – A Record of Settlement, Organization, Progress and Achievement (Chicago: S.J. Clarke, 1916) page 375.

²² Racine County Historical Museum Inc., The Grassroots History of Racine County ([Racine, Wis.]: Racine County Historical Museum, 1978) page 275.

²³ The Union Grove Enterprise, May 28, 1885.

²⁴ Racine County Historical Museum Inc., The Grassroots History of Racine County, ([Racine: Racine County Historical Museum, 1978) pp. 276-277.

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Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine County, Wisconsin

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carpenter. For the next 37 years Moyle built structures in and around Yorkville.²⁵ He is credited with constructing many of the houses and barns located along the Old Yorkville Road. His trademark became the cupolas that he placed on the top of the barns that he built and the ornate trim he applied to the houses. The known John F. Moyle structures are: his home, the smaller house two houses to the west of his house, the second church for Yorkville's Methodist Episcopal (white frame) and its belfry and steeple that were added later, the parsonage that was built in 1886, and Mrs. Maude Foss's house and barn.²⁶ His home and two other houses are of the Italianate Style. In 1866 he married Susan Foxwell (daughter of John and Lucy Foxwell) and they had ten children. Susan passed away April 13, 1904 at 64 years of age. In 1909 John F. Moyle married Lydia Foxwell (daughter of John and Lucy Foxwell), the widow of Jerome McLaughlin.²⁷

John F. Moyle's brother, Thomas F. Moyle (September 4, 1848), followed in his father's footsteps by becoming a veterinarian. On November 20, 1869 he married Mary J. Roberts and they had three children. Mary died in July of 1874 at twenty four years of age. On November 25, 1875, Thomas married Mary A. Foxwell (daughter of John and Lucy Foxwell). They had seven children.

Wesley Shephard (December 30, 1875), son of Hannibal Shephard, worked on his father's farm until going to work at the Yorkville creamery. Wesley attended the local graded school and then attended Union Grove High School. In 1901 he married Lillian Mc Quarrie and they had one daughter. His father-in-law, Frank McQuarrie and Wesley formed a business partnership in 1902. They opened a general mercantile business in Yorkville called McQuarrie and Shephard in Yorkville.²⁸ Within a few years they moved the mercantile to the Village of Union Grove, which is located in the southern portion of the township. In 1919 Wesley became the manager of the Hotel Shephard in Union Grove.²⁹

Union Grove incorporated as a village in 1893. It was difficult for the Yorkville site to continue to grow commercially once the railroad arrived to the Village of Union Grove in June of 1856. Union

²⁵ J.H. Beers, Commemorative Biographical Record of Prominent and Representative Men of Racine and Kenosha Counties Wisconsin, (Chicago: 1906), pp. 102, 103, 114, 115, 617.

²⁶ Racine County Historical Museum Inc., The Grassroots History of Racine County [Racine]: Racine County Historical Museum, 1978), page 277.

²⁷ Fanny Stone, Racine, Belle City of the Lakes and Racine County Wisconsin – A Record of Settlement Organization, Progress and Achievement (Chicago: S.J. Clarke, 1916), Vol. 2, 1916, pp. 375, Vol. 2 page 368.

²⁸ J.H. Beers, Commemorative Biographical Record of Prominent and Representative Men of Racine and Kenosha Counties Wisconsin, (Chicago: 1906), page 508.

²⁹ Racine County Historical Museum Inc., The Grassroots History of Racine County ([Racine, Wis.]: Racine County Historical Museum, 1978), page 276.

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Grove became the shipping point for local grain and cattle. By 1910, the population of Union Grove had grown to 616 residents. In 1913, Union Grove is shown to be a fairly progressive community with a water works, electric plant, opera house, brick factory, bank, telephone company, flour mill, newspaper, creamery, hotel, pickling works and several general merchandise mercantile.³⁰ It became a beacon for any entrepreneur in the area to locate to Union Grove and open a business.

The Yorkville creamery closed in 1919. The road through the Yorkville site remained dirt until it was paved in 1920 and became Wisconsin State Highway 20. Highway 20 was relocated in 1968 to go around the Yorkville site. In 1976, the name of this small stretch of road, now cut off from highway traffic, was changed to the Old Yorkville Road.³¹ It now is a peaceful, beautiful stretch of winding road where time has suspended, leaving this charming hamlet much as it was years ago.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION

The Land Ordinance of 1785 laid the foundation for land policy in the United States until the Homestead Act of 1862. The Land Ordinance surveyed townships into squares (six miles to a side) and divided every township into 36 sections, each one consisting of 640 acres. An important contribution of this ordinance was establishing a mechanism for the funding of public education. The ordinance required that Section 16 of each township should be reserved for either the building of a public school or used to provide the funding of a public school.

From 1818 to 1836, Wisconsin formed part of the Michigan territory. When Michigan became a state in 1837, the Wisconsin area that was separated from Michigan included Minnesota, Iowa and a considerable area still further west. The existing laws of Michigan were extended over the separated territory. The school code of Michigan became the original school code of Wisconsin. The Territory of Wisconsin made periodic changes to their school code until the new state constitution was adopted when Wisconsin became a state in 1848.

In 1837, Wisconsin adopted a provision that when twenty electors resided in a surveyed township, a three member commission board should be elected. The role of this commission was to lay districts, apply the proceeds of the leases of school lands to the payment of teacher's wages, hold school meetings, locate school houses, hire teachers for at least three months a year, and levy taxes for the

³⁰ Karwowski, Gerald L., Racine County History, <http://www.racinehistory.com/srw.htm>, "The History of South Central Racine County," pp. 1-14.

³¹ Racine County Historical Museum Inc., *The Grassroots History of Racine County* ([Racine, Wis.]: Racine County Historical Museum, 1978), pp. 274-282.

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Yorkville #4 School
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support of schools. Within two years the law was revised whereby ten families constituted a school district and were to create a three member commission board to handle the school affairs. Larger towns were divided into two or more districts. The system of taxation was shortly repealed and was replaced with a tax applied to the whole county for the purpose of building and staffing schools.

In February of 1845, Col. M. Frank of Kenosha, a member of the territorial legislature, introduced a bill authorizing the legal voters of his town to vote to have taxes assessed to properties for the funding of its schools. After passing, the first free school in the state was opened.

The 1848 Wisconsin State Constitution listed four cornerstones for education: 1. the guaranteed freedom of the schools; 2. the creation of the school fund; 3. the system of supervision; 4. a state university. The funding for schools had five distinct sources: 1. Proceeds from the sale of lands granted to the state by the United States for educational purposes; 2. All money accruing from forfeiture or escheat; 3. All fines collected for the breach of the penal law; 4. All money paid for the exemption of military duty; 5. Five per cent of the sale of government lands within the state. A sixth source was added several years later. It allowed for three-fourths of the net proceeds from the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands, granted to the state by congress in 1850, to go to education.

In 1869, the Wisconsin State Legislature passed a law authorizing towns to adopt the "township system of school government." Under this system each town became a school district and the several school districts which already existed became sub-districts. Each district or sub-district elected a board who oversaw school house sites and employed teachers. In 1875 the legislature gave the right to any town, village or city to establish a free high school, with some of the funding being provided by the state. The high school law was designed to bring to the rural areas the advantages of higher education which the common school district could not afford. It also was felt that graduates from the high schools would be a source of better teachers for the smaller rural schools.³²

Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin states that in the 19th century with the rising tides of immigration and the rapid industrialization of the American economy there was the need for a democratic, free, universal system of education which would insure a citizen would possess the minimum tools of literacy and understood the American ideal.³³

³² C. W. Butterfield, The History of Racine & Kenosha Counties Wisconsin (Western Historical Company, 1879), pp. 140 -147.

³³ Barbara Wyatt, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin (3 vols.) (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), including Vol. 2 (Architecture), page 3-2 and Public Secondary Education, Temporal Boundaries 1839 to present, and Public Primary Education.

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The one room school house represented by the Yorkville #4 School had design specifications that were closely followed. The material used to construct a school should have a 30-40 year durability. The approximate size of the structure should be 32-feet long by 23-feet wide with a 12-foot ceiling height. No child should be seated more than 30-feet from the black board which should run the width of the front of the room. The building should have good lighting; good ventilation and safe drinking water should be provided. Three sizes of desks should be ordered for the various ages of the students. Three pictures should be displayed on the walls of the school which may include: Lincoln, Washington or reproductions of Master Works.

Young women dominated the teaching positions after the Civil War. Men looked at teaching as “women’s work” and began to shun the profession. The average 1880 Midwest female school teacher was between sixteen and twenty years of age. She more than likely grew up on a farm and her knowledge did not exceed what she had learned while in school. She knew how to diagram a sentence, spell, knew the names of the state capitals and could read at the 6th grade level.³⁴

The curriculum for the one-room school consisted of reading, arithmetic, spelling, and penmanship. The teacher’s daily lesson plans had to incorporate material for the different ages and abilities of the children. Much emphasis was placed on memorization and recitation. Each age group would read aloud to the teacher so she could assess their skill level. They would then be instructed to memorize a poem or paragraph that would be recited aloud to the class. The same process was executed for spelling. The child would be given a list of words for their level of competency from the McGuffey Eclectic Speller. To learn the words the children would write them over and over with chalk on their slates. At the end of the day a spelling bee would test their memorization skills.

Arithmetic problems would be written on the blackboard for each child to transfer to their slates. The problems would be often be related to the operation of the farm. Again, each group would be called to recite the answers to the teachers.

Penmanship was emphasized in the one-room school as teachers and parents felt that poor handwriting made a bad impression of the child’s intelligence. Ink filled pens were use to write on paper to perfect their writing skills.

³⁴ UW Eau Claire Center of Excellence for Faculty & Undergraduate Student Research Collaboration, People.uwec.edu/mackmd/documents/rural_sch_teach_0504_new.ppt, “Wisconsin Rural School Teachers 1880-1950.”

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Lunch was eaten outside in nice weather and when they were finished eating the children would play group games such as Pom-Pom-Pull-Away. The teacher would ring a hand bell to signify that lunch was over at that the children should return to their seats.³⁵

The first school in Yorkville Township was held in the winter of 1839-1840 in the home of Reuben Waite who lived on the junction of now Wisconsin State Highway 45 and Wisconsin State Highway 20. He hired teacher Levania Barnum at his own expense to teach the classes. The first Yorkville township school structure was built in 1842 across the street from the Barnum residence. In 1861, a larger clap-board sided one-room building with a large bell cupola was built just to the south of the original school.

As additional families arrived in Yorkville Township, ten districts in total were created. One-room schools located within the township were: Waites Corners (1842), Yorkville (1845), Fairview (1847), Thirty-Six (1884), Ives Grove (1881), Sylvania, Fritchen (1878), Badger (1865), Ravinia, and Union Grove (1846). Children were not expected to walk more than two miles to school.³⁶

The first school in the hamlet of Yorkville was held in the home of Hannibal Shephard from 1841 to 1845. Mrs. Shephard taught her own children as well as the children of the other families in Yorkville. In 1845 a one-room clapboard sided school was built on land donated by William Lory.

In May of 1885, the first school burned to the ground. A new brick sided one-room school was quickly constructed.³⁷ The location of the new school was moved one-half mile to the west. The new placement was within the three acre area donated in 1842 by the Moyle family.³⁸ Although a positive connection was never made to John F. Moyle as being the builder, either through the newspaper or through school files maintained by the Special Collection Library at UW Parkside, it seems a logical assumption. He built many of the houses and barns in the area, several in the Italianate style. His trademark was a cupola and the Yorkville #4 School has an oversized Italianate cupola whose roof is supported by sculpted brackets with pendants which are identical to the brackets of the porch on his own home.

³⁵ College of Education Blackwell Museum, <http://www.cedu.niu.edu/blackwell/oneroom/samplePlan1900s.shtml>, "Sample Lesson Plan (1900s)," pp. 1-4.

³⁶ Esther Moyer, "History of Schools in the Town of Yorkville," 1963, prepared for the 125th Anniversary Celebration

³⁷ *The Union Grove Enterprise*, May 28, 1885.

³⁸ *Illustrated Atlas of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin* (Chicago: H.O. Brown & Co., 1887).

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In 1938, a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project raised the Yorkville School, adding a full basement which contained boys and girls bathrooms. An entry addition housed a stairway that provided enclosed access to the main room and to the basement. The WPA project also included drilling a new well. Other WPA projects were conducted at township schools. A basement was added under the Fairview School. Thrifty-Six School received a basement, new roof and was painted inside and out.

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was created by an order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt as part of his New Deal policies. It was instituted with the passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act on April 8, 1935. The WPA (1935-1943) provided jobs and income to millions of the unemployed during the Great Depression. The WPA carried out a multitude of public works projects including providing maintenance to aging rural schools.

During the 1950s, as the baby boomers were beginning their education, Yorkville #4 School hired two teachers and both the upstairs and basement areas were used as classrooms.

Faced with diminishing state financial aid, consolidation offered the opportunity to share resources. Consolidation of the schools of the Yorkville Township began in 1947 when the Thrifty-Six school and the Union Grove Graded School merged. In 1959, the Waites Corners School and Yorkville #4 school consolidated and broke ground for a new four-room school at 18621 Washington Ave. The new school opened in February of 1960 and was known as Yorkville Joint District No. 2.³⁹

Consolidation progressed with the Sylvania, Ives Grove and Fairview one-room schools facing similar fates and electing to join the Yorkville Joint District No. 2 in 1964. 1965 saw the addition of the Badger and Fritchen one-room schools to the Yorkville District. An addition was built to the Yorkville Joint District No. 2 School in 1967.⁴⁰

The Yorkville #4 school stood empty for a few years. The Yorkville School board decided to sell the empty one-room school house, which was left from the consolidation process. Ruth Gillmore, the General Leader of the Yorkville 4-H, convinced the members of the club that the building would make a wonderful meeting place. In October of 1966, for the sum of \$3,000, the Yorkville 4-H Club purchased the building. A contest was held by the Yorkville 4-H Club to name the new building. The winning name was the "Clover Center." The club, with elbow grease and donated monies, has

³⁹ Esther Moyer, "History of Schools in the Town of Yorkville," 1963, prepared for the 125th Anniversary Celebration.

⁴⁰ Ibid

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restored the structure. Yorkville #4 School remains an excellent example of a one-room school that was built in order to provide an education for the children of the small hamlet called Yorkville.

Other former Yorkville Township one-room school houses have been converted to single family homes and no longer retain their integrity. Still others have been moved or demolished. Only the Ravina School remains in its original state but is boarded up and desperately needs attention before it too is lost.

The rural school played an important role in the early formative years of its students. S. A. Challman, the Commissioner of School Buildings for the State of Minnesota said, "The rural school should be the most potent factor in the upbuilding of rural life and the preservation of the American spirit of democracy. A cohesive influence is needed in every community to find together the various elements of divided interest represented by cliques of nationality, religion, political parties and social distinction."⁴¹ The one-room rural school house provided the shelter and the atmosphere needed for learning. Some of the Yorkville students would remain in this little hamlet for their entire lives and others would strike out to the forests and plains of the land armed with an education given to them by this simple one-room school.

Of the ten one-room schools that were located in Yorkville Township, Yorkville #4 School remains as the single best example of the rural one-room school. It retains a high degree of integrity that can clearly be seen when reviewing historic photos. The Yorkville #4 School is believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Education for the contribution it made in the education of generations of Yorkville students. It is an excellent representative of a locally significant one-room school which, unfortunately, is disappearing from our rural landscapes.

ARCHITECTURE

The Yorkville #4 School, built in 1884, is locally significant under Criterion C as a fine and intact example of a nineteenth century one-story, one-room, Front Gabled vernacular school house. It typifies the style and design of the one-room schools built in rural Racine County and throughout rural Wisconsin. At one time these structures dotted the Midwest landscape, but due to state funding constrictions, consolidation, and fundamental changes to curriculum and teaching philosophies, these

⁴¹ S. A. Challman, The Rural School Plant for Rural Teachers and School Boards (Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing, 1917), pp. 62-74, 143-147.

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historic structures have been rendered obsolete. School boards, trying to scrape together funding for current education projects, sold many of the buildings. Such was the case with Yorkville #4 School. The Yorkville School Board decided to sell their one-room schools in the mid 1960s. Some were recycled and reconfigured for family housing having been added onto and otherwise altered. The intact examples, such as the Yorkville #4 School, have become a disappearing resource from the original ten district schools of Yorkville Township.

Most one-room rural schools were constructed with a rectangular plan. Three or four windows were located on the long sides to provide lighting and ventilation. The size of the school was often determined by the practical visual and audible distance from the teacher. A central front door was most common on one-room schools and often faced south or east. The entry was located on the short side of the building. Sometimes two entrances were seen on the school building, separating the girls from the boys. Although in numerous examples, such as the Yorkville example, there is a single central door. Simple gable roofs and later hipped roofs were often recommended in plan books for rural schools.⁴² Early improvements in school design often included the addition of a porch and extra utility rooms. Utility rooms, or cloakrooms, protected the classroom from winter wind and provided a place for children to remove their outerwear. Improvements also included the incorporation of a bell or belfry. Although not necessarily a practical addition, the bell or belfry came to symbolize the one-room school.⁴³

The 1938 WPA project, although it somewhat changed the original appearance, provided modern amenities and increased the space in the building. The basement addition provided the luxury of indoor plumbing, using water from the new well. Once the wood stove was abandoned, the basement also provided area for the placement of a furnace. The vestibule created an interim space between the outdoors and the classroom, protecting the main room from the winter cold. The extended square footage of the basement was utilized further during the 1950s as enrollment increased with the influx of the baby boom generation.

The Yorkville #4 School, with its corniced gable end, large windows and one room massing is an excellent example of the Front Gabled form as it applies to the one-room school. Not to be overlooked are the embellishments that were added by the builder. The plain and functional elevations are

⁴² Andrew Gulliford, Americas Country Schools (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1984), p. 172.

⁴³ Wayne E. Fuller, One-Room Schools of the Middle West (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1994), pp. 19, 21, 40.

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enriched with stylized architectural details which represent the Italianate style. The paired brackets, deep trim board and ornate bell cupola transformed a simple and plain one-room school house into a stylish addition to the community. The majority of the original exterior features including the original brick, paired bracketed cornice, window surrounds, raised brick eyebrows and cupola remain. The interior retains all of its original hardwood floor covering, tongue and groove wainscoting, plaster walls, door and window surrounds and blackboards.

Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin discusses the Front Gable form as being utilized for schools in the one-and-one-half story example with the placement of the major façade in the gabled end. The source goes on to state that “early brick examples can sometimes be associated with the Italianate style.”⁴⁴

The architecture of the rural school played an important role in the early formative years of students. It provided a tangible connection with their community which created a sense of place and pride. Even though this was the simplest of schools, the architecture and Italianate architectural details created a building that was admired throughout the community. This building had only one purpose and that was to educate the upcoming generation.

The Yorkville #4 School is believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture having local level significance. The structure is an excellent example of a 19th century rural one-room school and it is the best surviving example of this type of resource in Yorkville Township.

⁴⁴ Barbara Wyatt, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin (3 vols.) (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), including Vol. 2 (Architecture), p. 3-2.

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Yorkville #4 School
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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary corresponds to the current legal parcel: PT NE1/4 NW1/4 COM NW COR S TO RD, SELY 255', N TO N LN, W TO POB EXC W49.5
Parcel #032109038000

Boundary Justification

The boundary corresponds to the legal parcel of the 1885 Yorkville #4 School. It maintains the original boundaries designated for the purpose of education in 1885.

This parcel is part of the original three acres of land set aside by Thomas Moyle for the development of the village. When the 1845 Yorkville School burned, the location of the school rebuilding was moved from the William Lory property to this central location within the developing village.

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Section photos Page 1

Name of Property:	Yorkville #4 School
City or Vicinity:	Town of Yorkville
County:	Racine
Name of Photographer:	Patricia Lacey
Date of Photograph:	October 2010
Location of Original Digital Files:	W5055 US HWY 10, Neillsville, WI 54456
Number of Photographs:	8

The information for the following photos is the same as the above, except as noted:

Photo #1 of 8
South façade, camera facing north

Photo #2 of 8
South façade, Cupola, Placard, camera facing northeast

Photo #3 of 8
West façade, camera facing northeast

Photo #4 of 8
East Façade, camera facing southwest

Photo #5 of 8
Interior stairwell 1938 WPA Entry Addition, camera facing northeast

Photo #6 of 8
Camera looking south, original entry door flanked by original windows

Photo #7 of 8
Camera looking north, original blackboards, flanked by two original cupboards

Photo #8 of 8
Camera facing northeast

FIGURE #1:
YORKVILLE #4 SCHOOL
TOWN OF YORKVILLE, RACINE COUNTY,
WISCONSIN
-FLOOR PLAN-

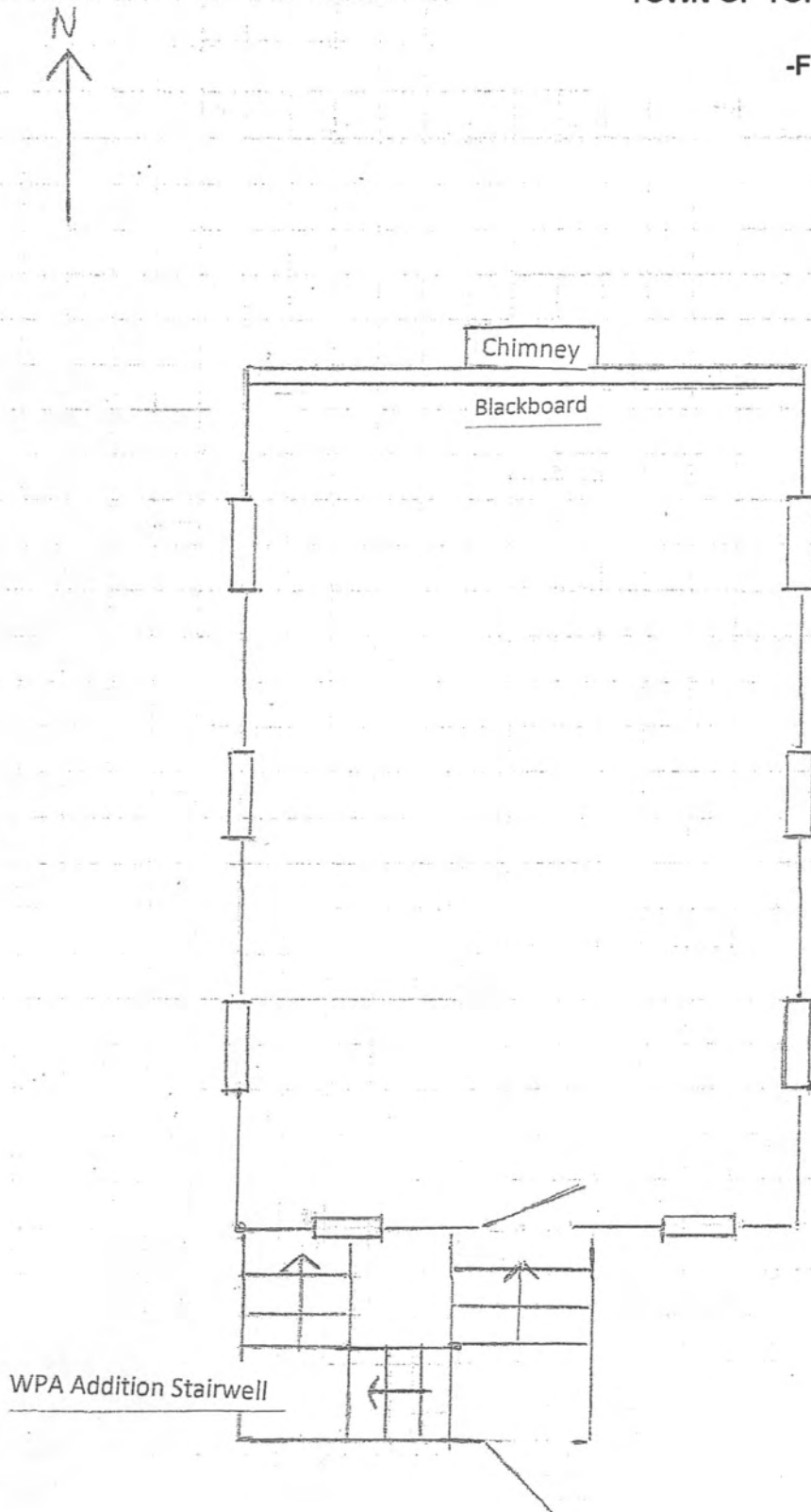
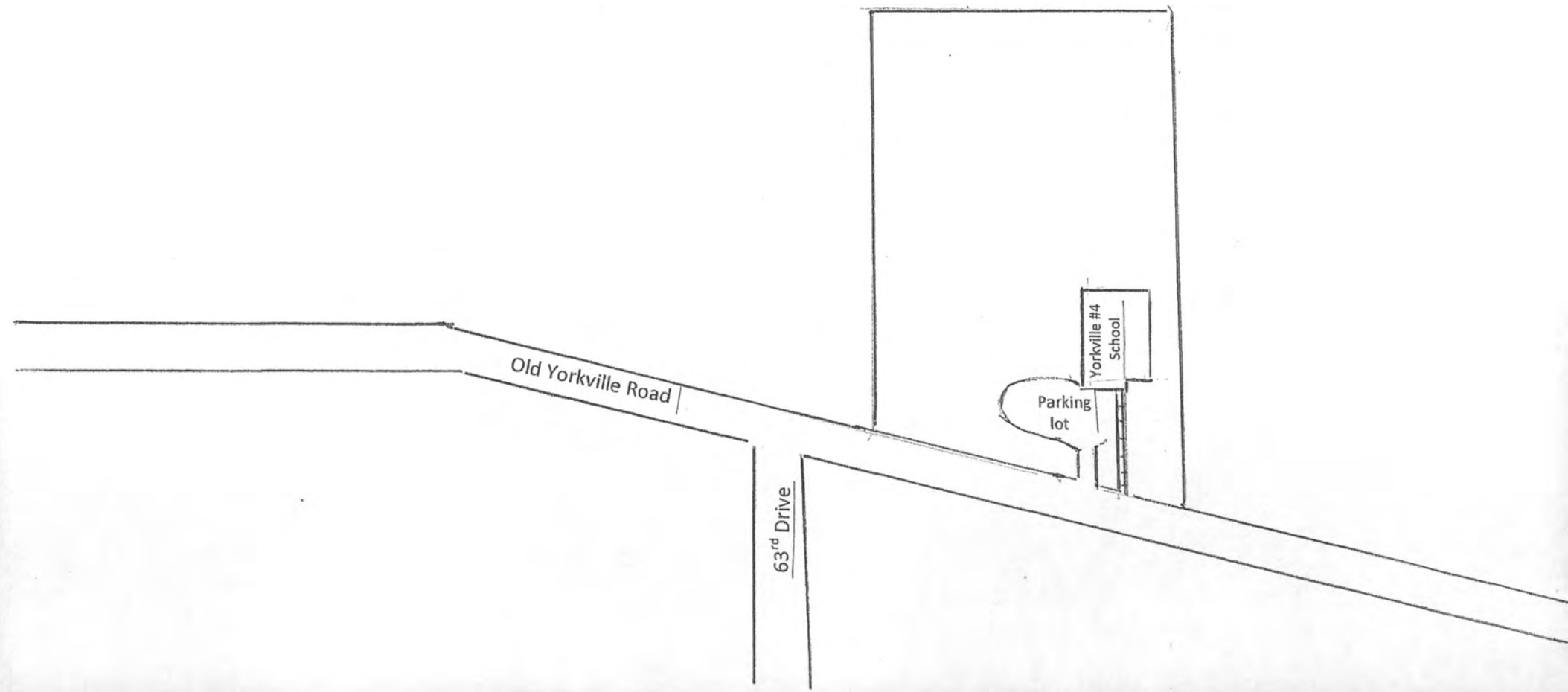
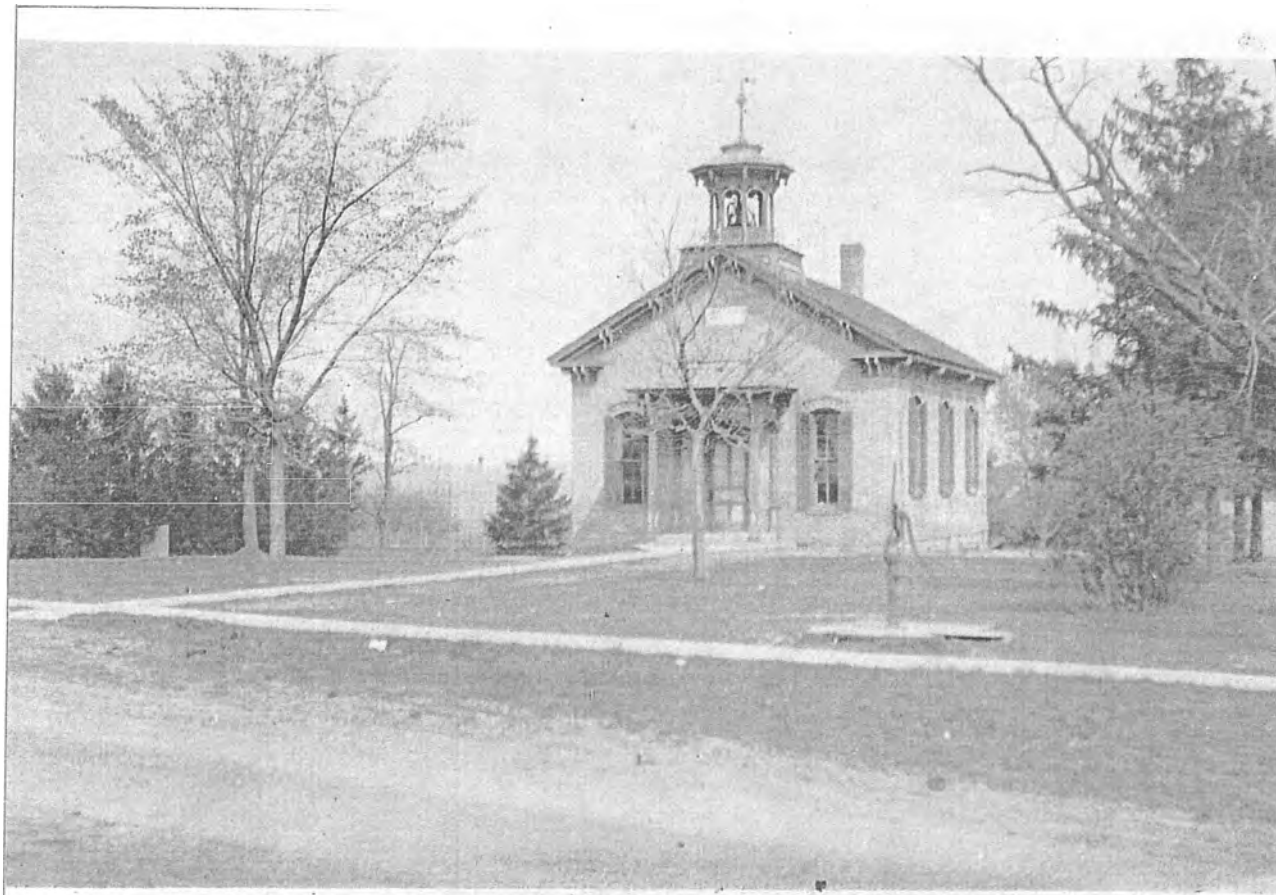


FIGURE #2:
YORKVILLE #4 SCHOOL
TOWN OF YORKVILLE, RACINE COUNTY,
WISCONSIN

-SITE DRAWING-



HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH #1:
YORKVILLE #4 SCHOOL
TOWN OF YORKVILLE, RACINE COUNTY,
WISCONSIN
(1908)



HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH #2:
YORKVILLE #4 SCHOOL
TOWN OF YORKVILLE, RACINE COUNTY,
(1916) WISCONSIN



HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH #3:
YORKVILLE #4 SCHOOL
TOWN OF YORKVILLE, RACINE COUNTY,
WISCONSIN
(1941)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Yorkville #4 School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Racine

DATE RECEIVED: 6/24/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/20/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/04/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/09/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000518

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 8-4-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ 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.



YORKVILLE
No. 4.

Photo 1 of 8
Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine Co, WI
South facade, camera facing north

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 01/31/11

0199940, WI-Racine County-Yorkville 4 Sc



VORKVILLE
No. 4.

Photo 2 of 8
Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine Co.; WI
South Secode, cupola, placard, camera facing northwest

0199940, WI_Racine County_Yorkville 4 Sc

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 01/31/11



Photo 3 of 8
Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine Co, WI
west facade, camera facing northeast

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 01/31/11

0199940, WI-Racine County-Yorkville 4 Sc



Photo 4 of 8

Yorkville #4 School

Town of Yorkville, Racine Co, WI

East facade, camera facing southwest

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 01/31/11

0199940, WI_Racine County_Yorkville 4 Sc



Photo 5 of 8

Yorkville #4 School

Town of Yorkville, Racine County, WI

Interior Stairwell 1938 WPA Entry Addition

Camera Facing Northeast

< 11/04/10

195737169 27/40+ < 3.DPT.jpg



Photo 6 of 8

Yorkville #4 School

Town of Yorkville, Racine County, WI

Camera looking south, original entry door flanked by
original windows

195737169 25/40+ <> 2_OPT.jpg

<> 11/04/10



Photo 7 of 8

Yorkville #4 School

Town of Yorkville, Racine County, WI

Camera looking north, original blackboard flanked by two
original cupboards

195737169 22/40+ <> 1_OPT.jpg

<> 11/04/10



Photo 8 of 8
Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville, Racine County, WI
camera facing northeast

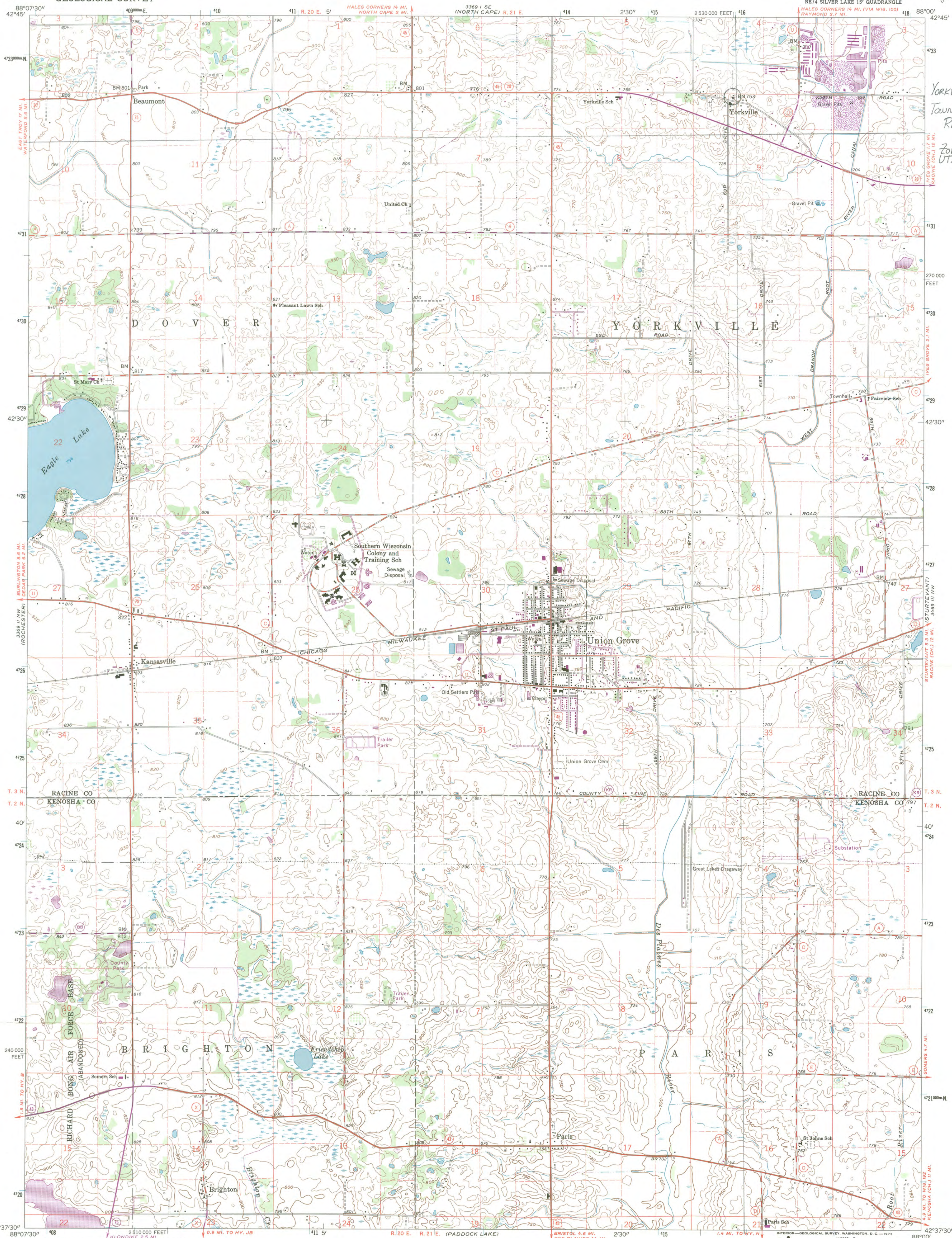
195737169 29/40+ <> 4_OPT.jpg

<> 11/04/10

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNION GROVE QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

3469 1/2 SW
(FRANKSVILLE)



Yorkville #4 School
Town of Yorkville,
Racine County,
Wisconsin
Zone: 16
UTMs: 415960E
4732420N

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods

Aerial photographs taken 1955. Field check 1960

Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid based on Wisconsin coordinate system, south zone

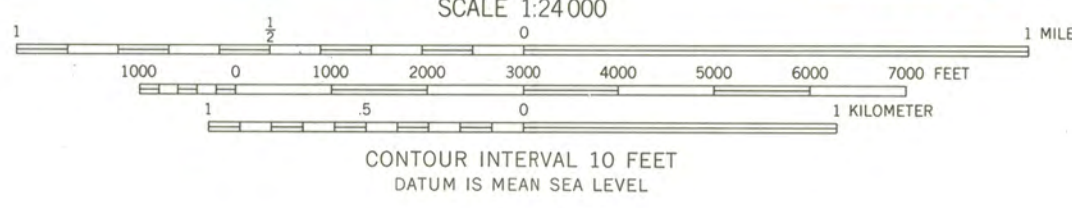
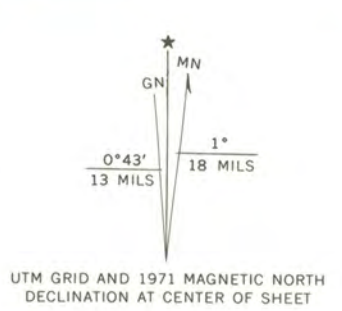
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where

generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs

taken 1971. This information not field checked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route	State Route

UNION GROVE, WIS.
NE/4 SILVER LAKE 15' QUADRANGLE
N 4237.5-W 8800/7.5

1960
PHOTOREVISED 1971
AMS 3369 II NE-SERIES V861

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
AND BY THE WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

