

1006

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Algona Junior and Senior High School Building and High School Building Annex
other names/site number Otto B. Laing Middle School

2. Location

street & number 213 and 301 South Harlan Street

| | |
|-----|---------------------|
| n/a | not for publication |
| n/a | vicinity |

city or town Algona
state Iowa code IA county Kossuth code 109 zip code 50511

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Steve King 15 Oct 2014
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)

Joe Edson H. Beall 12-10-14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Algona Junior and Senior High School and Annex
 Name of Property

Kossuth, Iowa
 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 | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 2 | 0 | 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.)

Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals;
 Classical Revival

 Modern Movement - Moderne

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
 walls: Brick
 Stone
 roof: Asphalt
 other: _____

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Algona Junior and Senior High School Building and High School Annex Building are located at 213 and 301 South Harlan Street, Algona, Kossuth County, Iowa respectively. The site is located at the north edge of a predominantly residential neighborhood and a block south of State Street, which is the main commercial thoroughfare through downtown Algona. The school building is centered on the block bound by E McGregor and E Nebraska Streets running east-west and S Harlan and S Jones Streets running north-south. The annex building, built 20 years after the school, is located north of the school building at the southwest corner of South Harlan Street and East Nebraska Street.

The two-story school, completed in 1931, is an 'I' configuration in plan with an auditorium and gymnasium filling in the voids, to create a rectangular plan. The main entrance faces Harlan Street and secondary entrances are located on the opposite side of the building facing Jones Street, as well as two entrances located on both the north and south sides of the school. The school was constructed during a time of financial depression across the country. Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, and Thomas established a niche in educational commissions across the state of Iowa. With the recent introduction to extracurricular activities such as sports and theatre into the overall design of the school, multi-functioning spaces were incorporated into the design, such as gym/cafeteria and library/study hall. Additionally, 'progressive education' ideologies were being included into the design of school buildings, providing a more hands-on learning experience for the students with the inclusion of state-of-the-art scientific, commercial, manual training, and domestic science equipment. The Algona Junior and Senior High School has experienced minimal alterations; most notable has been the replacement of a majority of the original windows and exterior doors. In 1970, a new high school was built and the two buildings were converted into the middle school. This building conversion included minimal auditorium and library space renovations. However, these changes don't diminish one's understanding of the building as a public school from the era of its construction.

The one story annex building w/ basement was completed in 1951 and was the home to the cafeteria and kitchen, as well as some miscellaneous classes such as music, band, and industrial arts. The main entrance is on the corner of Nebraska Street and Harlan Street, with a split level entrance leading to the cafeteria and kitchen on the lower level and classrooms and offices on the upper level. Secondary entrances are located on the west and north sides of the building. The annex has a concrete and steel structure, a flat roof, brick walls, and glass block with hopper windows. The one story, open floor plan, brick cladding, and glass block walls were typical of town schools in, not only Iowa, but nationwide during the modern architectural style movement. Additionally, with the then recent introduction of the School Lunch Program in 1946, the annex addition with cafeteria/kitchen space was necessary, and reflected a common trend in school design.

Narrative Description

1. Algona Junior and Senior High School, 1931

The Algona Junior and Senior High School property is centered on the block bounded by McGregor Street on the south; Nebraska Street on the north; Jones Street to the east; and Harlan Street on the west. The property is one block south of State Street, which is the main commercial east-west thoroughfare through Algona. The property also sits a few blocks west of highway 169, the main north-south thoroughfare through Algona. The area south of the school is exclusively one- and two-story single family dwellings and the area directly north is predominantly commercial buildings to State St.

The school property contains a paved concrete surface to the east of the school that slightly wraps around the north side of the school. Concrete walkways are found to the north, west and south sides of the building, leading to each of the entrances on those sides. The paved concrete surface to the east of the school contains parking spaces and a basketball court with basketball hoops. Trees are scattered throughout the site, primarily on the south and west sides of the site. New shrubbery has been recently planted around the school in new mulch beds.

The school's main entrance faces west toward Harlan Street. The main entrance projects out and above the surrounding classrooms. The gymnasium and auditorium are located at the center of the rectangular plan and are visually apparent from the exterior. Classrooms and offices line the exterior of the building with a central corridor and two flanking north-south corridors separating the public gym and auditorium from the more private classrooms.

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Exterior

The Algona Junior and Senior High School is a rectangular building with symmetrical massing. Stone ornamentation decorates the main east and west entrances, with the auditorium and gymnasium protruding through the center of the building above the second floor roofline, which communicates the Classical Revival Style common during the time of construction. The building has brick walls with beige stone ornamentation mostly near the main east and west entrances and minimally along the north, east, and west facades. Elaborate stone ornamentation and inscriptions are found above the east and west entrances, as well as above two first floor windows on the west elevation that are framed by pilasters on each side. Simple keystone and brick ornamentation dresses most door and window openings above. Bay windows with double hung sashes and copper roofs define the vertical circulation stairwells on the first floor of the south elevation.

The protruding portion of the building separates the public spaces from the more private classroom and office rooms from the exterior. The recent introduction of extracurricular activities and vocational training to schools around the same time the school was being constructed changed the way schools were designed, incorporating different scales and functions into an educational facility. The protruding portion contains some brick ornamentation on the east and west elevations and some simple stone festoon ornamentation on the south and west elevations.

The main entrance is centered on the west elevation. A monumental stone surround with flanking stone pilasters and entry lights define the entryway. An inscription in the stone is directly above the entrance and says, "THESE DOORS ARE OPEN TO ALL WHO WISH TO LEARN." A wrought iron railing is located above the stone casing as well. The entrance is a set of non-historic aluminum double doors with transom above that fills the historic doorway.

The administrative spaces are found on the first floor, occupying the central projecting portion consisting of the entrance, 4 bays to the left, and 4 bays to the right on the west elevation. The fourth bay on each side of the entrance projects a bit and contains an elaborate projecting stone lintel with festoon detailing above the first floor window and is flanked by stone pilasters with oval ornamentation at the top. The first floor window bays are paired double hung windows with rectangular transoms above and simple brick and stone ornamentation above the opening. The second floor window bays are paired double hung windows with arched transoms above and simple stone ornaments above the opening. The central projecting portion also contains a simple cornice and brick modillion detailing. The remaining four bays on each side contain classrooms on both floors and stone pilasters that bookend the west elevation. The first and second floor windows are paired double hung windows with transoms above and simple keystone and brick ornamentation above the window opening. A stone belt coursing runs horizontally at the first floor line and a brick belt coursing with stone sills runs horizontally, visually connecting the second level stone window sills.

The south elevation is made up of several different masses that delineate different functions. The large mass that is set back and centered in the elevation is the gym. The gym contains 8 bays of tall arched windows that are currently filled in, along with two stone ornamental pieces with festoon detailing located above the second bay from each side. The masses that are flanking each end of the elevation are the vertical circulation stairwells and corridors. On the end of each mass, there is a set of bay windows with copper roofs on the first floor and a single bay of double hung windows with a transom above on the second floor. The single bay is more elaborately decorated with brick detailing below and a stone pediment above. The last mass contains the classrooms with 8 bays of double hung windows with transoms above and simple keystone and brick ornamentation above the opening, as well as an entrance at each end of the mass. The entrances contain arched stone portals with a simple brick and stone casing and keystone ornamentation. A pair of aluminum entry doors and transom above fill the historic doorway. There are also two brick retaining walls supporting the flat walkways to each entrance, allowing the land to slope down and provide natural light through windows at the basement/locker room level, as well as a concrete stair and door entering into the locker room space.

The east elevation is made up of two different masses. The larger mass that is set back and centered in the elevation is the gym and auditorium, which contains vertical brick and stone ornamentation. The gym portion of the mass contains 3 clerestory windows. The smaller mass contains the main entrance, which is centered on the elevation and consists of 3 bays and projects out from the primary face. A stone surround with flanking pilasters on each side defines the entrance. An etching in the stone, similar to the west elevation, is directly above the stone surround and says, "EDUCATION IS THE FOUNDATION OF OUR STATE." A double hung window with arched transom is located above the entrance. A pair of pilasters can also be found on each side of the stone surround. The pilasters go from ground to roof line and define the projecting surface. Two double hung windows with transoms above are located between each pair of pilaster. On each side of the projecting portion, there is one bay of paired double hung windows with transoms above on each floor and

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horizontal brick beltcourses on that bay only. The remainder of the elevation contains 7 bays on each side. Each bay contains double hung windows with transoms and simple brick and keystone ornamentation above each opening on each floor.

The north elevation shows two different masses. The taller mass that is set back and centered in the elevation is the auditorium. The smaller mass contains a 7 bay projecting facade that is centered on the north elevation. Stone pilasters bookend the projecting portion and another set of pilasters frame the double door entrance to the manual training and shop room and circular window above with simple keystone and brick ornamentation. Three bays of double hung windows with transoms above and simple brick and stone ornamentation above the opening flank the shop room entrance. On each end of the projecting face, there are entrances similar to the south elevation except there is no recessed portal entrance. The last bay on each end of the elevation contains an arched recessed brick opening with a double hung window with transom above and brick and stone ornamentation below and above.

Interior

The interior of the Algona Junior and Senior High School has retained the original configuration of auditorium and gym in the center of the school, with a central double-loaded corridor running east-west through the building and secondary double-loaded corridors running north-south on each end of the building that lead to the classrooms. The building still retains a majority of the historic finishes and fixtures; predominantly in the entrances, main corridors, auditorium, and gymnasium. The central corridor accesses the auditorium and gym on the first floor. The auditorium balcony is accessed from the second level central corridor, which also allows visibility into the gym.

The entrance lobby, located inside the west entrance, and central corridor retains the original glazed wall tile and decorative terrazzo flooring. A grand marble double-arched entrance connects the lobby to main corridor. Decorative Mercer tiles are placed randomly along the walls in the central corridor. The historic decorative wood doors and decorative tile surrounds, built-in wood cases, pendant lights, and exposed concrete beams and ceiling formed with unique wood formwork simulating wood beams in the central corridor remain as well.

The administrative portion south of the west entrance contains the same terrazzo flooring as the main corridor in the public waiting area, as well as original historic built-in woodwork and doors. Some of the administrative portion contains applied acoustical ceiling tile and the rest of the administrative portion contains a non-historic grid ceiling with lay-in panels. The private office area has been reconfigured and contains non-historic drywall and carpeting. The original safe also remains in its original location.

The entrances to the auditorium are found in the first and second floor central corridors. Ornamental double-arched plaster balconies with round plaster-finished ornamental engaged columns are found on each side of the stage, adjacent to the secondary second floor corridors. Decorative plaster moldings are found above the stage and an elaborate decorative crown molding surrounds the auditorium. Original square wood ceiling panels remain as well. An exit with recessed plaster surround and decorative wrought iron grille above are found on each side of the stage. The stairs to the exits are the same terrazzo found throughout the secondary corridors and corner vestibules. A majority of the historic seats remain; however, the first four rows on the first floor have been replaced with new cushioned seats during the 1970 renovation. The stage contains a raised hardwood floor, which was enlarged during the 1970 renovation also. The sound and lighting system is non-historic as well.

The entrances to the gymnasium are found in the central corridor and the south vestibules. The doors in the central corridor are historic decorative wood doors and the doors in the south vestibules are historic as well, but less elaborately decorated. The first 8 feet of the walls are covered in historic ceramic tile and the remainder of the wall is plaster. The ceiling is exposed concrete with a steel truss system spanning the entire room. The original historic basketball hoop brackets remain at each end of the court, and four additional basketball hoops have been added in the other direction. The original wooden bleacher system and hardwood flooring remain as well.

The secondary north-south corridors contain wall tile as well, ending 6 feet up the wall and a plaster finish extending up to the applied acoustical grid ceiling. The flooring is beige terrazzo with dark speckling. A majority of the historic wooden doors and built-in wood casing remains. Most of the historic lockers have been removed. Each corridor leads to classrooms, administrative spaces, the libraries, and secondary entrances to the auditorium and gym. The secondary corridors are separated from the vestibules by original sets of wooden, divided-lite double doors. Historic wrought iron

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gates originally separated the secondary corridors from the main corridor on the first floor and on the east side of the building on the second floor, but have been removed. The original lighting has been replaced with modern fluorescent lighting fixtures.

A majority of the classrooms contain original built-in wood cabinets, lockers, and chalkboards. Historic wall tiling is found below most of the chalkboards, accenting portions of the room. The original applied acoustical ceiling tiles or plaster ceilings remain. A majority of the first floor classrooms contain the original wood flooring or floor tiling; however, some of the rooms have since been carpeted. A majority of the original radiators remain throughout the building. The original lighting has been replaced with modern fluorescent lighting. Most classrooms still contain built-in lockers and transom windows as well. The 1970 renovation changed some classrooms, such as enlarging the library. Carpeting was thought to have been installed during this renovation as well.

At the end of the secondary corridors at each corner of the school, there are entrance vestibules and vertical circulation stairwells. The vestibules contain the same terrazzo flooring and wall tiles found throughout the secondary corridors. The original radiators remain as well. The stairwells contain the original wrought iron and round wood railings, as well as the simply decorated arched stairwell openings.

The south entrance vestibules provide access to the old coach's offices, the gymnasium, and a stairwell that goes downstairs to the boys/girls locker rooms through the original wooden doors. The locker room walls are covered in historic ceramic tiles. The original lockers have been removed and the window openings have been boarded up.

The boiler room is located on the north side of the building in the basement, next to the coal room. The stairs leading to the boiler room are found in the northeast entrance vestibule.

2. Algona Junior and Senior High School Annex, 1951

Exterior

The Algona Junior and Senior High School Annex is a rectangular building in plan. The primary material found on the facades is brick, with glass block walls lining the north, west, and south elevations on the upper level. Operable hopper windows are located within the glass block walls. A 2'-6" strip of insulated metal panels are above the glass block walls, and metal coping lines the parapet. Small sliding windows line the north, west and south elevations on the basement level. The main entrance is located on the corner of Harlan and Nebraska streets with simple stone pilasters on each side of the entry. A curved metal awning covers the immediate entrance. Aluminum lettering that says 'SCHOOL ANNEX' is located above the entrance. Secondary entrances are located on the west and north elevations, and a large overhead door with ramp is located on the north elevation as well.

Interior

The interior of the Algona Junior and Senior High School Annex is a split level building, with the entrance on the corner of Nebraska Street and Harlan Street. The entrance is decorated with glazed ceramic tile up to the window level. Up a half level, a wood and glass double door and transom system provides access to the classrooms on the first level. Light illuminates the entrance vestibule, due to the glass block walls that line the building. The building retains its original configuration with classrooms up a half set of stairs and the kitchen and cafeteria down a half-set of stairs.

The first floor contains classrooms that were used for music, dance, and theatre. The original partition walls are concrete masonry units, with a glazed ceramic tile finish to approximately 4-5 ft from the floor. The choir room, located in the southeast corner of the building, has sound insulation carpet panels on the upper half of the wall. The south half of the floor was classrooms and the north half was a large, double height space that was split in half with a semi insulated wall containing windows. The south half of the floor has carpeted flooring and an applied acoustical grid ceiling and the north half has an industrial feeling with burnished concrete flooring and exposed metal decking and truss system for the ceiling.

The lower level was the cafeteria and kitchen. The cafeteria is one large open space that occupies a majority of the floor. A concrete masonry unit wall with windows on the western portion separates the cafeteria from the kitchen. The windows indicate the section of the kitchen area that students enter to pick up lunches. The kitchen occupies the same space on the lower level as the large double height space on the first floor. The kitchen walls are finished with ceramic tile. The

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cafeteria and kitchen flooring are two different tile styles. The ceiling is an applied acoustical tile ceiling throughout the basement. A staircase is located at the northeast corner with exposed brick walls, which connects the kitchen with the floor above. The mechanical room is located to the east of the kitchen.

Statement of Integrity

The Algona Junior and Senior High School Building and High School Building Annex communicate high evaluations of all seven aspects of historic and architectural integrity.

Location - The school buildings remain in the original locations, in between a residential neighborhood and the main commercial thoroughfare, East State Street, to the north.

Design - The school buildings designs remain intact and readily visible with original massing, building configuration, original pattern of door and window openings, and original ornamentation and detailing.

Setting - The surrounding residential neighborhood and main commercial thoroughfare, East State Street, remain largely as they did when these two school buildings were built. Aside from minor site alterations, the setting of these two buildings remains as it did when first constructed.

Materials - The school buildings retain all of the original building materials, aside from all of the windows and exterior doors on the junior and senior high school building that have been replaced with aluminum framed windows and doors. Interior alterations were minor and strictly cosmetic.

Workmanship - The remaining integrity of workmanship is apparent through the retention and preservation of the elaborate detailing throughout the school building and the retention and preservation of materiality throughout the school annex building.

Feeling - The property's feeling remains apparent through the minor changes done through each buildings existence. As the location, design, setting, materials and workmanship remain intact and apparent, the properties feeling remains as well.

Association - Like feeling, workmanship and setting, association is retained because of the schools' successful transformation as a recognizable school facility throughout its history. The buildings served as the junior and senior high school until 1970, when they became the Otto B. Laing middle School, and served as such until 2008.

Architectural style and the schools importance in architectural and educational history are key features that qualify the Algona Junior and Senior High School Building and High School Building Annex. This property meets all registration requirements for the property type and exhibits defining characteristics of educational facilities at the dates of construction and throughout the buildings' use. The massing, ornamentation, configuration, materiality, along with designs done by prominent architecture firms Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers & Thomas (School, 1931) and Keffer and Jones Architects (Annex, 1951) are all significant elements that make these buildings significant examples of architectural and educational history.

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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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Education

Period of Significance

1931-1964

Significant Dates

1931

1951

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, & Thomas, Architects

Keffer and Jones Architects

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance starts in 1931 when the school building was placed into service and ends in 1964 because of the 50 year cutoff rule. The school and annex served as the junior and senior high school until 1970, when the new school was built across town. The following school year the school and annex were used as the O.B. Laing Middle School and would remain the middle school until 2008.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Summary

The Algona Junior and Senior High School and Annex, located in Algona, Iowa, are locally significant under Criterion A for the area of EDUCATION and Criterion C for the area of ARCHITECTURE. The two school buildings embody the distinctive architectural characteristics of typical Town Schools in Iowa and follow the historical progressions common for educational facilities in the state of Iowa, as well as nationwide. The school building's 'I'-shaped plan, main entrance as the architectural focal point of the building, simple exterior ornamentation, elaborate ornamentation throughout main public spaces and the annex building's modern style, continuity of scale, glass block ribbon walls, insulated metal panels, geometric form with integrated corner entrance and rectangular plan are all examples of character-defining features that reflect both the influence of the Modern School prototype representative of Town Schools and the typical evolution of educational facilities in Iowa. Additionally, 'progressive school' elements and ideas are apparent in each building, following a nation-wide movement in progressive educational values known as the Progressive Education Movement. With both buildings being in good repair and almost entirely unchanged since each building was constructed, they possess a high degree of integrity as well. The buildings are located on the historic site where the first school was built in the town of Algona in 1867. The Classical Revival influenced school building, designed by the prominent architectural firm Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, and Thomas, and the modern style annex building, designed by the prominent architectural firm Keffer & Jones Architects, remained an educational site in the town of Algona until 2008. All of this contributes to the building's local significance. Additionally, the 1931 school building is the best, and largest, example of Classical Revival architecture in the town of Algona, IA.

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

Algona Junior and Senior High School and Annex

Education in Algona, along with many other rural towns across Iowa, began in private residences, office buildings, or anywhere space was available for teaching (Deiber and Beedle 3). In 1857, Flavia Fleming taught the first class of children in Algona in a building that was described as an 'unplastered little building' (Reed, Cowles, and Ingham 5). Classes would be taught there until the year 1867, when the town's first schoolhouse was built. It was a two-story, three room framed building with a cupola and bell atop that was located on the site that the late Central School stood and the present Algona Junior and Senior High School stands (Reed, Cowles, and Ingham 5).

In 1872, Algona officially became an independent school district (6). The beginning years of Algona experienced a substantial growth in population. During a 20 year span, the city grew from 860 in 1870 to 2,068 in 1890, more than doubling in population (State Library of Iowa, State Data Center Program). This population growth, along with the evolving school system, made necessary an upgrade in schooling facilities. The 1867 schoolhouse received additions and children were often housed in churches or open buildings when needed, but by the mid 1880's a building that accommodated all grades was needed. In 1886, the 1867 framed schoolhouse was moved and the Central Building was completed ("America's Future Depends on America's Schools" 1).

The town continued to grow, with its population increasing from 2,068 in 1890 to 2,911 in 1900 (State Library of Iowa, State Data Center Program). Due to the growing population and overcrowded conditions in the present schoolhouses, a contract to erect the Third Ward Building was awarded to James Cowan for \$6,500 in 1896 (Reed, Cowles, and Ingham 10). In 1899, only a few years after the completion of the Third Ward Building, the south half of the present Bryant School was finished and would house high school and elementary students. The north wing of the Bryant School was added in 1912 at a cost of \$49,000 and contained the first gymnasium in Algona (11).

Compared to many towns in Iowa in 1900, Algona's educational system was more advanced. A large part of the reason why the education system was this way can be attributed to the principal, Gardner Cowles. Fall 1882, he came to Algona as principal and devoted practically all of his time to high school work (6). The following year, a system was put in place which separated high school and the lower grades. This allowed students access to the subjects necessary for admission to Iowa colleges (7). Comparatively, in 1901, of the 624 towns with less than 1,500 population that had a graded school, only 48 also had a high school (Deiber and Beedle 5).

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It is worth mentioning that Gardner Cowles, although only associated with education in Algona for a few years, was important in the development of newspaper publication in Iowa ("Gardner Cowles: 1861-1946" 7). He acquired control of the *Des Moines Register and Leader* in 1903. Under his direction, the paper would grow in popularity and receive numerous awards and national recognition, eventually becoming Iowa's largest and most influential newspaper (90).

Educational advancement and focus continued in Algona. In a town with a constantly growing population in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it was startling to see no increase in middle school graduation totals. Between 1885-1910, graduation numbers totaled less than 20 a year. These numbers came to the attention of superintendent, J.F. Overmeyer, and in 1906 he began a special effort to encourage graduating eighth graders to attend high school. As a result of his efforts four years later in 1910, the total number of graduates grew to 46. In 1913, a new wing was added to the Bryant School, showing more signs of community growth and educational importance. By, 1935, 75 percent of Algona's students were receiving high school diplomas and half were going on to college, thanks to superintendent Overmeyer and the school district's persistent efforts that stressed the importance of education (Algona High School Alumni Directory, 2010).

During the same time period, a national trend of forward thinking and reform was underway known as the Progressive Era. Particularly progressive educational values, which developed from the rapid urbanization of the nation between the 1880's to the 1930's. These thoughts and ideas were the nation's first attempt at transforming traditional education into a system that met the needs of a highly diverse population. These new ideas shifted student learning from content-based and teacher-taught to an emphasis on community involvement and hands-on learning-by-doing exercises (The University of Vermont 1). These new thoughts advanced school design with the addition of new curriculum courses and the necessary rooms and equipment needed. As explained in the following, when describing the new Algona Junior and Senior High School, the school's design incorporated these design ideas into the new school buildings. The schools state-of-the-art equipment and facilities lend well for subject exposure and hands-on learning.

As Algona continued to grow, the community and school district decided that a new school needed to replace the undersized Central School ("America's Future Depends on America's Schools" 1). The school district hired Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, and Thomas to design the new school, who were on the cutting edge of architectural experiment and considered the top architectural firm in the state (Long and Christian 2). In 1927, Central School was torn down to make way for the new high school. In 1931, the new Algona Junior and Senior High School opened and housed grades 7-12 ("Each Class is Given Hour to Get Schedule" 1).

The new school cost \$237,198.19 and contained the following:

"This building contains the best of scientific, commercial, manual training, and domestic science equipment. In addition it has one of the best gymnasiums in the state as well as an excellent large auditorium with a finely equipped stage (Reed, Cowles, and Ingham 13)."

The Algona Junior and Senior High School exhibits many characteristics outlined by William B. Ittner and the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education as successfully planned high school buildings. William B. Ittner summarized this by the following statement:

"The development of successful secondary school plants, whether for senior, junior, or four-year comprehensive high schools, must be governed first and foremost by adaptation to local needs and educational policies. In other words, school plants like school curriculums are indigenous and cannot be successfully transplanted....To be sure, there are certain universal principles applicable to all school buildings, such as safety, adequate natural light, ventilation, practical economy, and impeccable architecture (Ittner 1)."

Algona Junior and Senior High School took many design cues from what was a nation-wide educational, as well as architectural, movement in school design. The hiring of the architectural firm Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, and Thomas, who will be discussed more later in the document, to design the new building indicated the school districts insistence on 'impeccable architecture'. The building contained adequate stairways and exits, fire-resistive concrete structure and wide

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corridors. The large exterior windows in the classrooms, numerous windows between classrooms and corridors, as well as the glass pane doors with transoms above provided a substantial amount of natural light to all of the building. Clerestory windows in the gymnasium provided natural light to the fully enclosed spaces. Since all of these windows were operable, natural ventilation was easy to obtain.

Ittner goes into further detail on how schools in towns such as Algona should be designed, and specifically combined junior-senior high schools. In towns where the combined junior and senior high school enrollment did not exceed 1,000 students, it was recommended to build a single building for both schools (Ittner 39). The concept of combined-use spaces was important when designing a junior-senior building in a small or medium sized town. This prevented excessive costs per pupil, while still providing adequate sized spaces and the same variety of spaces as in large schools (Ittner 39). Ittner's multiple use recommendations included gymnasium-auditorium, gymnasium-lunch room, library-study hall, physics-chemistry laboratory, and biology-agriculture laboratory (Ittner 40). Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, and Thomas utilized a majority of these principles in the Algona Junior and Senior High School. The school contained both a gymnasium and an auditorium; however, the gymnasium was also used as the lunch room. The kitchen was accessed from the food laboratory room, and connected to the gymnasium-lunch room through a counter and slab door pass through. Additionally, the school had a combined library-study hall and biology-agriculture laboratory. The building's design consisted of certain design elements such as the elaborate auditorium and separate laboratories, among other things, but compensated with the previously mentioned combined-use spaces, creating a building with what Ittner described as a 'practical economy'. With the completion of the Algona Junior and Senior High School in 1931, Algona was equipped with sufficient facilities to educate the town's students efficiently.

Around the same time as the school's construction and completion, the country was experiencing a state of economic depression. This period, known as the Great Depression, would last until 1941, when America entered World War II. World War II would last until 1945. During these years after the completion of the Algona Junior and Senior High School and up until the end of World War II, Algona would experience a small increase in population but no increase in school enrollment. In fact, Algona's school enrollment experienced a slight decrease between 1930 and 1945. Algona's population would grow from 3,985 in 1930 to 4,954 in 1940, and up to 5,415 in 1950 (State Library of Iowa, State Data Center Program 1). Comparatively, Algona's school enrollment was 959 in 1934, approx. 1,065 in 1940, approx. 945 in 1945 and approx. 1,150 in 1950 ("How School Enrollment Has Jumped" 1). As school enrollment hovered around 1,000 until the late 1940's, the current school conditions were deemed adequate.

In addition to the growing population, the implementation of the School Lunch Program in 1946 brought along with it newly found insufficiencies in school facilities. The School Lunch Program was a federally assisted meal program that provided low-cost or free school lunch meals to qualified students through subsidies to schools. This program required each school to have a kitchen, cafeteria and adequate food storage facilities (Carpenter 139). The Algona Junior and Senior High School was not planned to accommodate such amenities because there was no school feeding program when the school was built in 1931. The combination of the growing population and the introduction of the School Lunch Program led to the planning and building of the school annex in 1951, providing the school with a kitchen, specific room for cafeteria use, and food storage facilities, along with additional classroom space.

After World War II, construction began to increase again, particularly school construction (Deiber and Beedle 13). This was largely because of the increase in school-age children beginning at the end of World War II (Deiber and Beedle 13). The same enrollment conditions were also happening in Algona, with enrollment totals climbing from 950 in 1946 to 1,500 in 1956 ("How School Enrollment Has Jumped" 1). January 1951, the new Algona Junior and Senior High School Annex building, designed by Keffer and Jones Architects, was completed north of the high school on Harlan Street, which was needed because of the expansion of the high school programs and increase in student enrollment ("America's Future Depends on America's Schools" 1). This building housed the new band room, special courses classrooms, cafeteria and kitchen ("America's Future Depends on America's Schools" 1). The exact date the school building's plans started is unknown, but it is mentioned that it was erected with a part of the funds voted for some years prior to 1950 ("Special Courses School Building to Be Completed This Summer" 1). Also mentioned are plans for a new 7-room grade school with additional proposed bonds on a piece of property on Kennedy Street purchased by the school board many years ago ("Special Courses School Building to Be Completed This Summer" 1). In 1952, the new 7-room grade school on Kennedy Street was completed and named the Lucia Wallace School (Chiquet 537).

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'Lucia Wallace School was constructed at a cost of \$266,300. The contractor was H.J. Cowan, a descendant of James Cowan who built Third Ward (School)...The construction of Lucia Wallace (School) added another gym and stage areas to the public schools facilities as well as seven classrooms....In 1956 a seven-room unit was added to Lucia Wallace School and the site of the present high school was purchased a year later (Chiquet 537)."

Only a year later, in 1957, two more school facilities were added (Chiquet 537). These two facilities included the seven-classroom Bertha Godfrey School and an addition to the Bryant School of two first grade classrooms, one kindergarten room, a multipurpose room and new heating plant to supply the entire building (Chiquet 538). The modern style was in full swing, and a majority of the educational facilities designed during this time were done using this style. The modern style and school design was driven by new construction technology. The Algona Junior and Senior High School Annex's material palette and location of the entrance on the corner communicated this post-world war II design style. The building exterior consisted of brick, glass block and insulated metal panels with the entrance accented by a stone surround and metal canopy, positioned on the corner of South Harlan Street and East Nebraska Street.

Again, the population and school enrollment numbers would continue to grow. By 1970, the town's population was 6,032 (State Library of Iowa, State Data Center Program 1). The latest data obtained on the school enrollment numbers was for 1966 at 1,750, with an estimation of 1,850 by 1970 ("How School Enrollment Has Jumped" 1). 1970 brought about a lot of grade and school building shifting. A new high school was completed in 1970, which would only house grades 9-12 (Chiquet 539). That same year the former high school buildings, those being nominated in this paper, would be renovated into the new middle school building and house grades 6-8 (Chiquet 539). The cost of remodeling was \$188,143.25 and included an enlarged stage area, new seats in the auditorium, and an enlarged library space (Chiquet 539). The new middle school would remain open until 2008.

Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers and Thomas, Architects, Des Moines, Iowa

The Algona Junior and Senior High School was designed by the prominent architectural firm Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, and Thomas, whose associated partners, primarily William Thomas Proudfoot and Harry Dustan Rawson, became one of the most, if not the most, respected firms in the state of Iowa during the early 1900's. The firm was very prominent in Iowa, having designed over 100 office buildings, 200 single family homes, over 30 apartment buildings, several public libraries, over 50 public school buildings, around 100 collegiate buildings, 5 county courthouses, and a number of hotels, theatres, churches, hospitals, and fire stations (Long and Christian 2). They also did a substantial amount of work outside of Iowa, which included 88 commissions in 11 states (2).

The firm's association with educational facilities and established relationship with the Iowa State Board of Education was what elevated the firm to prominence (2). In 1898, Proudfoot and Bird won a design competition for Schaeffer Hall at the University of Iowa in Iowa City, and from that commission began the long-running history in educational facility design (2). The history of Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, and Thomas experienced several transformations since the original formation of Proudfoot and Bird in 1882 (2). Proudfoot and Bird began a majority of their work in Kansas, primarily Wichita, Kansas, and Salt Lake City, Utah before moving to Des Moines in 1896 (4 - 5).

Proudfoot and Bird would remain in Des Moines for some time, designing numerous public and private buildings. In 1910, both were aging and Bird was getting increasingly disinterested in design (5). The arrival of Harry Rawson that same year put the architectural firm Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson in an excellent position to succeed. Only a couple years later in 1912, Bird retired and the firm hired Herbert B. Rich to carry Bird's drafting responsibility (6). During the early 1900's, Iowa would experience a construction boom in both urban and rural areas (6). The increased need for architects during this time, combined with Rawson's political and social connections, elevated Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson as the foremost architectural firm in the state (6).

The early to mid-1920's in Iowa was a time of increasing financial depression. In 1925, to bring in some needed resources, Proudfoot and Rawson hired a new partner, Clark Souers (7). The varied projects continued through the 1920's, but at a much lower number. In 1930 another partner, Oren Thomas, was hired to form Proudfoot, Rawson,

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Souers and Thomas (7). Thomas' stay was brief, leaving the firm in 1933, mainly due to the depressed economy (7). A combination of the continued depression and deaths of Proudfoot in 1928 and Rawson in 1934 caused the firm to change partnerships (8). J. Woolson Brooks and Elmer H. Borg joined the firm as partners in 1912 and 1913, respectively. In 1933, the firm of Proudfoot, Rawson, Brooks and Borg was formed and lasted through the end of World War II in 1945, as most of the staff was serving in the armed forces (Long and Christian 8). After the war, the firm was reactivated and was renamed Brooks-Borg, Architects-Engineers and would eventually become the present firm in 1966, Brooks, Borg, and Skiles (8), currently named Brooks Borg Skiles Architecture Engineering LP.

The previously mentioned history of firms associated with William T. Proudfoot will hereon be referred to as Proudfoot, et al. The following will briefly describe the firm's prominence in Iowa. Proudfoot, et al.'s commissions totaled approximately 658 commissions in Iowa between 1885-1940, with nearly half (approx. 374) found in Des Moines (8). Commissions appeared to be balanced regarding property type, with about one-third residential, one-third commercial/industrial and one-third public/semi-public (8). In a review of the 50 most significant works of architecture, six buildings are associated with Proudfoot, et al, including St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Polk County Courthouse in Des Moines, the Masonic Temple in Des Moines, Roosevelt High School in Des Moines, the Equitable Building in Des Moines and the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank Building in Des Moines (Iowa Public Television). The embodied work throughout Iowa included houses, apartment buildings, commercial/industrial buildings, publishing houses, banks, hotels, courthouses, schools, and many others (8-14).

Proudfoot, et al.'s public school reputation began during the school consolidation boom in the early 1900s (13). In Des Moines alone, the firm designed fourteen schools, including five junior high schools and four senior high schools (13). Some architectural characteristics common in Proudfoot, et al.'s designs included prominent entrances with elaborate stone surrounds, grouped windows with quoins and stone surrounds, imaginative decorative detailing and a centered entry with extending wings on either side (14-15). These characteristics can all be seen on the Algona Junior and Senior High School building in Algona, Iowa.

Architecture of Algona Junior and Senior High School and Annex

School:

The Algona Junior and Senior High School building exhibits many characteristics common during a period of educational and architectural history during which school design was at the forefront of innovation. Many architects and school boards incorporated Ittner's 'design requirements' in new school design. The general elements described by Ittner as required for successful school design included safety, adequate lighting, good ventilation, practical economy, and architectural beauty (Ittner 1). These successful school design 'requirements' can be seen nationwide during this period of school construction and are evident in the design of the Algona Junior and Senior High School. Furthermore, Ittner described how to incorporate these elements in varying school and town sizes, from small town to city school design.

With the help from prominent architectural firm Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, and Thomas, the Algona Junior and Senior High School's design incorporates these successful design elements described above. In particular, the school's architectural beauty was communicated through its architectural style. The school was designed in a clear Classical Revival style, with major identifying characteristics such as the elaborate entrance with stone detailed pilasters, rhythmic window patterns with simple ornamentation and symmetrical massing. Overall, the design followed contemporary trends in school design; with large massing, stone and brick ornamentation, elaborate stone and iron decorative entrance, and elaborates interior public space ornamentation and material use.

When the Algona Junior and Senior High School closed in 2008, the school building had served the district for seventy-seven years. It stands impressively a block south of the town's main commercial thoroughfare, still one of the most prominent buildings and works of architecture in the town of Algona. Apart from expected modernizations and the predictable window changes, Algona Junior and Senior High School remains largely intact.

Annex:

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The Algona Junior and Senior High School Annex building exhibits characteristics common during the period of school construction explosion post-World War II. Architecture, particularly school architecture, was driven by new construction technologies (Deiber and Beedle 13). The Algona Junior and Senior High School Annex building is constructed with tall glass block walls with hopper windows and an insulated metal panel band on top. The buildings height and scale follows those surrounding it and the entrance is incorporated into the 'terrain' on the corner of East Nebraska Street and South Harlan Street. This style and material palette is similar to a majority of schools built during this increase in school design across Iowa and the Midwestern United States.

Future Plans

The school buildings will become apartment buildings, with a combination of one, two and three-bedroom units. The school building's gymnasium and auditorium will be used for community use. The interior configurations will largely remain the same, with historic built-in closets, lockers, chalkboards, trim and casework retained, where possible. Classrooms will become apartments with new wall construction inside each room, touching the historic walls and features as minimally as possible. Both buildings exteriors will remain as well, with general cosmetic maintenance performed to restore each building to the historic appearance. All rehabilitation work will be done in accordance with the NPS standards for rehabilitation and will be seeking historic tax credits upon completion of the project.

Conclusion

The Algona Junior and Senior High School and Annex buildings retain the character-defining features of Town Schools in Iowa during both periods of construction. The school's I-shaped plan with gymnasium and auditorium filling the voids, Classical Revival appearance, simple ornamentation and elaborate entrance and main public spaces are all defining features of school design that reflect school design common during the 1920s and 30s. Additionally, design elements defined by the 'progressive education' movement and William B. Ittner are apparent throughout the school building. Prominent architecture firm Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, and Thomas designed the building which opened in 1931. Similarly, the Algona Junior and Senior High School Annex building portrays school building and curriculum growth patterns and design features common in Town Schools in Iowa. The buildings inclusion of industrial arts and music rooms, along with kitchen/cafeteria, exhibited growth and a need for the new building. Additionally, the building's height, scale and use of materials are also character defining features common in post-World War II school design. Both schools retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and clearly communicate their historic functions. The buildings retain many of the architectural features common in town schools in Iowa and their historic interior configurations. The history of the buildings and their associated properties reflect the typical evolution of educational facilities in Iowa.

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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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property About 3 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

Latitude: 43.067643

Longitude: -94.234255

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

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of Block 47 and Lot 5 of Block 26, Original Plat, City of Algona Iowa

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the historic property of both the Algona Junior and Senior High School building and the Algona Junior and Senior High School Annex.

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County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jonathan Klocke

organization Foutch Brothers, LLC

date August 24, 2013

street & number 8201 NW 97th Terrace

telephone 816-746-9100 x213

city or town Kansas City

state MO

zip code 64153

e-mail jonathan@foutchbrothers.com

Additional Documentation

Refer to attached continuation sheets.

Photographs:

See attached pictures and images.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Algona Junior and Senior High School Building and High School Building Annex

City or Vicinity: Algona

County: Kossuth

State: Iowa

Photographer: Shawn Foutch

Date Photographed: May 2012

Photo No. 1: West façade/main entrance of school building. Photographer facing east.

Photo No. 2: East and south facades of school building. Photographer facing northwest.

Photo No. 3: North and east facades of school building. Photographer facing southwest.

Photo No. 4: Entrance with historic arched transom and light fixture on north elevation. Photographer facing south.

Photo No. 5: North and west facades of school building. Photographer facing southeast.

Photo No. 6: Main entrance lobby with terrazzo floors, tile walls and marble arches. Photographer facing east.

Photo No. 7: Office space with terrazzo floors and built-in cabinets. Photographer facing south.

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Photo No. 8: Central east-west corridor with terrazzo floors, board-formed concrete ceiling, tile walls, original wood doors and original light fixture. Photographer facing east.

Photo No. 9: Southeast entrance lobby. Photographer facing north.

Photo No. 10: Main entrance lobby with terrazzo floors, wall tiles, marble arches and decorative concrete beams. Photographer facing west.

Photo No. 11: View of classroom with built-in cabinets and lockers. Photographer facing northeast.

Photo No. 12: View of gymnasium. Photographer facing northeast.

Photo No. 13: Decorative molding and ornamentation in auditorium. Photographer facing northeast.

Photo No. 14: View of auditorium. Photographer facing south.

Photo No. 15: View of classroom with lockers, original wood floors, and removed chalkboard. Photographer facing southeast.

Photo No. 16: View of library space with original wooden bookcases. Photographer facing south.

Photo No. 17: Non-historic infill at second level central east staircase. Photographer facing southeast.

Photo No. 18: West elevation and main corner entrance of school annex. Photographer facing east.

Photo No. 19: North elevation of annex building. Photographer facing south.

Photo No. 20: Main entrance lobby of school annex. Photographer facing northeast.

Photo No. 21: Main level classroom/music room in annex. Photographer facing east.

Photo No. 22: View of classroom on main level of annex. Photographer facing north.

Photo No. 23: View of entrance lobby on west side of building. Photographer facing north.

Photo No. 24: View of classroom/industrial arts room. Photographer facing northwest.

Photo No. 25: Cafeteria space in basement of annex building. Photographer facing northwest.

Property Owner:

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

name Algona Community School District
street & number 601 S Hale St telephone 515-295-3528
city or town Algona state IA zip code 50511

Name: Steve Foutch
Address: 8201 NW 97th Terrace Kansas City, MO 64153
Telephone: 816-746-9100

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average .18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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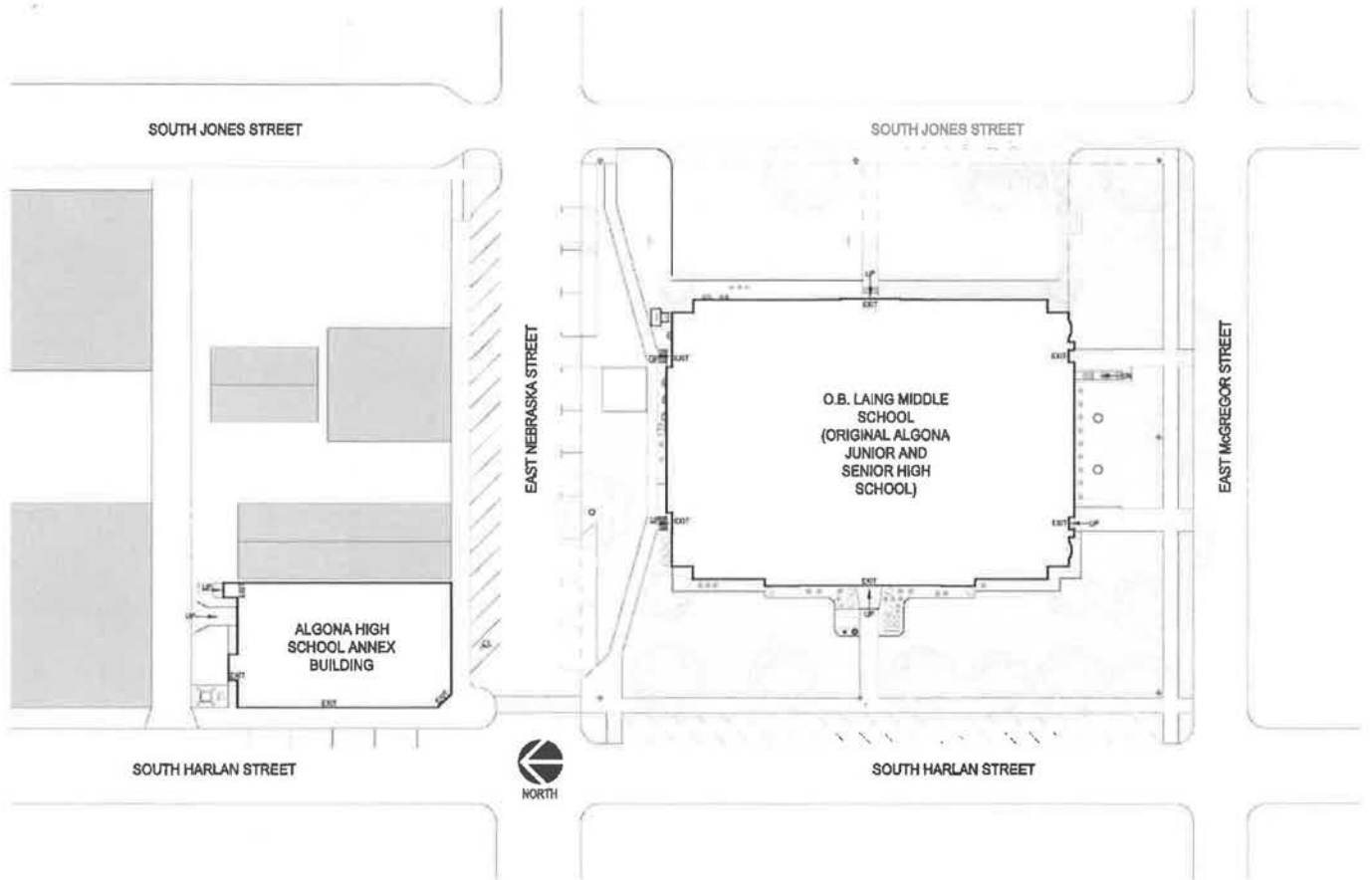


Figure 1: Existing Site Plan (drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC, August 15, 2013)

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Figure 2: Map of Algona, Iowa (map taken from OpenStreetMap)

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Figure 3: 1867 Schoolhouse (Times Remembered Algona: 1854-2004 2003, 3)

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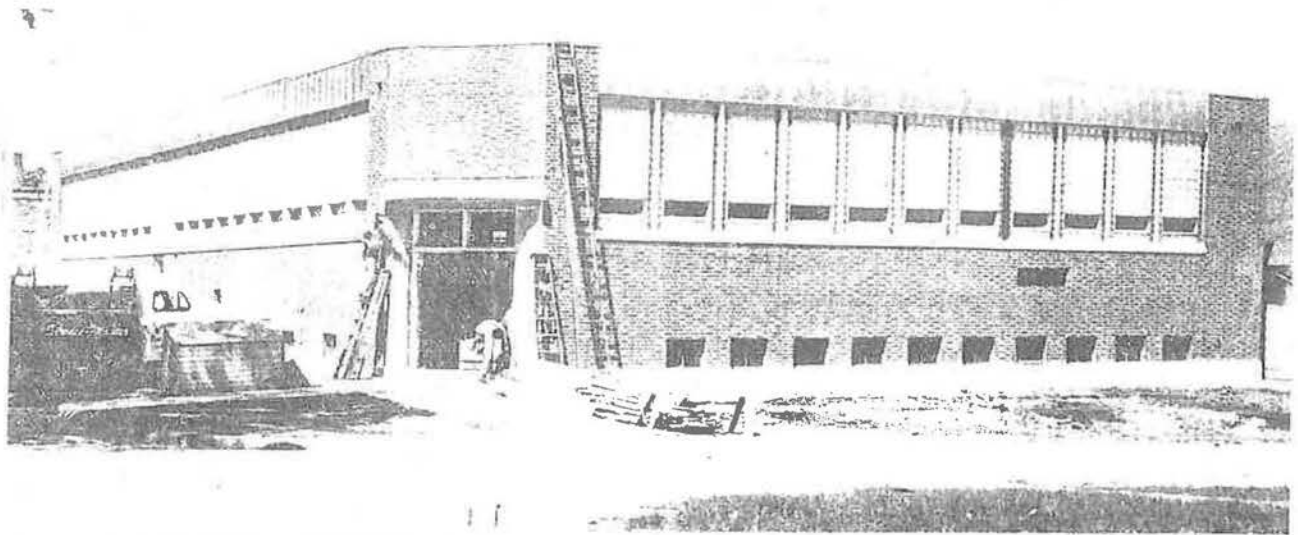


Figure 4: 1886 Central School (Times Remembered Algona: 1854-2004 2003, 24)

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The new band and special now arrived and the main build-
 cements out-lying next north of ing work is done.
 the high school on Harlan street The remainder is its slowly
 is now being rushed to comple moving and painstaking interior
 tion. There was a delay last finishing which requires more
 fall and winter because of the time than the visible results
 lack of materials, but these have would indicate.

The new building was erected 'ccation purchased by the school
 with a part of the funds voted 'board many years ago.
 some years ago. A portion of! The Kennedy street location
 this fund remains and the new has been used as a football and
 proposed bond issue is for the baseball practice field, and an
 erection of a seven-room grade ce skating pond has been oper-
 school on the Kennedy street ated on li several years.

It is not expected the propose new grade building will be ope
 before fall of 1951. Bonds mus be voted and sold. architect
 plans made and accepted, an bids for the work taken.
 Photo by Missa

Figure 5: 1950 Annex Building ("Special Courses School Building To Be Completed This Summer" 1950)

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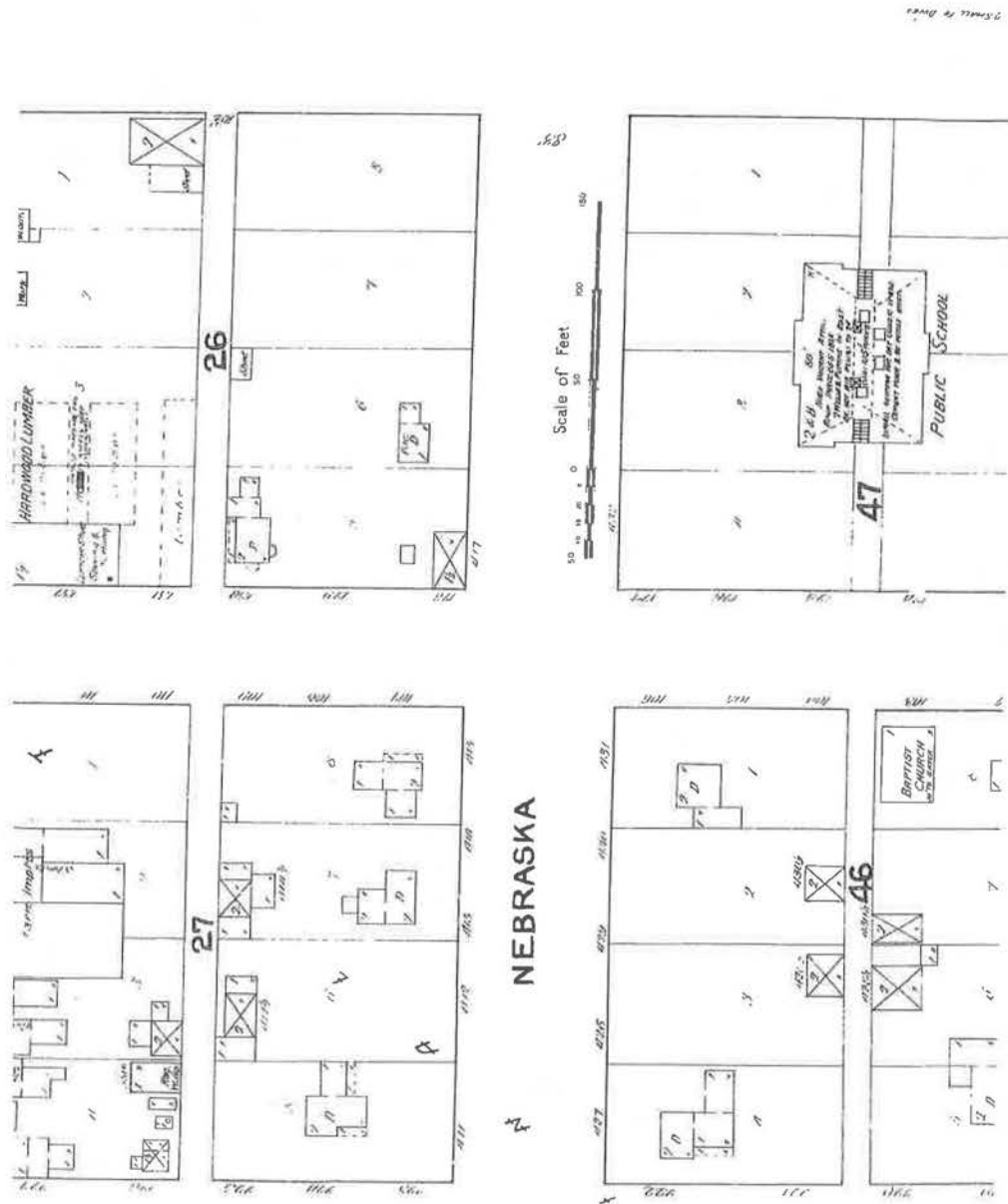


Figure 6: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1892 (enlarged) showing the Central School building and the future site of the Algona Junior and Senior High School and Annex buildings (Sanborn Map & Publishing Co. Limited 1892)

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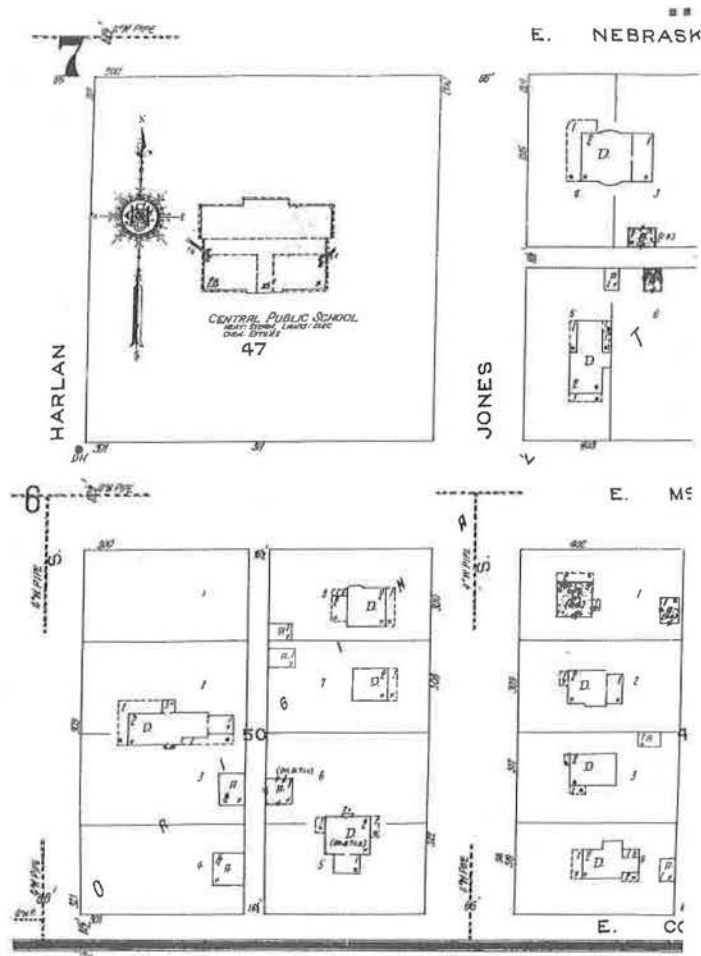


Figure 7: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1926 (enlarged) showing the Central School building and the future site of the Algona Junior and Senior High School building (Sanborn Map Company 1926)

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Section number Additional Documentation

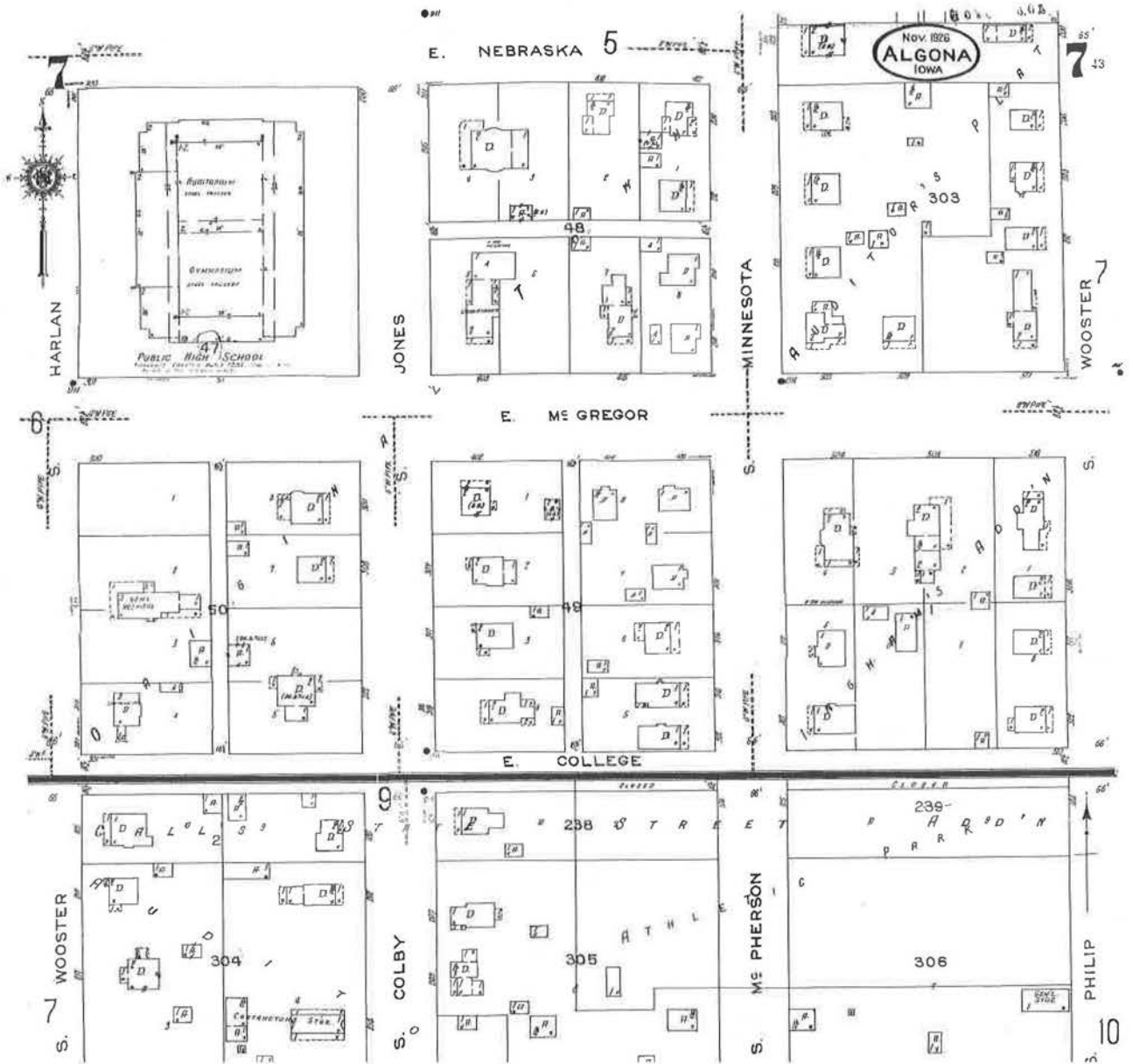


Figure 8: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1946 showing the current site of the Algona Junior and Senior High School building (Sanborn Map Company 1946)

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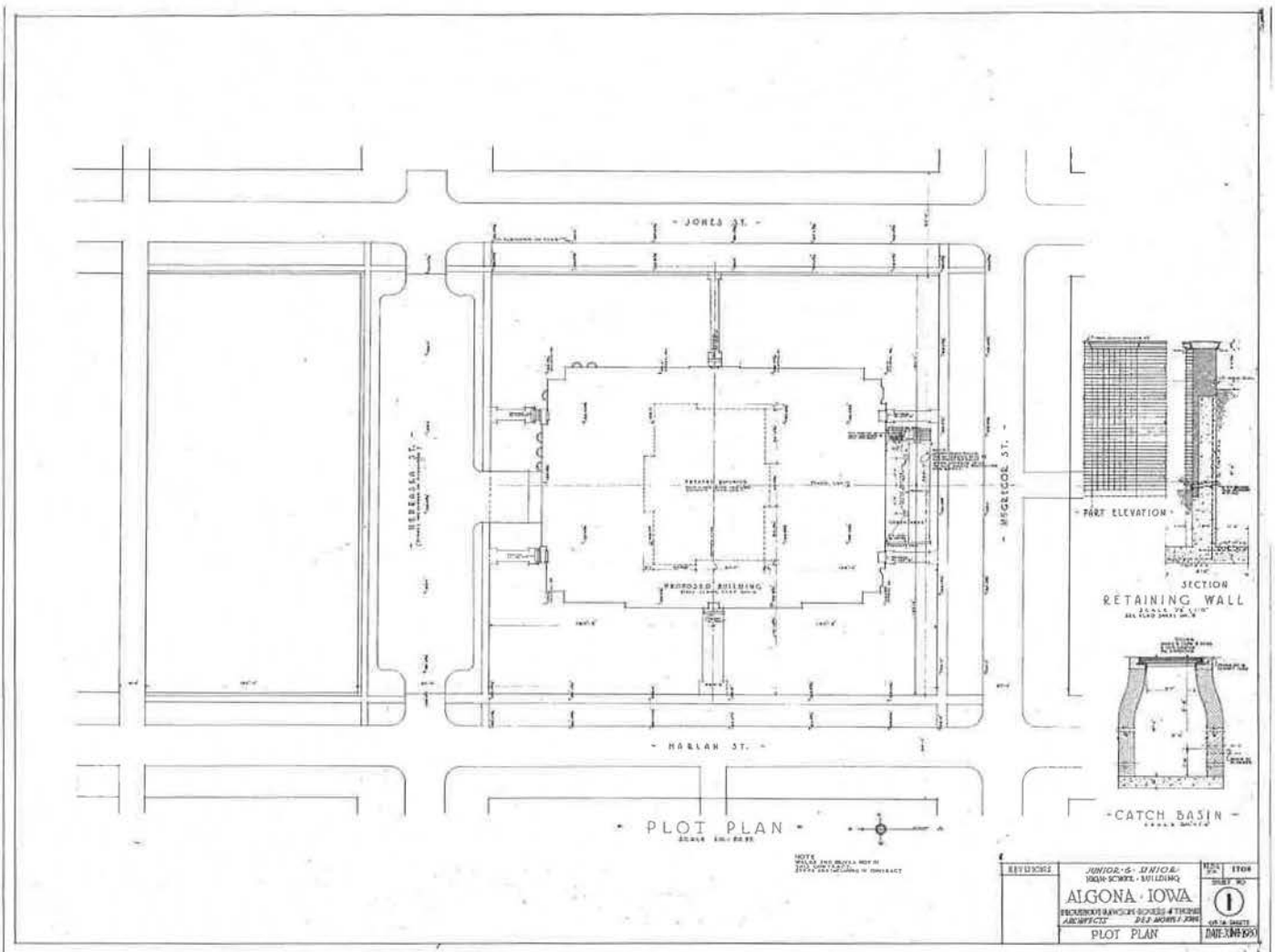


Figure 9: Algona Junior and Senior High School, Plot Plan (Drawn by Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, & Thomas Architects, 1930)

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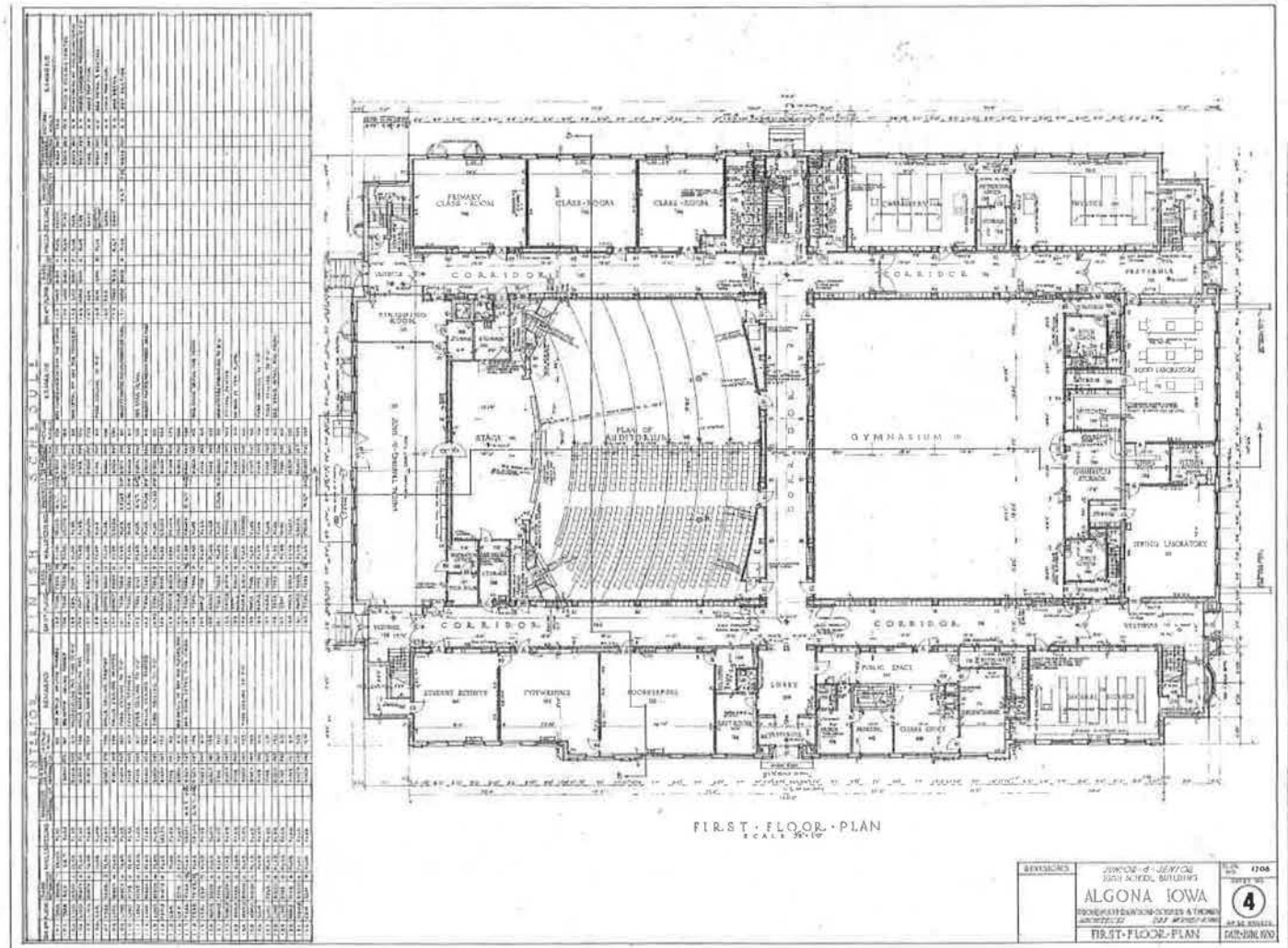


Figure 10: Algona Junior and Senior High School, First Floor Plan (Drawn by Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, & Thomas Architects, 1930)

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Section number Additional Documentation

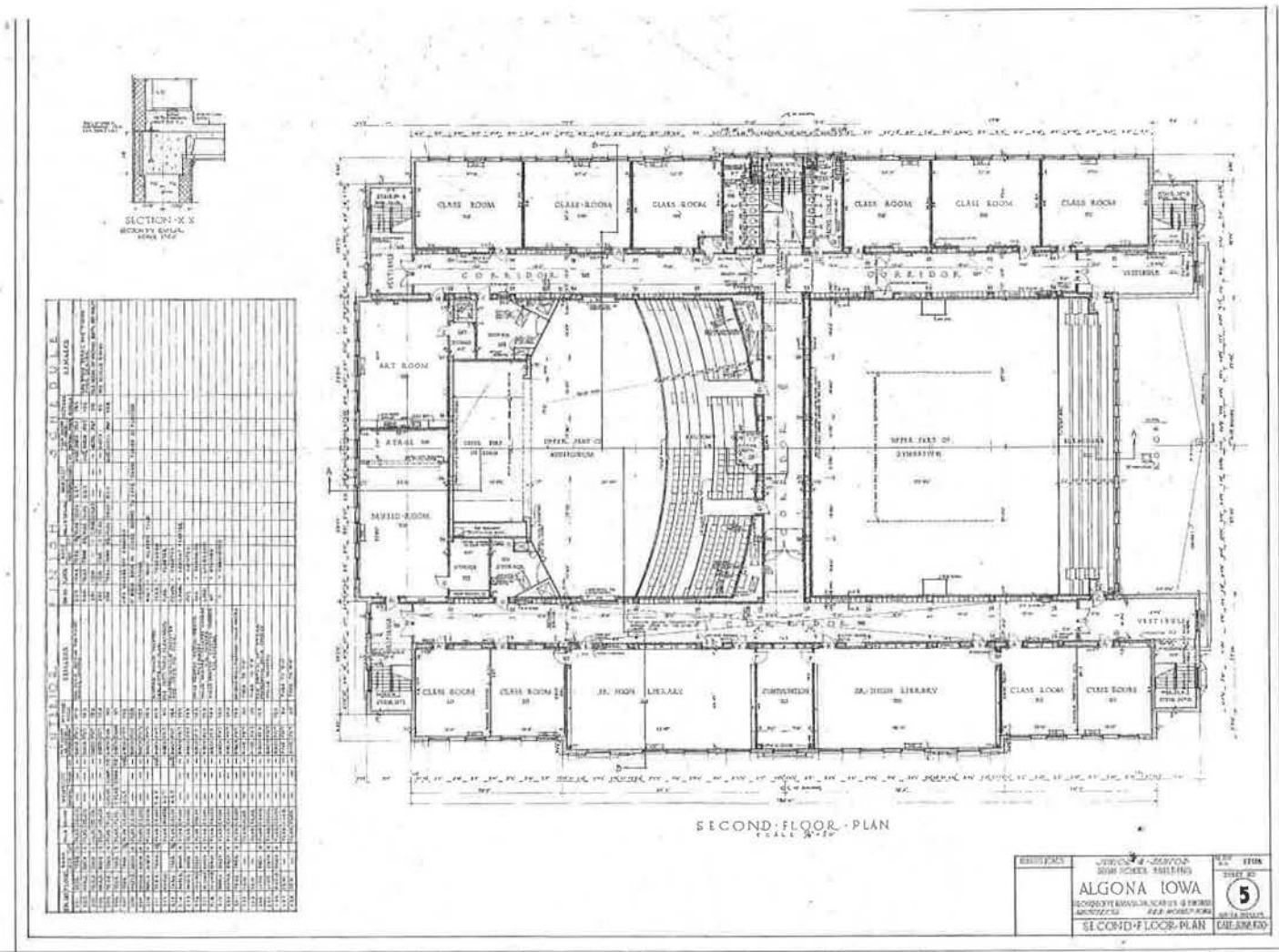


Figure 11: Algona Junior and Senior High School, Second Floor Plan (Drawn by Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, & Thomas Architects, 1930)

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Section number Additional Documentation

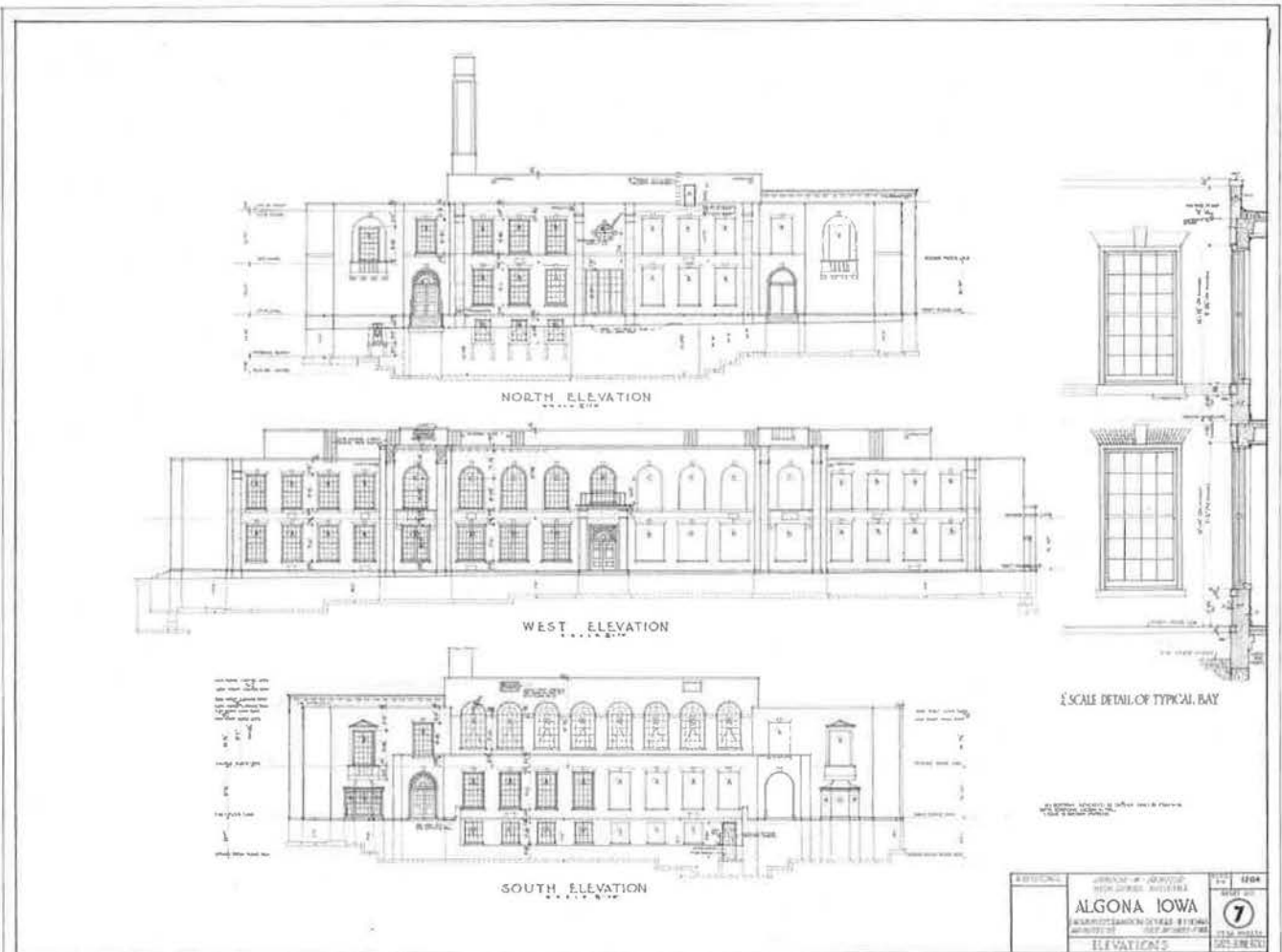


Figure 12: Algona Junior and Senior High School, Elevations (Drawn by Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, & Thomas Architects, 1930)

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Section number Additional Documentation

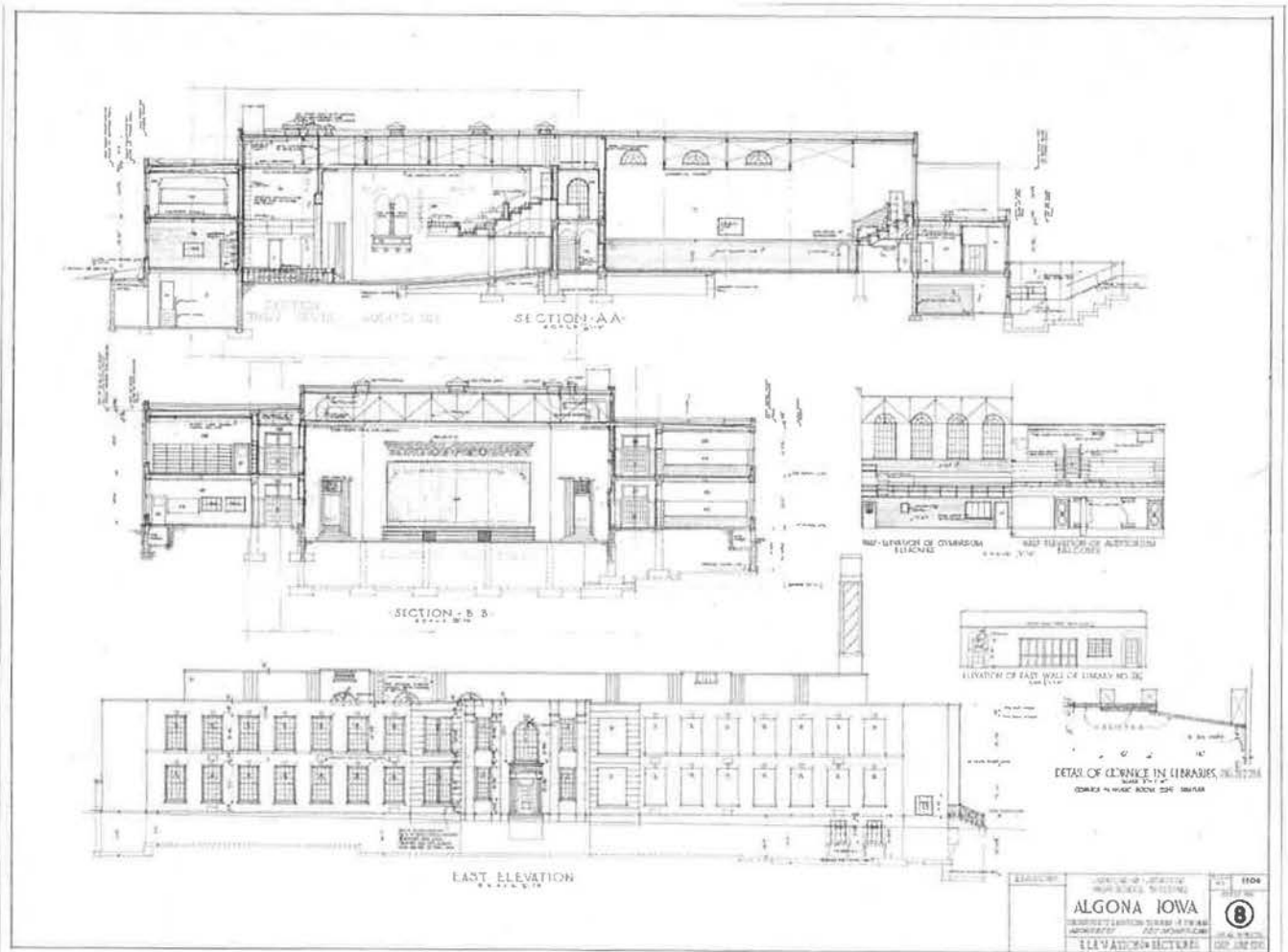


Figure 13: Algona Junior and Senior High School, Elevation and Sections (Drawn by Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, & Thomas Architects, 1930)

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Section number Additional Documentation

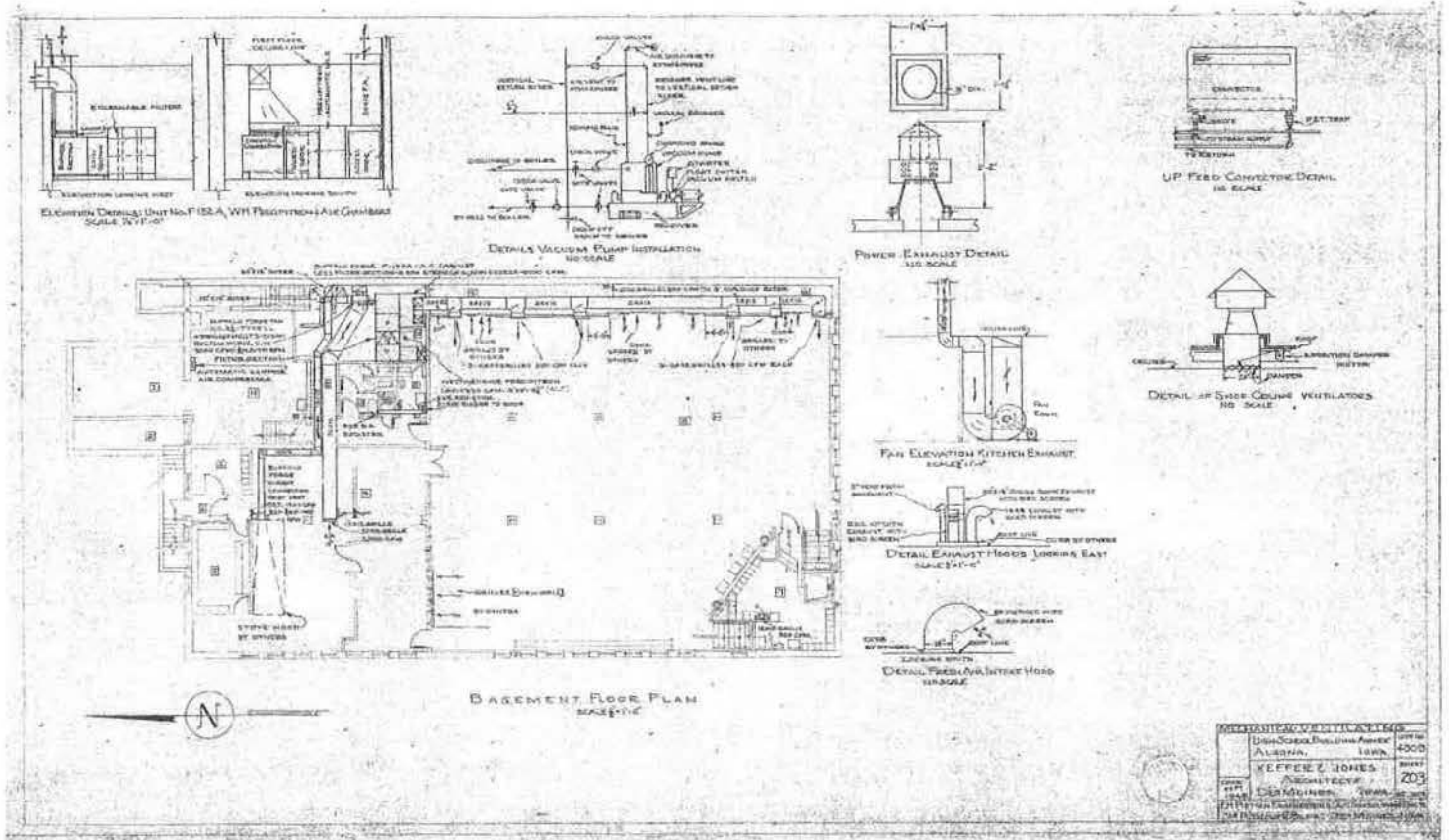


Figure 14: School Annex, Basement Floor Plan (Drawn by Keffer and Jones Architects, 1949)

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Section number Additional Documentation

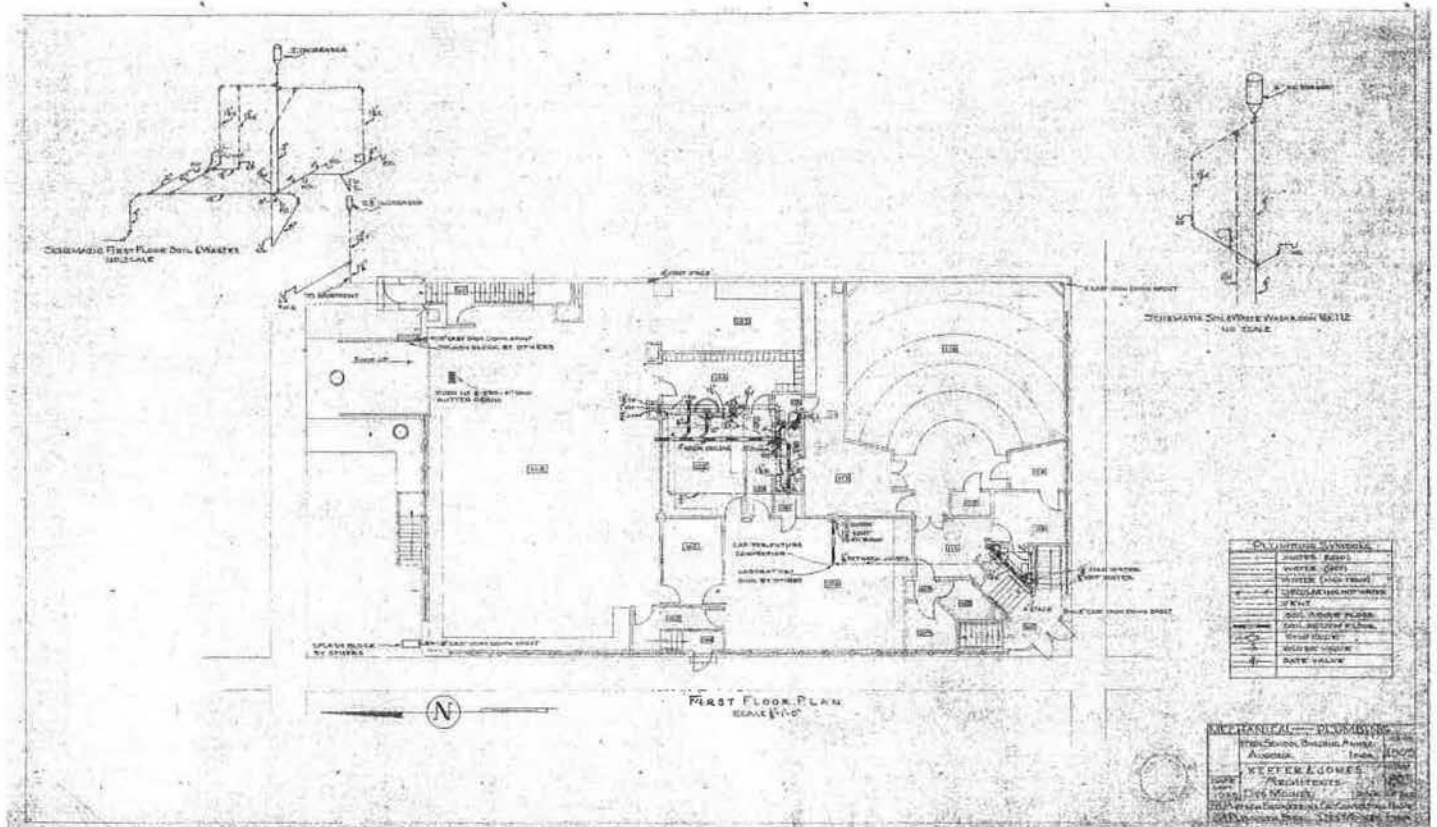


Figure 15: School Annex, First Floor Plan (Drawn by Keffer and Jones Architects, 1949)

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Section number Additional Documentation

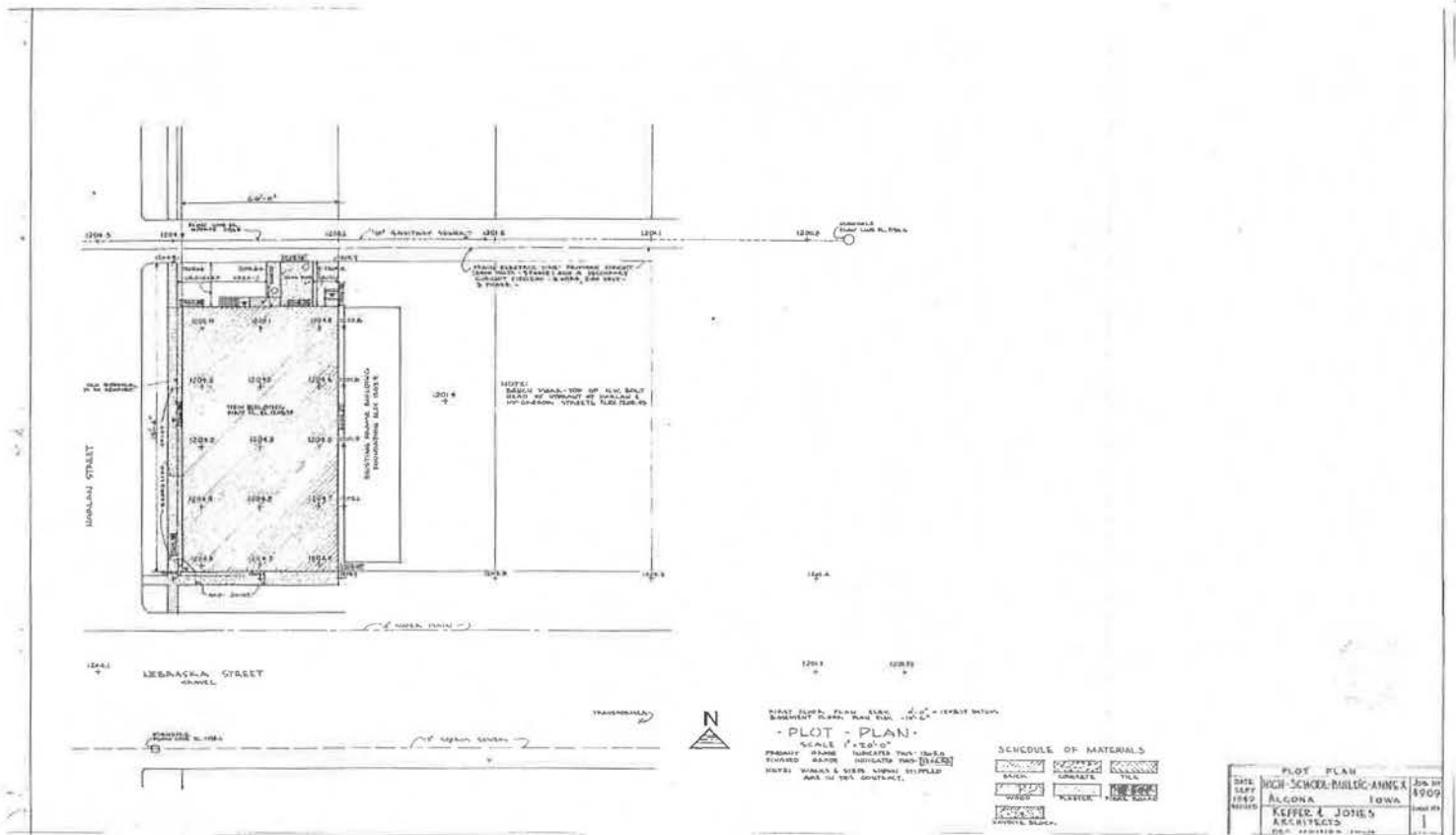


Figure 16: School Annex, Plot Plan (Drawn by Keffer and Jones Architects, 1949)

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Section number Additional Documentation

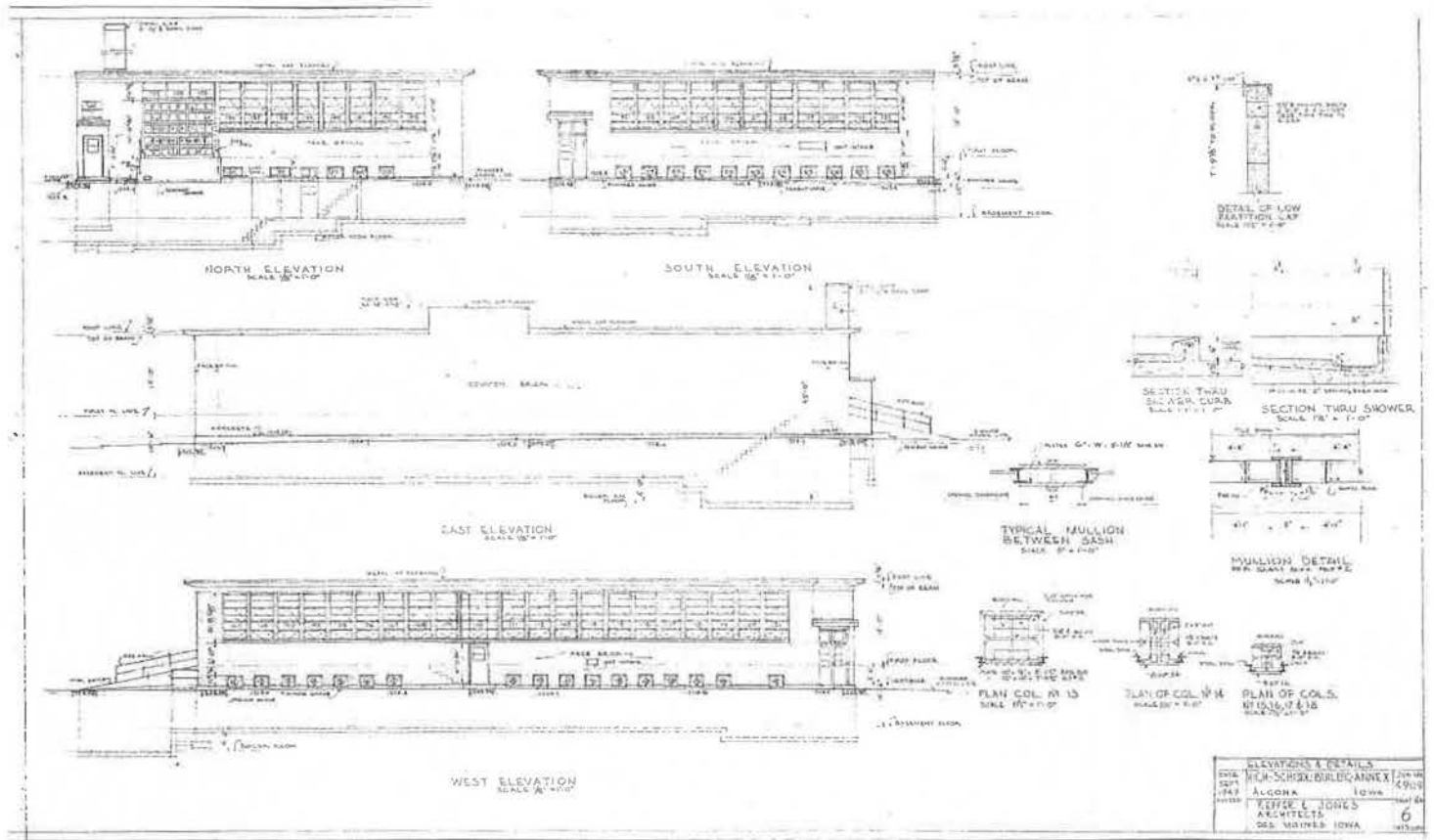


Figure 17: School Annex, Elevations (Drawn by Keffer and Jones Architects, 1949)

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Section number Additional Documentation

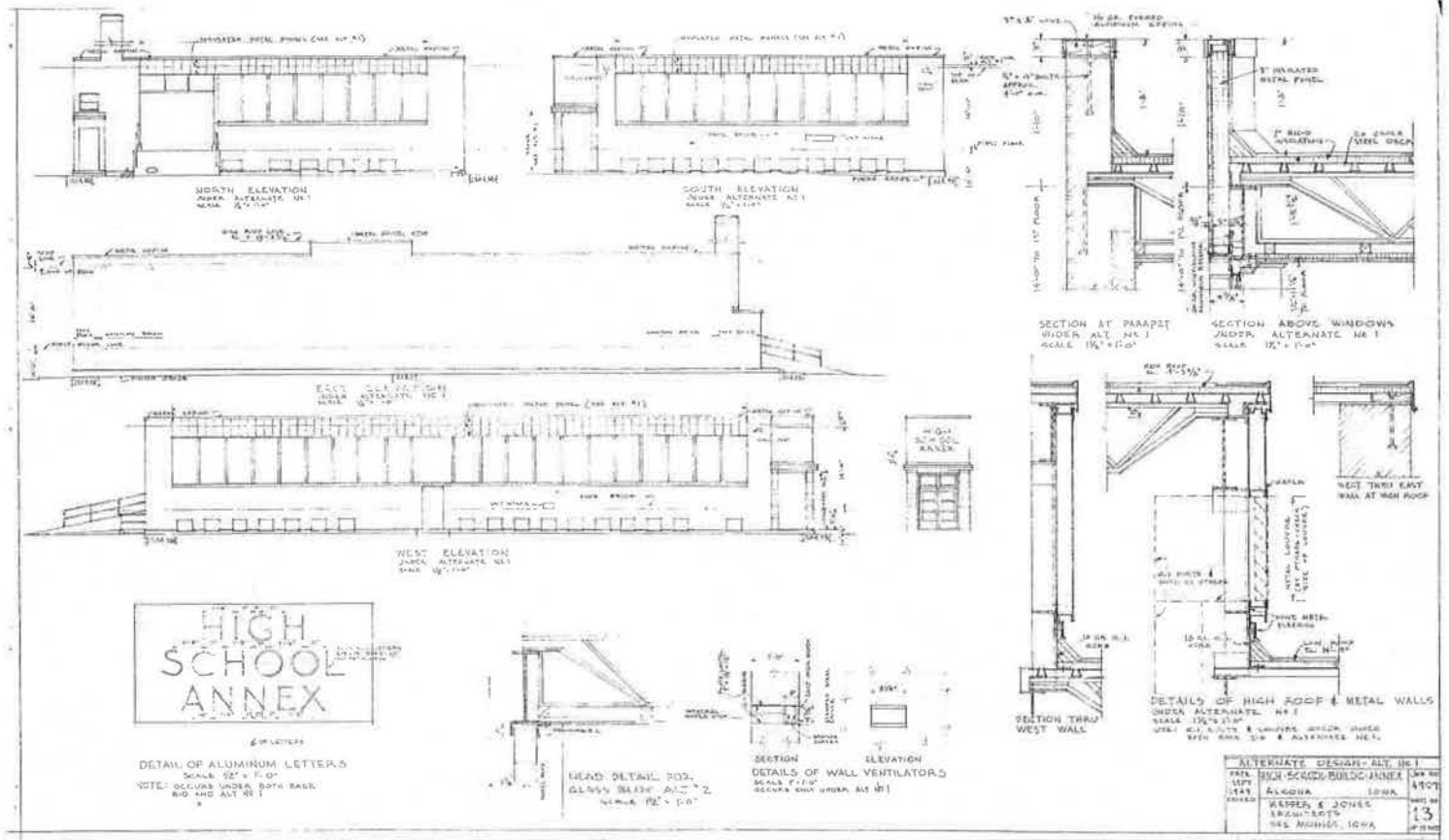


Figure 18: School Annex, Elevations (Drawn by Keffer and Jones Architects, 1949)

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Section number Additional Documentation

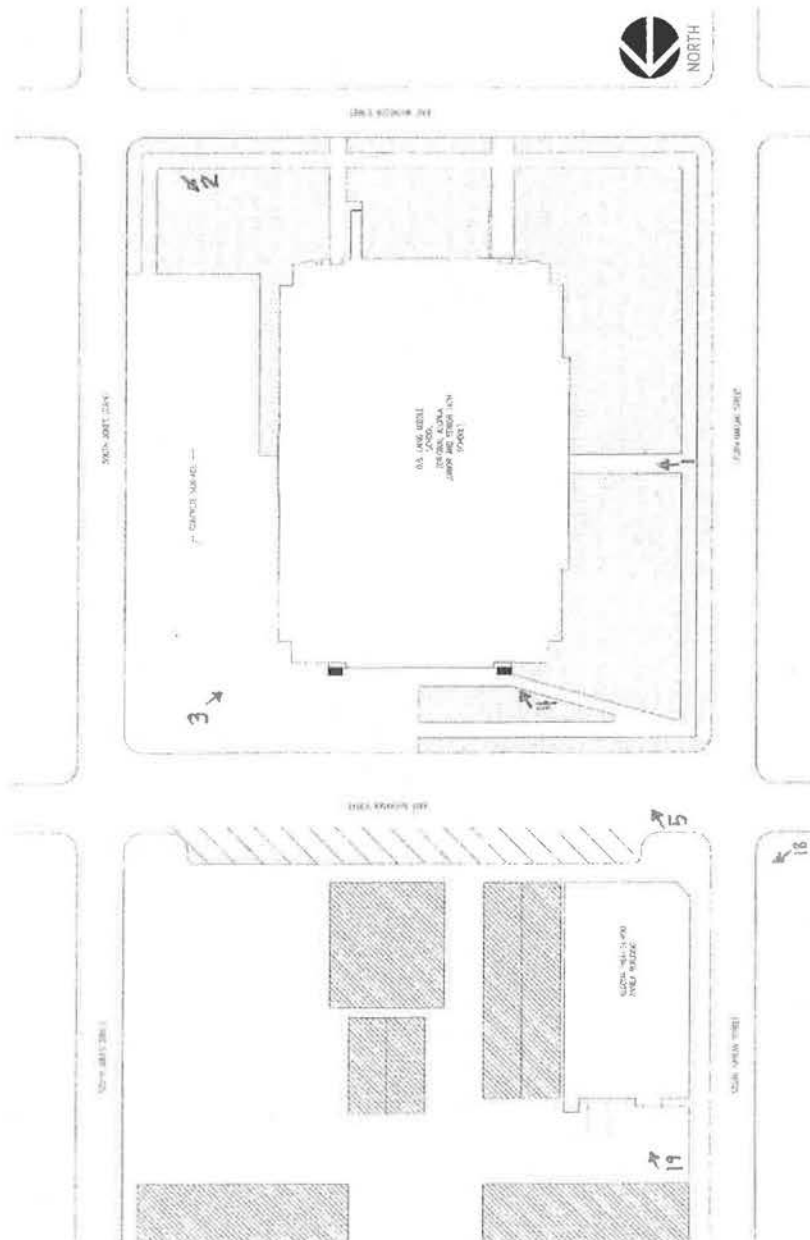


Figure 19: Photo Map - Site Plan

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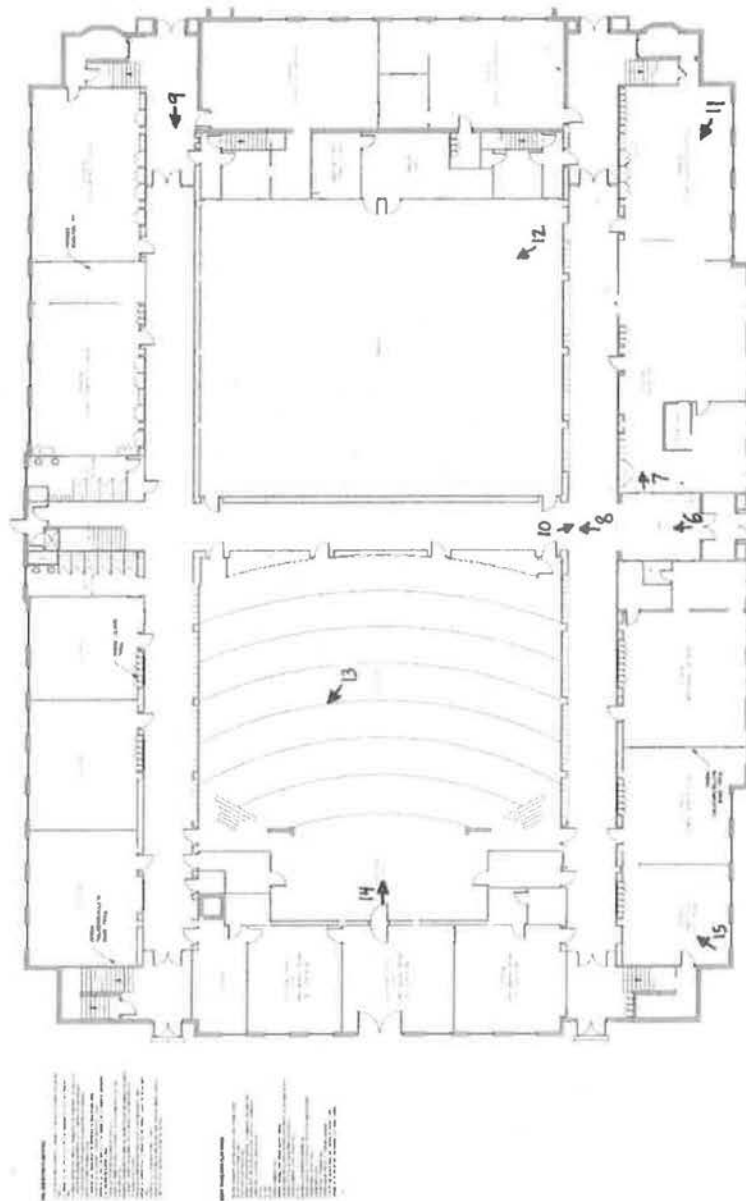
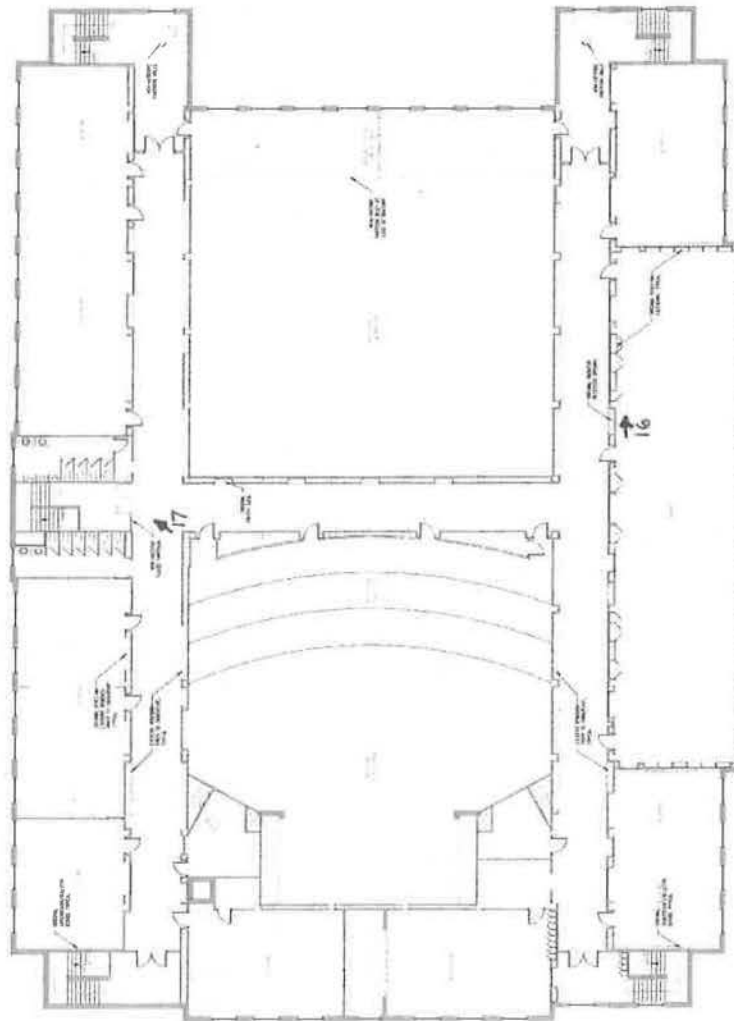


Figure 20: Photo Map - First Floor Plan (School)

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Section number Additional Documentation



REVISIONS:

| | | |
|-------|---------|-------------|
| NO. 1 | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
| 1 | 10/1/00 | ADDED |
| 2 | 10/1/00 | ADDED |
| 3 | 10/1/00 | ADDED |
| 4 | 10/1/00 | ADDED |
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| 30 | 10/1/00 | ADDED |



Figure 21: Photo Map - Second Floor Plan (School)

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Section number Additional Documentation

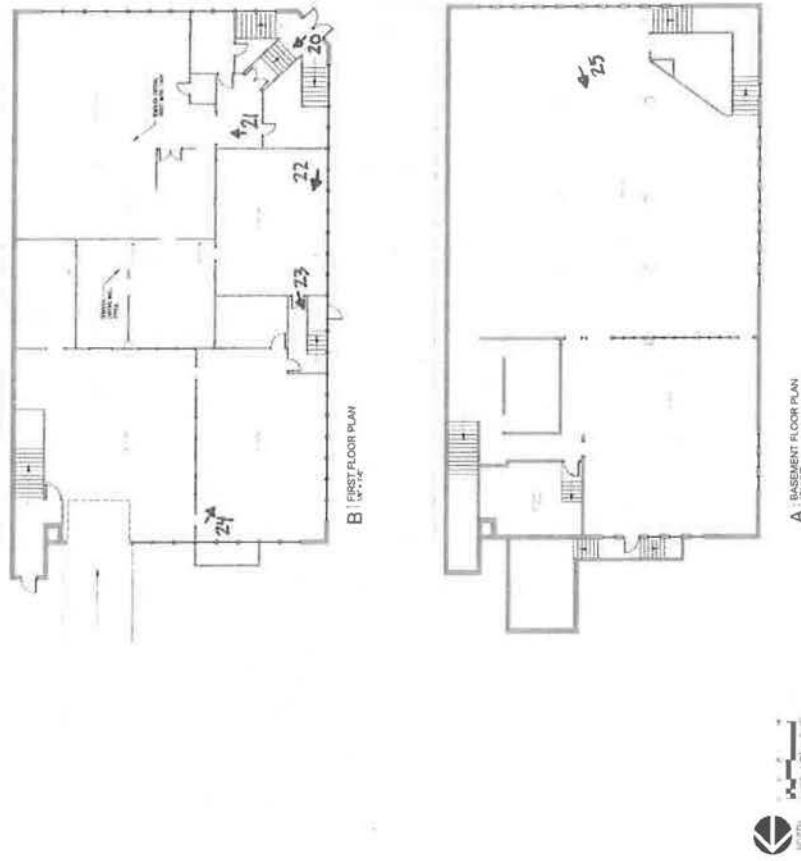
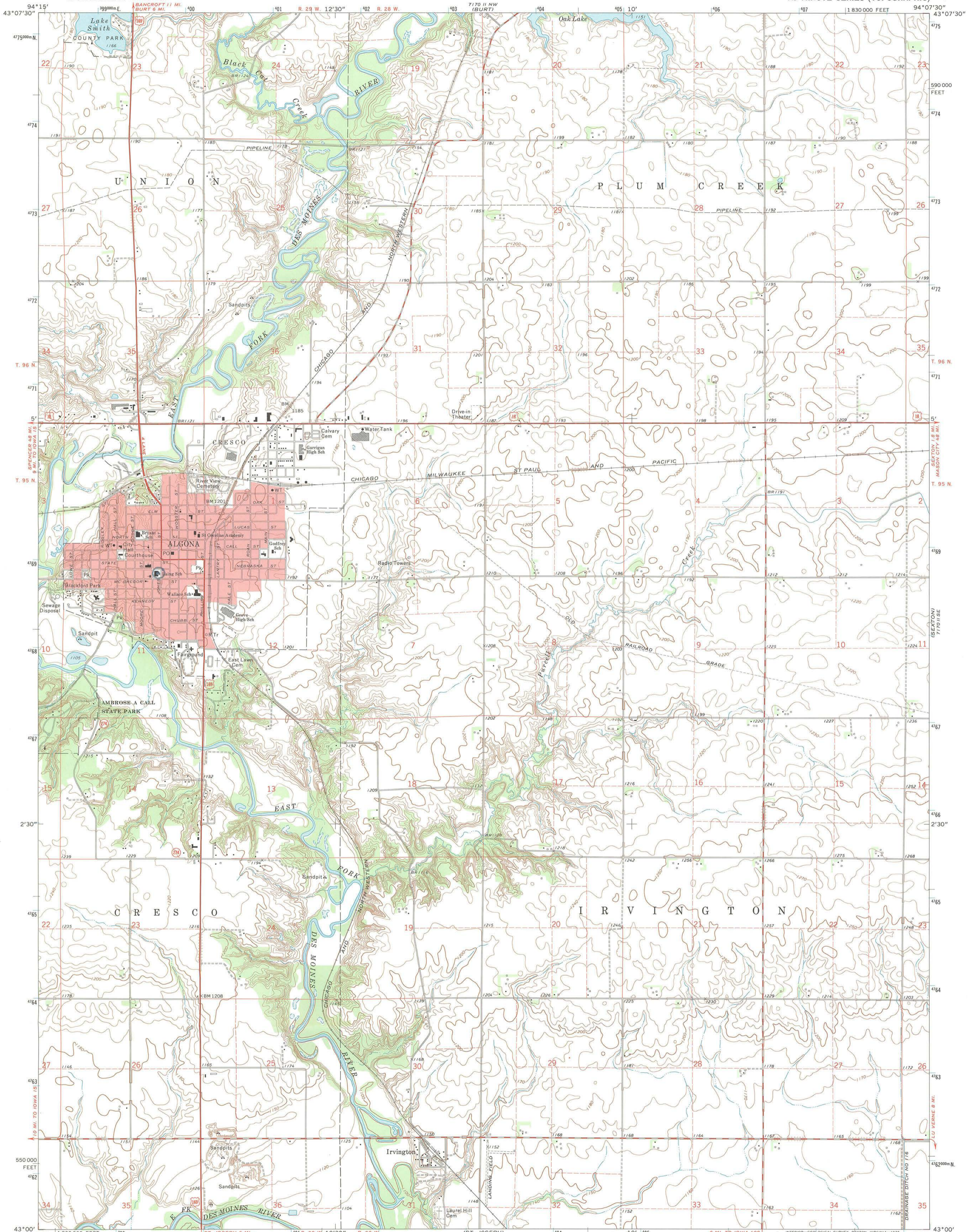


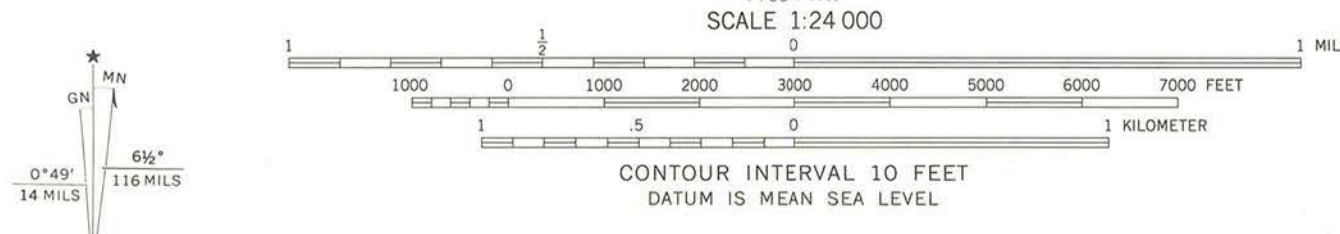
Figure 22: Photo Map - Floor Plans (Annex)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1972
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



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



ALGONA, IOWA
N4300-W9407.5/7.5

1972
AMS 7170 II SW—SERIES V876





THESE DOORS ARE
OPEN TO ALL WHO
WISH TO LEARN

213

OTTO B. LAING
MIDDLE
SCHOOL







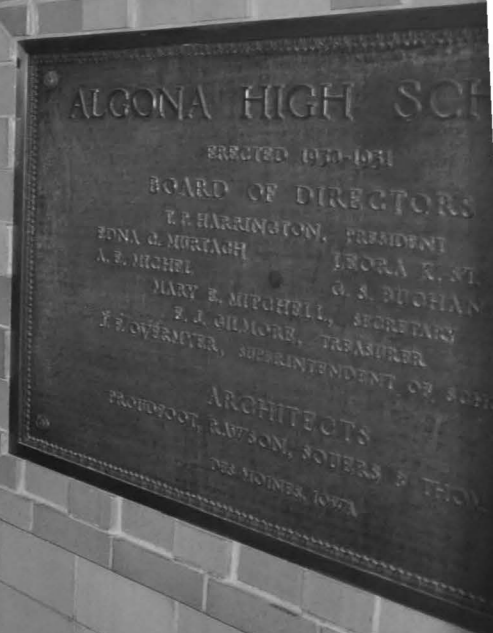




O.B. Laing
MIDDLE SCHOOL
"Building on a Tradition of Excellence"

Did you know . . .
 57% of our students qualify for the honor roll
 97% is our average daily attendance rate
 75% of our students participate in activities
 99% successfully complete all requirements for promotion
 71% of our teachers have, or are pursuing, advanced degrees
 92% of our parents attend PTS Conferences
 600 hours of community service were performed last year
 1:1.8 is our computer to student ratio
 160 networked computers with internet access

Over \$550,000 in local scholarships are presented annually to graduates of the Algona Community Schools!
EDUCATION IS A TEAM EFFORT.
 Parents, Students, Staff.
 Be a part of our winning teams!



ALGONA HIGH SCHOOL
 ERECTED 1910-1911
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 T. HARRINGTON, PRESIDENT
 EDNA G. MURTAGH, LEORA K. NI
 A. F. MICHEL, G. J. BUGHAN
 MARY E. MITCHELL, SECRETARY
 F. J. GILMORE, TREASURER
 J. E. OVERMYER, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
ARCHITECTS
 PROFFERT, RAYSON, SOBERS & THOMAS
 DES MOINES, IOWA













Welcome to
BULLDOG COUNTRY

HOME VISITOR
0 1 0



EXIT









FIRE





SCHOOL
ANNEX

301

Ⓡ





NO BOOKS
ON STAIRS
THANK YOU

EMERGENCY LIGHTS
9/10
KALAMAZOO COUNTY
295-3515

Fire Alarm Control Panel











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Algona Junior and Senior High School Building and High School Building Annex

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Kossuth

DATE RECEIVED: 10/24/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/14/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/01/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/10/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001006

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 12-10-14 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.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR
CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR
JIM REYNOLDS, LT. GOVERNOR



IOWA
ARTS
COUNCIL

PRODUCE
IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL
MUSEUM OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

STATE
HISTORIC
SITES

STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICE OF IOWA

IOWA
HISTORICAL
FOUNDATION

October 15, 2014

Paul Loether, Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

- Algona Junior and Senior High School Building and High School Building and Annex, 213 and 301 South Harlan Street, Algona, Kossuth County

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elizabeth Foster Hill".

Elizabeth Foster Hill
National Register