

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places by SHPO
National Park Service

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" on the appropriate line 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 COGGON PUBLIC SCHOOL

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 408 East Linn Street N/A not for publication

city or town Coggon N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Linn code 113 zip code 52218

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.)

Steve King
Signature of certifying official/Title
State Historical Society of Iowa
State or Federal agency and bureau

26 July 2016
Date

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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 Keeper

9.12.16
Date of Action

Coggon Public School
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property **Category of Property**
(Check as many lines as apply) (Check only one line)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____ 1 _____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____ 1 _____	_____	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is 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)

RECREATION & CULTURE/sports facility
SOCIAL/club house
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, CONCRETE
walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT, SYNTHETICS
other METAL

Narrative Description

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

Coggon Public School
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all the lines 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)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1909-1959

Significant Dates

1909

1936

See Continuation Sheet

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Mayberry, R. R.

See Continuation Sheet

Narrative Statement of Significance - (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliography 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):

- previous determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Record
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository

Coggon Public School
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 7.18 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 15 | 621435 | 46 | 81850

Zone Easting Northing

2 | | | |

Zone Easting Northing

3 | | | |

Zone Easting Northing

4 | | | |

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 William C. Page, Public Historian
organization Coggon Area Betterment Association date November 19, 2015
street & number 520 East Sheridan Avenue (Page) telephone 515-243-5740 (Page)
city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50313-5017

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 Coggon Area Betterment Association
street & number 5529 South Highway 13 telephone 816-746-9100
city or town Coggon state IA zip code 52218

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 1

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Coggon Public School is situated on a 7.18-acre site and a knoll, which stands on the east edge of Coggon town center. (Figure 2) A residential section of Coggon surrounds the school grounds on its south and north sides. At the east end of the school grounds, the land falls off abruptly into the floodplain of Buffalo Creek.

The Coggon Public School features a complex of components. The Main Block was completed in 1909. Additions to this building followed in 1936 and 1957. (Figure 11) Erected over a period of many years, these components abut one another and form a harmonious composition linked together visually by massing, the use of red brick, and careful siting. A metal building was erected on the site with nonconforming materials as a freestanding structure in 1959 to augment the school's mechanical education program. It was subsequently linked to the 1936 and 1957 Additions. (Figure 11) Several noncontiguous buildings associated historically with this complex are nonextant. This complex is situated on a large tract of land on the east edge of Coggon town center.

SITE

A vehicular drive loops around the Coggon Public School to articulate the complex. (Figure 2) One entrance to this drive is situated on the west end of the school grounds on 3rd Street South. Another entrance is situated on the south end of the grounds. This drive is unusual for a school grounds because it forms a one-half block long corridor (resembling a paved alley), which leads from East Linn Street before debouching into the wider drive, which then completes the loop around the school complex.

Parking lots are situated adjacent to this vehicular drive. These lots are situated on the southwest, northeast, north, and west sides of the school complex. A playground with contemporary recreational equipment is situated adjacent to the parking lot on the southwest side of the school.

A pedestrian walk loops around the north and east sides of the site to provide access to the sports playing field.

In 1965, three school districts merged to form the North Linn Community School District. These schools included the Coggon, Troy Mills, and Walker districts. The Coggon school building continued to serve elementary education to the district until 2011. In that year, a bond issue passed to consolidate the district's elementary education for the existing middle and high school building in Central City. At that time, the school in Coggon ceased operations. The Coggon Area Betterment Association (CABA) later acquired the title to this property and operates it now as the Coggon Center.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 2

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

EXTERIOR

Main Block

The Main Block is a 2-story masonry building, and it dominates the entire site. (Figures 8 & 9) The block's footprint is about square. A tower is attached to the southwest corner of the main block and projects slightly from its west elevation. Both the main block and the tower rest on a rough-cut limestone podium laid battered above grade at an angle. The podium is now painted white. The height and mass of this podium lend presence and dignity to the main block. The height of its tower and the mass and dramatic flare of the roof form a most impressive sight and help unify all the other components of this complex together.

The Main Block was designed by R. R. Mayberry, an architect based in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A. J. Bruce of Manchester, Iowa, served as the general contractor for its construction. A contemporary trade publication described its particulars:

Coggon, Iowa—

Plans have been prepared by R. R. Mayberry, architect, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and the contract has been let to A. J. Bruce, Manchester, Iowa, for the erection of a 2-story brick school building 54x63, to cost \$12,000. The construction will include stone foundation, pressed brick, shingle roof, d.a.a. glass, wood fibre plaster, steam heat, maple flooring, yellow pine interior finish, blackboards, hollow tile, iron beams and columns. (*The Improvement Bulletin*)

The brick is red in color and the stone foundation has been painted white. A flared, compound hip roof with wide eaves and asphalt shingles covers the main block. Originally, it featured several dormer windows, but these were removed some years ago. (Figure 2)

The tower includes the main entrance to the building. A series of four concrete steps and one stone step leads up to this recessed entrance. Ionic-style masonry columns flank this entrance and support an arch surmounted by a triangular-shaped pediment. A cast stone name plaque is situated near the top of the tower. It reads: "1909/High School." A flared hip roof with wide eaves covers the tower.

The Main Block features ribbon and paired windows variously placed on its first and second floors. The original double-hung wood sash have been replaced by metal sash windows.

The roof cladding has varied over the years. Originally, the roof was covered with wood shingles. A fire in 1911 partially destroyed the contents of the building. A more serious fire occurred in 1927, and classes were relocated to churches while workers repaired the building. As a result of these alarms, the school district in the early 1930s removed the shingle roof and replaced it with clay tile. Later still, the tile was replaced with the present asphalt shingles. (Lions Club: 65)

In 1957, the Main Block was vacated due to issues with asbestos. (LeClere, 2015)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 3

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

1936 Addition

The 1936 Addition is L-shaped and possesses two wings. A 3-story classroom wing is attached to the Main Block and runs north and south. The original windows of this wing have been infilled with small and foreshortened windows. The 1-story gymnasium-auditorium wing stands at right angles to the classroom wing and runs east and west. The original windows of this wing have been infilled with small and foreshortened windows. Its interior features a basketball court and, at the east end, a raised stage and curtains. Spectator seating flanks both sides of the room.

W. Jay Brown, an architect based in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, designed the 1936 Addition. Paulson Construction Co. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, served as the general contractor for the construction of this addition.

The 1936 Addition enabled the Coggon school district to increase in size from a 3-square mile district to one embracing 43 square miles. Before the construction of this new gym, students had used buildings on Main Street, including the Opera House, for several seasons for practice and games. (History Book Committee: 33)

The new classrooms in the 1936 Addition freed up space in the 1909 Main Block, and rooms on the second floor of the Main Block were converted into classrooms for home economics and typing. The construction of this gymnasium-auditorium provided an outstanding facility for area-wide events and enabled the Coggon school to host basketball district championships. This elevated Coggon's stature as a progressive community among neighboring school districts that lacked such a facility.

1957 Addition

In 1957, a large, multi-purpose addition was built. Designed by N. Clifford Prall, an architect based in Des Moines, Iowa, this is a sprawling, low profile, 1-story wing attached to the 1936 Addition. It features a somewhat I-shaped footprint. (Figure 12) The walls are clad with red-colored brick, with large openings for windows. Wide, red cedar fascia with horizontal detailing surmounts the walls. The roof is covered with membrane and features a series of skylights to flood the interior with natural light. The main entrance is situated on the south end of the addition and slightly inset from it to form a covered entryway. A canopy, an extension of the fascia, covers this entryway and wraps around the north edge of the addition. The original windows and window openings in this addition are nonextant. An historic drawing pictures their ribbon design. (Figure 16) These openings have been foreshortened and filled with paired windows in metal frames.

Contractors for the construction of this addition included Smith Construction Co. of Cedar Rapids, Kuriger Brothers of Monticello, and Mayhew Electric of Vinton, all in Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 4

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

The need for this new addition was pressing. The Coggon school district had continued to enroll an overflow number of students. During the 1955-1956 school year for example, Mrs. Jennie Montgomery, a remedial reading teacher, opened her home to accommodate her classes. (Lions Club: 65) Nationally, 1957 was the peak year for school enrollment. Numbers declined afterward—the end of the Baby Boom.

Metal Building

Constructed in 1959, the Metal Building is of steel construction. It originally was freestanding from the rest of the complex. Subsequently, it was linked to the east end of the 1936 Addition and later yet to the south end of the 1957 Addition. This building contains one room. Originally, it was used for mechanical arts education but has served various other purposes over the years.

Nonextant Buildings

In the 1950s, several other buildings arose on the school grounds, all of which are nonextant. These units included a bus barn and two classroom buildings.

The Bus Barn was a rough and simple frame structure with multiple bays lacking doors to house school buses. It stood to the northeast of the main block. (Figure 11) The Bus Barn was razed some years ago.

The classroom buildings were small, frame structures originally built in Missouri during World War II to serve as military barracks. In 1950, Coggon teachers and industrial arts students traveled to Missouri, dismantled two of these buildings, relocated the materials to Coggon, and re-erected them on the school grounds. (Figure 3) These buildings served various classroom functions until they were demolished some years ago.

A school shop building also stood on the site. Built for industrial arts instruction, it was soon converted to relieve crowding in other departments in the main facility. Fire destroyed the shop building in the fall of 1956. (Lions Club: 65)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 5

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

INTERIOR

Main Block

The Main Block has provided many different uses over the years. The first floor contains three classrooms and a foyer with staircase to the second floor and basement. The second floor contains the superintendent's office at the top of the stairs and two classrooms. The balance of the second floor provided assembly space for the high school and a small classroom in the northeast corner. When the 1936 Addition was completed, the assembly room was converted into a home economics classroom. All of these spaces feature maple floors and yellow pine woodwork and plaster wall surfaces. Originally each of these rooms possessed pressed metal ceilings. Several years ago, the school district sold these ceilings to an architectural scavenger, who carelessly stripped them from the building causing considerable damage. The basement contains rooms used at one time for manual training, typing and business education, boys' and girls' restrooms, a storage room, and a furnace room and coal bin. Doors and trimwork are in natural-finishes. (LeClere, 2015) Before recent roof repairs, water penetrated the first and second floors of the Main Block, causing some floors to begin to buckle.

1936 Addition

The classroom wing contains two classrooms on the first floor, a high school assembly on the second floor (relocated from the Main Block), and boys' and girls' locker rooms in the basement. Hallway floors are of concrete construction coated with an epoxy chip covering; classroom floors are oak with natural finish. Oak is used for woodwork doors and blackboard trim. Although this wing is no long in use, its condition remains very good.

The gymnasium/auditorium wing contains a full-length, wood basketball court flanked on both side by wood bleachers for spectators and an elevated stage on its east end, replete with proscenium, stage curtains, and backdrops. Walls feature structural tile, painted maroon, 8-feet up from grade, and painted white in the balance of the room. Two on-grade doors flank the stage and lead to short flights of stairs, which access the stage. There is no basement to this wing. This wing continues to operate as a basketball court for community use.

1957 Addition

The 1957 Addition originally contained academic and specialized classrooms for kindergarten through the sixth grade, superintendent offices, teachers' lounge, lunchroom, kitchen, supply rooms, locker rooms for visiting sports teams, and boiler room.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 6

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

The floorplan is L-shaped and features a long main corridor running north and a shorter, side corridor running east and west. (Figure 4) Classrooms and service areas flank these corridors. A small wing is attached to the northeast corner of configuration. It contains practice areas for music.

The walls of these corridors are faced with a creamy-colored ceramic tile, whose smooth face provides a sanitary surface and promotes ease of cleaning.

Both the main and side corridors feature a series of large skylights in their ceiling. As a result, natural light floods this corridor. Classroom walls flanking the north-south corridor feature masonry bulkheads about six feet high surmounted by plate glass windows reaching to the ceiling. These windows enable natural light from the skylights in this corridor to diffuse into the classrooms. Glass windows such as these are not present in the east-west corridor.

PRESENT CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

Condition

Although the Main Block has suffered damage, as noted above, its roof has been stabilized. Its condition remains fair. The 1936 Addition and 1957 Addition remain in fine condition.

Exterior Integrity Considerations

The Coggon Public School retains character-defining features that embody the distinctive characteristics of its design, site, environment, and seven aspects of its integrity.

Because the Coggon Public School retains all land associated with it historically on the south, east, and west, the property's level of integrity as it relates to *location* is excellent. Although some land to the east of the school grounds is excluded from this nomination, this land is located at the rear of the property. The topography of this excluded land descends to the Buffalo Creek floodplain and, hence, is not visible from the school grounds above it.

The integrity of the Coggon Public School, as it relates to the *design* of its components is very good with an exception noted below. All elevations of the building retain their mid-20th century brick and stone surfaces. Although most of the original exterior windows in the Main Block and 1936 Addition have been replaced with aluminum windows, these replacements feature double-hung configurations similar to the original configurations and fit within the original window openings. Although the dormer windows on the Main Block have been removed, this occurred many years ago and could be replicated if desired. The removal of the 1957 Addition's original windows and the foreshortening of their openings are regrettable. This action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 7

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

has negatively impacted N. Clifford Prall's concept of natural light for the building and weakened the historic integrity of his design. As a result, its integrity is evaluated as fair. Fortunately, Prall's original skylights and glass hallways remain intact to call attention to this unusual concept.

The integrity of the Coggon Public School *setting* is very good. The school grounds, as originally purchased for the erection of this building, remain intact except for hard-surfaced parking lots on the south and north sides of the building, which post-date 1957. The surrounding neighborhood remains largely residential, as at the time of the building's construction.

The integrity of the Coggon Public School as it relates to its building *materials* is good. Durable and quality materials were used at every stage of the building's construction both for its exterior and interior. While most of the building's windows and exterior doors have been replaced, their original openings remain intact. The significant Prall skylights in the 1957 Addition remain as originally installed.

The integrity of the *workmanship* of the Coggon Public School as a building is very good. The masonry and carpentry work, both exterior and interior, is of a high standard.

The Coggon Public School retains an excellent *feeling* of its historic function. Viewers today immediately perceive the originally intended purpose of this building and its grounds as that of an educational institution.

The Coggon Public School retains a high level of integrity as it relates to *association*. Visitors from the property's period of significance readily would recognize this property today.

Interior Integrity Considerations

The interior of the building generally remains very good to fine. The interior retains its original floor plan arrangement with very few exceptions. The interior floor, wall, and ceiling finishes, and its woodwork reflect careful regard to quality and continued maintenance. The interior of the Main Block stands as an exception. As noted elsewhere, its interior has suffered from architectural scavenging and water damage and its integrity is fair.

FUTURE PLANS

In 2013, the community school district sold the former Coggon Public School to the Coggon Area Betterment Association, a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization. This organization renamed the property the Coggon Center and presently uses the 1936 and 1957 additions to the building for a variety of retail and community service functions. The Main Block remains vacant. The association intends to continue the adaptive reuse and rehabilitation of the entire Coggon Public School. State historic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 8

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

preservation tax credits will play an important role in this rehabilitation, which must adhere to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. This nomination is one tool to that end.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 9

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

1957
1959

Brown, W. Jay (architect)
Prall, N. Clifford (architect)
J. Bruce (general contractor)
Paulson Construction Co. (general contractor)
Kuriger Brothers (general contractor)

SUMMARY

The Coggon Public School is significant, locally under Criterion A, because its construction exemplified two late 19th and early 20th century American town building principles. In 1888, the school site became the terminating vista of Coggon's newly platted Main Street. As the backbone of the new community, Main Street was laid out as a continuous vista to showcase the school at its eastern terminus. In 1909, the Coggon Public School reinforced the effectiveness of this planning device by erecting a new schoolhouse, still aligned to Main Street but deeply set back on a knoll. In doing so, the Coggon Public School exemplified another late 19th and early 20th century town building principle: a proper town should include a public building of stature occupying a prominent site to mark its corporate identity as a community. In Coggon, lacking a courthouse or a public square, the Coggon Public School fulfilled that desideratum.

Built incrementally over nearly a half-century of time, the Coggon Public School is National Register eligible, locally and under Criterion C, because of its architectural design. Each of its masonry components reflects the influence of an architectural style popular in Iowa at the time of its construction. Compatible massing, color, and lines create a balanced composition of these components. The building calls attention to the three Iowa architects who designed these components—R. R. Mayberry, Cedar Rapids, W. Jay Brown, Cedar Rapids, and N. Clifford Prall of Des Moines, Iowa—and their architectural skill.

The period of significance under Criteria A and C for the Coggon Public School is 1909 to 1959, the time when the building was originally constructed and evolved. Significant dates include 1909, 1936, 1957, and 1959 the years the components of the building were placed in service. The nomination contains one contributing resource—the edifice itself, which is classified as a building.

BACKGROUND

Site Evolution

The site of this school and its improvements has evolved over the years. The site began as country school grounds platted in the northeast quarter section of Section 10, Jackson Township, Linn County, Iowa, as Lot 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 10

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

Samuel W. Durham acted as the surveyor for this plat and certified it on October 7, 1884. The plat was filed in the public record on November 19, 1884. (Figure 3) No known images of the schoolhouse occupying Lot 5 are known. Samuel W. Durham was an early pioneer settler of Iowa and surveyor. (*The Annals of Iowa*) This frame building featured a 1-room configuration and had a short history. The building soon became too small for the increased number of children in the area.

In 1890, Coggon built a second frame schoolhouse. Located adjacent to the original school to the north, this frame building featured two stories with two rooms on each floor with a central hall and staircase between them. The earlier 1-story building was razed. The new building likewise was located at the east end of Main Street at its terminus with 3rd Street and set slightly north of the centerline of Main Street. This placement was such that the public pedestrian walk on the north side of Main Street aligned with the front door of the new schoolhouse.

The 1890 schoolhouse was an imposing structure. It resembled a New England meetinghouse with a 5-bay front facade, hip roof, and cupola/belfry with bell. A pair of wood panel doors centered the first floor of the front facade with 2/2 double-hung sash windows installed throughout the rest of the building for good natural light. The 1890 schoolhouse remained in service until 1909, when the present Main Building was completed. Like the first school, this building's setback from the street was shallow. (Figures 6 & 7.)

The first high school class in Coggon graduated in 1893. To graduate, each student wrote an essay and presented it at the graduation exercises to receive a diploma. The first graduating class photo possessed by the Coggon Historical Society dates to 1896.

In 1908, three acres of additional land expanded the school grounds to include much of the present site. Mary Reynolds had previously owned this property. (History Committee; Lions Club: 64).

The Reynolds tract provided land for the construction of the 1909-completed Main Block with its deep setback from 3rd Street. This 2-story building was built with an eye to the future. At first, only the two rooms on the first floor were used. One served grades first through third, and the other served grades fourth through sixth. Later on, one of the rooms on the second floor was used for the seventh and eighth grades. Four years later, the fourth room was used for high school classes. The school included first through tenth grades, as high school consisted of two years only. (Lions Club: 63-64; History Book Committee: 33) William Gater served as superintendent. Helen Kurth, Gater's daughter, continues to live in Coggon to the present day, one indication of the community's stability.

The purchase of the Reynolds tract also enabled the construction of a tennis court, pole-vaulting field, and privies (all nonextant) and the future improvements to the property, including all of the additions to the Main Block. (Restrooms were installed in the Main Block in 1926. [Lions Club: 65])

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 11

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

The athletic fields were later expanded. Rev. P. A. Mazzel, a Presbyterian pastor in Coggon, persuaded the Coggon School board to purchase additional ground from the Todd family for use as a baseball diamond. This project included the leveling down of a sand hill, which had stood beyond the Main Block to the east. Students previously had played baseball on an island in Buffalo Creek. (Lions Club: 64)

In the 1950s, the school district purchased a building lot on East Linn Street. The single-family dwelling and outbuildings on the lot were removed. A driveway was constructed on this lot so that vehicles could now enter the school grounds from East Linn Street.

The school district also purchased the building lot to the north of the school in the mid-1950s to provide sufficient land for the erection of the 1957 Addition. (LeClere, 2015)

Following World War II, the school grounds were also extended beyond Buffalo Creek to the east. Mrs. Marian Savage provided this land "on the old Weeks place." This land became a baseball park. (Lions Club: 65) This land is excluded from this National Register nomination because another party holds its title.

In 1965, three school districts merged to form the North Linn Community School District. These schools included the Coggon, Troy Mills, and Walker districts. The Coggon school continued to serve elementary education for the district until 2011. In that year, a bond issue passed to consolidate the district's elementary education in the existing middle and high school building in Central City. At that time, the school in Coggon ceased operations. The Coggon Area Betterment Association (CABA) later acquired the title to this property and operates it now as the Coggon Center.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Coggon Public School is significant, locally and under Criterion A, because of its contributions to town building in the community. The site of the Coggon Public School shaped the layout of the town's original plat and became a terminating vista of enduring quality in the community. The Coggon Public School fulfilled another town building principle motivating Americans in the late 19th and early 20th century, that a proper town required a public building of stature to symbolize its corporate identity—preferably sited on elevated land.

School Shapes Town

Already by 1884, the forerunner of the Coggon Public School stood adjacent to the Marion Road in Section 10 of Jackson Township. (Figures 3 and 5) This site pre-dated the Town of Coggon by some four years. When laid out in 1888, Coggon's original plat aligned Main Street to terminate at the pre-existing school

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 12

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

property. (Figures 4) Hence, Main Street became a continuous vista with the school at its head as a terminating vista. This sense of place has evolved over the years into an even greater presence as the school district acquired more land and erected a monumental complex of buildings on it, all the while preserving intact the property's character as a terminating vista. For more than two city blocks—almost the entire length of the central business district—the Coggon Public School stands front and center when viewed to the east. (Figure 17) This conscious use of vistas as a planning device is highly unusual in Iowa towns platted in the 19th century, where a strict conformance to the grid generally obtained.

The site's exceedingly spacious school grounds—historically the largest and most visible publicly-owned property in the community—stands at the eastern head of Coggon's central business district and provides a powerful sense of place and focus for civic pride in the heart of the community. One concludes that its creation is the result of enlightened decisions taken by those responsible for its development over the years. The efforts of the Coggon Area Betterment Association to preserve this property—at a time when its fate was in question—continues this legacy of civic enlightenment and responsibility.

School Identifies Town

The Coggon Public School is historically significant because its construction calls attention to a town building principle widely held among Americans during the late 19th and early 20th century. As architectural historian Alan Gowans has written:

In medieval towns, eminences were normally occupied by a cathedral or church, emblematic of the community's authority, laws, and cohesion. In early-nineteenth-century America, town halls or courthouses normally occupied such sites and fulfilled a similar role; in the early twentieth, schools. (Gowans: 227)

The siting of the Coggon Public School perfectly fits this description. The 1909 Main Block is situated on the highest point of land at the heart of the community. Situated on the crest of a knoll, this site stands higher than any other building in the vicinity. The building's bell tower further emphasizes this commanding presence by the dignity of height. The park-like expanse of land between the school and Main Street further accent and set the building apart from its surroundings.

At the same time, the chosen site for the Main Block preserves the site's historic alignment with the Main Street axis. The Main Block could have been sited anywhere along the knoll's north-to-south ridge but care was taken to keep its relationship with Main Street intact. Of course, siting the 1909 building at this crest also provided optimum drainage for the building, but, again, this could have occurred anywhere along the crest. By 1909, then, the Coggon Public School had achieved a monumental sense of place in the community, as well as reinforcing the property's historic role as a terminating vista for Main Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 13

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

Fortunately, later improvements to the property continued to respect this historic role. W. Jay Brown, the architect of the 1936 Addition, wisely set its front facade back from that of the Main Block. This allowed the 1909 building to stand proud without negative impact to its integrity. Further, Brown set the 1936 Addition's 1-story gymnasium-auditorium wing at right angles to its 3-story classroom wing, creating an el-shaped configuration. This formed something akin to a collegiate quadrangle in relationship with the Main Block, an altogether historically appropriate layout for an educational facility. In this design decision, Brown evidenced his professional expertise.

Fortunately too, N. Clifford Prall, the architect of the 1957 Addition, showed similar good sense in siting his addition to the school. Prall situated the 1957 wing to the north of the 1936 Addition. This preserved the Main Block's historic function as a terminating vista. It would have been cheaper to build the 1957 Addition farther to the south, paralleling the classroom wing of the 1936 Addition, as the school district had to buy more land to the north to make room for Prall's new wing. (Joan Edmonds)

As a result of all this thoughtful planning and design, the Coggon Public School continues to fulfill its historic role as "emblematic of the community."

ARCHITECTURE

The Coggon Public School is significant because of its architectural design. Each component of this complex differs in stylistic influence, but each component also employs red brick, which creates visual continuity. Distinctive in addition to this building's design are the unusually extensive school grounds surrounding it.

Late 19th Century Revivalism and R. R. Mayberry

Erected in 1909 and designed as a massive block with tower off-set slightly on its southwest corner, the main block of the Coggon Public School reflects the design influence of Late 19th Century Revivalism. The influence of Classical Revival styling is most evident in the symmetrically conceived main entrance to the building with its stone columns and Ionic-style capitals flanking the front door and supporting an arched loggia surmounted by a pediment. The building's flared roofs with wide eaves reflect the influence of Colonial Revivalism, then a popular style for residential design. By styling the roof in such a way, the architect sought to integrate the schoolhouse visually into its surrounding residential neighborhood. The architect also successfully sought to soften the look of the building by introducing curving lines into its otherwise blocky mass. These softening curves include the battered (or flared) podium and the dramatic flares of the roof, even more evident originally with dormer windows than today. (Figure 2)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 14

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

A newspaper article in 1908 announced how the original 1909 component of this complex came into being.

Good For Coggon

Coggon is to have a brand new schoolhouse on a brand new site. This was so described at a special election held there recently. The district is to be bonded for \$11,000 which together with the proceeds from the sale of the old building and site will furnish the wherewithal. (*Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette*, July 31, 1908, p. 3)

R[obert] R. Mayberry, an architect based in Cedar Rapids, designed the building. Whether credit for the propitious siting of the main block of the Coggon Public School should be given to him or to others is not known. In any event, Mayberry's decision to place the new building's tower on the south side of the Main Block's west elevation was inspired. Its projection and massing coupled with the massing of the rest of the building anchor the later additions to the north in place and help hold the entire west elevation of the complex in visual balance.

Architectural historian Wesley I. Shank has outlined Mayberry's career. (Shank: 113) Mayberry practiced as a builder-architect and possibly an engineer during the early 20th century in east-central Iowa. "He designed many houses and stores, a church, a school [Garrison Iowa, circa 1911], and a warehouse." (*Ibid.*) The 1909 Main Block of the Coggon Public School shows that Mayberry possessed a refined sense for proportion and balance. This National Register nomination adds another work to his known opus.

1936 Addition and W. Jay Brown

The 1936 addition to the Coggon Public School reflects the emphasis on industrial design popular during the 1930s. The severe lines of this structure remain unrelieved except for the introduction of pilasters along its exterior walls. In siting this addition, W. Jay Brown, its architect, wisely set back its footprint from that of the Main Block, preserving the latter's deserved prominence within the overall design.

W[illiam] Jay Brown (1878-1970) was one of Cedar Rapids' distinguished architects during the 20th century. Wesley I. Shank's biographical sketch of Brown provides the outline of his career. (Shank: 33-34) Born in Illinois, Brown graduated from the University of Illinois with a B.S. degree in architecture in 1900. As a trained professional, he worked for architectural firms in Chicago and New York and traveled in Europe. In 1914, he married a Cedar Rapids woman and settled in that city where he remained for the rest of his life. Brown's education, experience, and civic involvement earned him the respect of his peers. The 1936 Addition to the Coggon Public School—with its setback, L-shaped footprint, and quadrangle feeling—serves to illustrate Brown's ability to manipulate the existing built environment to good effect. Brown Healey Stone Sauer became Brown's successor firm in Cedar Rapids. Brown's obituary provides information about his private life. (*Cedar Rapids Gazette*)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 15

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

Modernism and N. Clifford Prall

Designed by N. Clifford Prall, the 1957 addition to the Coggon Public School is a fine example of Modernism as applied to a mid-20th century educational facility.

N[athan] Clifford Prall, A.I.A., is a little known Iowa architect active during the mid-20th century. Prall is not listed in Wesley I. Shank's *Iowa's Historic Architects*. Published in 1999, this well-researched biographical directory provides the best resource of its kind to date. That it does not list Prall signifies his undeserved obscurity in Iowa, given his prowess as evident in his iconic design for the 1957 addition, as noted above.

Prall grew up in the construction industry. His father was an architect and masonry expert, hailing from North Carolina, who managed the Carlisle Brick and Tile Co. in Carlisle, Iowa (a small town near Des Moines), when he relocated to Iowa with Clifford and the rest of his family. (Brierly) While in Iowa during the mid-20th century, N. Clifford Prall based his architectural practice in Des Moines at the Insurance Exchange Building and later at 4717 Grand Avenue. Subsequently, he relocated to the West Coast. Prall's name appears in the 1956 (first edition), 1962, and 1970 editions of the *American Architects Directory* and then disappears from it.

One-story in height, Prall's design for the Coggon Public School emphasizes the horizontal line. Resting on a concrete slab and without a basement, the profile of the building hugs the grade, redolent of Ranch styling then so popular for residential construction. Clifford's design for the Coggon school further emphasized this horizontal line by the placement of a red cedar cornice and galvanized iron coping across the top of the building to accent this linear feeling.

The building contains numerous architectural features to promote efficiency, health, and convenience—key tenets of the philosophy underlying its design. These features take a cue from William B. Ittner, an early 20th century American architect and school design reformer. Ittner emphasized natural light, sanitation, efficiency, and safety for educational facilities. (Ittner: 2; Page, 2014b) The publication of Ittner's *High School Buildings and Grounds*, a bulletin issued in 1922 by the U. S. Bureau of Education, vouchsafed his national prominence within this field and further disseminated his ideas across the nation. According to this 59-page bulletin:

... there are certain universal principles applicable to all school buildings, such as safety, adequate natural light, ventilation, practical economy, and impeccable architecture. (Ittner, 1922: 1)

Prall included provisions for an abundance of natural light, wide corridors, smooth wall surfaces for ease of cleaning, and spacious classrooms. The placement of almost two dozen skylights above the main and side corridors and some of the rooms flood these spaces with natural light. The partial glass partitions along the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 16

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

corridors transmit this light to the classrooms, a particularly novel feature for an Iowan school building. Fortunately, all of these skylights and glass partitions remain extant and in fine condition.

EDUCATION

The Coggon Public School is of historical interest because it shows how Coggon responded to changing American educational philosophies and introduced concepts of comprehensive education into its curriculum during the 20th century, thereby expressing the community's respect for education and the importance it has historically attached to youth.

The Main Block—with its architectonic emphasis—reflects the 19th century's educational philosophy of learning as a noble and enlightening pursuit. This building rests on a podium with a *piano nobile* as its first floor. Although such a design provides extra basement ceiling and window height, its main purpose is to lend an air of monumental dignity to the exterior of the building. The flight of five concrete steps to the building's main entrance sacrifices utility and convenience to achieve this intended purpose.

The 1936 Addition illustrates a changing philosophy of education during the late 1920s and 1930s across the nation. The addition's gymnasium-auditorium calls attention to the growing importance of sports and extra-curricular activities during the period. This was seen as a way to democratize students from different backgrounds and to strengthen community spirit. The new classrooms in this addition opened up space in the 1909 building to teach nontraditional subjects like home economics and typewriter training. Activities and subjects like these formed part of an emerging curriculum known nationally as comprehensive education, whose purpose was to augment traditional academic subjects with those of practical application. (Page, 2014)

The 1957 Addition reflects the continued influence of comprehensive education. The building features facilities for a wide range of educational instruction, including academics, vocational and commercial training, as well as a kitchen and cafeteria, reflecting growing concerns for nutrition.

REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS

In 1993, William C. Page, Public Historian, conducted a reconnaissance and intensive survey of the City of Coggon. He developed historic contexts for the entire city and completed Iowa Site Inventory Forms for several historic districts, including Coggon's central business district.

In 2002, architectural historian Camilla Deiber of The Berger Group, Inc., prepared a Multiple Property Listing (MLP) entitled "Public Education for Iowa: Growth and Change, 1848-1966." Deiber and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 17

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

colleague Peggy Beedle subsequently prepared a booklet entitled "Town Schools for Iowa." (Deiber and Beedle) This booklet provides information about the historical significance of this type of public school and its presence in Iowa towns like Coggon.

In 2014, William C. Page, Public Historian, completed a Technical Advisory Network (TAN) report for the Coggon Area Betterment Association and State Historical Society of Iowa. This report evaluated the Coggon Public School and concluded that it was National Register-eligible.

SELECTION OF HISTORIC NAME

Over the years, the Coggon Public School has borne several names, including Coggon School, Coggon Public School, and Coggon Elementary School. This nomination selected the name "Coggon Public School" to denote the property.

POTENTIAL FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

This site's potential for archaeological significance is, as yet, unevaluated. Given the site's proximity to Buffalo Creek, this potential should be surveyed at a later date.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND SURVEY

The early history of the county school, located on Lot 5 of Section 10, Jackson Township, deserves more research. Was the sale of land in this section of the township dedicated by the U.S. Government for educational purposes as in many early townships in Iowa?

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 18

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

Page 19

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

Page 20

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 21

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Coggon Public School Campus
408 East Linn Avenue
Coggon, IA 52218
West (left) & south (right) elevations looking northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
July 31, 2014
2. Coggon Public School Campus
408 East Linn Avenue
Coggon, IA 52218
West elevation looking east
William C. Page, Photographer
July 31, 2014
3. Coggon Public School Campus
408 East Linn Avenue
Coggon, IA 52218
West elevation looking east northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
July 31, 2014
4. Coggon Public School Campus
408 East Linn Avenue
Coggon, IA 52218
West elevation looking southeast
William C. Page, Photographer
July 31, 2014
5. Coggon Public School Campus
408 East Linn Avenue
Coggon, IA 52218
North elevation looking south
William C. Page, Photographer
July 31, 2014
6. Coggon Public School Campus
408 East Linn Avenue
Coggon, IA 52218
Main Block first floor hall looking northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
July 31, 2014
7. Coggon Public School Campus
408 East Linn Avenue
Coggon, IA 52218
1936 Addition classroom looking northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
July 31, 2014

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10

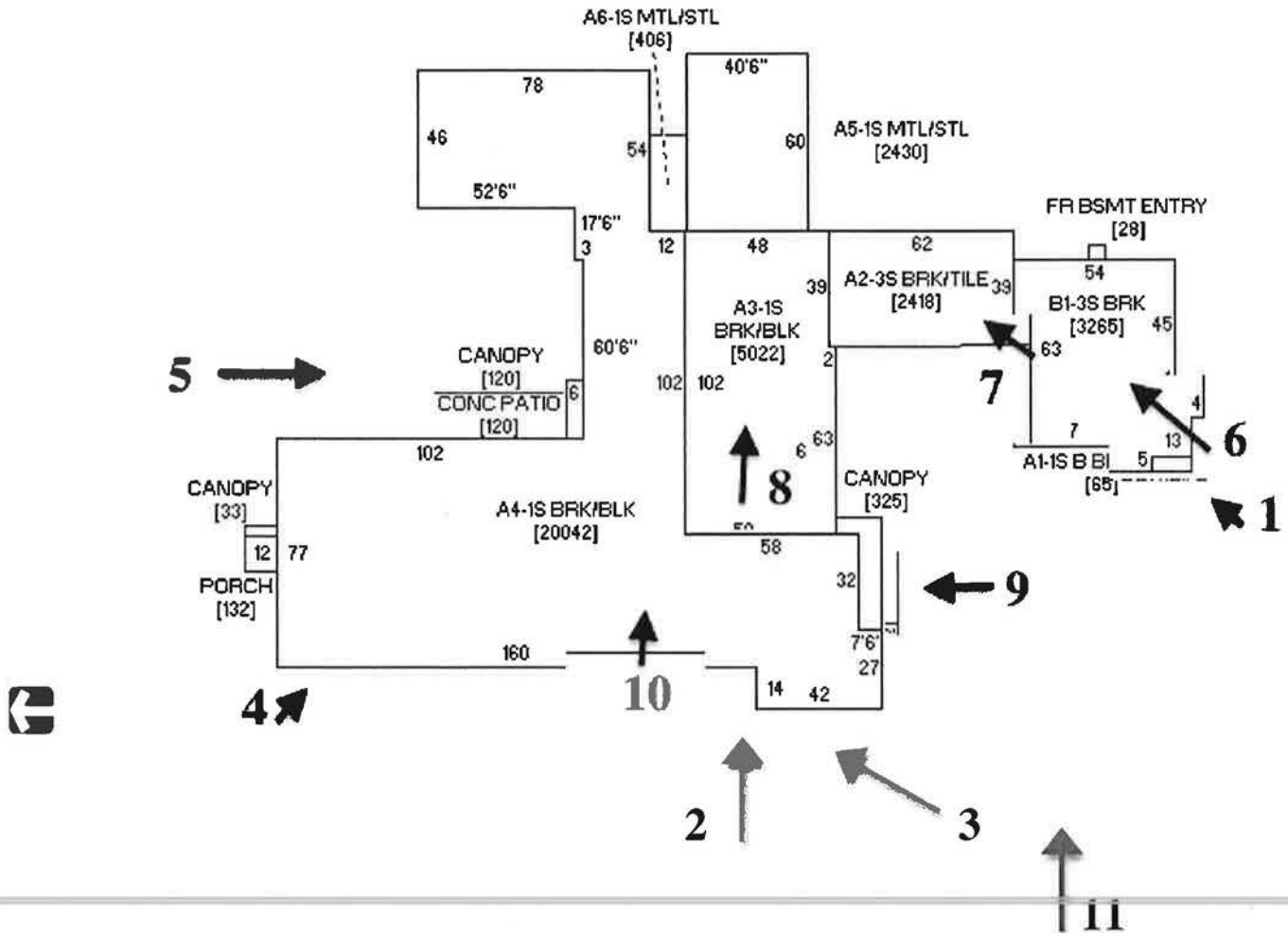
Page 22

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>8. Coggon Public School
408 East Linn Avenue
Coggon, IA 52218
1936 Addition gymnasium-auditorium looking east
William C. Page, Photographer
July 31, 2014</p> <p>9. Coggon Public School
408 East Linn Avenue
Coggon, IA 52218
1957 Addition main corridor looking north
William C. Page, Photographer
July 31, 2014</p> | <p>10. Coggon Public School
408 East Linn Avenue
Coggon, IA 52218
1957 Addition side corridor looking east
William C. Page, Photographer
July 31, 2014</p> <p>11. Coggon Public School
408 East Linn Avenue
Coggon, IA 52218
Main Street & Coggon Public School
NEED
NEED</p> |
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Printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, high gloss, using HP 84/85 ink. Source of Drawing: Linn County Assessor's Office, 2015.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 23

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

N408' NW NE-EX LOTS 2, 3 & 4 IRR SUR & EX E27 RDS & W29.9' LOT 12 IRR SUR & NW DIAG 1/2 N52.16' & N41.16' E 27.5' LOT 13 & N41.16' LOT 14-EX E15.5' IRR SUR NW NE & W1/2 LOT 13 IRR SUR NW NE.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Register boundary contains all land historically associated with the Coggon Public School except a portion of land adjacent to Buffalo Creek, now owned by a separate titleholder, the former athletic fields located on the other side of the creek, and one town lot where a principal lived for a time in a mobile home.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 24

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

AERIAL MAP



Figure 1

Broken arrow locates Coggon Public School. Buffalo Creek and its floodplain are visible to the right. Note how the siting of the 1909 Main Block (straight arrow) aligns with the axis created by Main Street to the west.



Source: <http://binged.it/LYkJNRo>, viewed December 30, 2015.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 26

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

PLAT OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP—1884

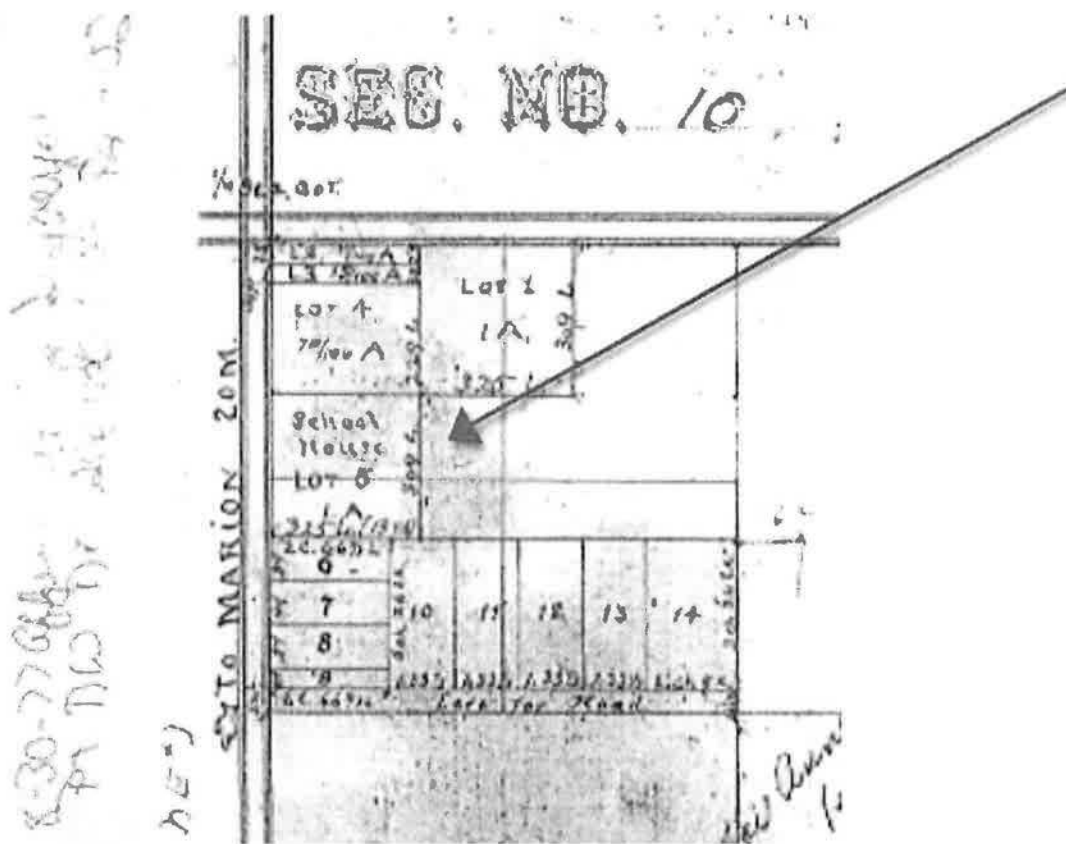


Figure 3

This plat map pictures an unincorporated portion of Section 10 in Jackson Township before the Town of Coggon was platted. The map is dated October 7, 1884. Lot 5 (arrow) is identified as "School House," a country school at the time. According to the map, Lot 5 measures 325 feet [13 rods] x 309 feet. This lot and some of its adjoining lots abut the overland road to Marion, Iowa, 20 miles to the south. Lot 5 predated the Coggon's platting by some four years. That plat (see Figure 4) laid out Main Street on an axis aligned with Lot 5 and its schoolhouse. Lot 5 and the rest of those shown on this map were subsequently annexed to Coggon. The Coggon plat named the road to Marion "Third Street."

Source: Linn County Recorder's Office, Researched by Michael LeClere.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 27 _____

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

ORIGINAL COGAGON PLAT—1888

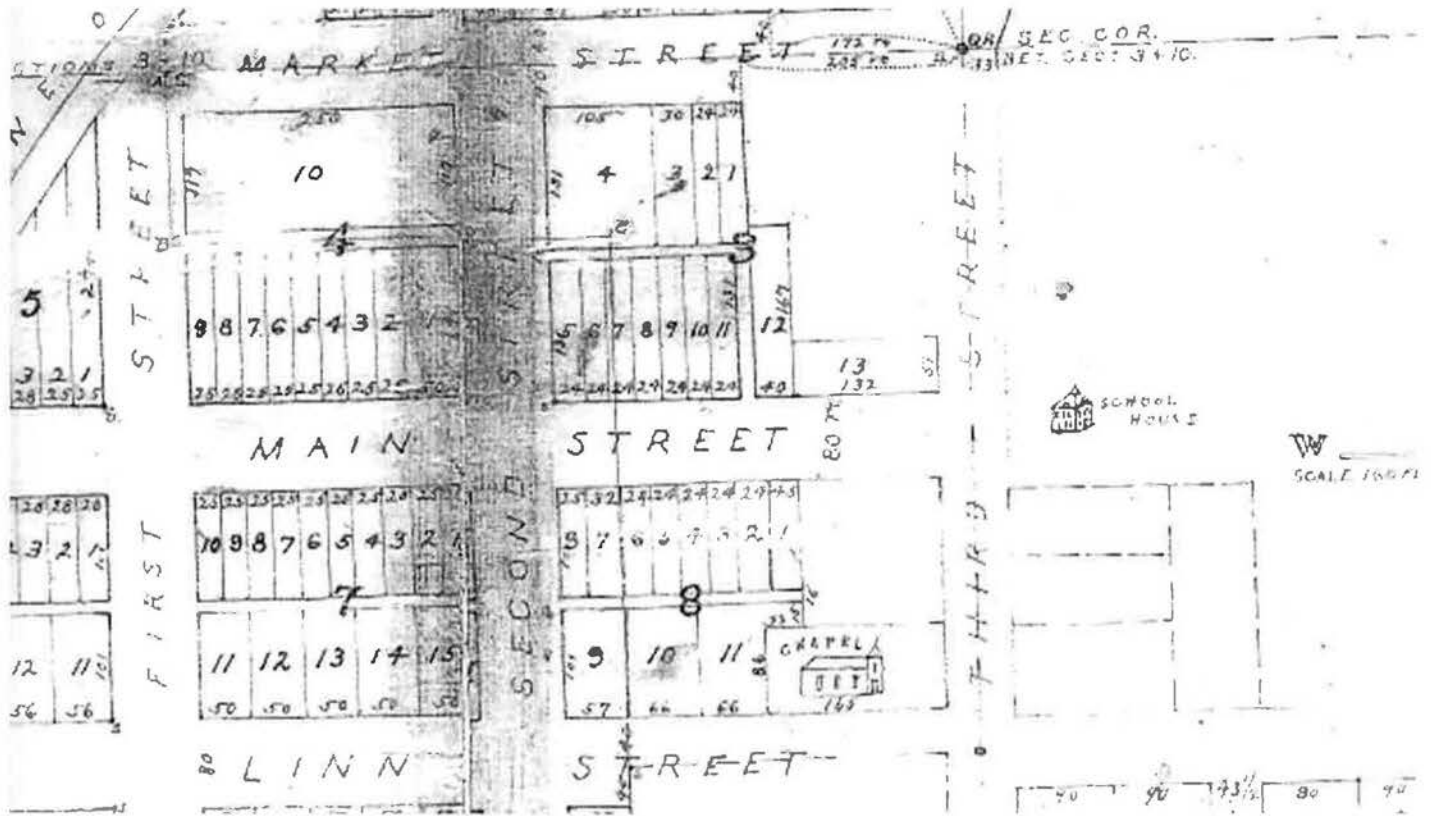


Figure 4

Dated April 16, 1888, this detail of Coggon's original plat pictures portions of its central business district with the "School House" (center right). The map clearly shows how the schoolhouse and its grounds drove the design of Coggon's plat. The plat's central corridor—Main Street—took the schoolhouse and its grounds as the point its point of alignment, creating the corridor as an axis, terminating at the schoolhouse and its grounds. This piece of enlightened town planning created Main Street's vista to the Coggon Public School Campus. The land shown to the east of Third Street on this drawing remained unincorporated in 1888. The drawing inaccurately pictures the school's design, as at this time it was 1-story.

Source: Linn County Recorder's Office, Researched by Michael LeClere.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 28 _____

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

TOWN OF COGGRON CIRCA 1900



Figure 5

The arrow locates the original site of the Coggon Public School. Note its location as a terminating vista to the continuous vista along Main Street. The representation of the schoolhouse's design is generic rather than actual but the building's placement on the site is accurate. The school district later acquired Mary Reynolds's tract of land to the east of the school in 1908, opening up the potential for new school construction on the knoll that it formed in 1909.

Source: History Book Committee, p.3.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 29

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

1890 SCHOOLHOUSE



Figure 6

Looking to the east this historic photograph pictures the 1890 schoolhouse before its removal after the main block was erected in 1909.

Source: History Book Committee, p.3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 30

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

1890 SCHOOLHOUSE & 1909 MAIN BLOCK



Figure 7

This postcard pictures the school as a new building along with its grounds landscaped with pedestrian walks, shrubs, and trees. The tall brick chimney and flagpole with grassy platform are nonextant. While some of the plantings also are nonextant, the curvilinear pedestrian walks remain intact. They conform to the site's rolling topography, nicely articulate the site for access to the building, compliment its organic feeling, and lend aesthetic appeal to the property.

Source: Archives, Coggon Center, Coggon, Iowa, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 31

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

MAIN BLOCK UNDER CONSTRUCTION



Figure 8

This historic photograph pictures the building under construction circa 1909.

Source: History Book Committee, p.33.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 32

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

1909 MAIN BLOCK COMPLETED



Figure 9

This circa 1910 photograph of the Coggon Public School ("Main Block") shows it soon after its construction. Note the dormer windows, finials at peaks of the roof, and two brick chimneys (all nonextant). Otherwise, the building looks much the same today. The seven men are likely members of the Coggon Board of Education and perhaps the school superintendent.

Source: Iowa State Historic Preservation Office, Iowa Site Inventory File, #57-04605.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 33

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

COGAGON PUBLIC SCHOOL IN 1940

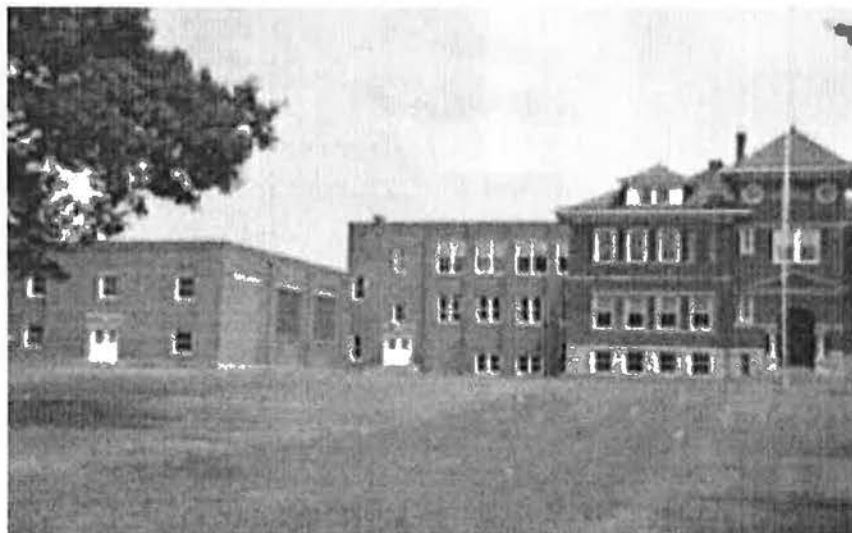


Figure 10

This circa 1940 photograph of the Coggon Public School shows the Main Block still with its dormer window and the west elevation of the 1936 Addition before the 1957 Addition covered its first floor.

Source: History Book Committee, p. 33.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 35

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

FLOOR PLANS OF MAIN BLOCK, 1936 ADDITION, & NONEXTANT BARRACKS

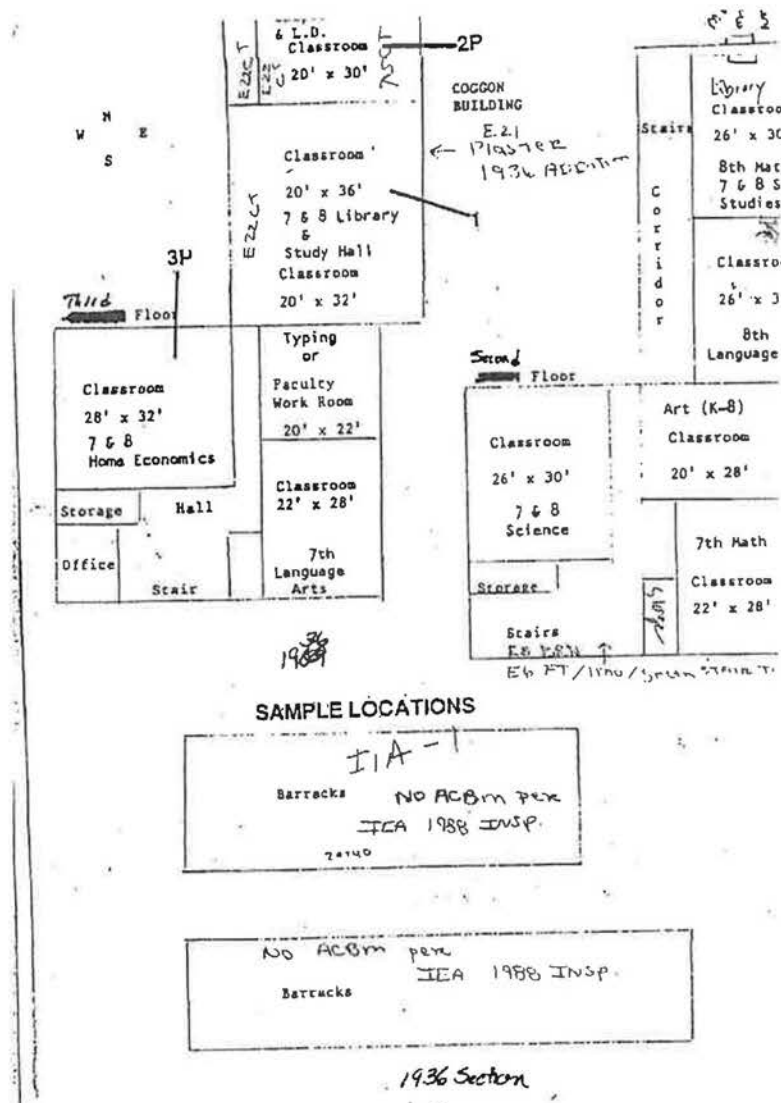


Figure 12

The upper floors of the main block and 1936 addition appear at the top of this figure. The barracks (shown under the caption "Sample Locations") are nonextant. They were sited, lengthwise, east-to-west on the grounds to the east of the main block.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 37

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH—CIRCA 1959



Figure 14

Looking to the southwest, this circa 1960 photograph pictures the Coggon Public School Campus at its greatest extent. The 1909 Main Block, 1936 Addition (two units) and massive U-shaped 1957 Addition—all are clearly visible. The long and narrow bus barn stands lower-center in the picture. The two wooden barracks are visible center left. Several buses are parked between the barn and the barracks. The photograph also nicely pictures the school's campus, including lawn in front, the looping vehicular drives, and the surrounding residential neighborhood. The metal building is not shown.

Source: Archives, Coggon Center, Coggon, Iowa, 2014.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 38

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

ARCHITECT DRAWING, 1957 ADDITION, SOUTH ELEVATION

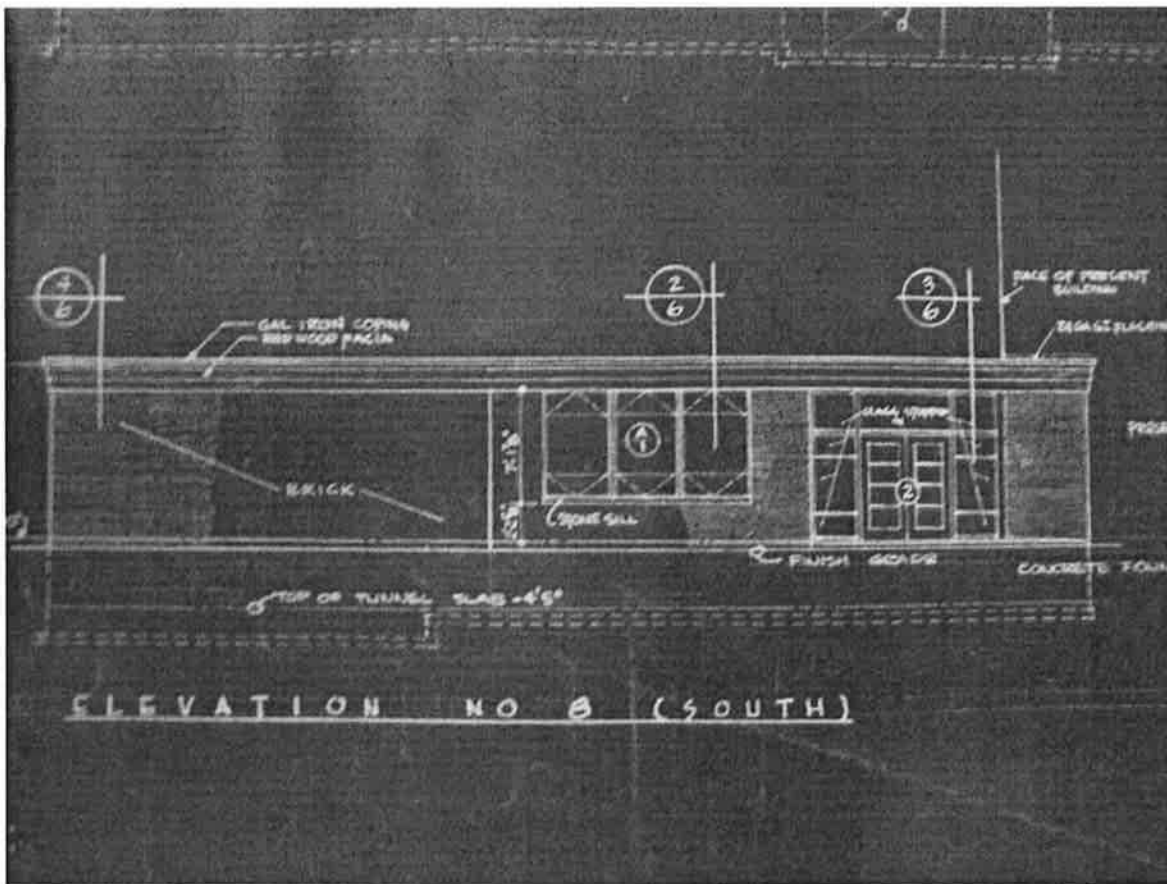


Figure 15

This architect drawing pictures the south elevation of the 1957 addition and shows N. Clifford Prall's design for it. The as-built addition conformed to this design, although the windows have been replaced. Note the architect's specification for red wood fascia and galvanized iron coping to edge the top of the building (upper left on drawing).

Source: Archives, Coggon Center, Coggon, Iowa, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 39

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

PLANNED VISTAS IN COGgon

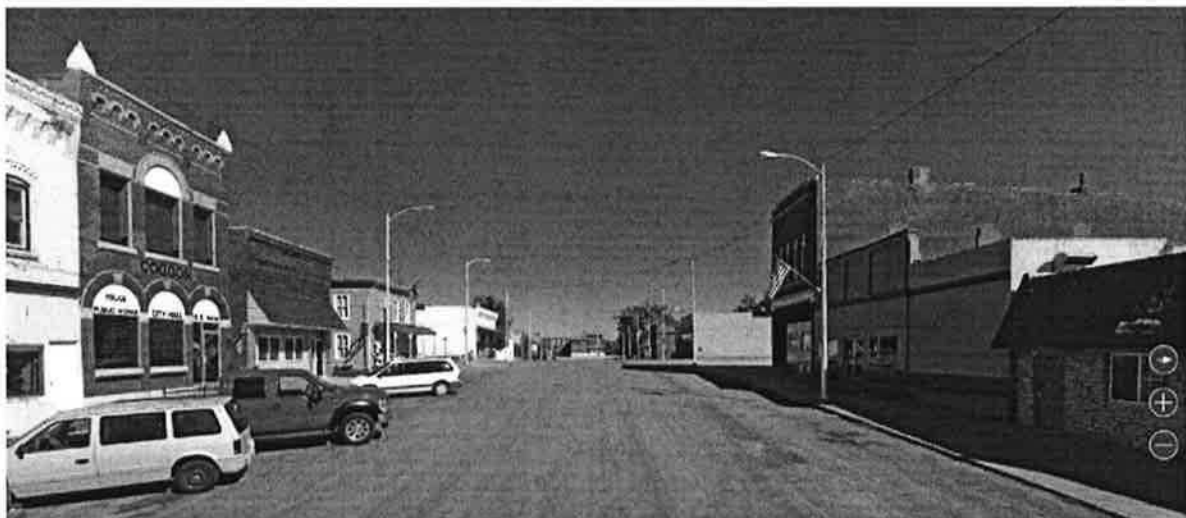


Figure 16

Looking west, the top image pictures Main Street as seen from the front door of the Main Block. The bottom image looks east and shows Main Street as a continuous vista and the Coggon Public School (far center) as its terminus vista.

Source: William C. Page, Photographer (top), 2015; Bing Maps (bottom), 2016.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 40

CFN-259-1116

Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

PLANNED VISTAS IN COGAGON

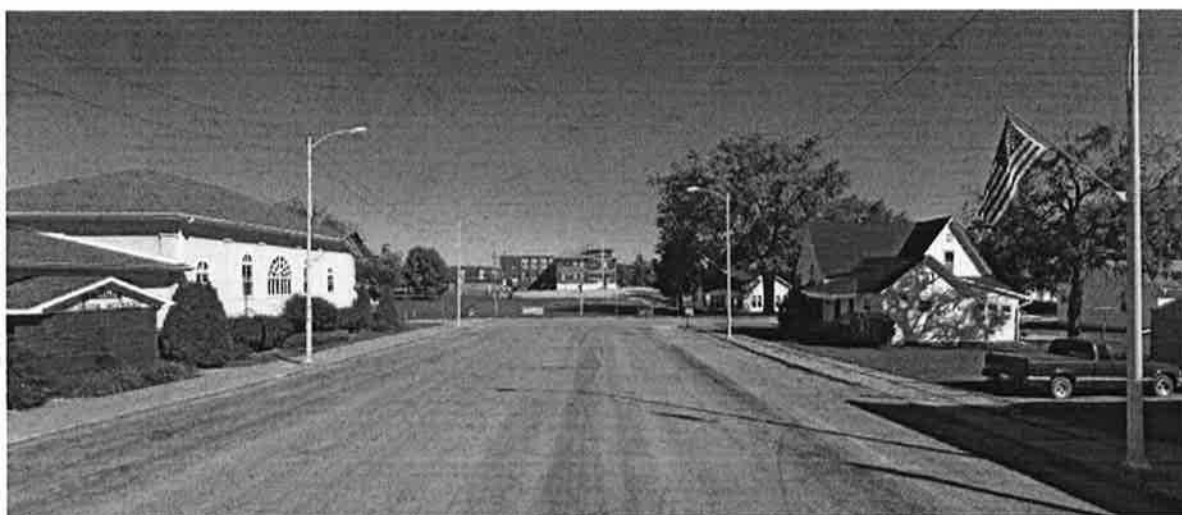


Figure 17

Looking east, these images picture Main Street as a continuous vista and the Coggon Public School (far center) as its terminus vista. Coggon's original plat employed these two town-planning principles to create a distinctive sense of place in the community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 41

CFN-259-1116

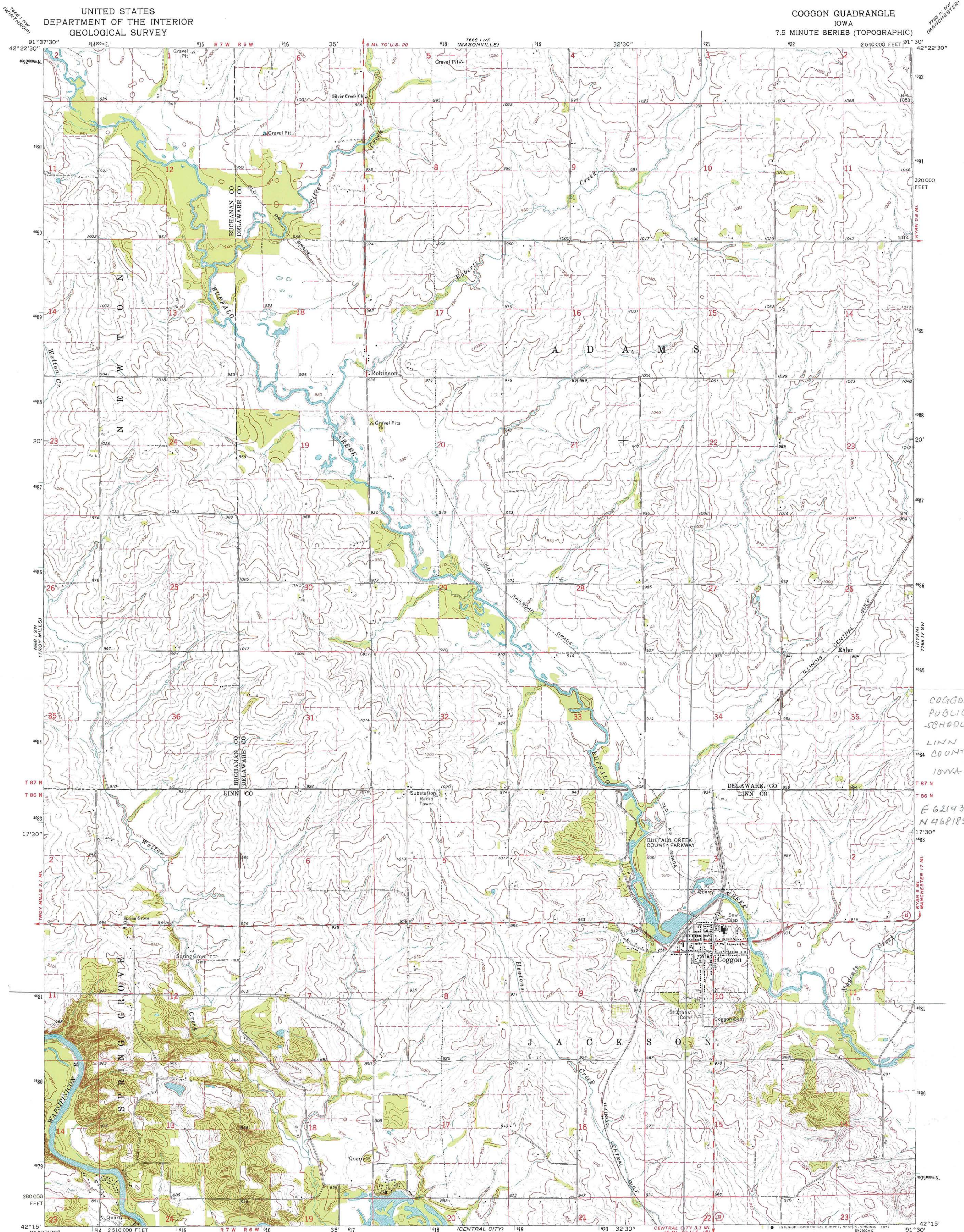
Coggon Public School, Linn County, Iowa.

PLANNED VISTAS IN COGGOON



Figure 18

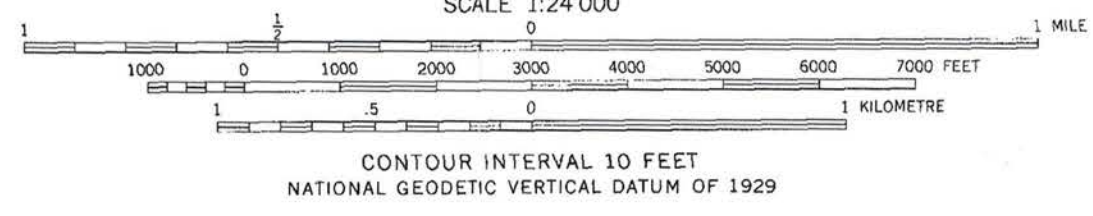
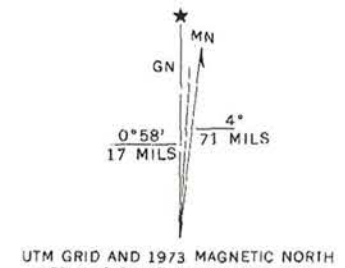
This aerial view of Main Street and the Coggon School illustrates with arrows how the street provides a vista to the Coggon School as its terminus.
The view looks east.



COGON
PUBLIC
SCHOOL
LINN
COUNTY
IOWA

E 621435
N 4681850

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1973
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate
system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND BY THE IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

COGON, IOWA
N4215-W9130/7.5

1973

AMS 7668 I SE—SERIES V876



COGGON PUBLIC SCHOOL
LINN CO., IA

2 # 1



COGGON PUBLIC SCHOOL
LINN Co., IA
3 # 2



COGGGS ~~OR~~ PUBLIC SCHOOL
CINN CO., IA
~~4~~ # 3



COGGON PUBLIC SCHOOL
LINN CO., IA

\$ # 4



COGGSON PUBLIC SCHOO
LINN CO., IA
#6 #5



COGGON PUBLIC SCHOOL
LINN CO., IA
2 # 6



COGAGON PUBLIC SCHOOL
LINN CO., IA

17



COGGON PUBLIC SCHOOL
LIMN CO., /A

#8



COGGESHAW PUBLIC SCHOOL

LINN CO, IA

#9



COGGON PUBLIC SCHOOL
LINTH CO., IA

#10



COGGON PUBLIC SCHOOL
LINN CO., IA
#12 #11

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Coggon Public School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Linn

DATE RECEIVED: 7/29/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/18/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/02/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/13/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000605

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 9.12.16 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.

**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
EVALUATION REPORT FORM**

RECEIVED
MAY 24 2016
by SHPO

As a participant in the Certified Local Government Program (CLG), the Historic Preservation Commission is required to review and comment on proposed National Register nominations of properties within its jurisdiction. The State is required to provide the CLG with a 60-day period for the review prior to a State Nominations Review Committee (SNRC) meeting. This form must be received by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) five days in advance of the State Nomination Review Committee (SNRC) meeting.

(Please print clearly)

Historic Property Name: Coggon Public School
Address: 408 E Linn Street, Coggon, Iowa 52218
Certified Local Government Name: Linn County (Iowa)
Date of public meeting for nomination review: May 18, 2016

Applicable Criteria: (Please Check the Appropriate Box)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criterion A (Historical Events) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criterion C (Architecture) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criterion B (Important Person) | <input type="checkbox"/> Criterion D (Archaeological) |

Please check the following box that is appropriate to the nomination (Please print clearly).

- The Commission recommends that the property should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- The Commission recommends that the property should not be listed in the National Register for the following reasons: _____
- The Commission chooses not to make a recommendation on this nomination for the following reasons: _____
- The Commission would like to make the following recommendations regarding the nomination: (use additional sheets if necessary): _____

Official Signatures Required Below

Historic Review Board Chair or Representative

Print Name: Maura Pilcher Approved Not Approved

Signature: 

Chief Elected Official

Print Name: Ben Rogers Approved Not Approved

Signature: 

Professional Evaluation

Print Name: Paula Mohr Approved Not Approved

Signature: 

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARIE HOFFMANN, DEPUTY
CHRIS ARBUTHNOT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TERRY E. BRANTZ, GOVERNOR
WILL REYNOLDS, COMMISSIONER

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 29 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

July 26, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmarks
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

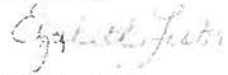
Dear Mr. Loether:

The following National Register nomination(s) from Iowa are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable.

- Cottage Grove Avenue Presbyterian Church, 1050 24th Street, Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa
- Coggon Public School, 408 E Linn Street, Coggon, Linn County, Iowa

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Foster
National Register Coordinator
State Historical Society of Iowa