

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 Des Moines Township #7

other names/site number Cole School

Name of Multiple Property Listing _____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

street & number 843 R Avenue not for publication

city or town Boone vicinity

state Iowa county Boone zip code 50036

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 at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A ___ B C ___ D

Steve King

11 JUNE 2019

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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:)

Alyssa Obernately

7/12/2019

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Des Moines Township #7

Boone, Iowa

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		site
		structure
	1	object
1	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/ school

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: One-Room Schoolhouse

foundation: Stone/limestone

walls: brick

roof: Wood/shingles

other:

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the current, general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Des Moines Township #7 is a one-room, red brick schoolhouse that was built in 1888 and held classes until 1933. It is located at 843 R Avenue, 2 1/2 miles northeast of the city of Boone, Boone County, Iowa. The 26'x 38' schoolhouse sits in its original location, surrounded by farmland, facing east to gravel road R Avenue. It is a one-by-three bay, single story, gable-front building constructed of three wythes of red brick. The primary entrance is through a four-panel wooden door that faces east and has a transom window with arched brickwork that matches the windows. Three windows on each of the north and south walls are decorated with arched brickwork. The windows are four-over-four panes of period glass with wood frames painted white. The foundation is limestone slabs. The roof is cedar shingles with white painted wood soffit and fascia. A chimney is located on the west side. The schoolhouse has been restored with every effort at historical integrity. Located on the west side of the property is a non-contributing building which is a 31/2' x 5 x 7 wood structure to resemble a circa 1900 privy. Twenty feet from the southeast corner of the schoolhouse is a 20' aluminum flagpole.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

(Iowa SHPO Additional Instructions: After the main **Narrative Description**, discuss any physical alterations since the period of significance under the subheading **Alterations**, and the seven aspects of integrity as it applies to the resource in a **Statement of Integrity** with each aspect discussed in its own paragraph.)

Des Moines Township #7 is a 26' x 38' one-story, one-room schoolhouse constructed of three wythes of red brick. The outer layer is laid in a common bond pattern. It is a one-bay by three-bay gable-front building with a limestone foundation and cedar shingle roof. The building sits in its original location, facing R Avenue to the east. A three-lite transom window rests above the four-panel wooden door and three windows flank both the north and south sides of the building. All windows and the door sit in a segmental arched openings. A brick chimney pierces the roof ridge toward the west (rear) elevation. There are no windows on the east façade, other than the transom above the door, nor on the west elevation.

From a cement slab in front of the door, you enter the building from the east. Inside, slate board and wainscoting cover the west wall and wrap around on both the north and south walls. A chimney hole is visible on the west wall. The floor is tongue and groove wood, stained dark brown. The ceiling is tongue and groove wood, stained light tan. The rehabilitated sash windows are wood with 4 over 4 panes of salvaged period glass and have arched brickwork above each.

Surrounding the schoolhouse is fields of corn and beans. To the north a quarter mile is a farmhouse and to the south and across the gravel road is another farmhouse. The schoolhouse sits on the north portion of the .81 acres of land.

Twenty feet from the southeast corner of the building is a flagpole placed in 2015. It is a 20' tall aluminum pole to hold an American Flag. It is a noncontributing object.

Approximately 35 feet from the southwest corner of the building is a small white building that simulates an old outhouse. This gable-front building is 3 1/2' wide x 5' long x 7' tall. It is clad in vertical, wood plank siding. The

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roof is asphalt shingles. The door features three T-hinges and a half moon cut-out. It is a noncontributing building and was placed in 2015.

Alterations and Restoration

Before restoration began in 2007, the schoolhouse showed evidence of an internal entry hall, with missing plaster in vertical columns on each side of the doorway. Further evidence was the remains of two doors found inside the structure. The ceiling was lathe and plaster as evidenced by staining and nail holes on the rafters. On the west wall there was a hole for the woodstove smokestack. The schoolhouse retained along three sides, its original wainscoting painted gray-blue. Above this, it had a blackboard that wrapped around the south, west and north walls that was scuffed and worn. On the east wall, many of the original coat hooks remained. Approximately 1/3 of the 4" tongue and groove wood floorboards remained.

Because of the age of the building and the fact that due to broken windows it was open to the elements, used as a shelter for sheep and housed corn at various times, the brick had suffered serious damage before the process of restoration began. Renaissance Restoration Company from Galena, Illinois was hired as the historic preservation contractor. In the fall of 2007 the company stabilized the structure by replacing missing brick with that found in and around the schoolhouse and similar salvaged, period brick. They re-pointed the brick with mortar matched to the original and then cleaned the surface using water and bristle brush method. The brick and mortar now look as it did when the schoolhouse was built in 1888.

The foundation is limestone slabs that at some point were covered with cement. The foundation was resurfaced and re-pointed. The roof is cedar shingles with white painted wood soffit and fascia, all installed in 2010. Windows were installed in the spring of 2013. The windows have custom pine wood sashes with divided 4/4 lites and single glaze salvaged glass. The original window weights are still in use. The windowsills and the door stoop are newly cast stone.

Cracks in the walls were repaired in 2013 and walls were re-plastered and painted white. Wainscoting was cleaned, missing trim was reconstructed, and all was stained matching the original gray-blue. Due to the state of the blackboards and because the building was constructed in 1888 when slate board was common, we hung slate board salvaged from the Boone High School remodeling.

Many of the floor joists were repaired or replaced in 2013 due to deterioration. Tongue-and-groove flooring of salvaged wood was laid, planed, sanded and sealed.

Rafters were repaired and a ceiling was installed using 1 x 6 tongue and groove boards with period trim. This was lightly stained and sealed. To make the schoolhouse accessible to school groups, we installed four hanging dome lights as well as a small heater hanging from the northeast interior corner.

Native Iowa prairie seed was planted around the schoolhouse in the spring of 2014. A flagpole was placed near the southeast corner of the building. And to make the schoolhouse available for classes to spend a day experiencing one-room schoolhouse days, we placed a Kybo along the west property line and built an outhouse structure around it. By May of 2015 the restoration was complete and we held a dedication ceremony. The schoolhouse is now open on Sunday afternoons in the summer, as well as by appointment for school classes and interested community groups.

Statement of Integrity

Des Moines Township #7 retains good to excellent integrity from the period of significance in all seven aspects – location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The building remains

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where it was originally built to serve the rural students of Des Moines Township in Boone County. When visiting the schoolhouse, one still experiences the agricultural vistas that students did who attended the school. The design of the schoolhouse has not been altered, but rather carefully restored in order to keep the defining features and details of the structure. This attention to historic detail during the restoration process has insured that Des Moines Township #7 remains a significant example of rural education in central Iowa during the late 18th and early 19th Century.

Location. Integrity of location is excellent because it remains located on the same acre of land on which it was originally built in rural Boone County. From 1888 through 1933, this is where the students living in rural Des Moines Township received their education. The schoolhouse has not been moved and remains on its original foundation.

Setting. Integrity of setting is excellent. There have been no alterations to the setting or landscape. It faces east, overlooking farmhouses and farmland that still surround the schoolhouse, including the one where students took their turns gathering water from the well.

Design. Integrity of design is good, as the school retains its original form and purpose. During restoration, a concerted effort was made to keep the function of the building that of a one-room school. Other than the decision not to replace the vestibule, no other changes to the form, style or space occurred.

Materials. Integrity of materials is good. It still retains its original brick, most likely obtained from the brickyard that became Boone Brick, Tile & Paving Company. The limestone slabs are original to the building. Most of the original wainscoting is intact. Floor joists and ceiling rafters are original to the structure.

Workmanship. Integrity of workmanship is good, as most of the original construction is still in evidence. Exterior and interior brick pointing can be seen as can interior woodwork. Original paint on the windowsills and chalk rail is also visible.

Feeling. Integrity of Feeling is excellent because the building remains a one-room schoolhouse. Visiting the schoolhouse, you are taken back to a time when all ages of children were educated in one room, learning from one-another. Stepping into Des Moines Township #7, older visitors experience once again, their days of rural education.

Association. Integrity of Association is excellent because the building is still identifiable as a one-room rural schoolhouse. It has not been altered from its original purpose. Des Moines Township #7 allows students and other visitors to learn what education was like at a time when children attended the same one room for eight years along with brothers, sisters, cousins and neighbors.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1888-1933

Significant Dates

1888

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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.

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

unknown

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Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

Des Moines Township #7 is eligible for local significance under Criterion A for its association with the history of education in rural Boone County between 1888 and 1933. With today's school system built around urban, consolidated schools, this building allows us to see what education was like at a time when children attended the same rural, one-room school for grades one through eight, along with their brothers and sisters and neighbors. Des Moines Township #7 is also eligible for local significance under Criterion C because this 1888 schoolhouse embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction common of brick schoolhouses in the late 1800s in Iowa. It is one of only a few remaining one-room schoolhouses that were once found every few miles on the rural landscape of America. It is the only brick one-room schoolhouse in Boone County that is in its original location and which maintains historic integrity. The period of significance begins in 1888 with the school's construction and ends in 1933 when the building ceased being used as a school.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

(Iowa SHPO Additional Instructions: For properties not nominated under Criterion D, include a statement about whether any archaeological remains within or beyond the footprint of the property were assessed as part of this nomination under the subheading **Archaeological Assessment**.)

History of District #7

In *Iowa's Country Schools: Landmarks of Learning*, Bill Sherman explains that the first school in Iowa was in Lee County in 1830(p.9). According to the *1880 History of Boone County, Iowa* the first schoolhouse built in Boone County was in 1849, located in Des Moines Township, about a mile and a half southwest of Boone near Honey Creek (*Trail Tales* No. 37). Plat books of Boone County show how the number of schools reached a peak near the end of the century with almost 150 in 1896 (Fig.3). The first school consolidations in the county began about 1916. The 1918 plat map shows approximately 90 schools with only 60 in 1944.

District #7 in Des Moines Township was probably formed in 1886 because newspaper accounts between 1886 and 1888 refer to District #7 as the "newly formed" district (BCR 28 Apr 1886). They also report that a schoolhouse was built for No. 7 by Culver & Vogle during the fall of 1886. This was a wood-frame school (BCR 23 Mar 1887). On March 6, 1888 Frank Gappinger deeded land for a second schoolhouse (Trac Records 6 Mar 1888). The Goeppinger (some of family members chose to change the spelling to Gappinger, above) family was one of the most influential in the early settlement of Boone. After emigrating from Germany, the Goeppingers moved to Iowa, settled in Boone in 1866 and established a leather store and wholesale saddlery (Fig.4) which eventually supplied harness shops and shoe shops throughout the Midwest. They were very involved in education and banking in the county. Descendants of these Goeppingers live in Boone today and remain influential in the community (Caswell, 2013).

Nellie Harvey was hired to be the first teacher for this schoolhouse and the newspaper reported that she had served four previous terms in District 7, which would be from 1886-1888(BCR 14 Mar 1888). The 1896 Plat Map delineates ten rural school districts in Des Moines Township and marks the location of the schoolhouses.

The first class for which there are records is for the term Nov. 18, 1889 through Feb. 21, 1890. These records are held at the Boone County Historical Museum. There were 19 students for this term, ranging in age from five to sixteen. The final class term was from Sept. 2, 1932 to May 1933 with an enrollment of just eight students ranging in age from five to fourteen. The school spanned two generations of farm children in rural Boone County (Fig. 5 & 6). John Ross and Oscar Nelson were two of the students in 1888 when Des Moines

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Township #7 opened, and their sons, Walter Ross and Orvil Nelson, were among the final class of eight students when the doors closed in 1933.

After Des Moines Township #7 closed in 1933 the schoolhouse remained the property of the township and sat abandoned. On July 18, 1948 the township sold it to Olive Marie Cole. Ms. Cole was a former teacher at the schoolhouse and the landowner from whose house students collected water. The house also served as a storm shelter during severe weather when it was still in use. According to Deiber and Beedle in *Country Schools for Iowa*, school sites were typically one acre of donated land in the corner of a farm. Water was carried daily from the farmhouse by the students (p. 10). After the sale, the schoolhouse was used by continuous landowners for livestock and storage of farm equipment.

Significance Under Criterion A: Education

According to Camilla Deiber and Peggy Beedle in *Country Schools for Iowa*, a school township district included up to nine sub-districts with school buildings in the center of each four square miles, assuring that students would not have to walk more than two miles to school. A local farmer most often donated a site for a schoolhouse once it was deemed there were enough children to make one necessary. School sites such as Des Moines Township #7 were planned to be one acre and situated in the corner of a section. Most commonly trees were placed along the property line to distinguish the site from the adjoining farm land. Enrollment had to meet or exceed ten students for the school to remain in control of the local residents (p.3).

This is where students from the neighboring farms received their first eight years of education. According to Bertha Harten, Chairperson of the First Boone County Rural and Consolidated School Reunion, as told in *Trail Tales* issue #26, pupils first went to school when their parents thought they were old enough and quit when their parents needed them at home. Older boys often only attended during the winter term, as their help was needed during fall harvest and spring planting. After a prayer or passage from the Bible, studies began. There was recitation at the bench and reading by class, but much of the work was "busy work" done at their seats, such as arithmetic and handwriting. The end of the day often involved a spell down where each student sits down after misspelling a word until just one is left standing (p. 27).

Deiber and Beedle in *Town Schools for Iowa* describe how Iowans were committed to public education. The first schoolhouse was in Lee County in 1833 near what is now Dubuque, sixteen years before Iowa became a state. By 1838 there were at least 40 schools. By 1846 the new state constitution included a provision for a system of common schools. In 1858 the Iowa legislature passed a bill making the civil township the official school district. In 1872 the law was changed to allow sub-districts to become independent districts. So now rural neighborhoods were in control of their schoolhouses. A school was run by a board of trustees which was made up of the rural residents. All of these changes led to the one-room country school being the dominant educational force in the state (p. 3). But in 1913 the Iowa legislature passed a law giving funding to consolidated schools and in 1919 an additional law forced schools with fewer than five students in attendance on a regular basis to close. This was the beginning of the demise of country schools in Iowa (p.7,8).

At the turn of the 20th Century the Progressive Movement took hold across the country, including Iowa. This movement was mainly a response to industrialization and education was one of the proponents' areas of concern. Progressives saw a need for better schools and did what they could to make all Americans see this need. Urbanization was a by-product of industrialization, and some Progressives blamed poor rural education as one of the main reasons for the exodus from country to city. In Iowa the changes that were proposed involved better teacher training, standardized curricula, better built facilities and a push for consolidation. Those who saw consolidation as a way to provide consistent educational opportunities for Iowa's students argued that the state's rural independent districts were too sparsely populated and too poor to support quality

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schools. Many county superintendents believed that consolidation was the best education for Iowa students (*Annals of Iowa*, No. 50).

In 1920 Iowa Department of Public Instruction passed the Standard School Law, the most important legislation to improve rural Iowa schools. School superintendents used a 100-point checklist to rate the schoolhouse, grounds and training of the teacher. Only ungraded elementary schools could be reviewed. If a school scored 80 points or higher, they were designated as a Standard School and received \$10 per student. These funds could be used to purchase school supplies and also to supplement the teacher's salary. But as the state experienced an economic downturn, particularly in the rural areas, funds became limited for paying teachers. Teachers left the profession for higher paying jobs. This became one of the justifications for those who called for consolidation as a means to improving education for rural students (*Iowa History Journal*, Jul/Aug 2017).

The efforts to consolidate rural school districts was one of the earmarks of the Progressive Movement. School administrators saw consolidation as a way to improve rural elementary education and also a means of expanding the enrollment of public high schools. From 1912 to 1921 Iowa was in the national limelight as Progressives worked to replace the many one-room country schools with consolidated schools serving elementary and high school aged students country or small town locations (*Annals of Iowa*, No. 58).

In *Small Wonder: The Little Red Schoolhouse in History and Memory*, Jonathan Zimmerman states that rural school consolidation was a major twentieth-century trend. By 1925 nineteen states had passed laws to encourage consolidation (p.47). He explains how the shift from rural one-room schools to consolidated town schools followed demographic changes as Americans moved to larger communities. As this change brought about the need for newer, larger schools, those opposed to country schools found fuel for their arguments to close them. Blaming small windows, inefficient stoves and hard benches, they claimed rural students were unfairly treated (p. 48) The outcry was for all students to receive a quality education. By the 1950s only one percent of children still attended one-room schools (p.52).

Enrollment at Des Moines Township #7 in 1913 was 26 students during the winter term. By 1933, it had dropped to only eight students. With consolidation being viewed as a better alternative for education, students began attending Jordan School located ten miles to the east and the red brick country schoolhouse was closed. Jordan had seven one-room schools in 1918 but by 1921 had consolidated into a ten-room graded school (*Trail Tales*, No. 36).

Significance Under Criterion C

Andrew Gulliford, in *America's Country Schools* explains that there are four general categories of country school architecture: folk vernacular, mass vernacular, architect-designed (following a plan book), and commissioned. He states that many of the rural schools that remain today are somewhat eclectic, based on a common cultural perception of what a country school should look like (p.164). Des Moines Township #7 is of mass vernacular construction, using machine-made, commercially sold materials. As Gulliford points out, brick schools were particularly prevalent in the Midwest, where they were built by the hundreds (p. 185). However, in Iowa most schoolhouses were wood frame and brick schoolhouses were comparatively rare. This may suggest the community that built Des Moines Township #7 may have been more affluent or had a greater number of families from which to draw resources.

The 1888 brick schoolhouse was probably built of bricks supplied by the Jacob Yegge Brickyard located near Incline, northwest of Boone. This brickyard supplied the brick for a number of school buildings constructed around the same time, including the new schoolhouse in District 2, which touched the northwest corner of

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District 7 (BCD 4 Jul 1888). In 1901 the Yegge Brickyard was purchased by John Loomis Stevens and his partners, including Yegge, and incorporated as the Boone Brick, Tile & Paving Company. This became one of the most important brickyards in central Iowa. This factory supplied brick to many important cities throughout the Midwest (Caswell, 2007). Its foundation is limestone which was quarried here as well. As is typical of country schoolhouses, according to Gulliford, Des Moines Township #7 is rectangular, with three windows on each of the north and south sides for even, year-round light, wainscoting halfway up the wall inside the classroom, and a door that faces east (p.172). And this schoolhouse shows evidence of an internal entry hall leading into the main classroom, as was a common construction practice by 1890, according to William Sherman in *Iowa's Country Schools: Landmarks of Learning* (p. 11).

One-room schoolhouses were typically rectangular with three double-hung sash windows along both long sides for ventilation. Some schools had two front doors for separating the genders, but usually one sufficed. They were built of commercial materials such as brick, local limestone and lumber. Some used architectural books for floor plans and construction, but most were designed and built by local craftsman. According to Sherman, in 1901 there were 12,623 one-room schools in Iowa, the greatest number in the country, but shortly the number dropped significantly. By 1933 when Des Moines Township #7 closed, there were 9,279 country schools in the state (p.5). In 1998, a survey was conducted by the State Historical Society of Iowa of remaining one-room schoolhouses. Although there were over 12,000 one-room country schools in Iowa at the turn of the century, only a fourth of these remained by 1998. Of these, 1,500 had been converted to houses or used for other purposes, 350 were vacant and 100 were museums. Des Moines Township #7 is the only remaining brick one-room schoolhouse in Boone County that demonstrates the education of rural students before consolidation.

Archeological Statement

An archeological investigation was not a part of this nomination. Additional research may identify archeological sites that could contribute to the overall historical significance of the property.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

The Annals of Iowa; Vol. 50/Num. 8; Spring 1991; Keach Johnson; *Roots of Modernization: Educational Reform in Iowa at the Turn of the Century*. p. 892-94, 903, 912;

The Annals of Iowa; Vol. 58/Num. 4 Spring 1999; David R. Reynolds; *The Making of Buck Creek: Country Life Reform, Religion, and Rural School Consolidation*. p. 353-55;

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Caswell, Suzanne. "A 100-plus Year History of Goepingers in Boone" *Boone News-Republican*. 11 Jun 2013

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Gulliford, Andrew. *America's Country Schools*. Preservation Press, 1991. 162-185pp

History of Boone County Iowa. Birdsall, Williams & Company. 1880

Iowa History Journal; July/Aug 2017; p. 18-19; Bill Sherman, *Little Schoolhouses*

Iowa State University. Iowa Geographic Map Server Historic Aerials. <http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu/#MapLayers>

Mondt, Ed. "Northeast Corner of Seventh and Story Streets". *Boone News-Republican*. 12 Jun 2014

Plat Book #31 of Boone County, Iowa. Map #11. North West Publishing. 1896. 64pp

Sherman, William ed. *Iowa's Country Schools: Landmarks of Learning*. Iowa State Education Association, 1998. 5,11,63 pp

State Historical Society of Iowa. *Iowa's Historic Schools*. www.iowahistory.org/historic-preservation/statewide-inventory-and-collections/schools/

Teachers Reports in the archives of the Boone County Historical Museum:
1889 Vol. Dec-Mar 1889-1890. 1933 Vol. 1932-1933

Trac Records in the office of the Auditor. Boone County Courthouse, Boone, Iowa. 6 Mar. 1888; 18 July 1948

Trail Tales. Boone County Historical Society. #26 1976 33pp. #37 1980 17-18pp

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Zimmerman, Jonathan. *Small Wonder: The Little Red Schoolhouse in History and Memory*. Vail-Ballou Press. 2009. 47pp

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 less than one _____
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

UTM Reference: NAD 83 Z15 N430903 E4659647

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs under separate cover. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and does not need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

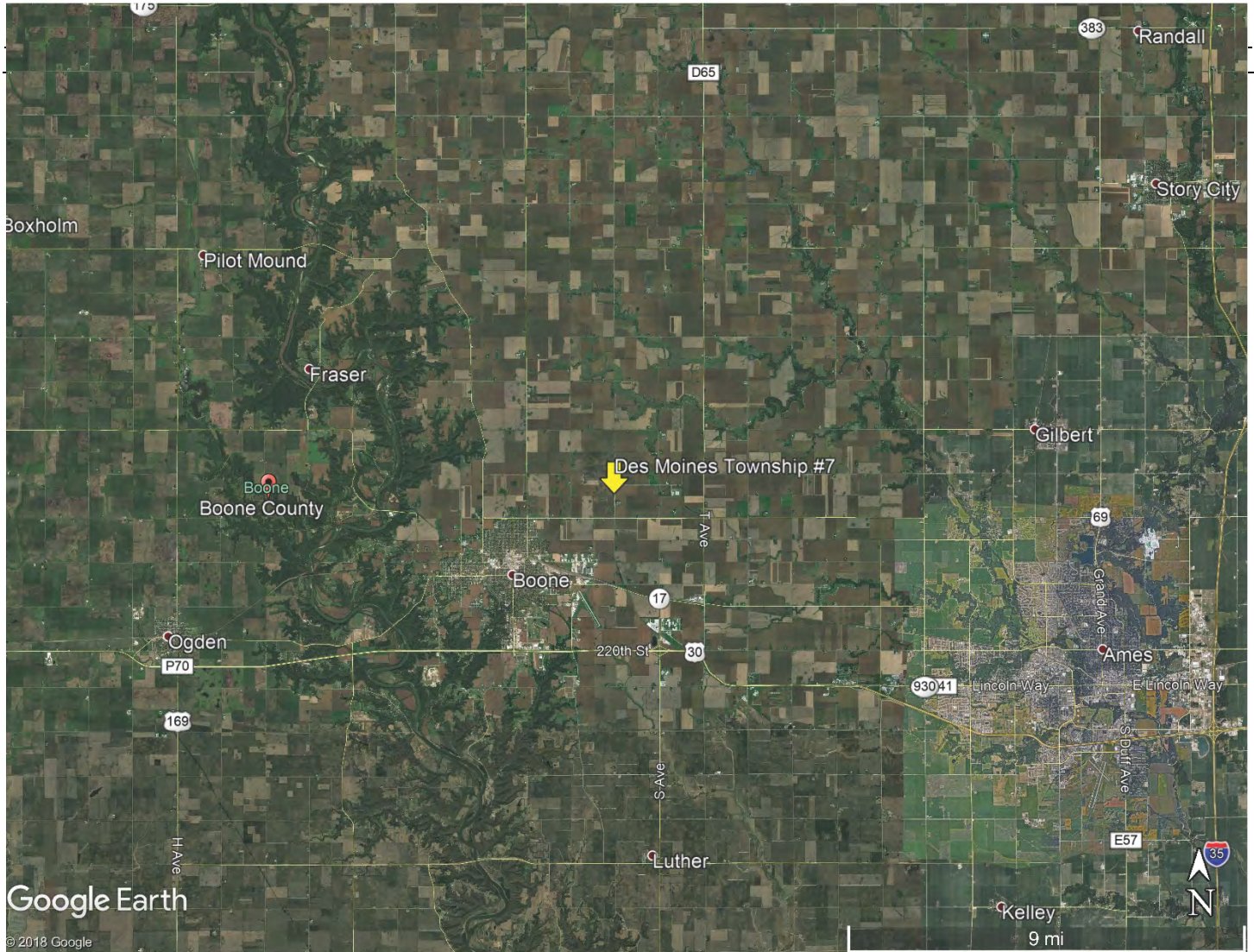
Name of Property: Des Moines Township #7
City or Vicinity: Boone
County: IA **State:** IA
Photographer: Barbara J. MacDougall
Date Photographed: 9 July 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 10: Front of building, camera facing west.
- Photo 2 of 10: North and west exterior showing rural landscape, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 3 of 10: Back of building, camera facing east.
- Photo 4 of 10: South & west exterior showing south-facing windows and chimney, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 5 of 10: Interior, camera facing east.
- Photo 6 of 10: North interior, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 7 of 10: Interior, camera facing west.
- Photo 8 of 10: South interior, camera facing southwest.
- Photo 9 of 10: Exterior, close view, camera facing southwest.
- Photo 10 of 10: South & east exterior showing entry door, flag pole and outhouse, camera facing northwest.

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.).

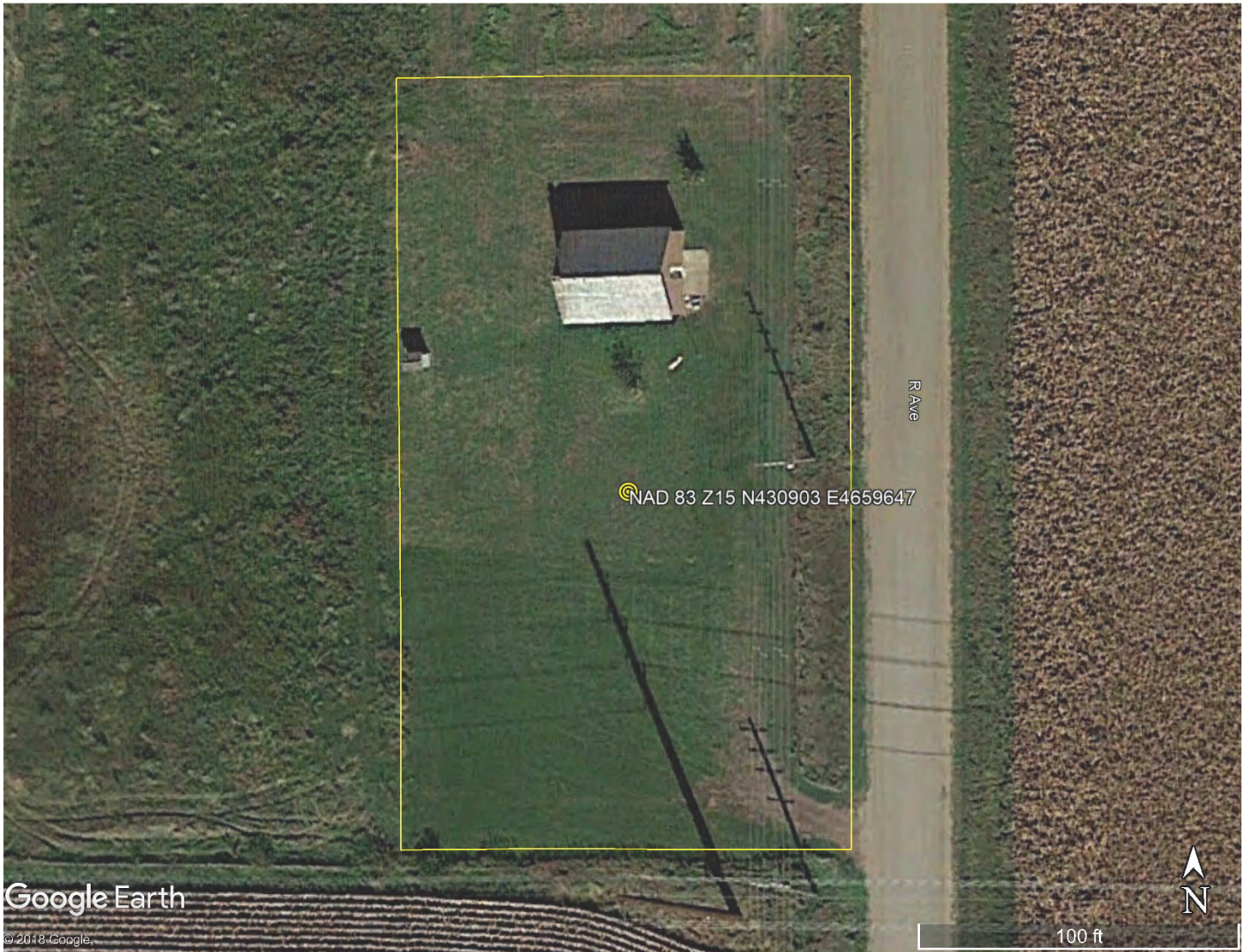
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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



Map 1: Des Moines Township #7 at 843 R Avenue in Boone County location marked with yellow arrow. Google Maps 2018, accessed September 25, 2018.

Des Moines Township #7
Name of Property

Boone, Iowa
County and State



Map 2: Des Moines Township #7 at 843 R Avenue in Boone County. Property boundaries are marked in yellow. Google Earth 2018, accessed September 25, 2018.

Des Moines Township #7
Name of Property

Boone, Iowa
County and State

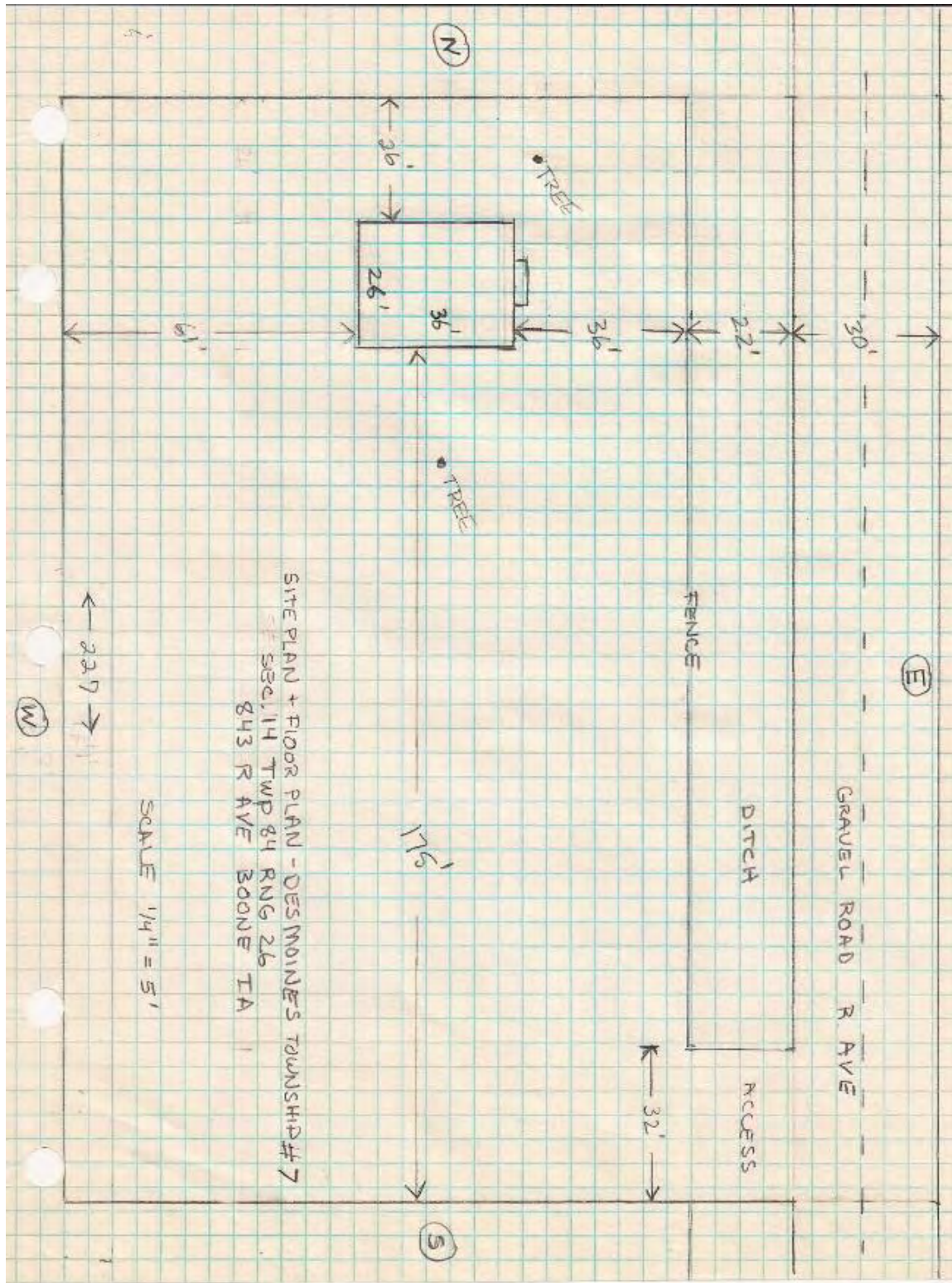


Figure 1: Site plan of Des Moines Township #7. Michael MacDougall, June 2015

Des Moines Township #7
Name of Property

Boone, Iowa
County and State

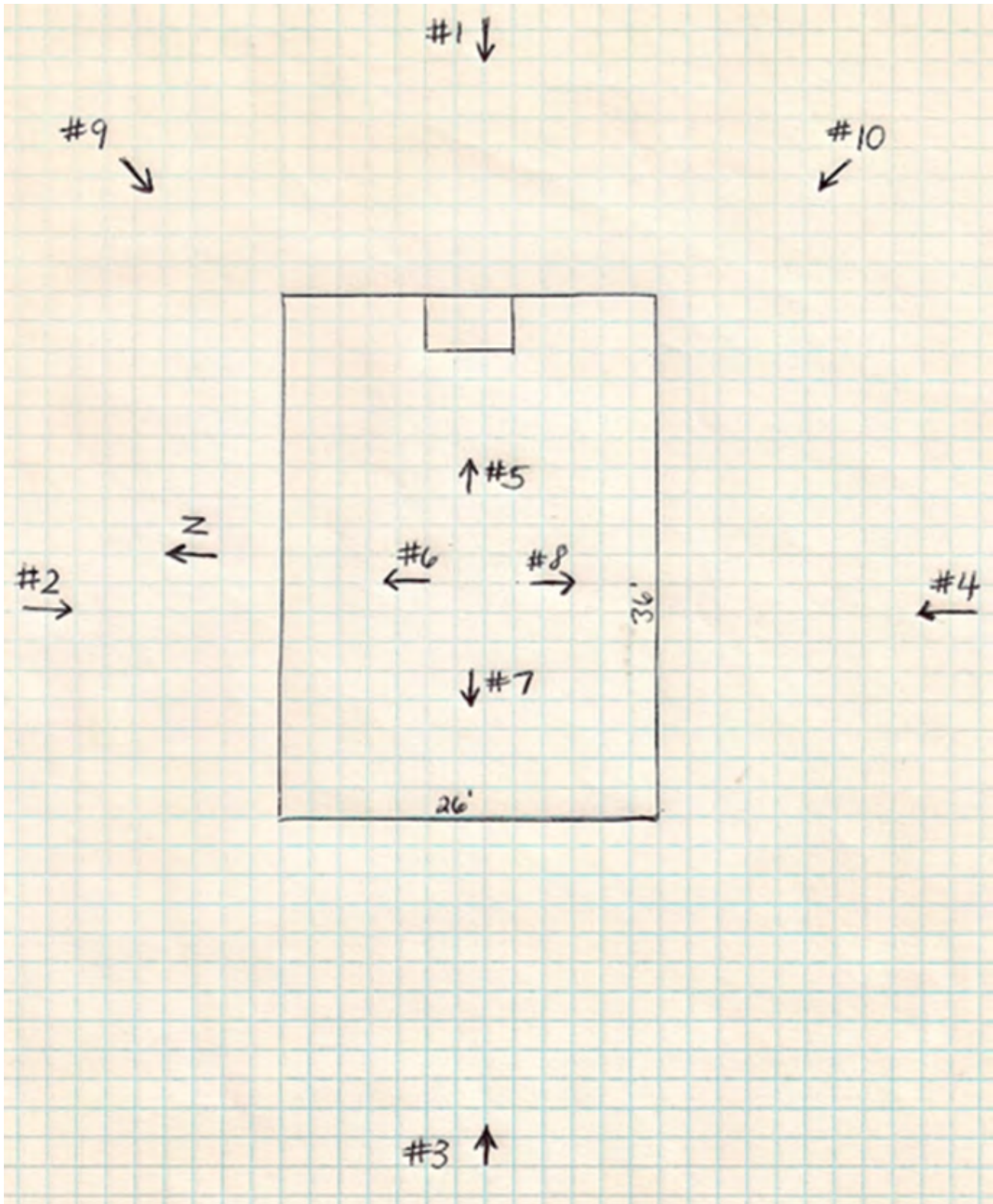


Figure 2: Site map with photos keyed. Barbara MacDougall, June 2018.

Des Moines Township #7
Name of Property

Boone, Iowa
County and State

Additional Images



Figure 3: Reproduced photo of outside of Des Moines Township #7. Donated by Bea Babbitt, August 2011 who believes the photo was taken in 1916.

Des Moines Township #7
Name of Property

Boone, Iowa
County and State

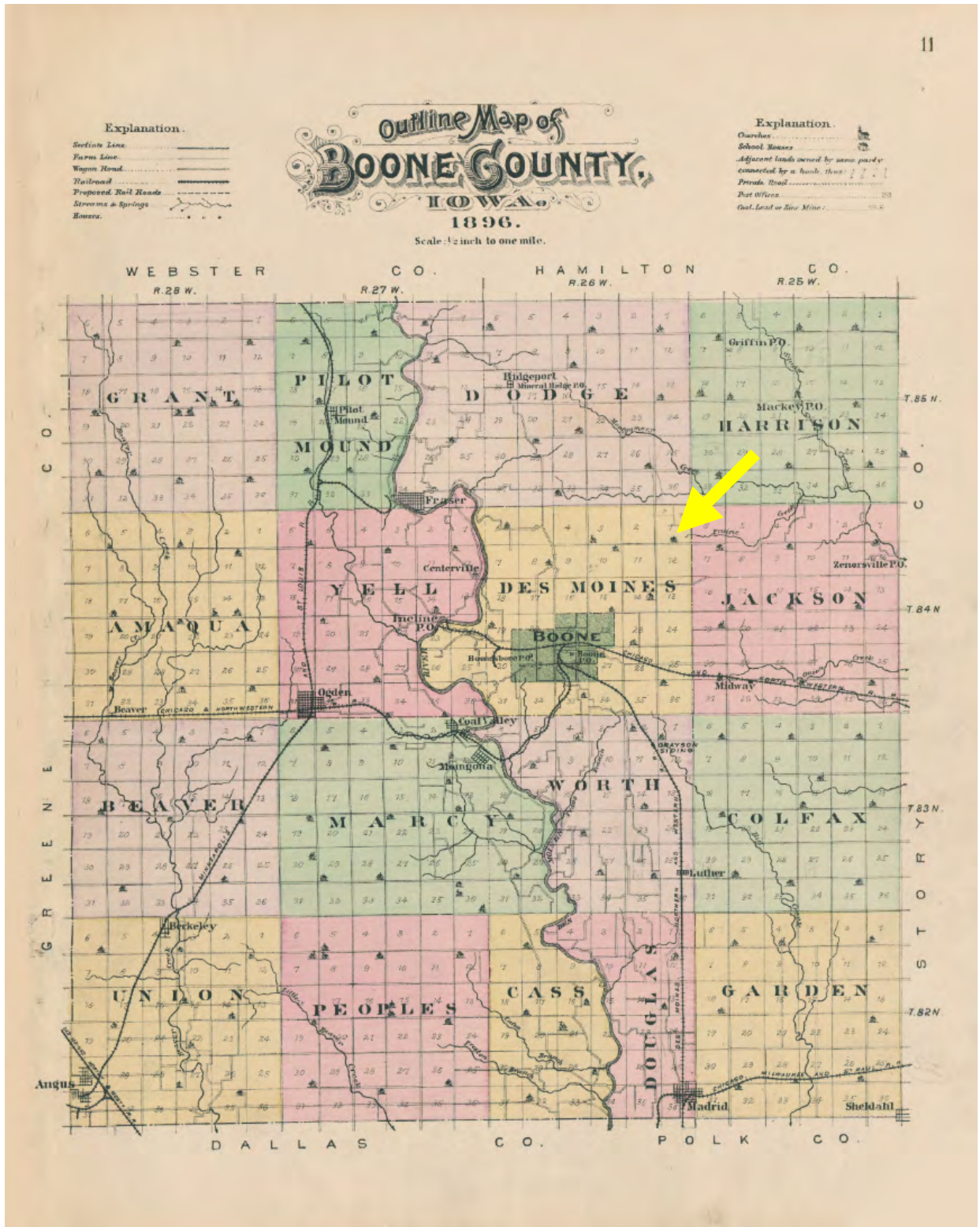


Figure 4: 1896 Plat Map of Boone County. (North West Publishing Co., 1896, *Plat Book of Boone County, Iowa*.) School location marked with yellow arrow.



Figure 5: Early photo of students outside Des Moines Township #7 – perhaps 1898. Donated by Orvil Nelson 2008.

Des Moines Township #7
Name of Property

Boone, Iowa
County and State



Figure 6: Late photo of students outside Des Moines Township #7 – perhaps 1926. Donated by Helen Ross 2008.

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7



Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Xx Yy Zz

Well done is twice done.



8



9



10



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/13/2019 Date of Pending List: 6/25/2019 Date of 16th Day: 7/10/2019 Date of 45th Day: 7/29/2019 Date of Weekly List: 7/12/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 7/12/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit Discipline _____

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

KIM REYNOLDS, GOVERNOR
ADAM GREGG, LT. GOVERNOR

IOWA ARTS COUNCIL PRODUCE IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

CHRIS KRAMER, DIRECTOR



June 11, 2019

IOWA ARTS COUNCIL

Joy Beasley, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

PRODUCE IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

Dear Ms Beasley:

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

STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF IOWA

Des Moines Township #7

STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

Des Moines Township #7 is eligible for local significance under Criterion A for its association with the history of education in rural Boone County between 1888 and 1933. With today's school system built around urban, consolidated schools, this building allows us to see what education was like at a time when children attended the same rural, one-room school for grades one through eight, along with their brothers and sisters and neighbors. Des Moines Township #7 is also eligible for local significance under Criterion C because this 1888 schoolhouse embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction common of brick schoolhouses in the late 1800s in Iowa. It is one of only a few remaining one-room schoolhouses that were once found every few miles on the rural landscape of America. It is the only brick one-room schoolhouse in Boone County that is in its original location and which maintains historic integrity. The period of significance begins in 1888 with the school's construction and ends in 1933 when the building ceased being used as a school.

STATE HISTORIC SITES

Thank you for your consideration.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE OF IOWA

Sincerely,

Laura Sadowsky
State Historian and National Register Coordinator
State Historical Society of Iowa

IOWA HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

Enclosures.