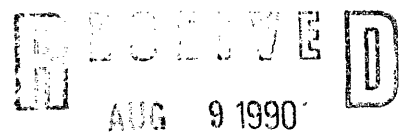


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Daniel School other names/site number 48SU949

2. Location

street & number not for publication city, town Daniel vicinity state Wyoming code WY county Sublette code 035 zip code 83115

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal, building(s), district, site, structure, object, and counts for contributing and noncontributing resources.

Name of related multiple property listing: Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: SHPO Date: 7-31-90 State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:) Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

2/28/90

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION - school

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL - clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Mass Vernacular or Architect-
designed

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood - weatherboard

roof wooden shingles

other wooden bell tower, wooden
cloakroom, wooden porch

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Daniel School is located in Sublette County, Wyoming, on the western perimeter of the small town of Daniel. Daniel is located on a level, well-watered plain situated between the Green River to the north and Horse Creek to the south. Prairie Creek runs along the north perimeter of the town. The immediate school site occupies a large level grassy lot with an informal dirt parking area in front of or east of the building. The nearest buildings are modest residences over two hundred feet to the south and four hundred feet to the north. The land to the west is fenced as pasture and hay meadows, affording an unobstructed view of the distant snow-covered peaks of the Wyoming and Gros Ventre Ranges. The northern portion of the Wind River Range is also clearly visible to the north and northeast. The site is treeless with sagebrush growing in untended areas on the perimeters of the schoolyard. Thick growths of willow bushes line the banks of Prairie Creek to the north. The school is located approximately one thousand feet west of U.S. Route 189, the principal route that also forms the main street of Daniel. There are no buildings located in the intervening area, so that the school occupies a site with exceptional integrity of setting with few modern visual intrusions. The Daniel School is a large rectangular-shaped one-story wood frame building. It has a medium hipped roof and centrally located bell tower over a shallow gable-roofed closed porch that serves as the main entrance. The old hand pump for the school's well is located near the southeast corner of the building on a raised log platform. There are twin frame gable-roofed privies located to the rear or west of the building. The Daniel School District consists of three buildings and one object, the well, all of which are considered contributing elements to the District. The schoolyard or lot is not fenced, and there is no playground equipment. Historic photographs reveal that the Daniel School retains a high degree of physical integrity and has received only minor exterior alterations, including an additional gable-roofed open front porch extending beyond the original closed porch, and alteration of the original six over six-light double-hung windows. The Daniel School was originally painted white. The building is currently painted dark red with white trim.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Education

Period of Significance
1920-1939

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
A.F. Atwood, General Contractor and
Builder, Big Piney, Wyoming

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Daniel School is an early twentieth century rural school in northcentral Sublette County, Wyoming. It is a significant property under National Register Criterion A, because it represents the theme of early twentieth century education in an isolated, sparsely-populated ranching community, unlike industrialized areas or more intensively developed farming regions to the east. The harsh climate with severe winters and short growing seasons precluded the development of a farming economy. Instead, the region was ideally suited for livestock grazing, which resulted in a small number of large ranches and a small population. Providing the children of Sublette County with an education presented unique problems. In a vast region with a poor transportation system and long winters, numerous one-room schools were created to serve a few nearby ranches. Classes were often held in bunkhouses or other adapted buildings or in small one-room log schools that could be easily moved from one location to another as needed. As the region became more settled and the towns began to grow in population early in the twentieth century, more substantial permanent school buildings were built to replace the early log or frame one-room schools. Larger schools were built at Big Piney, Pinedale (the county seat), and in the smaller communities of Boulder, Calpet, and Daniel. The Daniel school is representative of this second stage of educational development in the region. Although a modest facility, it represented a substantial physical improvement over the one-room log school that it replaced. The Daniel School also reflects the early twentieth century movement toward improved standard school facilities. It appears to have been built from an architectural plan book provided by the school district. A local contractor constructed the building to these specifications. The standard school plan is reflected in the high ceilings and relatively large floor space, a cloakroom, and large multi-paned banks of windows set high in the walls of opposite elevations. This architect-designed

5/28/90

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.38 acres

UTM References

A

1	2
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5	7	5	6	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	4	6	0	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	2
---	---

5	7	5	6	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	4	5	9	6	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	2
---	---

5	7	5	5	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	4	5	9	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	2
---	---

5	7	5	5	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	4	6	0	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert G. Rosenberg

organization Historical Consultant date July 15, 1988

street & number 55 I-25 Service Road East telephone (307) 632-1144

city or town Cheyenne state Wyoming zip code 82007

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The Daniel School was constructed in 1920 by A.F. Atwood, General Contractor and Builder, from Big Piney, Wyoming. The school is a large wood frame one-story building (57' N-S by 29' E-W). The building faces east and rests on a concrete foundation. It has a medium hip roof with a boxed cornice and is surfaced with wood shingles. The exterior walls are covered with narrow clapboard siding and cornerboards. There is a shallow gable-roofed closed porch (14' N-S by 4.3' E-W) centered in the east elevation with twin wood-paneled doors that form the main entrance. This closed porch once enclosed the cloakroom where the students hung their coats and stored their lunches. The closed porch has decorative triangular-shaped gable returns. The gable end is surfaced with painted wood shingles. The remainder of the closed porch is covered with narrow clapboard siding to match the rest of the building. There is a tall rectangular bell tower with wood louvres and capped with a wood spire centered over the closed porch and entrance. The bell is still in place in the bell tower. A gable-roofed open porch has been added to the east elevation of the closed porch sometime after 1973. This is the only significant exterior alteration from the original design. The roof of the open porch is surfaced with wood shingles and is supported with thin square wooden columns. It has a wood deck, and a single concrete step leads to the deck level. The school originally had wood frame rectangular six over six-light double-hung windows. There was a pair centrally located on each side of the main entrance on the east elevation. The window openings remain the same in this elevation, but the windows have been changed to accommodate fixed units with large plate glass lights and aluminum frames. The north and south elevations originally had four evenly spaced wood frame 6 over 6-light double-hung windows. These windows have been boarded over on the north elevation. The window openings in the south elevation have been shortened so that four nine-light fixed units remain. There are no windows in the west elevation.

The interior of the building consists of a single large room. The original interior was also one large room that could be divided by means of a movable partition. The interior was remodeled in the early 1970s. All the walls have been covered with composition paneling with a veneer that resembles wood paneling. The windows in the north elevation were completely covered over in the process. A portion of the original blackboards was retained on the west wall. A dropped ceiling with acoustic tile panels supported by a metal framework was installed with fluorescent lighting. The original hardwood floor has been retained, along with some of the original trim and wooden baseboards. Some original wooden cupboards, shelves and presidential framed prints have also been retained, all on the south wall. There is a second set of wood panel doors with a single light in the upper portion, dividing the cloakroom from the interior.

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There are two separate wood frame privies (each 4.7' square) for boys and girls, located about fifteen feet west of the southwest corner of the school. Each has a gable roof covered with tarpaper, and clapboard siding and cornerboards. There is a single wooden door on the east elevation of each building. There is also a well with the original hand pump located east of the southeast corner of the school. The hand pump is centered on a raised log and wood plank platform. The privies and the hand pump contribute to the sense of time and place. The overall site possesses a strong sense of association with early twentieth century rural education in this sparsely populated ranching community. Neither the immediate site nor the surrounding community has changed significantly since the school was constructed, and there are no significant modern intrusions.

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school was a radical departure from the folk vernacular architecture of the one-room log school or makeshift bunkhouse school of earlier days. The Daniel School retains excellent integrity of setting with no substantial modern intrusions and good physical integrity, considering its age.

Sublette County, along with neighboring Teton County, were the last two counties to be created in Wyoming. Sublette County was created in 1921 but was not organized until 1923. Prior to that time, portions of what became Sublette County had been a part of Carter, Sweetwater, Uinta, Fremont, and Lincoln Counties. Although several ranching homesteads had been established in the Daniel area, the town of Daniel dates from the establishment of a store by Thomas P. Daniels on the site in 1899. The Daniel Post Office was established on February 1, 1900, with Mr. Daniels as the first postmaster. At that time, Daniel was located in Uinta County. Although the educational records are incomplete prior to the formation of Sublette County, it appears that the first school at Daniel was a small log building constructed in 1905. The first teacher was Hannah Johnson, an experienced school teacher from Nebraska. She taught a three-month term to nineteen pupils. From 1913 to 1923, Daniel was part of School District No. 9, Lincoln County. During its early years, the Daniel school was taught in several different log buildings and locations. The first school was located a short distance north of Prairie Creek and east of present-day U.S. Route 189. In 1913-1914, Jennie Huston taught the Daniel School at a location west of Daniel on Doctor Montrose's Ranch for a seven-month term. Other teachers prior to the organization of Sublette County included Mrs. Stanley (1916); Miss Adams, Miss Morrill, and Ida Miller (1917); Miss Cable and Miss Scofield (1919); Miss Boyle (1920); and Miss Shipton and Miss O'Malia (1922).

Although Daniel had a population of less than one hundred in 1920, the School Board of Directors advertised for sealed bids in the Big Piney Examiner for the construction of a new school at Daniel in July 1920. The board members were E.D. Key, C.F. Webb, and Harold Munn. The advertisement called for the building of a frame schoolhouse measuring 28 x 56 feet with two rooms, a shingled roof, lathed and plastered on the interior, a brick chimney, and a cement foundation. The announcement also stated that the plans could be seen by prospective bidders at E.D. Key's store in Daniel. It appears from the above information that the school board was using plans from an architectural handbook or plan book. Plan books were commonly used for school construction during and after the late 1910s and 1920s with the movement for better standardized physical plants. A.F. Atwood, a general contractor and builder from nearby Big Piney, was awarded the contract in August 1920. The Big

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Piney Lumber and Supply Company was to furnish Atwood with all the building materials, and the building was to be completed by October 15, 1920. The Daniel community whole-heartedly backed the building of the new school. A box supper was held in September, and a large sum of money was raised to purchase desks for the school, still under construction.

The Daniel School was one of only four rural schools in Sublette County to meet state requirements for standard schools (Big Piney and Pinedale also met the requirements but were considered urban schools). In 1938, Jerome Deveraux, superintendent of District Nine schools in and around Big Piney, conducted a survey of rural schools in Sublette County for his Master's thesis from the University of Wyoming using statistics gathered in 1936. At that time, the Daniel School and its equipment scored 275 out of a possible 475 points on an official score sheet for rural schools. It ranked only second to Calpet in total points for rural school buildings and equipment. At the time of the survey, the Daniel School had twenty pupils' desks, two teachers' desks, blackboards, a library, a coal stove for heat, individual drinking cups for water, artificial lights, and swings and seesaws in a fenced playground. The building had an estimated value of \$1500, \$100 worth of furniture, and \$250 worth of books. Although these attributes seem quite modest, many of them were absent from most of the rural schools of Sublette County, even at this late date. The typical pupil outside of Big Piney and Pinedale still attended a one-room log school building with less than 12 students.

The interior of the Daniel school was divided into two rooms by means of a movable partition. Thus the interior could be easily converted to one large room for social functions such as dances, box socials, clubs, or church services. During the 1920s and early 1930s, it appears that only grades one through eight were taught. In the late 1930s, grades nine and ten were added. According to school records, the following teachers taught at the Daniel School after Sublette County was formed:

1922-1924, Angela O'Malia	1931-1932, Mary Scott
1924-1925, Harold Parker	1932-1933, Celia Sargent
1925-1926, Etha Faler, Emma Bailey	1933-1934, Celia Sargent
Clara Hauer	Charlotte Schmidt
1926-1927, Nellie Yates Ewer	1934-1935, Albert Pellegrini
1927-1928, Mary Scott	Charlotte Schmidt
1928-1929, Clara Reid	1935-1936, Isabelle Norlander

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1929-1930, Madge McHugh
1930-1931, L.L. Pape, Margaret McDole

1936-1937, Isabelle Norlander
Irene Wiggim
1937-1938, Kenneth Shaw
Georgia Fitzgerald
1938-1939, Kenneth Shaw
Florence Sommers
Mary L. Sargent

Consolidation brought an end to the Daniel School. Daniel had been a part of District No. 8. This was the first school district to be eliminated in the earliest serious attempt at consolidation in Sublette County. Starting with the 1939-1940 school year, District No. 8 was incorporated into District No. 1, and Daniel pupils were transported to Pinedale for classes.

The Daniel School stood abandoned for years until the Daniel Homemaker Club or Daniel Do Mores acquired it. This community organization repaired and remodeled the building. In addition to the meetings and activities of the Homemaker Club, the building is used for many other community clubs, organizations, and activities, including funerals and funeral dinners, wedding receptions, and elections. At least one Pinedale elementary teacher used to take her students on field trips to the Daniel School and hold classes there to give them a one-room school experience of a bygone era.

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David, Melvin, Personal Communication, David Ranch, Merna, WY.,
5/22/1988.

Deveraux, Jerome E. A Survey of the Rural Schools in Sublette
County. Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wyoming,
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Funk, Madge McHugh. Personal Communication, Pinedale, WY.,
5/20/1988 (former Daniel teacher).

Gallagher, John S. and Alan H. Patera. Wyoming Post Offices
from 1850-1980. Burtonsville, Maryland: The Depot, 1980.

Gulliford, Andrew. America's Country Schools. The Preservation
Press, Washington, D.C.

Greenburg, D.W. "Western Wyoming's Industrial Empire." Midwest
Review 8 (July-August 1927): 1-79.

Reed, Orvene Huston. Personal Communication, Pinedale, WY.,
5/19/1988 (former Daniel student).

Rosenberg, Robert G. Historic Overview of Education in Sublette
County, Wyoming. An historic context for the Sublette
County Certified Local Government Commission Site Survey of
Schools, 1987-1988.

Sargent, Mary Louise. Personal Communication, Pinedale,
Wyoming, 5/18/88 (former Daniel teacher).

Sublette County Homemakers. Sublette School Days. Boise:
Joslyn and Rentschler, 1974.

Sublette County Superintendent of Schools. "Annual Reports of
the County Superintendent, 1922-1967." Sublette County
Superintendent of Schools Records (MA# 3595), Box No. 1.
Wyoming State Archives, Museums and Historical Department,
Archives-Records Management Division, Cheyenne.

Wallace, Eunice E. They Made Wyoming Their Own. Boise:
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Newspapers

Big Piney Examiner, Big Piney, Wyoming, July through September,
1920.

"Daniel--Sublette Co.'s Promising Son." July 29, 1926. Unidenti-
newspaper clipping, Collection W994-t-dan. University of
Wyoming Archives-American Heritage Center, Laramie.

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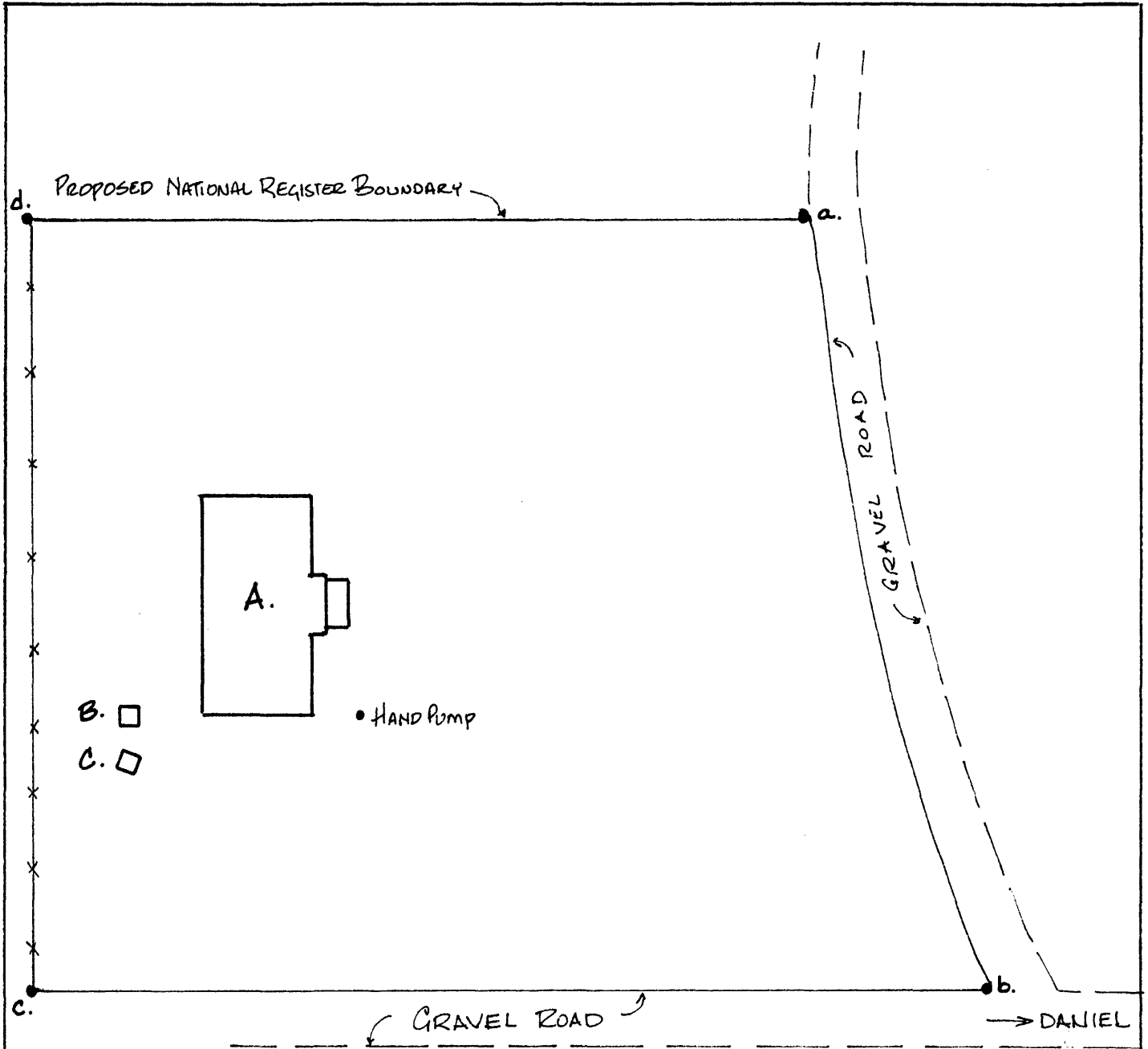
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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at Point A (see accompanying map), a point established by proceeding approximately 130 feet due east of the northeast building corner and then 70 feet due north to the west berm of a north-south running gravel road, proceed south-southeast along the west berm for approximately 210 feet to Point B. Point B is formed by the intersection of the gravel road with a second east-west running gravel road. From Point B, proceed due west (AZ. 270 degrees) along the north berm the east-west running gravel road for a distance of approximately 250 feet to Point C. Point C is formed by the intersection of the east-west running gravel road with a north-south running barbed wire fence. From Point C, proceed due north (AZ. 0 or 360 degrees) along the fenceline for a distance of approximately 200 feet to Point D. Point D is located along a north-south running barbed wire fence that runs parallel to and about 40 feet west of the west building line of the Daniel School. From Point D, proceed due east (AZ. 90 degrees) approximately 200 feet back to Point A.

Boundary Justification

This boundary forms a rough rectangle measuring approximately 200 feet north-south by 200 to 250 feet east-west and encompasses the Daniel School, privies, well, and the school grounds and playground area. The boundaries correspond to recognizable physical landmarks and boundaries. The south and east boundaries are formed by gravel roads. The west boundary is a barbed wire fence. The boundaries roughly conform to most of the open space surrounding the school. The schoolyard and playground were located east and north of the building. The area to the west was utilized for the privies. The ground is uneven and covered with a heavy growth of high sagebrush west of the barbed wire fence and therefore was not utilized. There are no modern intrusions within these boundaries; in fact, the enclosed area is essentially the same as when the school was built seventy years ago.



DANIEL SCHOOL (48 SU 949)

— x — x — BARBED WIRE FENCE (WEST BOUNDARY)

- A. SCHOOLHOUSE
- B. PRIVY (MEN'S)
- C. PRIVY (WOMEN'S)

