National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 02001251

Date Listed: October 24, 2002

Property Name: David W. Smouse Opportunity School

County: Polk

State: Iowa

Public Schools for Iowa: Growth and Change Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination

documentation. ivian

Signature of the Keeper

October 24, 2002 Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

<u>Section 8. Statement of Significance</u> The period of significance is hereby extended to 1953 to include the construction of the pool, which was part of the original plan for the school and provided physical therapy treatments for students.

"1953" is hereby added as a significant date to reflect the year in which the pool was built.

"1954" and "1963" are hereby deleted as significant dates because they are not within the period of significance.

The Iowa State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

AUG 2 7 2002

NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90)

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name David W. Smouse Opportunity School

other names/site number

2. Location	
street & number _2820 Center St.	not for publication <u>N/A</u>
city or town <u>Des Moines</u>	vicinity <u>N/A</u>
state lowa code IA county Polk	code zip code2
3 State/Federal Agency Certification	

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this <u>X</u> nomination <u>request</u> 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 <u>X</u> meets <u>does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant</u> <u>nationally</u> <u>X</u> statewide locally.

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(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
	$(X) \cap (M) = M$
	Novell 9. Soike

August 28, 2002

Signature of certifying official

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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David W. Smouse Opportunity School Polk County, Iowa

4. National Park S	ervice Certification	ation 🔨		·····		
See conti determined National Re See conti determined National Re	National Registen nuation sheet. eligible for the gister nuation sheet. not eligible for t gister om the National	he	Inic	l.J.V	Jian (C	ol zylo~
5. Classification		ature of the Kee	per		Date of A	ction
pub	kes as apply.)		-	ory of Property k only one box.) building(s) district site structure object		
Number of Resour Contributing 		-				
Number of contrib Name of related m	-			·		operty listing):

Public Schools for Iowa: Growth and Change, 1848-1966

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6. Function	n or Use	
Historic Funct Cat:	nctions (enter categories from instructions) <u>EDUCATION</u> Sub: <u>Scho</u>	<u>ol</u>
Current Funct Cat:	ctions (enter categories from instructions) EDUCATION Sub: <u>Scho</u>	<u>ol</u>
7. Description	otion	
	al Classification (enter categories from instructions): TE 19 th AND 20 th CENTURY REVIVALS Sub:	<u>Tudor Revival</u>
Materials (ent	nter categories from instructions):	
foundatio	-	
roof	ASPHALT	
walls	BRICK	
other		

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

<u>X</u>	Α	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.
<u>X</u>	С	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.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- ____ Other State agency
- ____ Federal agency
- ____ Local government
- ____ University
- Other

Name of repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: <u>4 Acres</u>

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	<u>445424.768</u>	<u>4604390.814</u>	3			
2				4			

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Camilla Deiber, Architectural Historian		
organization The Louis Berger Group, Inc.		date <u>7/10/02</u>
street & number 950 50 th Street	telephone	319-373-3043
city or town <u>Marion</u>	state <u>lowa</u>	zip code _ <u>52302</u>

Additional Documentation

(Submit the following items with the completed form.)

Continuation Sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner	an a
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)	
name Des Moines Public Schools, Superintendent Dr. Eric	: Witherspoon
street & number <u>1801 16th Street</u>	telephone <u>515-242-7911</u>
city or town <u>Des Moines</u>	state <u>lowa</u> zip code <u>50314-1902</u>

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

USDI/NRHP Registration Form Name of Property or District David W. Smous County, State Polk County, low

David W. Smouse Opportunity School Polk County, Iowa

Criteria Considerations

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

 А	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
 В	removed from its original location
 С	a birthplace or a grave
 D	a cemetery
 Е	a reconstructed building, object, or structure
 F	a commemorative property
 G	less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

EDUCATION ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

<u>1931-1952</u>

Significant Dates <u>1931</u> <u>1954</u> <u>1963</u>

Significant Person (complete if Criterion B is marked above)

<u>N/A</u>

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, and Thomas

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7	Page <u>1</u>	name of property:	David W. Smouse Opportunity School
	-	county, state:	Polk County, Iowa

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The David W. Smouse Opportunity School, built in 1931, is a two-story Tudor Revival building that was specifically designed for the education of handicapped children. The interior features a central ramp around a sky-lit courtyard, Tudor style play room, classrooms with canted blackboards for sight-impaired students, a large therapeutic pool, and a small Tudor style apartment used to teach life skills such as cooking to older students.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The David W. Smouse Opportunity School is located at 2820 Center Street in Des Moines, Iowa. The school shares the 2800 block of Center Street with two other schools, including the 1927 Callanan Middle School and the Ruby Van Meter School, built in the late 1970s. The building is situated at an angle to the corner of a large wooded lot. A small parking lot is located in front of the building. Paired sidewalks that run under the porte-cochere allude to the original semi-circular driveway. An asphalt/gravel driveway runs around the north, east and south sides of the building.

The school is a Tudor Revival building constructed of brick and stone. The overall form of the building is guided by the function of its spaces. The main (northeast) façade has a centrally located porte-cochere, a two-story limestone bay window and a crenellated parapet. The porte-cochere, constructed of limestone blocks and brick, has Tudor arch openings, collapsing brick and limestone buttresses, and a crenellated parapet. On the northwest side the limestone is inscribed with the phrase, "May no shadow fall upon this threshold". The opposite side has the inscription, "Let naught but happiness dwell within these portals". The bay window has numerous multi-pane Tudor arch windows, a band carved limestone quatrefoil between the first and second story, and a crenellated parapet.

The secondary facades are much plainer with simple brick pilasters and limestone window surrounds. The west side of the sprawling building is composed of two large gable end sections that house the Pool and the Playroom. The two-story gable-end section that houses the pool has red brick walls with a limestone beltcourse, multi-pane windows with limestone sills and lintels, and a slate tile roof. The Playroom block mirrors the structure of the Pool section in every way except for the use of half timbering in the south gable-end.

In 1963, a one-story brick wing was added to the west side of the Playroom block to accommodate children with debilitating handicaps.

Interior Arrangement

As stated above, the overall form and plan of the building is guided by the shape and function of its interior spaces. The building has the general shape of an elongated hexagon with the center containing a sky-lit courtyard sandwiched between two open-air courtyards. The building is set into a slope allowing for four floor levels, two at the front and two at the back, each a half story apart. A pair of semicircular ramps, wrapped around the central courtyard, provides wheelchair access to the offset floors. Classrooms and other spaces form the outer ring of the building.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section	7	Page	2	name of property:	David W. Smouse Opportunity School
				county, state:	Polk County, Iowa

Double, multi-pane oak entrance doors open into the main lobby that has an asphalt tile floor, brick walls coursed in decorative diamond-shape pattern, and an English-style beamed ceiling. Another set of oak, multi-pane doors leads to an interior vestibule with limestone block walls. Inscribed into a tablet on one wall are the inspirational words of Dr. Smouse, "Be steadfast and courageous; be brave and true; believe in yourselves; and carry on." An original globe light fixture, etched with the continents of the world, hangs from the English-style beamed ceiling of the vestibule.

Moving further into the interior of the building one encounters a small anteroom with segmental arch stone entrances to the semicircular ramps and large interior courtyard. The courtyard has an enlarged entrance with limestone architrave, a tiled floor, and a mosaic tile fountain with a relief of Michelangelo's Mother and Child. Segmental arch openings with limestone lintels punctuate the upper walls of the central courtyard, providing light to interior hallways. Decorative tiles portraying animals and fairy tale characters are set into the sides of each of the openings. The upper openings of the courtyard have window guards while the lower have window grilles.

Corridors on both floors have glazed tile walls up to 4' with decorative terra cotta tile inserts depicting Mayan-style creatures. The upper portion of the walls is finished with stucco. Numerous pieces of artwork, original to the structure, are hung throughout the corridors. Steel lockers are inset into the walls. Black terrazzo water fountains with Art Nouveau style etchings are located at the end of each corridor. Staircases at each end of the corridor have a black terrazzo finish on the stairs as well as the lower portion of the walls.

Classrooms are located on the outsides of the building and in general, contain original built-in cabinets and shelving for books, magazines and other materials. In addition, many classrooms were custom designed to accommodate a particular handicap. Classrooms used for the instruction of deaf children are equipped with floors that enhanced the vibrations of movement to aid in the teaching of such principles as rhythm. Rooms in the "Sight-Saving Department" contain blackboards that canted forward to reduce glare.

A model apartment, used to teach everyday skills and as a guest apartment for Dr. Smouse, is located on the back side of the first floor and is composed of a large living/dining room, a bathroom, and a bedroom. The home economics room, which is adjacent to the apartment, contained kitchen facilities. The living/dining room remains intact and has an English influenced interior with half-timbered walls, elongated multi-pane casement windows, beamed ceilings, original Jacobethan style furniture, and a large cooking fireplace. Tudor arched doorways lead from the living/dining room into the hall and home economics room. The bathroom has typical 1930 fixtures including a pedestal sink.

A great playroom, located on the northwest end of the structure, was used for storytelling, games, and assemblies. The interior is modeled after a grand English hall with oak rafters connected with scissor trusses, a large stone fireplace with a wrought iron Venetian screen, and large multi-pane casement windows. A stage is situated on the opposite end of the fireplace.

Original plans for the building called for a large heated pool, used for physical therapy treatments. Lack of funds delayed the construction of the pool until 1953, when Mrs. Ellen Moore dedicated \$25,000 to its construction. The pool room has a concrete floor, tile walls to a height of 4', and large fixed/casement windows. The pool has a sunken pit at the north end used to bring therapists down to the level of the pool. The window on the south side has Mondrian-like stain glass window panes.

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section <u>7</u> Page <u>3</u>	name of property:	David W. Smouse Opportunity School
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Renovation is currently underway at Smouse including painting of hallways and replacing of plumbing fixtures in some of the bathrooms. The school has no definite renovation plans, although Principal Susan Guest is fundraising to repair the non-functioning fountain in the atrium.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section <u>8</u> Page <u>4</u>	name of property:	David W. Smouse Opportunity School
	county, state:	Polk County, Iowa

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

David W. Smouse Opportunity School is significant statewide under Criterion A as it is associated with the history of special education in the state of Iowa. The school is also locally significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of a Tudor Revival style designed by one of Iowa's preeminent architectural firms, Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers, and Thomas. Evaluation of the David W. Smouse Opportunity School for National Register eligibility is based upon criteria outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Public Schools for Iowa: Growth and Change, 1848-1966* (Beedle and Deiber 2002) under the property type "Opportunity School." Smouse was the only educational institution in Iowa constructed to desegregate handicapped children, who were often taken from their homes and isolated from society in institutions. The school is the only example in the state of a building with interiors designed specifically for the education of children with a wide variety of handicaps. The interior features at Smouse, i.e. the central ramp, special classrooms, therapeutic pools and other specialized rooms, reflect the importance of special education in development of the educational system in Des Moines and the state of Iowa.

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Dr. Smouse came to Des Moines to practice medicine in 1879. He married Amanda Cummins shortly after arriving in Des Moines. Both Dr. and Amanda Smouse were affected by handicaps: Dr. Smouse having vision in one eye and Amanda Smouse having been too frail as a child to attend school. The Smouse family resided in the city until 1916, when Dr. Smouse retired from his medical practice and the Smouse family moved to California. Dr. Smouse had no children and had not amassed great wealth in his tenure as a physician, giving free medical advice to the poor and helping medical students through school. However, after an investment in an insurance company jumped 500 percent, Dr. Smouse gave a gift of \$333,000 to the Des Moines School District for the erection of a building, "which is to be used for the education of children who might be retarded by reason of impairments or other unfortunate circumstances" (Smouse Opportunity School 1981:1). He explained his gift in this way, "I made the money in Des Moines, through no effort of my own, and I felt that the money belonged to Des Moines. I hadn't any need of it myself. And so the school idea seemed the best way" (Des Moines Register 1931).

The David W. Smouse Opportunity School opened on March 5, 1931 with 165 students. The school's benefactor, Dr. Smouse, gave a total of \$333,000 for the school's construction. The school provided educational opportunities for children "whose physical handicaps are such that they cannot attend with sufficient profit the regular schools and classes". Children were permitted to attend only if they were recommended eligible by the examining physician of the Board of Education and if they had an intelligence quotient higher than 70. Children enrolled in the school in the first semester, a total of 161, had a wide variety of handicaps including blindness and/or "defective vision", deafness, "orthopedic cripples", "cardiac cases", and "seriously defective vitality cases" (Unknown 1931:1). The school offered course work up the 8th grade. Home economics and manual training were offered to 7th and 8th grade students. Physiotherapy, such as light therapy and hydrotherapy, was offered to students provided it was recommended by the family physician. "Corrective gymnasium work" or physical therapy was also part of the physical education curriculum.

Enrollment in the school reached its peak in 1936 with 226 students. The population of the school remained between 177 and 225 until 1960. The types of handicaps represented at the school did not differ greatly from the first semester. The 1960s an outbreak of measles in Iowa led to a dramatic rise in the numbers of deaf children applying for entry into the state school in Council Bluffs, which was more than the institution could handle. As a result, the school allowed the

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children who applied to the state school to attend Smouse, marking the first time students outside the Des Moines area attended the school.

Implementation of the Education For All Handicapped Children Act in 1975, which requires that handicapped students be educated with non-handicapped students, lead to a decline in enrollment at Smouse. By 1984, Smouse was functioning as a special education center for students with moderate, severe, and profound mental retardation.

The firm of Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers and Thomas was one of Iowa's foremost architectural firms. The firm and its predecessors, Proudfoot & Bird/Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson, designed countless secondary and post-secondary school buildings including major buildings at Iowa State University, the University of Iowa, and in Des Moines. Besides Roosevelt and Lincoln High Schools, Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson designed the David W. Smouse Opportunity School, Callanan Junior High School, Amos Hiatt Junior High School, John Quincy Adams School, and the Phillips School.

Special Education in Iowa

The first attempt to attend to the needs of handicapped children in Iowa was in 1851. A law was passed that provided \$100 in state aid for the care of a "deaf, dumb, or blind person between the ages of ten and thirty years" (Iowa Code 1851:186). At that time there were no state institutions for the care of such people; only private facilities. However by 1860, the state provided funding for a state institution for the blind and for the deaf and dumb. Children "of a suitable age and capacity" could attend either institution at the expense of the state (Iowa Code 1860:378-379). These schools were true institutions that required the students remain in residence. The College of the Blind was located in Vinton and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was located in Council Bluffs. By the end of the 19th Century several more institutions were established. In 1897, the Industrial Home for the Blind was established, in Knoxville, to provide for the instruction of the "adult blind of the state in some suitable trade or vocation" (Iowa Code 1897:925). The Institution for Feeble Minded Children was established that same year in Glenwood (Iowa Code 1897:920).

The education of the deaf, dumb and blind continued to be supplied through state institutions until 1927 when the state enacted a law that authorized local schools to hire one or more teachers for deaf children if such children resided in the school district. The state provided funds of \$20/month per deaf student to the schools for their education. This act followed a national trend of "day classes" that provided education to handicapped students within the existing school system; though the Iowa law provided classes only for deaf children. Educators grew to believe that the isolation of handicapped children in institutions had a tremendous negative impact on their emotional well-being. In 1911, more than one hundred city school systems across the country had established special schools or classes for handicapped children (Winzer 1993:315). It was during this period that the David W. Smouse Opportunity School was established.

In 1946, the Division of Special Education was created for "the promotion, direction and supervision of special education for handicapped children in schools under the supervision and control of the department (of Public Instruction)" (Iowa Code 1946:712). This was the first time that all handicapped children were provided an education in the state, not just the deaf who were provided for in the 1927 law. According to the law handicapped children were defined as, "Children under twenty-one years of age who are crippled or have defective sight or are hard of hearing or have an impediment in speech or heart disease or tuberculosis, or who by reason of physical defects cannot attend regular public school classes with normal children." (Iowa Code 1946:712). The law specifically left out those children who were blind and/or deaf, as state institutions were already provided for their education.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Denny, Robert R.

1986 Ten Significant Years: 1976-1986. Des Moines Independent Community Schools.

Grigsby, Rall I.

1932 "The Des Moines House of Dreams." School Executives Magazine, January 1932.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company

1901-57 Map of Des Moines, Iowa. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Chicago.

Unknown

1931 The David W. Smouse Opportunity School for Physically Handicapped Children. Des Moines, Iowa.

Unknown

1931 Hygeia, December 9, 1931, pp. 1130-1131.

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Section <u>10</u>	Page <u>7</u>	name of property:	David W. Smouse Opportunity School
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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary for David W. Smouse Opportunity School is depicted in the following figure.



Boundary Justification

The boundary includes David W. Smouse Opportunity School and the immediate surroundings that are historically associated with the school and that retain integrity.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photos	Page	8	name of property:	David W. Smouse Opportunity School
			county, state:	Polk County, Iowa

The following items apply to all photographs:

Property Name: David W. Smouse Opportunity School

Location: Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa

Photographer: Camilla R. Deiber

Date of Photographs: 2001

Location of Negatives: The State Historical Society of Iowa, Community Programs Bureau, Des Moines

Individual Photograph Identifications:

- 1. Overall view, looking west
- 2. View of porte cochere, northwest
- 3. View of porte cochere, southeast
- 4. Inscription on south side of porte cochere
- 5. Overall view, northwest
- 6. Overall view of modern wing, east by southeast
- 7. View southwest of entrance vestibule
- 8. Arch entrance to atrium and ramp, southwest
- 9. Handicap ramp, southeast
- 10. Original clock and office sign in hallway, southeast
- 11. First floor hallway decorative tiles, northeast
- 12. Staircase with terrazzo, south
- 13. Water fountain of black terrazzo, southwest
- 14. Central atrium, northwest

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section <u>Photos</u> Page <u>9</u> name of property: David W. Smouse Opportunity School county, state: Polk County, lowa

- 15. Water fountain in atrium, southwest
- 16. Tudor style playroom, south
- 17. Model apartment--living room (teacher's lounge), southeast
- 18. Classroom with bay window, east
- 19. Bay window and sink in classroom, north
- 20. Therapeutic pool, south

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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