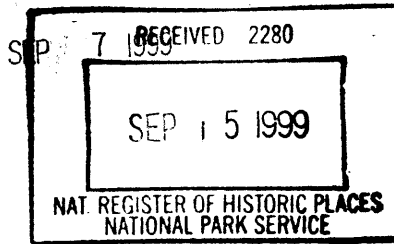


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



1251

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 McGee School

other names/site number District #1 School, Coffins's Grove Township

2. Location

street & number NE Corner-Intersection of 197th & 145th Ave,  not for publication

city or town Manchester  vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Delaware code 055 zip code 52057

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patricia Oshinski DSHAD 9-7-99  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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

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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

10/14/99  
Date of Action

McGee School

Delaware, IA

Name of Property

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
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Educational: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone/limestone

walls brick

roof wood/shingle

other wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

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

1868; 1883-1884

Significant Dates

1868

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Huftalen, Sarah Gillespie

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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:

Education Library, UNI

McGee School  
Name of Property

Delaware, IA  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Less than one

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	062175	4706370
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

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 Gary M. Blomberg/Curator: Stagecoach Inn Museum

organization McGee School Preservation Committee date October 21, 1998

street & number 1363 Candle Road telephone 319-927-3639

city or town Manchester state IA zip code 52057

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ 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 SheetSection number 7 Page 1McGee School  
Delaware County, IA

## Description:

The McGee School is a one story, rectangular one-room prairie school, located on a rural plot approximately 3.5 miles north-west of Manchester, IA. Constructed in 1868 on land donated by Isaac McGee, the brick school replaced the less substantial log school house built in 1854 and served Coffin's Grove Township district number 1 until 1952. Built of local materials, this folk vernacular school is constructed of brick on a limestone foundation with an enclosed entry and a gabled roof. The roof is devoid of bell tower or chimney, having a single wooden pole on the front. The school measures approximately 23 x 38 feet, with a North/South orientation, the entry facade facing South. It is situated on a plot approximately 140 feet wide by 106 feet deep, the entry being 56 feet North of the road. The property is bordered on the North and East by cultivated fields, by 197th St. to the South, and the abandoned Masonville Grange plot to the West. Native flora, including common milkweed, whorled milkweed, wild four-o'clock, wild black cherry, basswood, and the American elm, for example can still be found on the site and in the immediate vicinity.

The foundation of the school is constructed of local limestone slabs and projects one foot above ground level. The walls are brick, irregular in shape and varying in color from red to almost black, of double wall construction, the outer walls are one foot thick. The building is basically void of architectural ornamentation.

The south facade (the front) is windowless and dominated by a centrally placed archway, 6 feet wide and 10 feet tall, reflecting a Romanesque appearance. The archway is fronted by a 5 foot x 6 foot, 10 inch concrete stoop of two steps with a third step made of three limestone blocks. The entrance leads into an enclosed entryway with an 11 foot ceiling. The wooden vertical pole is not original and was added with the introduction of electricity. The building is no longer electrified. The south facade contains two cracks due to weathering and lack of maintenance. One extends from the top of the arch to the peak of the roof; the second starts midway on the east side of the arch, running diagonally upward to the eaves.

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Delaware County, IA

## Description (continued)

The east and west elevations are identical in design and comprise the long side's rectangular plan. Each contains three windows located directly across from each other. The distance separating the windows in each wall is not uniform, decreasing by 2 feet between each window as one moves from the front to the rear of the building. The casings of the windows are made of wood as are the sills and lintels. The tops of the lintels form a very shallow curve which is repeated by a single row of vertically laid brick above the lintel. These details reflect the large entry arch and represent the only variation to the standard horizontal band of the rest of the building. The windows themselves are no longer present due to vandalism. The originals were small panel windows, 6-over-6 lights, hung in double sash.

The north facade, the rear of the building, is completely blank, having no doors nor windows, a common convention to protect the students from the cold north wind. In its current state, there is a vertical strip of missing brickwork running from the cornice at the peak to the roof, 1/3 of the way down toward the foundation. Only at the very top does this open through to the interior. This damage originated with the removal of the heating equipment and related piping after the 1952 closing, and has subsequently increased to its present condition due to the elements. The original chimney is no longer extant, but was located at the peak of the roof at the north end as evidenced by the opening in the roof.

The walls are topped with an unadorned wooden cornice running around the building under the eaves. The eaves are of wood with a single overlapping strip on the top half of the edging. The cornice and eaves are painted white. The gabled roof is covered with wooden shake shingles, now weathered to the characteristic tones of dark greys. The school never had a bell tower and the only roof projection was the now missing chimney.

The interior of the building consists of one large classroom and two small cloak rooms. From the enclosed southern entryway, two

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3McGee School  
Delaware County, IA

## Description (continued)

doors, one to the East and one to the West, lead into the separate boys' and girls' cloakrooms. These doors each had a three-panel transom above them. The West frame is lost while the East transom has the frame intact, excluding the original glass. The doors are on site but no longer attached due to vandalism. Each cloakroom measures 5.5 x 6.5 feet. From each cloakroom a north/south door gives access to the single classroom.

The classroom measures approximately 21 x 31 feet. The floors are painted wood. The walls have wooden wainscoting encircling the room. The wainscoting runs from the floor to the base of the windows, covering the lower  $\frac{1}{4}$  of each wall. Attached to the walls above the wainscoting are regularly spaced wooden slats between which are fitted panels of a fiberboard material that compose the existing interior finish. The classroom originally contained two slate blackboards located between the first and second windows of the east and west walls. These were removed along with the rest of the furnishings when the school was closed.

The ceiling is made up of the square acoustical tile of the same material as the wall panels and were obviously not part of the original construction. Many of these panels are missing, which afford a view of the roof construction. Over the rafters, the roof planking to which the shingles are attached, are locally cut lumber, some as much as 2 feet wide.

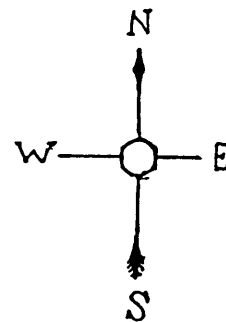
Due to past vandalism, the walls are covered with graffiti and some trash remains, although easily removable. In total, the building as it exists today is probably 90% of the original 1868 appearance and represents a wonderful example of late 19th century one-room brick school design which played such an integral part in the educational history of this country.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Floor Plan  
McGee School  
Coffin's Grove Twp., Dist.,  
Delaware Co., IA  
Scale  $\frac{1}{2}'' = 4'$





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Delaware County, IA

## Statement of Significance

The 130 year old McGee School (Coffin's Grove Township, District #1) is locally significant under criterion C as an excellent representative of the decreasing number of folk vernacular brick one-room school houses. It also has certain individual design elements that create a unique plan and appearance distinctive from typical late 19th century rural schools in Iowa. More importantly the building is locally significant under criterion B as the only known school building associated with the rural school advocate and educator, Sarah Gillespie Huftalen.

Constructed in 1868, this brick school replaced an 1854 log structure originally located 1.5 miles due West, between the homes of pioneer, Clement Coffin, the township namesake, and his son-in-law, Henry Baker. It is the eastern-most feature of an area of history including the school, the original township cemetery, Henry Baker's 1855 inn (the Coffin's Grove Stagecoach House, placed on the National Registry in 1975) and the 1849 frame barn of Clement Coffin.

The school is architecturally significant for its combining of period styles with innovations creating a unique design while retaining the flavor of the typical one-room school. It follows the common conventions of rectangular shape, a gable roof, a centrally located entrance on the South side facing the local road, and a row of three windows on each long axis. Dimensionally it falls within the then recommended maximum size of 30 x 40 feet.

While appearing to be just an example of many such rural brick schools, the actual number surviving in Iowa are few. Due to the abundance of wood, the use of brick was not as prevalent. The McGee School is the only remaining one-room brick school in Delaware County. The brick was locally kilned, a late continuation of the folk vernacular tradition which was giving way to mass vernacular construction made possible by cheap commercially manufactured materials available after the Civil War.

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Continuation Sheet

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McGee School  
Delaware County, IA

Statement of Significance (continued)

The most common entry design was a centrally located doorway on the symmetrically arranged narrow facade, either alone or under an attached porch or patio. Less popular in Iowa, although numerous, was a symmetrically arranged two-door entrance, historically one for boys and one for girls. The McGee School combines these traditions. The external appearance is of a single entry through a tall Romanesque arch, a feature in itself quite rare. Rather than directly leading into the classroom, entry is gained through separate doors to the right and left of the enclosed entry vestibule.

In his contribution to Iowa Country Schools, Steve Johnson notes:

*"The earliest schools did not have cloakrooms. A number of schools in the 1860's to 1870's added small shed additions which served as their cloakrooms. By 1890, the schools were being constructed with the internal hall leading into the main classroom."*(1)

In the McGee School of 1868, the innovative builder included two cloakrooms internally in the plan. The two doors off the entry hall lead to these cloakrooms, from which entry to the classroom is gained. The entry, flanked by the cloakrooms thus becomes an integral part of the building rather than the more traditional attached porch. Combined with the entry archway, the building takes on a church-like appearance and differs from its many relatives. This was the outwardly familiar, but innovative architectural design that Sarah Gillespie worked in during her first teaching assignment at age 17.(2)

During the ensuing years, state and local teachers' associations and institutes came to recognize her teaching excellence and her leadership. It began with establishing proper recognition for the one-room schools in rural Iowa through her organizing and crusading for the Rural Section of the Iowa State Teachers' Association, perhaps her singular most consequential contribution to public education.

The rural teachers of the early 1900's had little or no professional recognition beyond their local school district. When state education associations mentioned the rural schools, it

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Delaware County, IA

## Statement of Significance (continued)

was usually in the context of the "the rural school problem", implying inferior education. She and her fellow teachers were not recognized as professional educators and she set about to change that. While attending the ISTA meeting in 1908, she sought out and challenged the state superintendent. He suggested if she could bring ten other teachers to the next meeting, they could hold a round table discussion.

When the meeting for rural teachers was announced at the 1908 meeting, the crowd in the assigned room overflowed into the hall because of Sarah's effective "networking" abilities. She was elected president to plan and implement the rural section. In 1910, she was re-elected president of the Rural Department of the ISTA, a post she held until she resigned in 1927, when membership had grown from sixty to six hundred.

In 1909, Sarah had taken a teaching assignment at Norwich, Page County, Iowa, where she came in contact with another well-known rural educator, Jessie Field, who was the Page County Superintendent of Schools from 1906 to 1912. In 1906, Jessie organized a Boys' Corn Club and a Girls' Home Club in each school, an idea she originated during her one term teaching at the Goldenrod School in Page County in 1901.

Jessie believed that, while rural education required the basics, rural students also needed a practical education in farming and home-making skills, which were provided by the clubs. With the aid of Iowa State College Extension Service, the movement spread across the state and beyond. The clubs led to 10-day farm camps in 1911, one for boys and one for girls, organized by Jessie at the Clarinda fairgrounds. These were the forerunners of today's 4-H camps and clubs.

Jessie resigned in 1912 to become the National YWCA Secretary for Small Town and Country Work. Because of her success in establishing the Rural Section of the ISTA, Sarah was encouraged to run for the position vacated by Jessie's resignation. She was elected, taking office in January 1913 and holding the position until September 1, 1915. While it was rare to have a woman in that high position at that time, Page County can boast of two consecutive innovative female educators from 1906 to 1915.

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Delaware County, IA

## Statement of Significance (continued)

Sarah relished her position because it gave her the opportunity to attempt to implement her teaching methods county-wide. In addition to her superintendent duties, she continued to vigorously support the farm clubs. When Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, creating the national Cooperative Extension Service, the national 4-H organization was founded, and Sarah worked at organizing the Page County 4-H clubs with 350 members.

Sarah's next period of professional and creative productivity followed two years of a frustrating return home to Manchester, Iowa in an attempt to help out her brother Henry as housekeeper on the family farm. She accepted the position as Supervisor of the nine rural schools in Bennington Township in Blackhawk County under the auspices of Iowa State Teacher's College. It was part of an on-going effort to upgrade rural schools under the leadership of College President Homer Seerley and Dr. Chauncey P. Colgrove, chair of the Department of Education. (3)

Her next educational endeavor was to earn an A.B. degree from Upper Iowa University in Fayette, Iowa, in 1920, accomplishing a four-year course in two years. While there, she also taught courses in the social, natural, physical and mental sciences and education. As it had been in every school, her first endeavor was to get to know her students as individuals and involve them in cleaning and decorating their classrooms.

After leaving Upper Iowa University, she attended Saturday classes at the State University of Iowa and completed her M.A. degree in January 1924 at age 58 and began taking courses for her doctorate. From there, she accepted a position of Methods and Critic teacher of the Normal Department, Muscatine High School, Muscatine, Iowa and again began her work by involving her students in cleaning, furnishing, and decorating their classrooms. In this position, Sarah could promote and expand upon her teaching strategies she had developed since her formative years in Delaware County, Iowa.

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Delaware County, Iowa

## Statement of Significance (continued)

Many substantial changes took place during Sarah's fifty-two year career. Her teaching, writing and leadership emphasized the importance of interpersonal relationships between the teacher and student, to give the students involvement and ownership as they shared in the planning and implementing of cleaning and beautification of the schools and grounds, and to respect and encourage her students to be independent, cooperative and responsible citizens and learners.

Her scrapbooks, notebooks, diary, and articles written reveal a real departure from worn-out methods of the day, and were indeed well ahead of her time. Regardless of the number of students or their age span, her students put "co-operative learning", a component in education even today, to the fore of her techniques. Students worked together, developing a sense of community among them as well as a strong teacher-child relationship as this excerpt from one of her writings in her scrapbooks reveals:

*"When children are happily busy and interested in a united effort in their studies, projects and games, one need not worry about the so-called problem of discipline. There is none to worry about. With a beautified yard that all hands help make possible establishes interest akin to ownership. And what child does not but enjoy the sensation of ownership; his very own. Complete trusting and confidence between teacher and child served as a strong tie. (4)*

She was known to incorporate lessons in mathematics, science, grammar and history while working together to build a park out of a clay hill or ash heaps that constituted the school yard. Teamwork and harmony reigned in her classes as she assigned "two to wash a board; two to dust the erasers; two to do this and to do that." (5) To fund her projects and goals of her schools, she organized fund-raising programs at her schools in which the children displayed their talents and projects, charging 10 cents for admission.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

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McGee School  
Delaware County, Iowa

## Statement of Significance (continued)

Sarah held to the belief in the "trinity of the school," children, teacher, and parents, as the foundation on which the learning projects were implemented. She expected each child to do his or her very best work and even asked each one to write, "This is my level best" on their papers.(6) She also expected the same of herself and other educators.

By using a wide variety of materials and displays that the children themselves had constructed, students "could help themselves during study periods so each member of the class would have something of interest outside the text." (7) She and the children would find related sources and develop assignments from different texts on the same topic, thus adding interest to the recitation periods.

*"We want to have the best school in the state, nothing short of it will satisfy us, we are determined to reach the summit of excellence that is founded on true merit and worth. We are willing workers. We want and need supplies and apparatus. We seek your cooperation and helpfulness, such only as parents, patrons, and friends can give. We solicit your visitations, interest and suggestions..."*

*Sincerely,  
MRS. HUFTALEN (8)*

The above quote made by Sarah Gillespie Huftalen in 1908-1909 summarizes her commitment to others, and most of all to education. As Sarah appealed to her parents, so we appeal to you to help us restore our school as an ongoing testament of her commitment and contributions to education. She also said she had a "love for my chosen field of work for I believe I am fitted and well prepared by experience, training and above all by native choice: it being all but a passion within me." (9) Her love of teaching was the center of her life for fifty-two years.

Beginning in November 1883, while teaching at the McGee School, District #1 in Coffin's Grove Township, Delaware County, Iowa, 1883-1884, her first teaching position, Sarah had the freedom to

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Delaware County, Iowa

## Statement of Significance (continued)

experiment and formulate her original instructional methods revealing her great creativity and practicality. She continued to develop these as she taught at the Little York School, Delaware County, Iowa, 1887, the Arbor Vitae Summit School near Oneida, Delaware County, Iowa, 1905-1909, as well as Norwich, Page County, Iowa, 1909-1913. Now it is this school, the McGee School, that is the only one-room school still standing in which she taught. Therefore, we believe it is imperative to preserve her legacy here as the only school that has been set aside to recognize her contributions to education. It is interesting to note that the year this school closed, in 1952, coincided with the year of Sarah's death.

Throughout her career, Sarah empowered her students by giving them a sense of ownership of their school when they frequently engaged in improvement and beautification projects of their school houses and grounds. We want to carry on her legacy by implementing programs and activities in our school that will echo her philosophy and methods by the participation of local students using this unique facility in their studies of Delaware County/Iowa History, conduct instructional tours, include it in regularly-held celebrations of our local heritage, outdoor activities such as picnics, ice cream and/or box socials, inviting local groups such as the 4-H and/or retired teachers, local quilters and neighborhood clubs to be involved in the restoration, maintenance, and/or furnishing of the school. This building also has the potential to become a repository to collect data such as oral histories and other pertinent memorabilia associated with other one-room schools in our area that are no longer in existence.

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 12

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Sarah Gillespie Huftalen  
at age 24

From a composite family photograph made by Sarah now in the  
Huftalen Collection, State Historical Society, Iowa City, IA,  
Box 5, Vol. 3, pg.46.



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

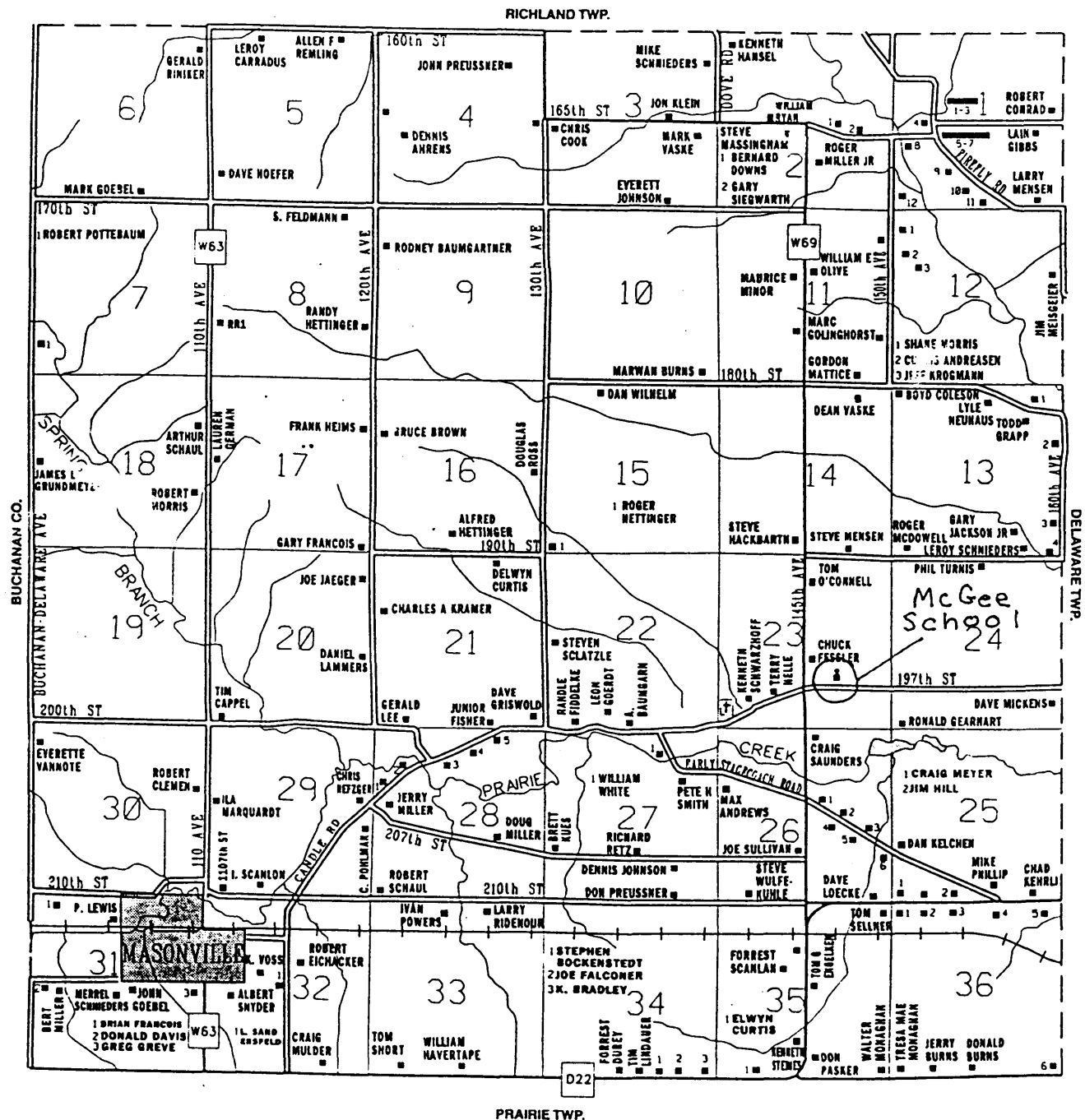
Section number 8 Page 13

## T-89-N

## COFFINS GROVE DIRECTORY

(Residents - Owners or Renters)

## R-6-W



See Page 20 For Additional Names.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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McGee School  
Delaware County, IA

## Footnotes to Statement of Significance

1. William L. Sherman, ed., Iowa's Country Schools, Landmarks of Learning. (Parkersburg, IA: Mid-Prairie Books, 1998), 11.

2. Suzanne Bunkers, "All Will Yet Be Well, the Diary of Sarah Gillespie Huftalen," p. 70

3. William C. Lang, "A Century of Leadership and Service: A Centennial History of the University of Northern Iowa," vol. 1, 1876-1928 (Cedar Falls: University of Northern Iowa, UNI Alumni Association, 1990), 323-24.

4. Sarah Gillespie Huftalen, "Normal Training Department, Muscatine High School, Muscatine, Iowa," in "Personal No. 2, Sarah L. Gillespie Huftalen, Manchester, Iowa. I Remember This and That," 64.

5. Ibid., 79

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid., 74

8. Arbor Vitae Summit School Record Book, 1904-1909, box 10, vol. 3.

9. "Personal No. 2," 102, box 8, vol. 11.

## Bibliography

Bailey, Belle. A Three Volume History of Delaware County, Iowa. 1st ed. Manchester, IA: 1932; reprinted. Decorah, IA: Anundsen Publishing Company, 1998.

Bunkers, Suzanne L. All Will Yet Be Well. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1993.

Cordier, Mary Hurlbut. Schoolwomen of the Prairies and Plains. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1992.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

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McGee School  
Delaware County, IA

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Guillford, Andrew. America's Country Schools. Washington D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1991.

History of Delaware County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1878.

Huftalen, Sarah Gillespie. Arbor Vitae Summit School Record Book, 1904-1909.

\_\_\_\_\_. Diaries, 1877-1952; school notebooks, scrapbooks, photographs. Huftalen Collection. ISHD-HS.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Normal Training Department, Muscatine High School, Muscatine, Iowa," in Personal No. 2, Sarah L. Gillespie Huftalen, Manchester, Iowa. I Remember This and That,".

Lang, William E. A Century of Leadership and Service: A Centennial History of the University of Northern Iowa. Vol. 1, 1876-1928. Cedar Falls: University of Northern Iowa, UNI Alumni Association, UNI Foundation, 1990.

Sherman, William L. ed., Iowa's Country Schools Landmarks of Learning. Parkersburg, IA: Mid-Prairie Books, 1998.

Verbal boundary description

N.W.¼ of the S.E.¼ of Sec. 23, Twp. 89, Range 6

Verbal boundary justification

The nominated property comprises all of the remaining original parcel donated to Coffin's Grove Township in 1868.