

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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Shelby Consolidated School
Other names/site number: Shelby-Tenant Community School
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 304 Western Avenue
City or town: Shelby State: IA County: Shelby
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 x A B x C D

Bruce V. Permett DSHPO 12/18/2013
Signature of certifying official/Title: **STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA** Date
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

Shelby Consolidated School
Name of Property

Shelby, Iowa
County and State

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:)

For Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

2.5.14
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
-

Shelby Consolidated School
Name of Property
Object

Shelby, Iowa
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

Shelby Consolidated School
Name of Property

Shelby, Iowa
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick
Stone/Limestone

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Shelby Consolidated School is located in the small town of Shelby in the southwestern corner of Shelby County in western Iowa. Positioned at the west edge of town, the school sits on the west side of Western Avenue, facing east, and is four blocks from Shelby's commercial district. To the north, east, and south of the school are residential neighborhoods. Rural farmland begins immediately west of the school's athletic field, which is located directly west of the building. The athletic field is thought to have been located on the same site dating back to the first schools built near the site (1879 and 1899). The property, all of which is on level land, consists of the 1922 Shelby Consolidated School, the 1975 gymnasium/vocational addition attached to the south side of the school by a short walkway, the athletic field (ca. 1922), and the playground parcel across the street. Additionally, two objects are found in the school yard; a school bell from the town's 1879 schoolhouse (non extant) and an associated stone marker with commemorative plaque, installed in 1968; and another commemorative boulder honoring a famous alumnus (Clyde Williams), installed ca. 1968.

Shelby Consolidated School
Name of Property

Shelby, Iowa
County and State

Narrative Description

Inventory List:

Contributing Resources

1. Building - Shelby Consolidated School (1922) and connected Gymnasium/Vocational Addition (1975)
2. Site - Athletic Field (ca. 1922)

Noncontributing Resources

1. Object - School bell from 1879 schoolhouse and stone marker with commemorative plaque (1968)
2. Object - Clyde Williams commemorative boulder (ca. 1968)

Exterior

The school is a 3-story, U-shaped building with a 1 ½-story original gymnasium/auditorium block at the center of the U-plan. The foundation is concrete, exterior walls are common handmade brick on the rear and wire-brushed brick on the other three most public elevations. Light-colored cast stone sills and decorative banding decorate the front and two sides. The flat roof is covered in a synthetic rubber membrane. Internal construction consists of reinforced concrete beams, concrete piers, clay tile blocks, six-inch concrete walls, and concrete ceilings. The building contains approximately 40,600 square feet.

The 3-part façade of the building consists of a slightly projecting central block flanked by identical wings. The slightly pedimented profile on the central block, combined with the horizontal masonry details that suggest an entablature, and the use of alternating brick pilasters and window voids combine to project a stylized Classical Revival building, reflecting one of the popular styles in school architecture in the 1910s and 1920s. The building is horizontally divided into three zones through the use of masonry beltcourses and trim bands. The ground floor is separated from the upper floors to form a base for the building by a visually strong masonry beltcourse. This beltcourse has a curved profile that projects beyond the face of the brick walls. The second and third floors form the second, wider horizontal zone (the shaft of the building) that is separated from the top zone by two widely-spaced but narrower masonry beltcourses. The school's name appears between these narrow beltcourses, centered on the façade and over the main entrances. Above the name block is a large carved limestone

Shelby Consolidated School

Shelby, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

cartouche. The upper zone's decorative masonry is repeated on the sides of the building, but the robust lower beltcourse is not.

Fenestration on the façade consists of paired double windows in the central block and single windows in the wings on either side. The top floor windows on the wings are reduced in height slightly. Windows sit on shared masonry sills or sillcourses at the ground floor level and have separate masonry sills at the second and third story and are separated by brick pilasters. Brick flat headers are located at the ground and second floor windows and are supported by interior steel structural lintels. The third floor windows have masonry lintels, which form the upper horizontal beltcourse. Decorative brick flat arches, consisting of multiple courses of bricks are found in the ground floor window lintels of the main central block. One double entrance and two flanking single door with sidelight entrances are centered on the façade. These door systems are modern aluminum and glass replacements with two sets of transoms, with the upper transom having painted panels. Likewise, the historic 2 over 2 double hung windows on the façade have been replaced with modern aluminum framed units that have blue painted metal panels in the uppermost and lowermost sections. Replacement windows and doors were installed in the 1970s.

The north and south sides of the school are nearly identical. The wings of the main east façade extend west into the lot to form the uprights of the 'U'. Both sides of the building feature a brick and decorative masonry banded projection reminiscent of a covered porte-cochere, which is supported by three buttressed brick columns. These port-cocheres serve as entrances into the stairwells. The one on the south side was filled in with plate glass in 1975 when the new gymnasium was constructed. The side windows have masonry sills and the second and third floor windows are divided into vertical groupings by brick pilasters similar to the east façade. Most of the window openings have been infilled with glass block or brick during the 1970s and early 1980s, but the fenestration pattern remains clearly evident.

The rear of the building is very utilitarian in design, featuring common brick and a few window openings, which have been filled in with glass block. Two flights of metal fire-escape stairs are also attached to the rear of the school. A square brick smokestack is located at the inside corner of the north wing of the 'U', which indicates the location of an original boiler room in the basement.

Interior – First Floor

East Entrance: Three glass doors provide the main entrance to the school and are centered on the façade. These doors lead into a short, light-filled vestibule. From there, three wide doorways (doors removed), each topped with an eight-light transom, lead into the entrance hall. Both vestibule and entrance hall have a blue vinyl composition tile flooring. The entrance hall features an original ribbon of eight built-in wood cabinets with glass doors and shelves, used as a trophy case. More original built-in cabinetry like the trophy case is extant throughout the school. Likewise, wood trim and doors throughout appear to be largely, stained and varnished in a reddish undertone.

Shelby Consolidated School

Shelby, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Straight ahead (west) is a curved archway connecting to the main hall lying perpendicular (north to south) to the entrance hall. Walls in the main hall are constructed of ribbed brick and six-inch cement brick covered with plaster. Floors are concrete covered with blue vinyl composition tile. The main hall provides access to the various rooms on the first floor: classrooms, office, original gymnasium/auditorium, restrooms, kitchen, and boardroom. A stairwell at each end (north and south) of the main hall contains a 10 foot wide dogleg flight of stairs leading up to a landing and then up to the main hall of the second floor. Each stairwell is lit by a tall window infilled with glass block and hopper window. Each set of stairs features a square cast iron newel post, dark wood handrail, and wrought-iron balustrade. The south staircase was modified in the 1970s with the installation of a chair-lift on the wall side to provide wheelchair access to each level. Restrooms are located at each end of the building (north and south) and accessed from each stairwell.

Classrooms: Originally all the same size, classrooms have been modified in size and shape as needed over the years. Divided by grade and subject, classrooms on the first floor are, from north to south, band room, home economics, vocal music, and kindergarten. Most walls of the classrooms on all floors are constructed of the same materials as the main hallways; ribbed brick and six inch concrete brick covered with plaster. Floors in classrooms are concrete covered with vinyl tile. Some classrooms retain the original two or three paneled doors with 4-light windows and a 3-light transom above. Some classrooms retain original cloakrooms with oak or maple floors and coat-hook racks. Some also retain original teachers' storage closets with French doors, shelves, and coat hooks. Many original wood ventilation covers are intact near the ceiling in hall and classrooms; some have been covered over.

Original Gymnasium and Auditorium: The first set of doors in the main hall of the first floor is located just beyond the curved archway of the entrance hall. These are two sets of French doors, each with eight-light transoms. Two windows are located between the two sets of doors, as well as to the left (south) of the south doors. To the right of the north doors is a single window. The window allows viewing of gym activities from the entrance hall. The two sets of French doors lead into the gymnasium and auditorium block and onto a narrow landing about four feet above the gymnasium floor. From each gymnasium door, a set of stairs provides access to the four rows of bleachers that run the length of the room or to the gymnasium/auditorium floor. At the south entrance there is a wheel-chair-accessible ramp with metal railing.

Original dimensions of the gymnasium and auditorium block were 60 x 142 feet. The gymnasium is located on the north side of the block, and features a full-sized basketball court with original bleachers with oak floors and deep orange floor tile. Walls are painted brick. Windows in the west wall have been replaced with glass block. The basketball court, itself, was 80 x 45 feet with a 22-foot ceiling and four basketball hoops. These dimensions have been changed over the years, with some space carved out of the north side to create a modern cafeteria kitchen.

The auditorium is located at the south end of the block, and features an original proscenium stage with oak floor and moldings. The apron has a molded curvilinear edge and on the west side of

Shelby Consolidated School

Shelby, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

the apron is a set of five, progressively wider wood steps leading from the stage to the auditorium floor.

Tunnel: Access to an original tunnel beneath the first floor running north to south for the full length of the building is located in the floor in the north wing.

Boiler Room: Also in the north wing of the U is a metal fire door accessing the original boiler room. From the exterior, the boiler room is just inside the wall with the smokestack described above. The floor of the boiler room is one level beneath the first floor and contains the furnace, water heater, and other building system equipment.

Interior – Second Floor

Walls on the second floor hallway are similar to those on the first floor. Floors in many classrooms are original wood. Many classrooms off the main hallway also feature original 4-light paneled doors with 3-light transoms above. Restrooms are in the same location as the first floor. There are six classrooms on this floor for Grades 1 through 6, many with the same original features as those on the floor below: cloakrooms and teachers' storage closets. Also, on this floor is the library (formerly the junior high study hall), located above the front entrance on the east side. The library has original cloakrooms at each end. A special education room and office is on this floor, as well. Many windows on this floor have been replaced with glass block and covered with plywood.

Interior – Third Floor

Walls are the same as those on the floors below. Floors in many classrooms are original wood. Restrooms are the same as the floor below. Windows on this floor, as on the floors below, have been replaced with glass blocks and later covered with plywood. Many classrooms in the main hallway also feature original 4-light paneled doors with 3-light transoms above. Classrooms on this floor are exclusively devoted to specific subjects and uses. From the rear of the north wing to the rear of the south wing, the classrooms are: a combination math and computer room, computer room, social studies room, English room, business education room, dark room, science room, and a separate science lab. An original wood and glass paneled partition divides the math and computer room into two spaces. The math/computer room was originally built for accounting and typing classes, with the glass paneled partition intended to muffle the noise of many typewriters. At the south end of this room are original built-in bookcases. The science lab at the rear of the south wing has four 4-sectioned workstations and, on the north wall, a science cabinet. Also located on the third floor are a study hall, nurse office, and guidance office.

Gymnasium/Vocational Addition, 1975

The new gymnasium is connected to the original school's south-side porte-cochere by only a one-story, glassed-in passageway, allowing sheltered passage from one building to the other. The gymnasium is a metal and brick veneer building, 90 x 194 feet in size. The addition is covered by a widely-pitched front-gabled roof and exterior walls clad in brick veneer meant to

Shelby Consolidated School

Shelby, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

compliment the brick front of the original school building. Long side walls have brick veneer lower walls with upper walls covered by corrugated metal siding. Built to expand the original school's facilities, the newer building contains a gymnasium, locker rooms, classrooms, shop, and restrooms with interior and exterior access.

Athletic Field

The athletic field (315 x 360 feet) is located at the rear (west) of the both the original school building and the 1975 gymnasium/vocational addition. The football field is on the east side and includes goal posts and an electronic scoreboard bearing the name "CLYDE WILLIAMS FIELD." The baseball/softball field is located in the southwest corner of the athletic field space and includes bleachers, dugout, a small metal building, and a scoreboard, as well. A running track forms the perimeter of the athletic fields, and areas for shot putting and pole vaulting near the track are provided. Nine light posts are evenly spaced around the running track of the fields. Most of the extant features appear modern.

Objects

On each side of the sidewalk leading to the front doors of the school, are commemorative objects. One is a bell (with stone marker and explanatory plaque) from Shelby's 1879 schoolhouse (non extant). This exhibit, given by a class of 1906 graduates, was presented to "Shelby-Tennant School" sometime after 1959, the year the Shelby and Tennant consolidated school districts merged. There is also a second commemorative plaque affixed to a boulder honoring Clyde Williams, a famous Shelby alumnus, University of Iowa football player and Iowa State University coach. The memorial was erected in 1968.

Statement of Integrity

The building communicates high evaluation of all seven aspects of historic and architectural integrity. The school remains in its original location, in between a residential neighborhood and rural farmland. The building design remains intact and readily visible with its original massing, building configuration, original pattern of door and window openings, and original ornamentation and detailing. The school also retains all of the original building materials, aside from all of the windows and exterior doors that have been replaced with aluminum framed windows and doors. Interior alterations were strictly cosmetic and were done due to the evolution of education and educational facilities. The building served as the consolidated school until 1961, when further consolidation was done and it was turned into a high school and would serve as such until 2004. Due to minimal alterations and successful preservation, the building's historic feeling, workmanship and setting remain intact. Association, like feeling, workmanship and setting, is retained because of the school's successful transformation as a recognizable school facility throughout its history.

Architectural style and the schools importance in architectural history are key features that qualify the Shelby Consolidated School as historically significant. The Shelby Consolidated School meets all registration requirements for its property type and exhibits defining

Shelby Consolidated School

Shelby, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

characteristics of educational facilities during the time of construction. The massing, mild ornamentation, building configuration and design done by prominent architecture firm John Latenser & Sons are all contributing features that make this building a significant piece of architectural and educational history.

Shelby Consolidated School
Name of Property

Shelby, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

Shelby Consolidated School
Name of Property

Shelby, Iowa
County and State

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Education

Period of Significance
1922-1963

Significant Dates
1922

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
John Latenser & Sons
J.E. Wakefield Construction Co.

Shelby Consolidated School
Name of Property

Shelby, Iowa
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Shelby Consolidated School is locally significant under Criterion A for the area of EDUCATION and Criterion C for the area of ARCHITECTURE. The school is a good example of consolidated school design and the work of John Latenser & Sons, an architectural firm based in Omaha, Nebraska. Shelby Consolidated School typifies the consolidated school building built in Iowa in the boom years immediately after World War I. As such, Shelby Consolidated School incorporates many of the features advocated by state officials, as well as prominent school architects and education professionals that made the consolidated rural school unique in school architectural design. The school also represents the only known extant building in western Iowa by the Omaha architectural firm, John Latenser & Sons, and in particular by John Latenser, Sr., a prominent late nineteenth – and early twentieth – century school architect. Either designed by the elder Latenser or heavily influenced by his expertise, the Shelby Consolidated School – a three-story, U-shaped Classical Revival-inspired building – typifies the many well planned school buildings that made Latenser a highly respected name in school architecture in the early twentieth century. Additionally, the school is the best, and largest, example of Classical Revival in the town of Shelby, IA. The period of significance starts in 1922 when the school opened and runs up to 1963 because of the 50 year cutoff rule. An archeological investigation was not part of this nomination; additional research may identify archeological sites that could contribute to the overall historical significance of the property. The potential for locating any undisturbed archaeological evidence is most possible in the area of the athletic field.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Shelby Consolidated School

Education in Shelby and other rural towns across Iowa started in private residences, office buildings or anywhere space was available for teaching (Deiber, *Town Schools of Iowa* 2002, 3). The first school in Shelby began in C.J. McLaughlin's unfinished house, situated on a farmstead north of Shelby (Schaffert 1970, 166). In 1858, Iowa legislature passed a bill making the civil township the official school district, with the option to towns with populations over 1,000 (later changed to 100) of becoming independent districts functioning separately from the townships (Deiber 2002, 3).

By the year 1870, Shelby had become a township with its own school district. On February 3, Shelby Township separated into two public school districts, dividing into North and South (Schaffert 1970, 166). Later that year, the first organized public school held classes on the corner of East St and Station St in a building originally erected as a store/hotel (Schaffert 1970, 166). The following year the school moved to the 2nd floor of a store at East Street and Center Street, with 21 students enrolled (Schaffert 1970, 166). In 1872, the school facility moved once again to the James W. Linn residence on the east side of East St. This year, there were 30 students enrolled (Schaffert 1970). As the population continued to grow, student enrollment did as well. The need for a schoolhouse became more and more evident. In July 1872, land was

Shelby Consolidated School

Shelby, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

acquired on the southeast corner of Station Street and Davenport Street and a schoolhouse was erected (Schaffert 1970, 167). School activities remained in that facility for the next couple years.

As the population continued to grow, the schoolhouse in Shelby was becoming overcrowded. In 1877, a \$3,000 bond was issued by the school board to erect a two-story building with a bell tower, 4 blocks west of the Post Office on East Street (Schaffert 1970, 167). That same year, on October 11, 1877, Shelby became an incorporated town (White 1915, 255). It wasn't until 1879, that the entire building was complete (Schaffert 1970, 167). The following years saw a transformation of curriculum as well; extracurricular activities were added, graduation became a regular ceremony, and the high school program added another year of study in 1886 and became a four year program in 1895 (Schaffert 1970, 167).

The town continued to grow, with its population increasing from 485 in 1885 to 698 in 1895 (White 1915, 255). In 1891, overcrowded conditions in the previous schoolhouse required additional space (Schaffert 1970, 167). Various local businesses, homes and churches were used until an addition was completed in 1892, adding two large classrooms with cloak rooms (Schaffert 1970, 167). This building addition would be only a temporary solution for the increased need for classroom space. The Board of Education also added new courses in agriculture, home economics, and industrial mechanics. Such practical courses were intended to prolong the education of rural students, an idea originating from Iowa's emerging consolidated rural-school movement during the 1890s (Reynolds 1999, 123-125). Additional facilities were needed again in 1899, and at this time it became clear that a separate building was needed for the high school students (Schaffert 1970, 167). Total enrollment in 1899 totaled 183 grade school students and 83 high school students (Schaffert 1970, 167). Again, bonds were issued and a brick two-story schoolhouse was built directly north of the 1879 school and opened its doors for the fall 1899 school year (Schaffert 1970, 167).

Meanwhile, at the state level in the mid 1890s, the idea of school consolidation was beginning to originate (Deiber 2002, 4). In 1896, the Educational Council of the National Education Association began a study of rural schools in the United States (Deiber 2002, 4-5). The study discovered that the rural schools were "individualistic, inefficient and chaotic" (Deiber 2002, 5). The year following, rural school consolidation efforts were helped by a bill that allowed public spending for the transportation of children (Deiber 2002, 7). At the time, Iowa had one consolidated school, Buffalo Center in Winnebago Township. During its first five years, the school district reported two major benefits of consolidation: 1) a nearly 20 percent increase in average daily attendance; and 2) a decrease in cost per student by nearly two-thirds (Deiber, Town Schools of Iowa 2002, 10). Strong opposition from rural residents and poor transportation options kept the number of consolidated school districts low during the early 1900s. By 1910, only ten consolidated school districts, including Buffalo Center, had been formed (Deiber, Town Schools of Iowa 2002, 10).

Between 1910 and 1920, school consolidation in Iowa would quickly gain momentum. A series of laws between 1910 and 1919 led to the eventual consolidation of all the schools in Iowa. The first consolidation law, passed in 1906, stated a school district be no less than 16 square miles

Shelby Consolidated School

Shelby, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

(Deiber 2002, 7). Again in 1913, a law was passed that provided funding for consolidated schools, as long as they met certain requirements (Deiber 2002, 7). The requirements for student aid were the following; suitable building and building grounds, suitable transportation at the public's expense, rooms and equipment suitable for teaching Agriculture, Home Economics, and Manual Training, all required class subjects, an agriculture experimental plot, and qualified teachers (Brown, Iowa's Consolidated Schools 1922, 6). In 1919, a law was passed that forced a country school to close if the daily attendance average was less than 5 students (Deiber 2002, 8). This caused a majority of the country schools to close their doors; however it wasn't the end of their existence. Furthermore, an additional law was passed in 1953 that made it even harder for country schools to exist. By 1972, there were 472 school districts in Iowa and no one-room schoolhouses were in use as public schools (Deiber 2002, 8).

The 1913 law that was passed required "suitable grounds" and "a suitable building". By "suitable grounds," the Department of Public Instruction meant five acres, with the large amount of land intended to serve several purposes. Because the consolidated school was to double as the community center, the department explained, "community picnics and all kinds of community gatherings will be held in the school building and on the school grounds." Ample grounds also were required to allow for certain school activities, including room at the rear of the school for an agriculture plot, playground equipment and activities, and room in front for landscaping with well manicured lawns and hardy shrubbery. "The school will thus become," the department concluded, "the beauty spot of the community, attracting the eye of passer-by and arousing pride not only on the part of the children, but on the part of all living in the community (Brown, Iowa's Consolidated Schools 1922, 9)."

The Department's standards for "a suitable building" consisted of the following:

A building...must be properly heated, lighted and ventilated, Rooms for Domestic Science, Manual Training and Agriculture must be included. Toilets on each floor of the building are being recognized more and more as a necessity. All stairways must be of fire-proof construction, with twelve-inch tread and six-inch rise. A gymnasium and community room not less than sixty by thirty-five should be provided for with additional accommodations for spectators (Brown, Iowa's Consolidated Schools 1922, 13)."

For a consolidated school district to plan for such a building, the department insisted, "nothing [was] more important than the selection of a good architect (Brown, Iowa's Consolidated Schools 1922, 13)."

Architectural standards for school buildings had been evolving for at least a decade before Shelby built its consolidated school. Traditional town schools had been massive square buildings filled with wasted space, poor lighting and ventilation, and no insulation (Deiber, Town Schools of Iowa 2002, 12). Modern schools, in contrast, were designed in an I, L, or U shape, usually with a gymnasium and/or an auditorium, were intended to double as space for community meetings and events (Deiber, Town Schools of Iowa 2002, 12). With attractive architectural styling, the consolidated school functioned inside and out as a civic asset (Deiber, Town Schools of Iowa 2002, 12).

Shelby Consolidated School

Shelby, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Beginning in the 1910s, architects and educators realized the needs and functions of the consolidated school were unique, and as such the consolidated school required "its own architecture and adaptations" to the modern school plan to make them work for district students and the surrounding community. As one national educator explained, the consolidated school "should be neither a city school set down in the country or village trading center nor a building of the traditional type (Rapeer 1919, 36)." Because the consolidated school was a huge investment and would be the center of community life, educational professionals encouraged school boards to experiment at the planning stage. As Louis Rapeer recommended in 1919, "Plans for different sizes of buildings must be prepared. All must be devised with reference to future extensions, both of classrooms and of the other features suggested above such as assembly room, gymnasium, high-school department with laboratories and library, agriculture and home-economic rooms, indoor toilets, etc." Suggestions for locating town post offices within consolidated schools were seriously considered by educators and architects (Rapeer 1919, 37)."

In 1920, there were 246 consolidated schools occupying every county in Iowa but 18 of them (Deiber, Town Schools of Iowa 2002, 10). From 1920 to 1922, 81 consolidated school buildings were built throughout the state, including the school in Shelby (Brown, Iowa's Consolidated Schools 1922, 13). In 1919, the school buildings in Shelby were deemed insufficient by state inspectors (Schaffert 1970, 168). That same year, Shelby schools decided to consolidate, allowing a greater rural area to be served (Schaffert 1970, 168). On July, 1919, The Consolidated Independent School District of Shelby was created, which included eight school districts, and in December of that same year, \$175,000 in bonds was awarded and land was purchased spring of the following year (Schaffert 1970, 168). The school board visited a number of the best consolidated schools in the state with builder John Wakefield of Omaha with plans of building a successful school building for a growing population (Schaffert 1970, 168). In 1920, the board selected John Latenser & Sons, a well-known and respected architectural firm in Omaha, Nebraska, to prepare plans for a 3-story school costing about \$175,000 (McGraw-Hill Company, Inc. 1920). Excavation and construction of the three-story, 192 feet long and 122 feet wide school building designed by John Latenser began in the winter of 1920 (Schaffert 1970, 168). Additional bonds were needed to finish and furnish the building of the amounts of \$26,500 in September 1921 and \$36,000 in February 1922 (Schaffert 1970, 168-169).

With the creation of the new school district in 1919, the need for the new school was urgent. Enrollment increased with the new expanses of land coverage and more reliable transportation for the kids was needed. Eight school bus routes were mapped out, new bus drivers were hired, and nine new buses were purchased (Schaffert 1970, 169). The school district's nine motor buses transported 190 children to school (Brown, Iowa's Consolidated Schools 1922, 90). Enrollment numbers for the school year of 1920-21 was 328, 205 from the country and 123 from in town (Schaffert 1970, 169). The new building was completed in the fall of 1922 and the two old school buildings to the east were demolished and leveled for playgrounds (Schaffert 1970, 169). In 1968, the bell from the 1877 schoolhouse was purchased by Franz Haas, class of 1906, and mounted with a plaque on a base on the lawn in front of the school (Schaffert 1970, 169). Across the sidewalk is another memorial; a boulder and plaque in honor of Clyde Williams, a 1897 graduate and All-American football player at the University of Iowa and a renowned coach

Shelby Consolidated School

Shelby, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

at Iowa State University in Ames, whose former football field was also named after him (Schaffert 1970, 169).

John Latenser & Sons, Architects, Omaha, Nebraska

Shelby Consolidated School is a good example of the work of John Latenser & Sons of Omaha, Nebraska. Established in 1912, the principals of the firm were father and sons: John Latenser, Sr. (1859-1936), John Latenser, Jr. (1888-1978), and Frank J. Latenser (1890-1973) (Omaha-Douglas Connection 2013).

Born in Liechtenstein in 1859 into a family of architects, John Latenser, Sr., graduated from Polytechnic College in Stuttgart in 1879. In 1881 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Chicago, where he worked as a draftsman for a number of years. By 1887, he had settled in Omaha and opened his own architectural practice. John Latenser's long and distinguished career specializing in public buildings, particularly schools, began with a winning architectural design for the now-destroyed Webster School. In 1891, he became superintending architect for the Omaha Post Office; three years later, he was named United States Superintendent of Public Buildings, his territory comprising six states (Omaha-Douglas Connection 2013).

Latenser's expertise in school architecture brought him specific prominence in that field. He worked for many years as staff architect for the Omaha School Board, and is credited with designs for the following schools: Bancroft, Castelar, Miller Park, Dundee, Cass, Pacific, Blair, and Saunders schools (not all are extant, see Table below). In his 1893 year-end report, the Omaha School Board president lauded the district's architect and his skill at designing schools:

In construction, arrangement, lighting, facilities for heating and ventilation and all that goes to make up perfect buildings for school purposes, I believe these cannot be excelled by an equal number of buildings in any other city....For the excellence of these buildings credit is chiefly due to John Latenser, Esq (Shogrin 1991).

Latenser continued to work for the district intermittently into the 1920s (Shogrin 1991). The architect also designed schools elsewhere in Nebraska and in some of the surrounding states, including western Iowa. His reputation as a school architect spread. At the 1908 meeting of the National Education Association in Cleveland, Ohio, Latenser (identified in the program as "school architect, Omaha, Neb.,") delivered a key address, entitled "Western School Architecture (School Architecture 1908)."

Both of Latenser's sons continued the family tradition and became architects. John Latenser, Jr., and Frank J. Latenser both studied architecture at Columbia University in New York. John, Jr., joined his father in practice in 1912, with Frank joining them three years later in 1915. Together, father and sons practiced under the firm name John Latenser & Sons, and continued to design schools in Omaha, Nebraska, and western Iowa, into the 1920s. In the 1930s, John Latenser, Jr., was appointed State Engineer for the Public Works Administration, Frank Latenser appears to have developed a specialty in movie theatres (Noted Architect Planned Theatre 1927). Although John Latenser, Sr. died in 1936, his sons continued to operate as John Latenser & Sons into at least the 1950s (Omaha-Douglas Connection 2013).

Shelby Consolidated School
 Name of Property

Shelby, Iowa
 County and State

Although it is unknown which of the Latensers designed Shelby Consolidated School, the building’s architectural style fits within the context of the elder John Latenser’s career. The elder Latenser’s buildings from the 1890s were dominated by the Richardsonian Romanesque, as seen in Blair High School in Washington County, Nebraska (built 1899; NRHP-Listed 1991). In 1898, however, Latenser designed one of the most prominent structures for Omaha’s Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition – the government building. Instead of Richardsonian Romanesque, Latenser modeled his building on a Renaissance palazzo, a style more in keeping with the fair’s Beaux Arts exposition architecture. Presumably, the fair building influenced the architect’s subsequent work, for a year later, Latenser designed three Omaha schools – Cass, Pacific, and Saunders – based on similar classical revival form and detail. Saunders School, which combined both Richardsonian Romanesque and Classical Revival styles, proved to be a transitional building for the architect (see Table below). With these classical school designs, Latenser had by the early 1900s established the direction of his later work: “he would continue to adapt variations of classically inspired styles throughout his career ranging from the Second Renaissance style of Central High School (1900) to the Beaux Arts classicism of the University of Nebraska Hospital (1916) (Omaha-Douglas Connection 2013).” The classically inspired style and arrangement of the Shelby Consolidated School suggests the building was either designed or heavily influenced by the experienced hand of John Latenser, Sr.

TABLE 1. KNOWN EXTANT SCHOOLS BY JOHN LATENSER, SR. AND JOHN LATENSER & SONS (1892-1921)

Name	County	Year(s) Built	Architectural Style	Status
Columbian School	Douglas, NE	1892	Richardsonian Romanesque	NRHP 11/28/1990
Center School	Douglas, NE	1893	Richardsonian Romanesque	NRHP 8/23/1985
Blair High School	Washington, NE	1899	Richardsonian Romanesque	NRHP 3/14/1991
Saunders School	Douglas, NE	1900	Richardsonian Romanesque and Classical Revival (a transitional building for Latenser)	NRHP 3/13/1986
Dundee Elementary School	Douglas, NE	1904	Neo-Classical	NRHP 7/22/2005 (in Historic District)
Omaha High School	Douglas, NE	1900-1912	Renaissance Revival	NRHP 10/11/1978
Shelby Consolidated School	Shelby, IA	1921	Classical Revival	Potentially eligible for the NRHP

Source for Nebraska schools information: Nebraska National Register Sites, Nebraska State Historical Society website (<http://www.nebraskahistory.org/histpres/nebraska/douglas.htm> – 6/2011); Shelby Consolidated School information: from research presented herein

Figure 1: Known existing school buildings done by John Latenser & Sons, including the Shelby Consolidated School which is the subject of this nomination

Shelby Consolidated School
Name of Property

Shelby, Iowa
County and State

Architecture of Shelby Consolidated School

During the boom period of school construction beginning after World War I, architects not only modernized the interior arrangement of schools, but also reconsidered the application of familiar architectural styles in modern school designs. As school architect James O. Betelle wrote in 1919: "Careful consideration should be given the style, so as to properly influence future buildings of the town and to make the school a model of good taste, not only in its educational program, but in the building as well." Betelle assured his readers that the application of an architectural style to a school building should not increase the cost or the amount of "useless ornament." On the contrary, "all of the different styles have a distinctive general outline in the mass of the building – the size, shape and spacing of window and door openings, etc., so that a building may be extremely simple, yet be a good expression of a definite architectural style (Betelle 1919, 25)."

It was perhaps the elder Latenser's expertise in school design that led the firm to produce similar results regarding the architectural style of Shelby Consolidated School. The school was designed in a functional, but clear Classical Revival style, with major identifying characteristics of the style present. Overall, the Latenser's design for Shelby Consolidated School followed contemporary trends in school design, obtaining its Classical Revival appearance by allowing the large masses and functional elements of the building to double as the identifying features of the style (Betelle 1919, 75). The three-part façade and the slightly pedimented profile of the central block, combined with the horizontal masonry details, suggest an entablature. Likewise, the use of alternating brick pilasters and window voids combine to project a stylized temple front.

When Shelby Consolidated School closed for the last time in 2004, the school building had served the district for eighty-two years. It stands impressively at the edge of town, still one of the largest, if not the largest, building in Shelby. Apart from expected modernizations and the predictable window changes, Shelby Consolidated School, like most of the extant school buildings by John Latenser, Sr. also remains largely intact, a fact that perhaps "testifies to the architect's expertise in schoolhouse design (Shogrin 1991)."

Future Plans

The school will become an apartment building and the attached 1975 gymnasium/vocational addition will be used as a community space/recreational center and a day care. The interior configuration will remain the same, with historic built-in closets, chalkboards, trim and casework retained, where possible. Classrooms will become apartments with new wall construction inside each room, touching the historic walls and features as minimally as possible. The athletic field will be retained as well, leaving the option for reuse a possibility, depending on the need in the community and surrounding area.

Conclusion

Shelby Consolidated School

Name of Property

Shelby, Iowa

County and State

The Shelby Consolidated School retains the character-defining features of a consolidated Town School in Iowa during the time of construction with the schools 'U' shaped plan with auditorium/gymnasium filling in the void and its Classical Revival appearance. The simple ornamentation, wide and tall double loaded corridors and intricate wood detailing are also character defining features that reflect the post World War 1 prototype representative of consolidated town schools in Iowa. Prominent architecture firm John Latenser and Sons designed the building which opened in 1922. The Shelby Consolidated School is an excellent example of a consolidated town school in Iowa and exhibits many characteristics associated with the school movement post World War 1. It retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and clearly communicates its historic function. The building retains many of its architectural features common in consolidated schools and its historic interior configuration and detailing. The history of the building and its associated property reflect the typical evolution of consolidated educational facilities in Iowa.

Shelby Consolidated School
Name of Property

Shelby, Iowa
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Works Cited

1. *Atlantic News Telegraph*. "School Consolidation Wins Big in Shelby." August 2, 1919.
2. Betelle, James O. "Architectural Style As Applied to School Buildings." *The American School Board Journal* 58, 1919: 25-28; 75-76.
3. Brown, George A. *Iowa's Consolidated Schools*. Des Moines: The State of Iowa, 1922.
4. —. *Iowa's Consolidated Schools*. Des Moines: The State of Iowa, 1922.
5. Bruce, William George, and William Conrad Bruce. *The American School Board Journal: A Periodical of School Administration Vol 64*, January-July 1922.
6. *Carroll Herald*. "Noted Architect Planned Theatre." October 5, 1927.
7. Deiber, Camilla and Beedle, Peggy. *Country Schools for Iowa*. Des Moines: State Historical Society of Iowa, 2002.
8. —. *Town Schools of Iowa*. Des Moines: State Historical Society of Iowa, 2002.
9. Ensign, Forest C. "Consolidated Schools in Iowa." *The American City Magazine Vol. 27*, July 1922: 513-516.
10. Fischel, William A. "Neither "Creatures of the State" nor "Accidents of Geography": The Creation of American Public School Districts in the Twentieth Century." *The University of Chicago Law Review: Vol. 77 No. 1*, 2010: 177-199.
11. *Harlan Tribune*. "Shelby School District Now Free of Debt." March 20, 1919.
12. McGraw-Hill Company, Inc. "Buildings: Proposed Work." *Engineering News-Record: Vol. 84 No. 19*, 1920: 342.
13. McGraw-Hill Company, Inc. "Buildings: Proposed Work." *Engineering News-Record: Vol. 84 No. 9*, 1920: 148.
14. Miller, Ted and Carole. *Who's Who in Nebraska*. 2000.
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nedougla/html/douglasa.htm> (accessed May 20, 2013).
15. Nebraska State Historical Society. *Nebraska National Register Sites in Douglas County*. June 3, 2011.
<http://www.nebraskahistory.org/histpres/nebraska/douglas.htm> (accessed May 8, 2013).
16. Omaha-Douglas Connection. *John Latenser*. 2013.
<http://www.cityofomaha.org/planning/landmarks/architects/john-latenser> (accessed May 8, 2013).
17. Rapeer, Louis W. "The Consolidated Rural-School Building." *The American School Board Journal* 58, 1919: 35-37, 74.
18. Reynolds, David E. *There Goes the Neighborhood: Rural School Consolidation at the Grass Roots in Early Twentieth-Century Iowa*. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1999.
19. Sanborn Map Company. *Shelby, Shelby County, Iowa*. Shelby, September 30, 1909.
20. Sanborn Map Company. *Shelby, Shelby County, Iowa*. Shelby, July 1935.
21. *Saunders School, Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1986.
22. Schaffert, Katherine. "History of Shelby Schools." In *A History of the Shelby, Iowa Community From Early Times Until its Centennial Year of 1970*, by John Bladt, Bruno Boehler, John Bothwell, John Evans, Sherman Haas, Randolph Koch, Marvin Martens, Clarence McKnabb, John Paul and Charles O. Wayne Everette Starmer, 166-170. (Shelby, IA?): Centennial History Book Committee, 1970.
23. "School Architecture." *The Ohio Architect and Builder*, 1908: 29.
24. Shelby Tenant High School. *Shelby Tennant Cardinal Year Book*. Shelby: unknown, ca. 1972.

Shelby Consolidated School

Shelby, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

25. Shelby Tennant High School. *The Shelby Tennant Cardinal Year Book*. Shelby: unknown, 1962-63.
26. Shogrin, Steven L. *Blair High School, Blair, Washington County, Nebraska*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Washington, D.C.: National Park service, Department of the Interior, 1991.
27. *StateCenter Enterprise*. "What a Few Other Towns are Doing." March 25, 1920.
28. *The Milwaukee Journal*. "Iowa Proud of Rural Schools." July 8, 1921: 3.
29. University of Nebraska-Lincoln. *Historic Overview*. 2005. <http://historicbuildings.unl.edu/overview.html> (accessed May 8, 2013).
30. Wakely, Arthur C. *Omaha, The Gate City, and Douglas County, Nebraska: A Record Settlement, Organization, Progress, and Achievement, Vol. 2*. Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1917.
31. White, Edward S. *Past and Present of Shelby County, Vol. 1*. Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Company, Inc., 1915.

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): _____

Shelby Consolidated School
Name of Property

Shelby, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property About 9 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41.515222 Longitude: -95.458150

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

The South 95 feet of Lot 3 and all of Lot 6 of Auditor's Sub-Division of the Northwest Quarter; Lot 1 of Auditor's Sub-Division of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter; all in Section 33, Township 78 North, Range 40 West of the 5th P.M.; and the south 200 feet of Out Lot 10 and the North 200 feet of Out Lot 14 of the Official Plat of the North Half of Section 33, Township 78 North, Range 40 West of the 5th P.M., all in the Town of Shelby, Iowa.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary includes the entire property owned by the school district when the Shelby Consolidated School was completed in 1922. The property portion to the west of Western Avenue is the school grounds and athletic field. The portion of property to the east of Western Avenue was the location of the first two schools in Shelby (figure 9) until the current school building was built, at which time the two school buildings were demolished and was used as the school's playground.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jonathan Klocke
organization: Foutch Brothers, LLC
street & number: 8201 NW 97th Terrace
city or town: Kansas City state: MO zip code: 64155
e-mail jonathan@foutchbrothers.com
telephone: 816-746-9100 x213
date: 05/21/2013

Shelby Consolidated School
Name of Property

Shelby, Iowa
County and State

Owners List

Name: Steve Foutch
Organization: FB Shelby, LLC
Taxpayer ID Number: 45-2703974
Address: 8201 NW 97th Terrace Kansas City, MO 64153
Telephone: 816-746-9100

Name: City of Shelby, Iowa
Address: 419 East St. P.O. Box 186 Shelby, IA 51570
Telephone: 712-544-2404

Additional Documentation

Refer to the attached continuation sheets.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation

Figure Table

Figure 1: Map of Shelby School Site, highlighted in grey, drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC from field measurements 26

Figure 2: General Vicinity Map, scale: NTS, map taken from Bing Maps..... 27

Figure 3: Map of Shelby County, Iowa..... 28

Figure 4: Map of Shelby, Iowa 29

Figure 5: Existing School First Floor Plan, drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC from field measurements 30

Figure 6: Existing School Second Floor Plan, drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC from field measurements 31

Figure 7: Existing School Third Floor Plan, drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC from field measurements..... 32

Figure 8: Existing Gymnasium/Vocational Addition First Floor Plan, drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC from field measurements 33

Figure 9: Existing Gymnasium/Vocational Addition Second Floor Plan, drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC from field measurements 34

Figure 10: 1879 and 1899 Shelby Schoolhouses (Schaffert 1970, 167) 35

Figure 11: 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Sanborn Map Company 1909) 36

Figure 12: 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Enlarged (Sanborn Map Company 1909) 37

Figure 13: 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Sanborn Map Company 1935) 38

Figure 14: 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Enlarged (Sanborn Map Company 1935) 39

Figure 15: Elevation Drawing by John Latenser & Sons, Omaha (1922) (Brown, Iowa's Consolidated Schools 1922) 40

Figure 16: Shelby Consolidated School, 1922 (from a Shelby resident's photo collection)..... 41

Figure 17: Shelby Tennant High School, ca. 1972 (Shelby Tennant High School ca. 1972) 42

Figure 18: Shelby Tennant High School Historic Windows, 1962-63 (Shelby Tennant High School 1962-63) 43

Figure 19: Shelby Consolidated School, 1962-63 (Shelby Tennant High School 1962-63) 44

Figure 20: Shelby Tennant High School Classroom, 1962-63 (Shelby Tennant High School 1962-63)..... 45

Figure 21: Photo Map - Site Plan 49

Figure 22: Photo Map - First Floor Plan 50

Figure 23: Photo Map - Second Floor Plan 51

Figure 24: Photo Map - Third Floor Plan..... 52

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

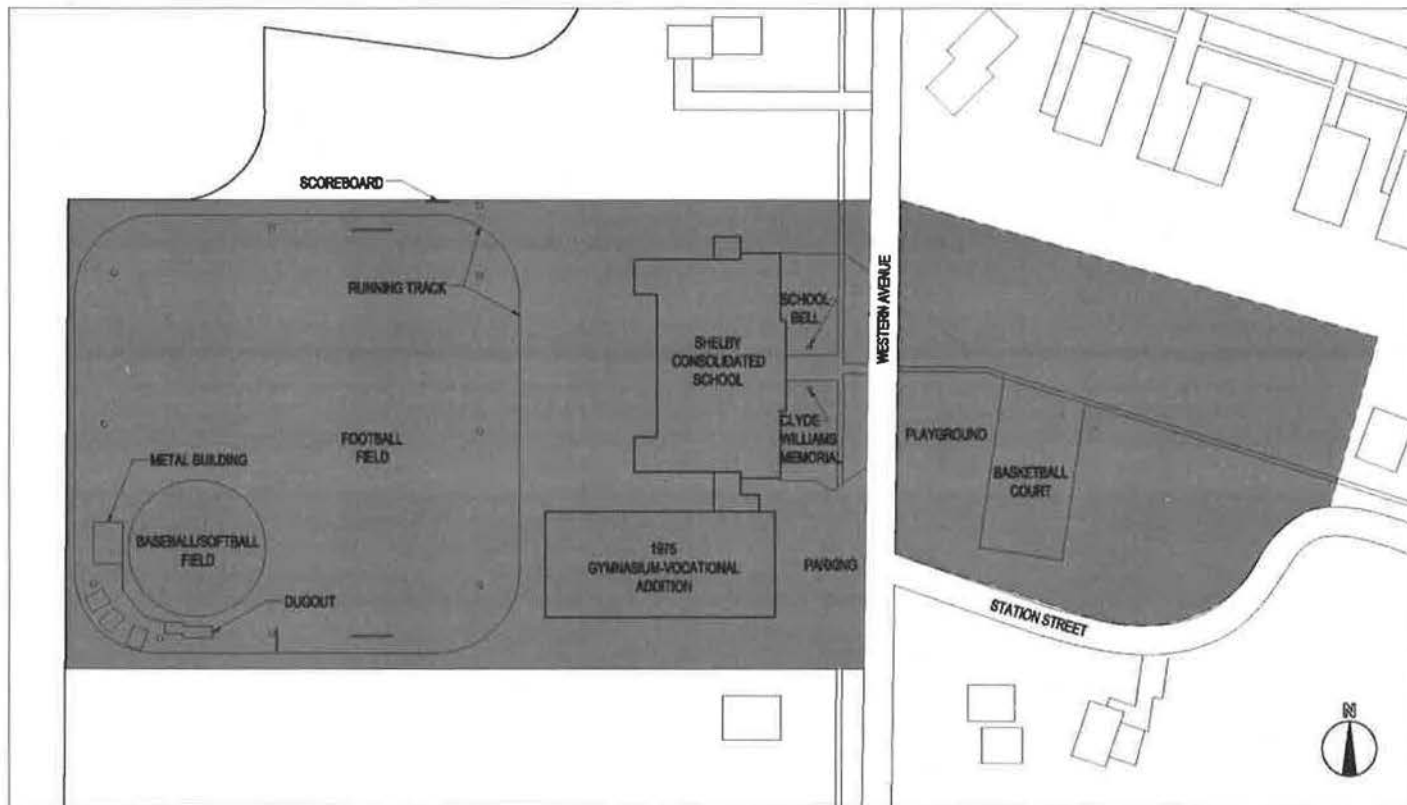


Figure 1: Map of Shelby School Site, highlighted in grey, drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC from field measurements

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation



Figure 2: General Vicinity Map, scale: NTS, map taken from Bing Maps

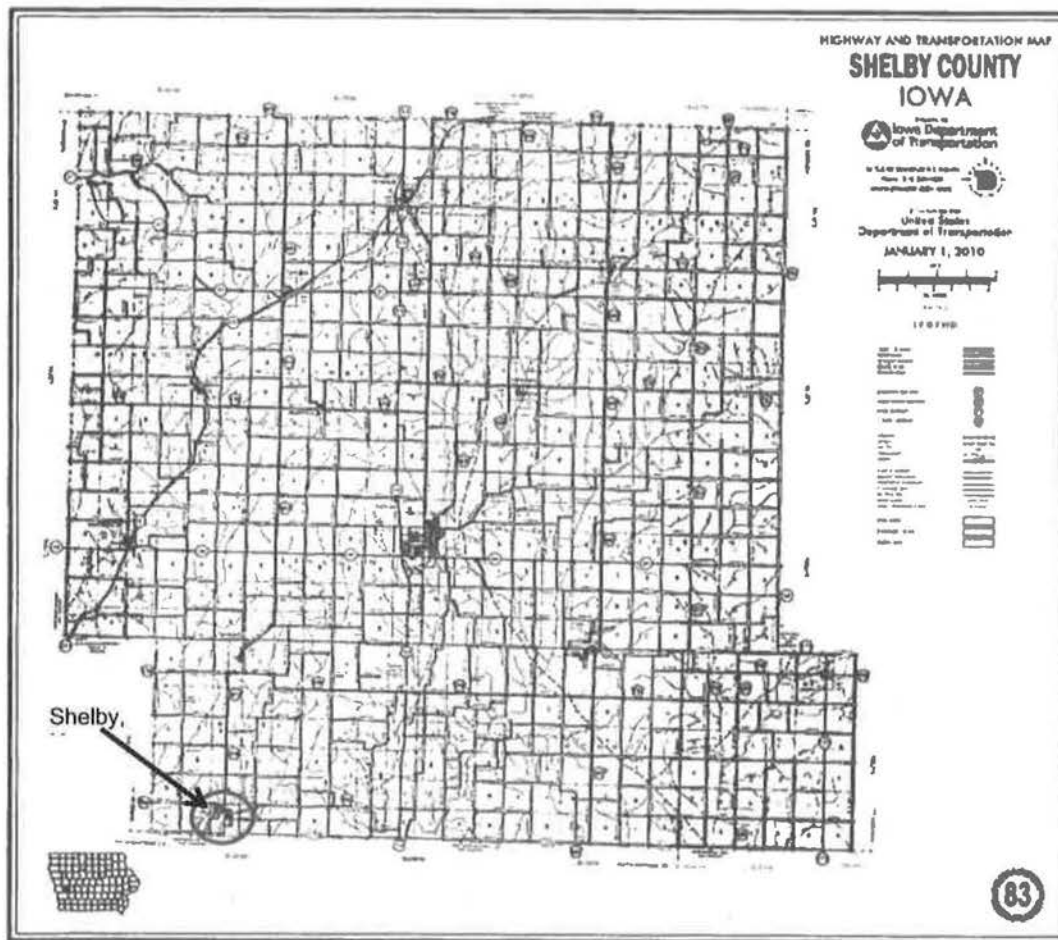


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

GENERAL LOCATION MAP N↑



Iowa Department of Transportation Map, 2010

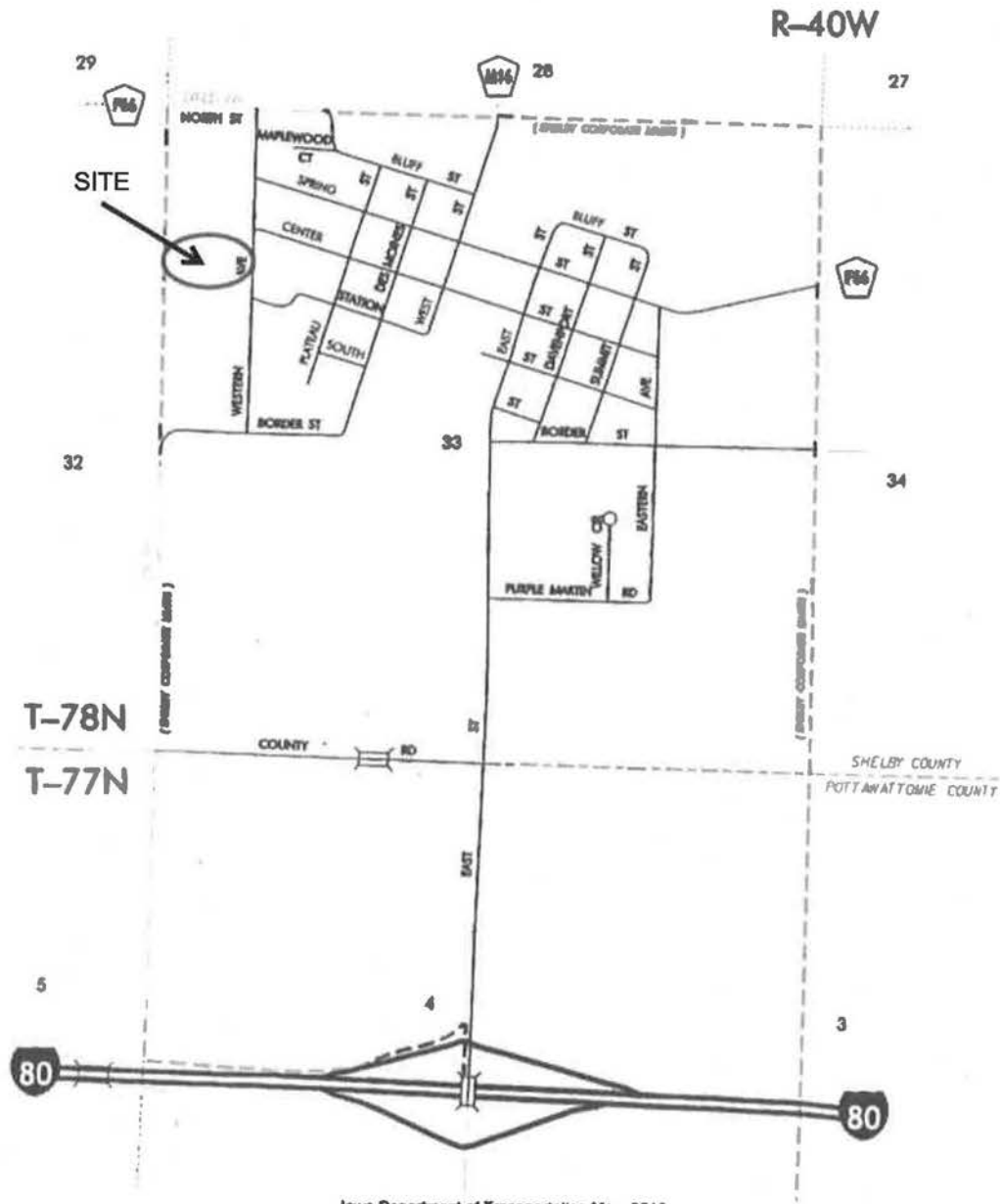
Figure 3: Map of Shelby County, Iowa

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

LOCATION IN SHELBY, IOWA NT



Iowa Department of Transportation Map, 2010

Figure 4: Map of Shelby, Iowa

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

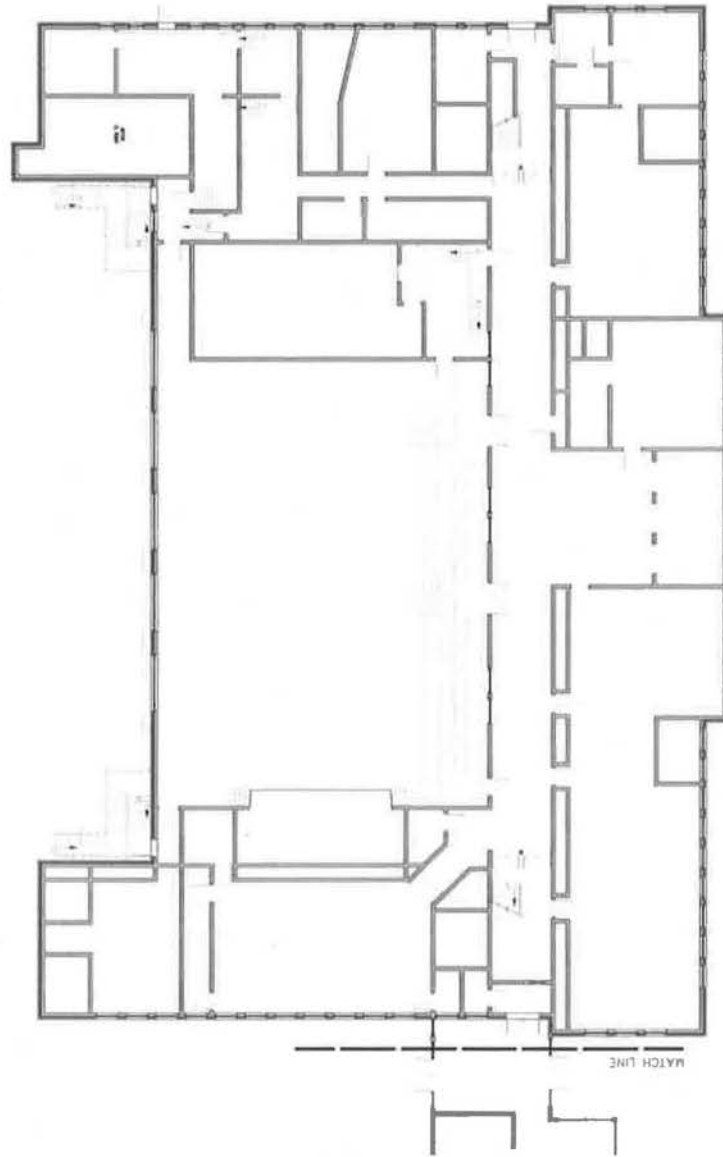


Figure 5: Existing School First Floor Plan, drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC from field measurements

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

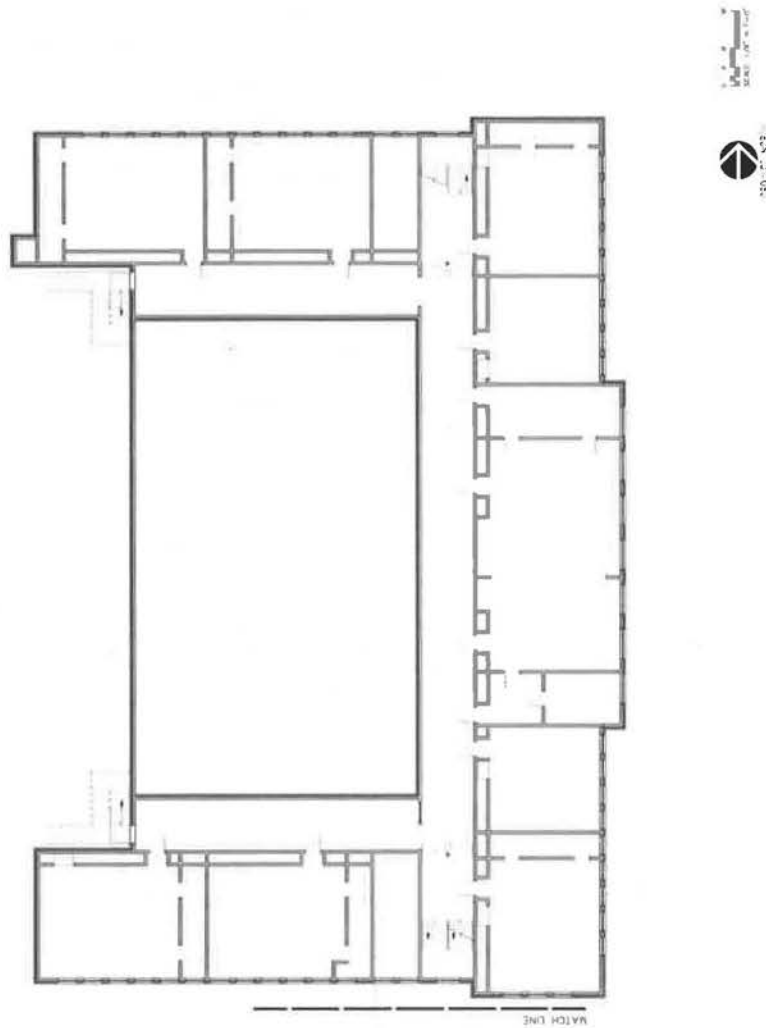


Figure 6: Existing School Second Floor Plan, drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC from field measurements

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

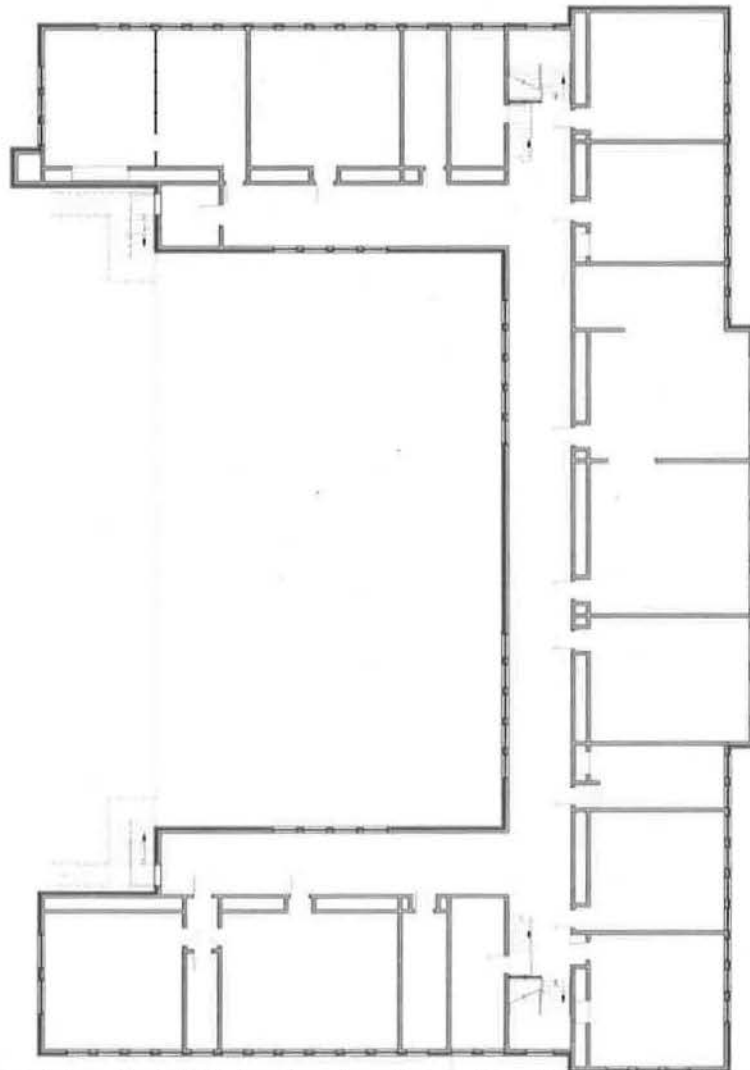


Figure 7: Existing School Third Floor Plan, drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC from field measurements



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

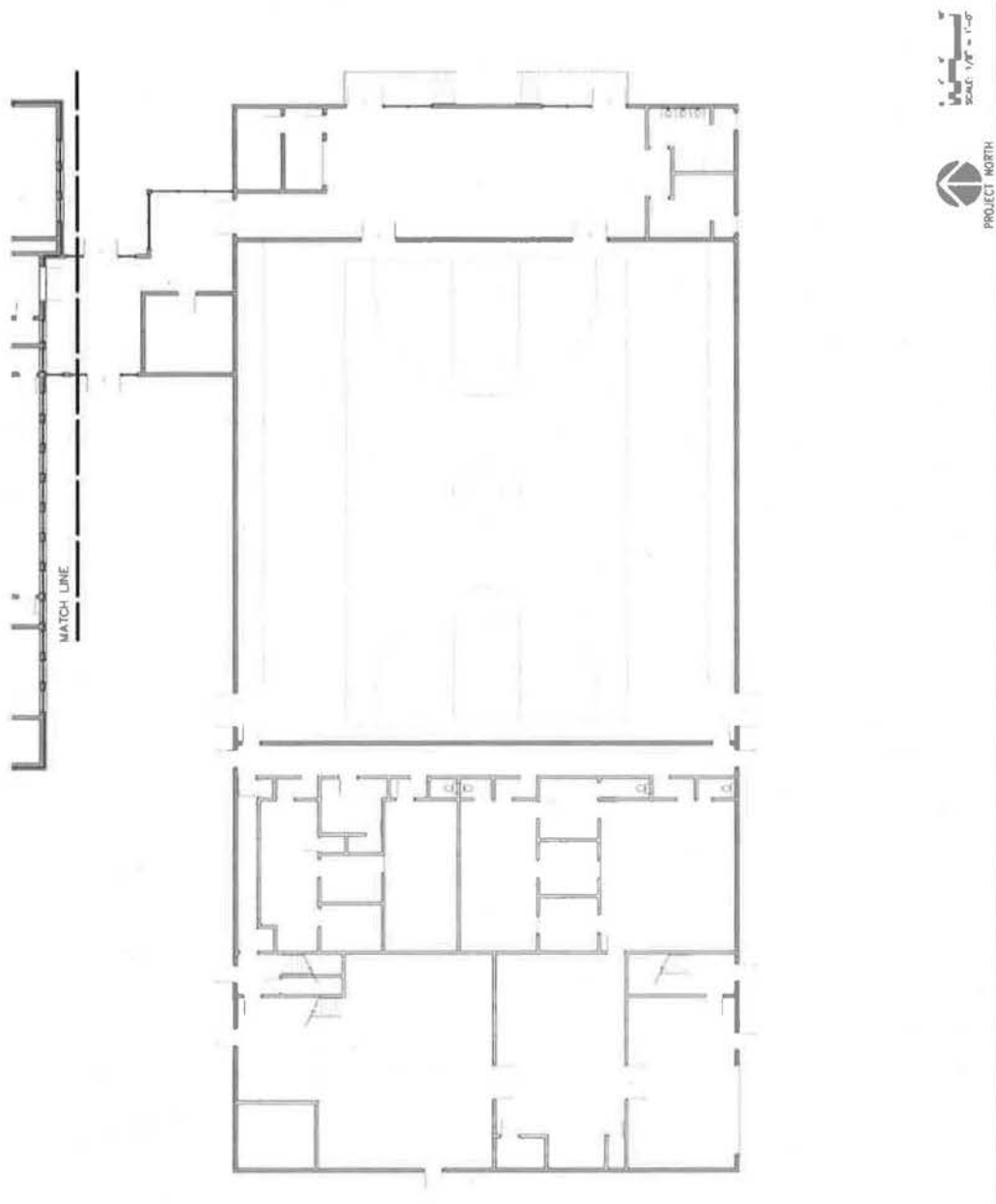


Figure 8: Existing Gymnasium/Vocational Addition First Floor Plan, drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC from field measurements

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

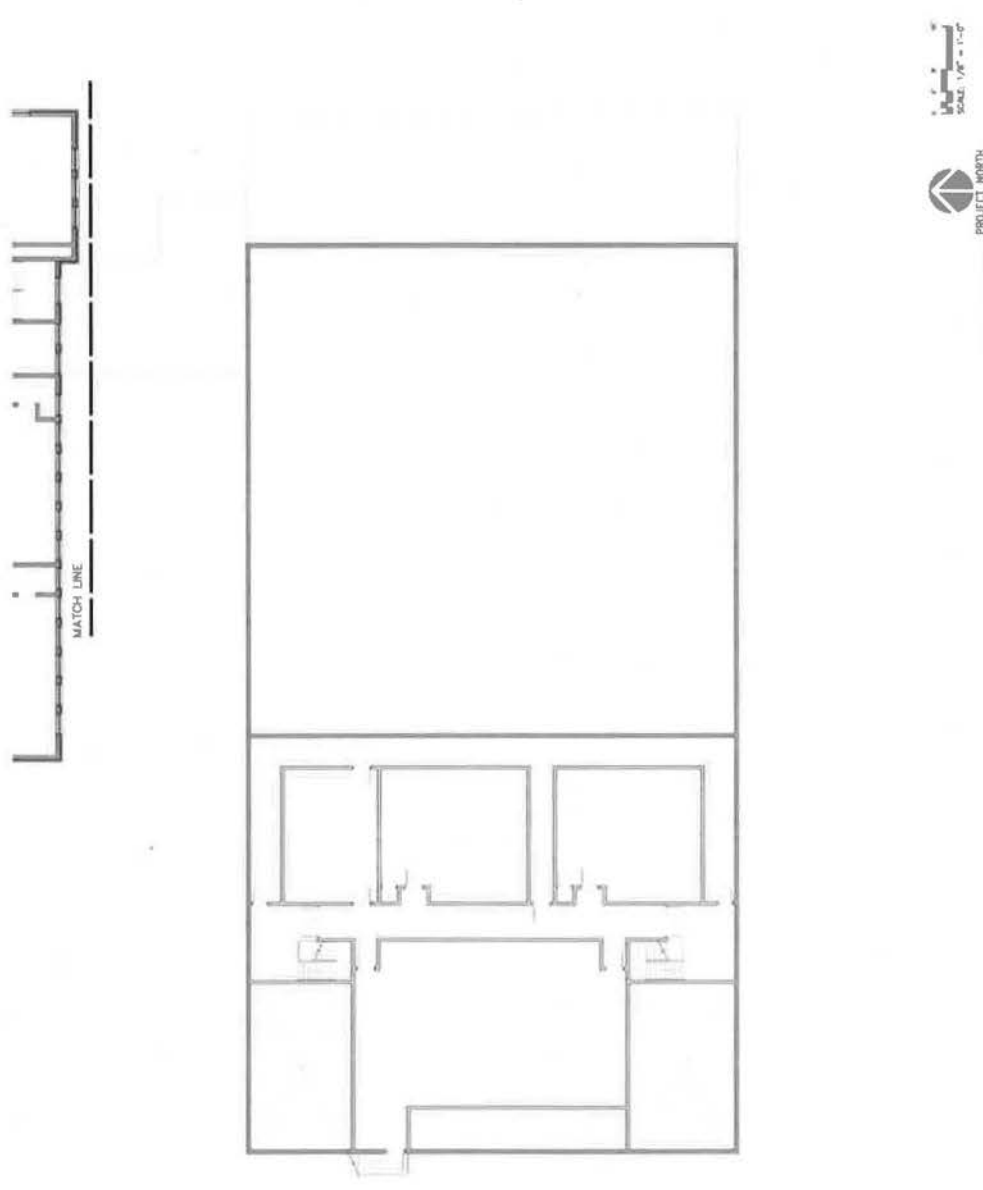


Figure 9: Existing Gymnasium/Vocational Addition Second Floor Plan, drawn by Foutch Brothers, LLC from field measurements

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation



Figure 10: 1879 and 1899 Shelby Schoolhouses (Schaffert 1970, 167)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

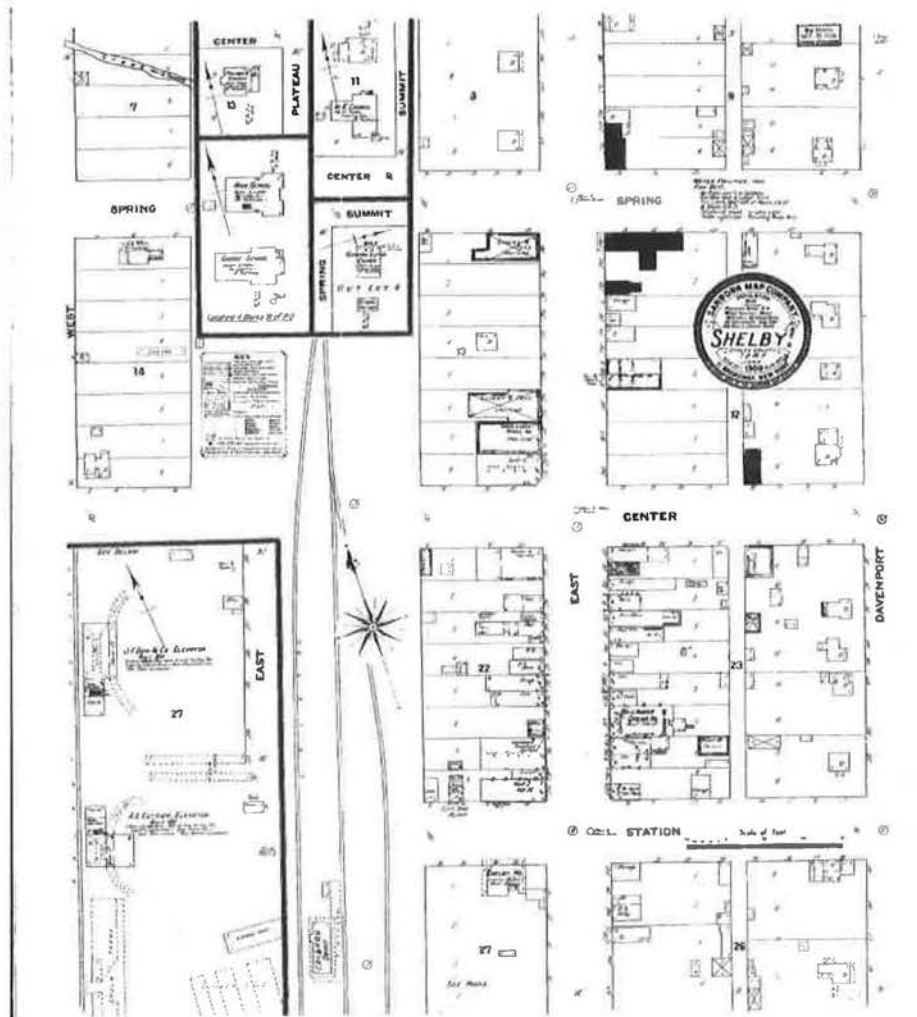


Figure 11: 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Sanborn Map Company 1909)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

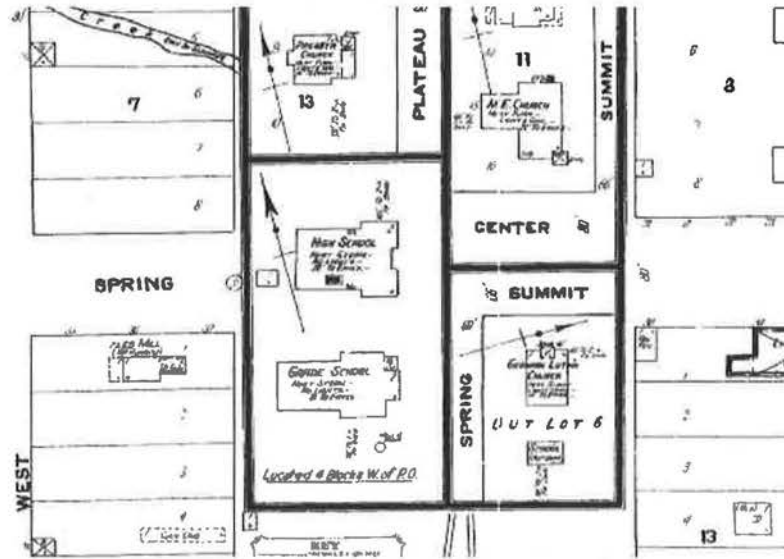


Figure 12: 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Enlarged (Sanborn Map Company 1909)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation



Figure 13: 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Sanborn Map Company 1935)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

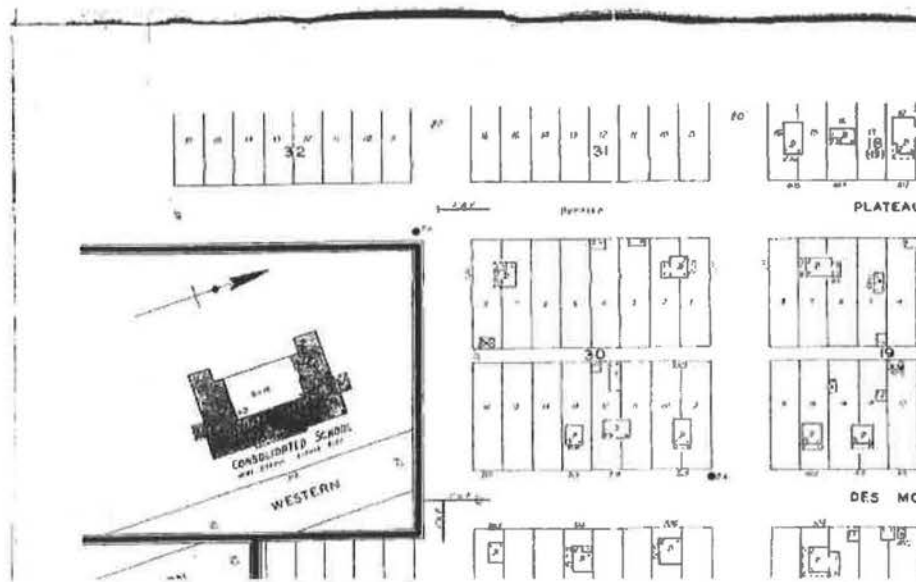


Figure 14: 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Enlarged (Sanborn Map Company 1935)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

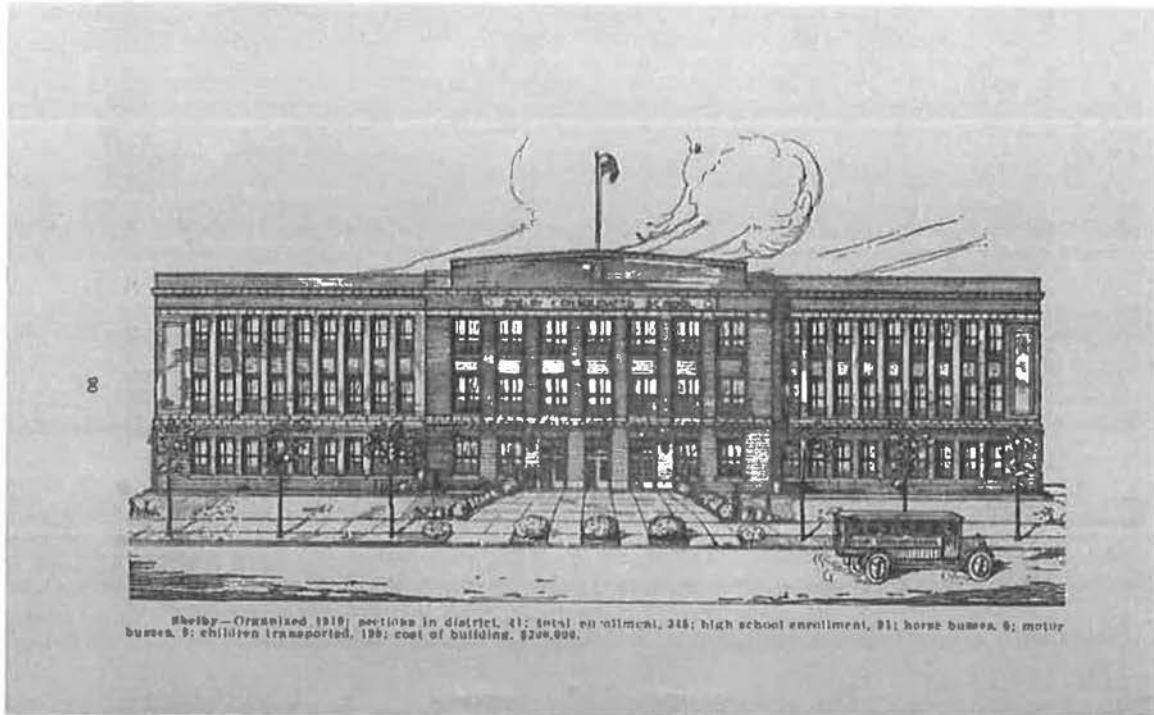


Figure 15: Elevation Drawing by John Latenser & Sons, Omaha (1922) (Brown, Iowa's Consolidated Schools 1922)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation



Figure 16: Shelby Consolidated School, 1922 (from a Shelby resident's photo collection)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

SHELBY-TENNANT HIGH SCHOOL

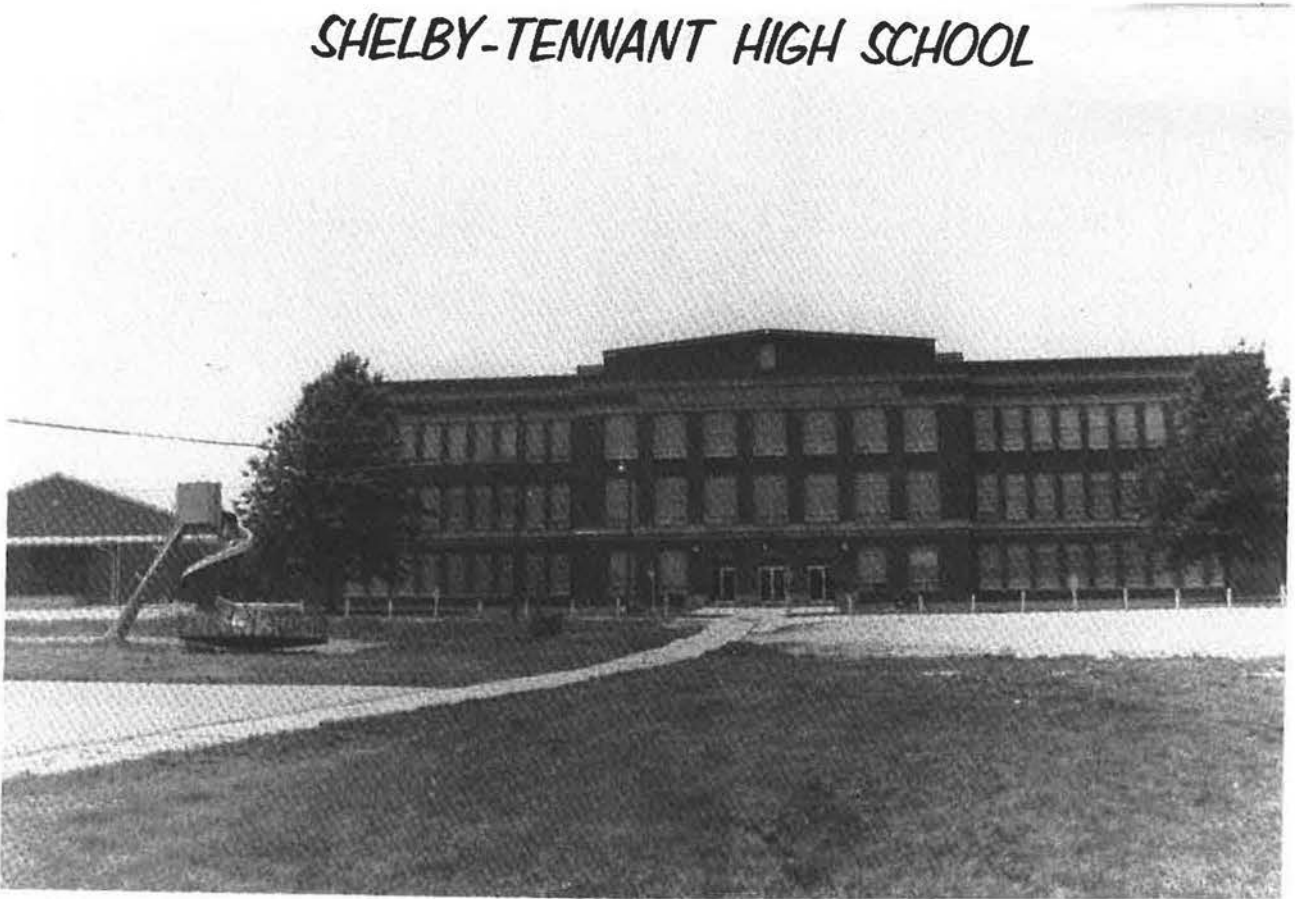


Figure 17: Shelby Tennant High School, ca. 1972 (Shelby Tennant High School ca. 1972)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

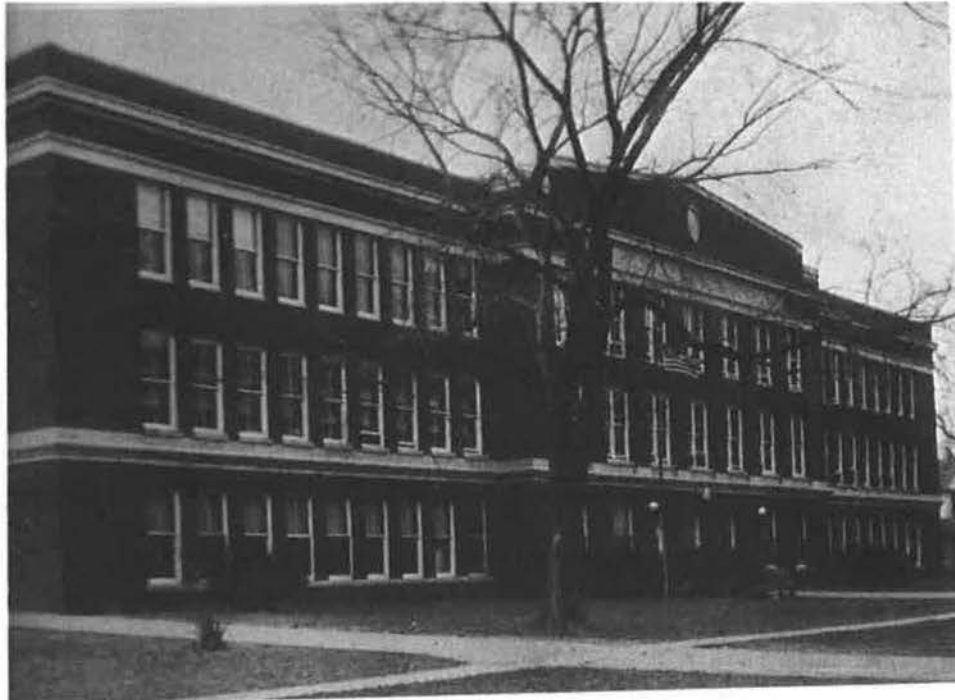


Figure 18: Shelby Tenant High School Historic Windows, 1962-63 (Shelby Tennant High School 1962-63)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation



**The Shelby Tennant
Cardinal
1962-63**

Figure 19: Shelby Consolidated School, 1962-63 (Shelby Tennant High School 1962-63)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation



Figure 20: Shelby Tennant High School Classroom, 1962-63 (Shelby Tennant High School 1962-63)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: Shelby Consolidated School

City or Vicinity: Shelby

County: Shelby State: Iowa

Photographer: Jonathan Klocke and Shawn Foutch

Date Photographed: June 2011

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

1 of ____.

Photo No. 1: East Façade of school and field house from across Western Ave. Photographer facing west.

Photo No. 2: East Façade of school from across Western Ave. Photographer facing west.

Photo No. 3: Southeast View of Gymnasium/Vocational Addition. Photographer facing northwest.

Photo No. 4: West Façade of Gymnasium/Vocational Addition. Photographer facing east.

Photo No. 5: View of school's south porte-cochere with Gymnasium/Vocational Addition addition.
Photographer facing east.

Photo No. 6: West Façade of school from athletic field. Photographer facing east.

Photo No. 7: North façade of school and view of north porte-cochere. Photographer facing southeast.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation

Photo No. 8: Clyde Williams boulder and commemorative plaque. Photographer facing southwest.

Photo No. 9: Bell from 1879 school and commemorative plaque. Photographer facing north.

Photo No. 10: View of playground space from west side of Western Ave. Photographer facing east.

Photo No. 11: View of playground space from west side of Western Ave.
Photographer facing east.

Photo No. 12: View of athletic field. Photographer facing west.

Photo No. 13: View of school's south porte-cochere with field house addition. Photographer facing east.

Photo No. 14: View of original proscenium stage with oak floor and moldings. Photographer facing south.

Photo No. 15: View of gymnasium and auditorium. Photographer facing northeast.

Photo No. 16: View of main north/south corridor with gymnasium/auditorium entrance. Photographer facing northwest.

Photo No. 17: View of historic wood trophy case in main north/south corridor. Photographer facing southeast.

Photo No. 18: View of entrance lobby. Photographer facing southeast.

Photo No. 19: View of south stairwell with cast iron newel post, dark wood handrail, and wrought-iron balustrade with non-historic chair lift. Photographer facing south.

Photo No. 20: Coat closet with wood trim and hooks. Photographer facing north.

Photo No. 21: Classroom with coat room, wood trim and built-in wooden cupboard. Photographer facing northwest.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation

Photo No. 22: Main north/south corridor on 2nd floor with wood trim, historic openings and wood doors. Photographer facing south.

Photo No. 23: Classroom with coatroom. Photographer facing northeast.

Photo No. 24: Classroom with built-in wooden cupboard and coat closet. Photographer facing southwest.

Photo No. 25: Classroom with built-in wooden cupboard. Photographer facing southwest.

Photo No. 26: South wing corridor on 2nd floor with original wood doors and casing. Photographer looking south.

Photo No. 27: Main north/south corridor on 3rd floor with wood trim, historic openings and wood doors. Photographer facing north.

Photo No. 28: Corridor on 3rd floor with historic openings, wood trim and wood doors. Photographer facing northwest.

Photo No. 29: North wing corridor on 3rd floor with historic openings, wood trim and wood doors. Photographer facing west.

Photo No. 30: Historic music room and stage. Photographer facing east.

Photo No. 31: Historic wooden built-in cupboards. Photographer facing southwest.

Photo No. 32: Historic glass wall with original wood floors and wood built-in cabinetry. Photographer facing southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

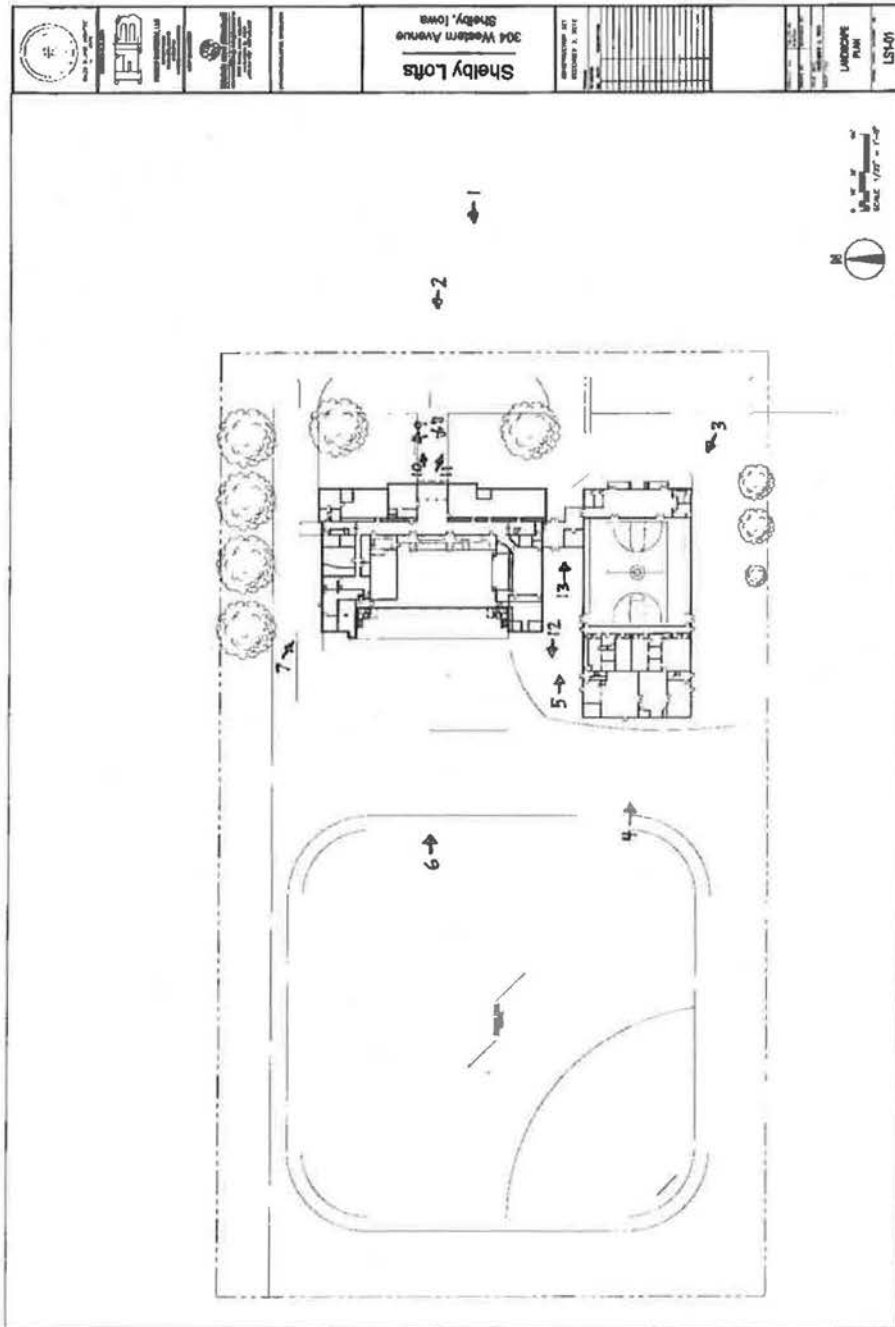


Figure 21: Photo Map - Site Plan

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

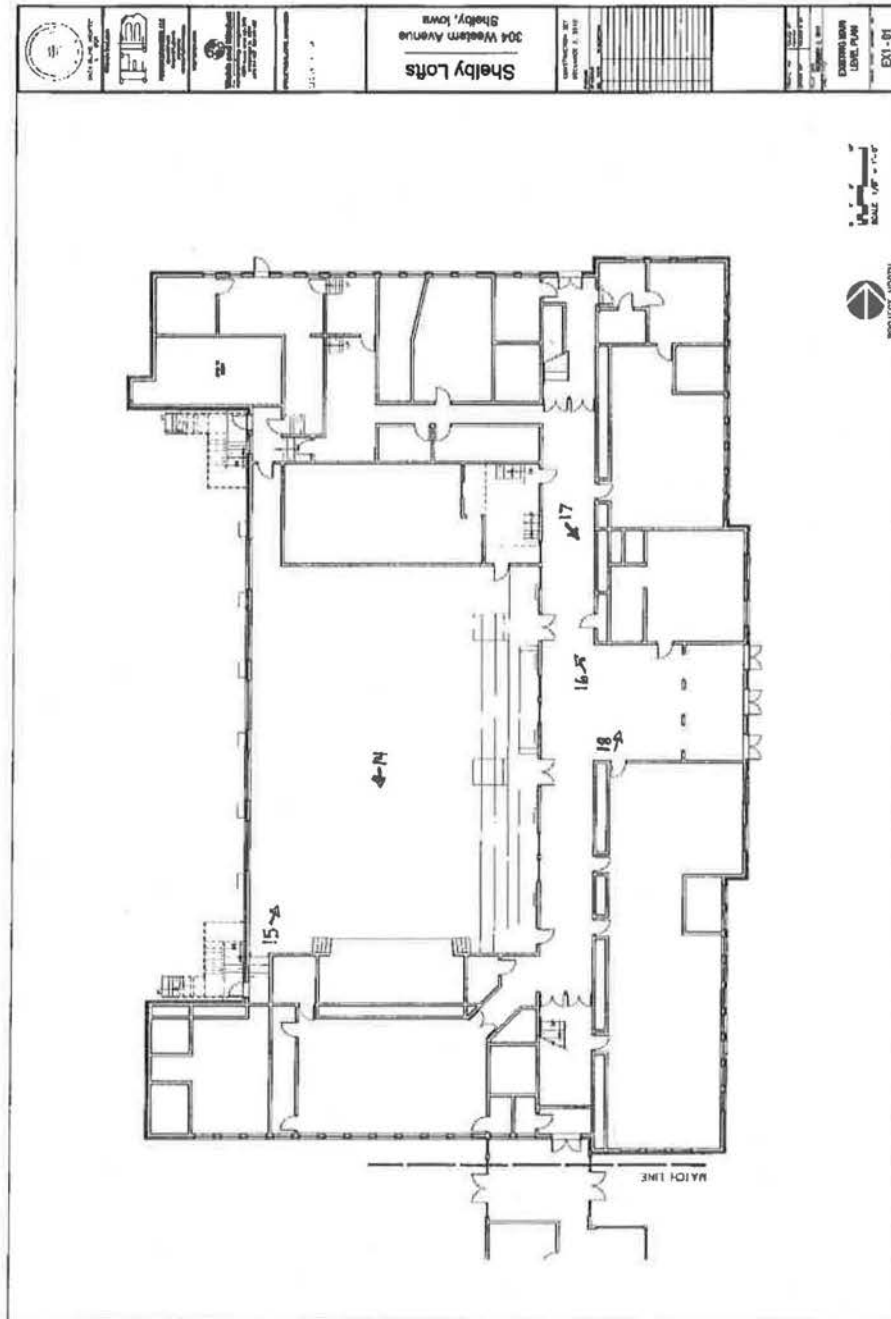


Figure 22: Photo Map - First Floor Plan

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

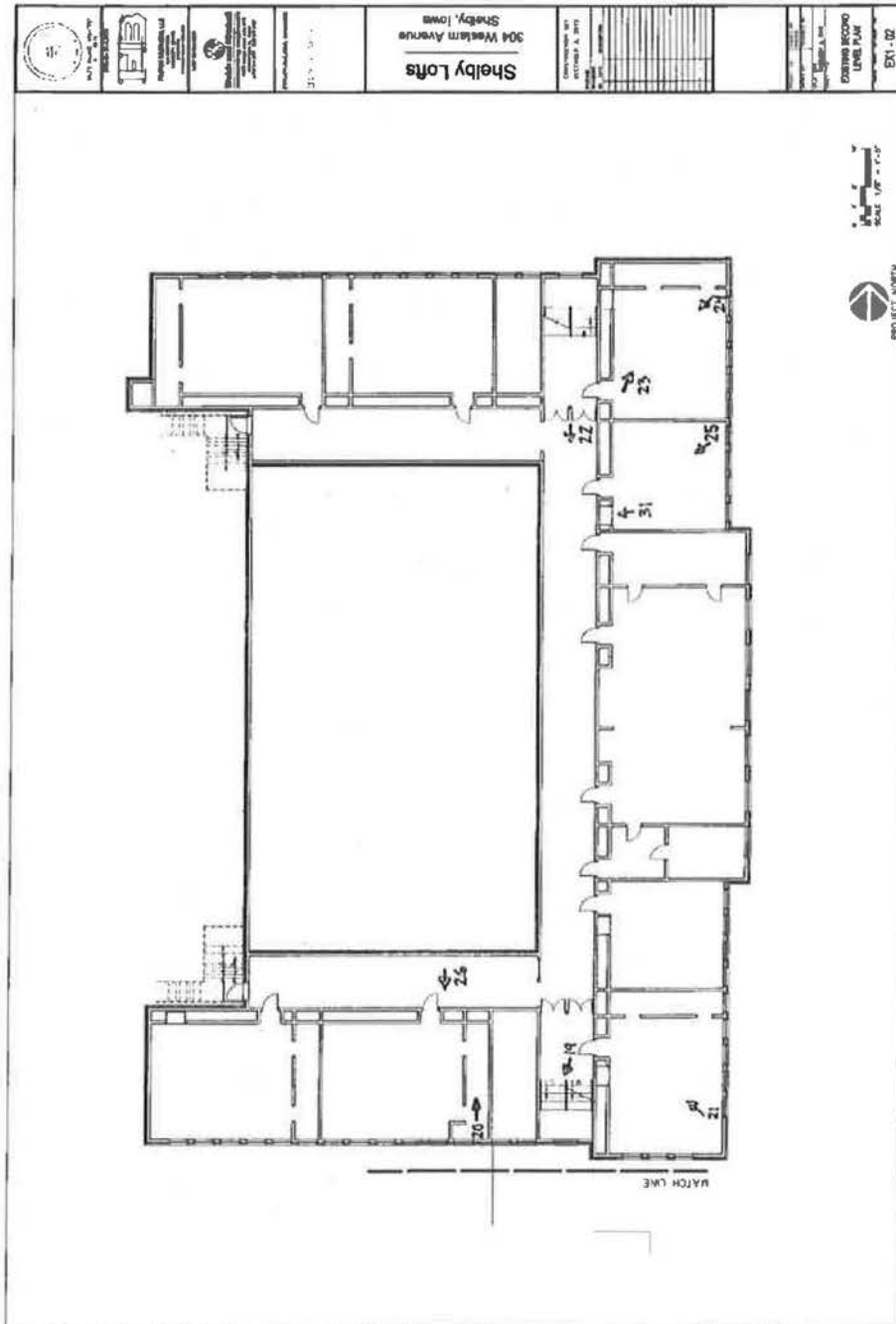


Figure 23: Photo Map - Second Floor Plan

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

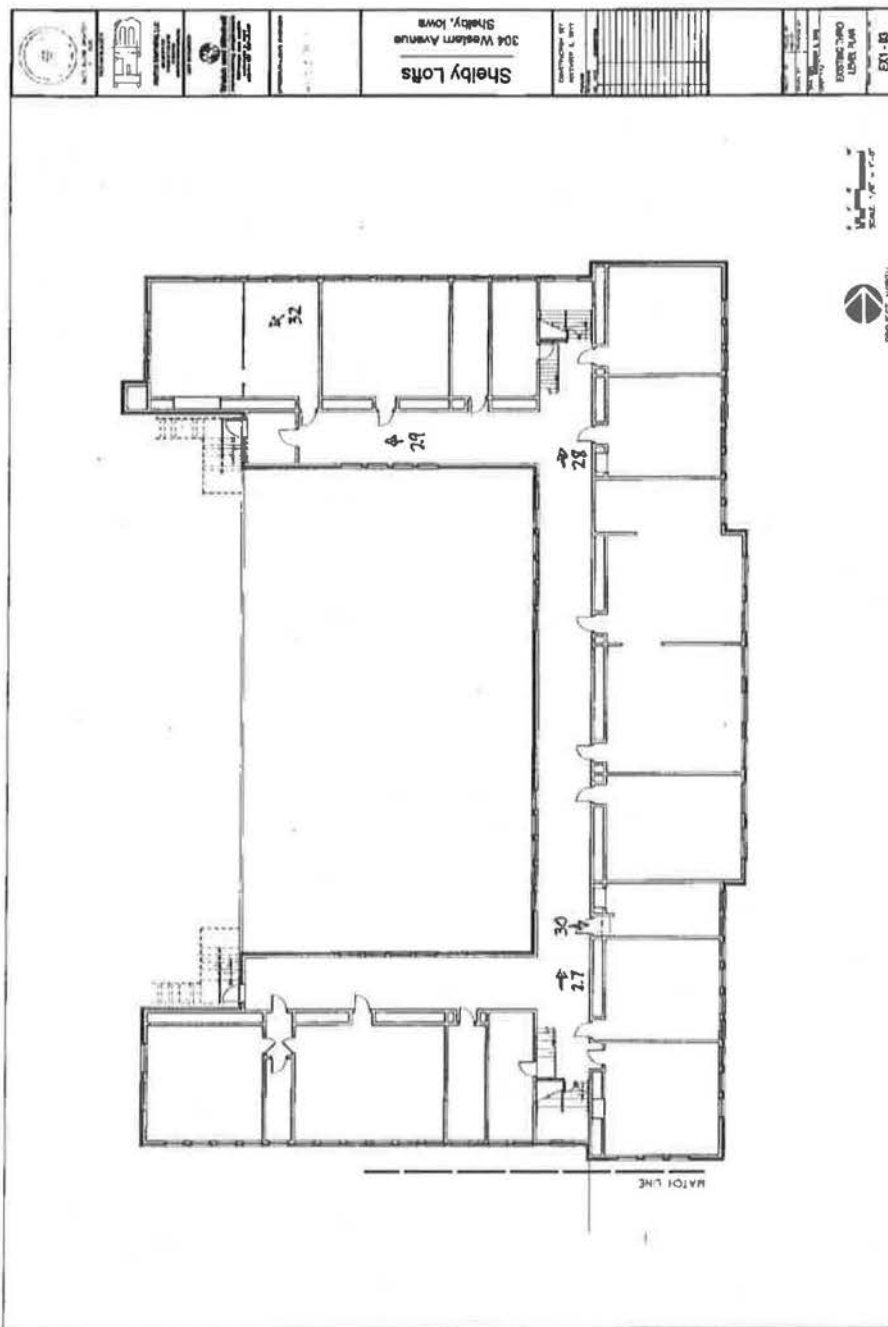


Figure 24: Photo Map - Third Floor Plan

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

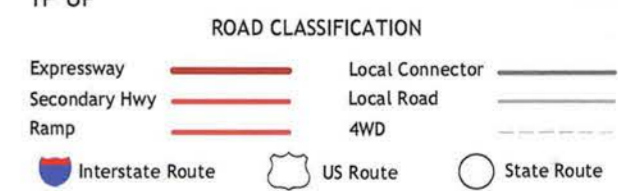
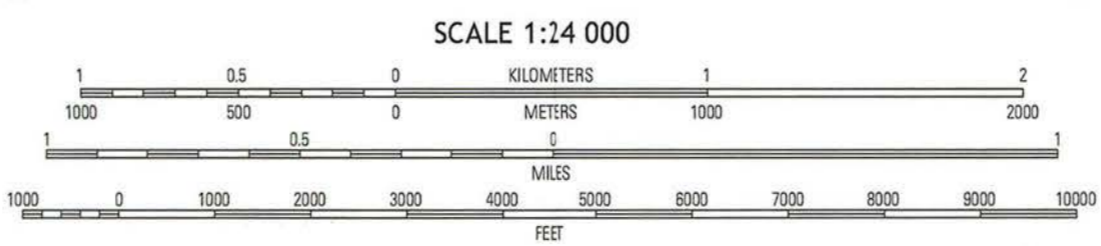
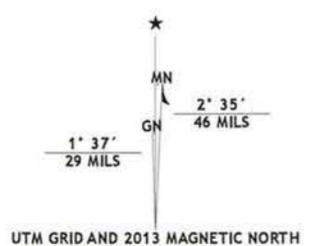
Section number Additional Documentation

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.



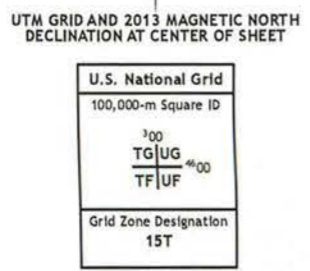
Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 15T
10 000-foot ticks: Iowa Coordinate System of 1983 (south zone)



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Portsmouth	Panama	Iatan
Persia	Shelby	Corley
Neola	Avoca NW	Avoca

Imagery.....NAIP, July 2011
Roads.....©2006-2012 TomTom
Names.....GNIS, 2012
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2011
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2006
Boundaries.....Census, IBWC, IBC, USGS, 1972 - 2012



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988
This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.11


















CLYDE WILLIAMS
SHELBY IOWA CLASS OF 1897
ALL-AMERICAN QUARTERBACK
AT UNIVERSITY OF IOWA - 1900
ATHLETIC DIRECTOR - FOOTBALL COACH
AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE - AMES
ELECTED TO
IOWA SPORTS HALL OF FAME
THIS MARKER ERECTED BY SHELBY - TENNANT ALUMNI ASSOCIATION 1966



BELL
FROM THE ORIGINAL
SCHOOLHOUSE OF 1879
PRESENTED TO
SRELEY-VERMANT SCHOOL
BY
FRANZ J. HAAS
CLASS OF 1906









































36







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Shelby Consolidated School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Shelby

DATE RECEIVED: 12/20/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/21/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/05/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/05/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13001139

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2.5.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

CLG NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW

CLG Name Shelby Date of Public Meeting 9-6-2013

Property Name Shelby Consolidated School, 304 Western Avenue, Shelby, Shelby County

1. For Historic Preservation Commission:

- Recommendation of National Register eligibility
- Recommendation of National Register ineligibility

Signature Margaret M Anderson Date 9-6-2013

Print Name Margaret M Anderson

Title Chairperson, Historic Preservation Comm

Reason(s) for recommendation:

2. For Chief Elected Local Official:

- Recommendation of National Register eligibility
- Recommendation of National Register ineligibility

Signature Brad Blum Date 9-5-2013

Print Name Brad Blum

Title Mayor, City of Shelby

Reason(s) for recommendation:

3. Professional Evaluation:

- Recommendation of National Register eligibility
- Recommendation of National Register ineligibility

Signature Paula Mohr Date 9/26/2013

Print Name Paula Mohr

Title Architectural Historian

Reason(s) for recommendation:

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR
CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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



SUSAN KLOEWER
ADMINISTRATOR



MATTHEW HARRIS
ADMINISTRATOR

December 18, 2013

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

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

- Highlandville School, 3499 Highlandville Road, Decorah, Winneshiek County
- Shelby Consolidated School, 304 Western Avenue, Shelby, Shelby County
- Scotch Grove Historic District, Intersections of State Highway 38; 11th Avenue and County Road E17, Monticello vicinity, Jones County
- Modale School and Masonic Hall, 107 S. Main Street, Modale, Harrison County

Sincerely,

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

Elizabeth Foster Hill, Manager
National Register and Tax Incentive Programs

STATE HISTORICAL BUILDING
600 EAST LOCUST
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

T. (515) 281-5111
F. (515) 242-6498

WWW.CULTURALAFFAIRS.ORG