

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.
12/22/95

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 an 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 Allen School

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 301 Main Street not for publication

city or town LaMoille vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Bureau code 011 zip code 61330

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler / SHPO 12-20-95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Allen School
Name of Property

Bureau, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Slate

Narrative Description

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

Allen School
Name of Property

Bureau County, Illinois
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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Period of Significance

1887 - 1945

Significant Dates

1887

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bryant, Joseph, Architect

Cullwell, T.H., Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Allen School
Name of Property

Bureau County, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>116</u>	<u>309780</u>	<u>4599850</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
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 Pamela S. Schallhorn

organization _____ date September 11, 1995

street & number 82 Main Street telephone (815) 638-2258

city or town LaMoille state IL zip code 61330

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

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

name LaMoille Community Unit School District #303

street & number P.O. Box 470, 301 Main Street telephone (815) 638-2233

city or town LaMoille state IL zip code 61330

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Allen School

Description

Allen School was constructed in 1887 by Joseph Bryant, a local architect and T. H. Culwell, a local builder both from Princeton, Illinois. The building is located in LaMoille, Illinois in northeast Bureau County. LaMoille is approximately 15 miles northwest of LaSalle/Peru, Illinois. The school is designed in a simple, square plan with a deck or flat topped hipped roof with projecting cross gables on the east, west and south elevations. The building has four levels, the ground level, first floor, second floor and an attic level. A square tower is located in the center of the north or front facade. The foundation is composed of limestone block with a limestone water table between the ground and first levels. The building is constructed of reddish-brown brick with patterned brick masonry on the walls. The brickwork has pilasters and panels on each wall surface. The cornices under the eaves are heavily bracketed and have dentils. The windows are all rectangular in shape and are one-over-one pane except the four louvered windows in the roof of the tower. Windows on the first, second and attic levels have limestone lintels and sills. All of the windows in the school were replaced in 1970 with one-over-one pane aluminum clad sash windows. The original windows were also one-over-one pane with wood sashes. The building originally had six chimneys all of which were shortened and capped with copper during a 1955 renovation. The gymnasium was added to the south elevation of the school in 1941. Both the foundation and walls are yellow tile block with an asphalt roof.

The school is located on the south half of the village square in LaMoille. The square is bordered by Franklin Street on the north side, Washington Street on the south side, Main Street on the west side and Broad Street on the east side. The school's well manicured lawn is lined with shade trees on the north, east and west sides. Located on the east side of the school is a set of metal, playground equipment installed in the mid-1920's. Also, located on the east side of the school is a square, metal and brick building with a low pitched roof erected in the 1960's for additional classroom space. This is considered a noncontributing building. To the south of the school is a blacktop tennis court surrounded by a chain-link fence. The property is in excellent condition and the high level of historical integrity of the Allen School is demonstrated by comparing photographs taken of the building in the 1890's and comparing them to the building today. The school appears on three elevations front, east, and west exactly as it looked in the 1890's except for the replacement of the front doors and windows. The similarity between the 1890's structure and the 1995 structure is because of the care taken in the reproduction of items used on the building such as windows, roof shingles, etc. which appear to look like the originals.

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FRONT ELEVATION

The front or north elevation of the school has six small one-over-one ground level windows. The first floor has six rectangular one-over-one windows with smooth limestone lintels and sills. There are seven windows of the same type on the second floor. One, which is located in the center of the second floor directly under the square tower has a small wrought iron balcony. Directly above the second floor window is the sign "Allen School, 1887." The projecting square tower is centered on the front elevation and has patterned brick masonry with dentil like brick work below the pyramidal roof and above the words "Allen School." On the front elevation of the square tower is a set of narrow paired windows with limestone lintels and sills. On the east and west elevations of the tower are paired blank recessed brick panels. In the roof of the square tower are four gabled dormers with wooden louvered vents, one on each elevation of the tower. The square tower has a pyramidal roof, shingled in gray slate. Yellow and red slate are also used to form a decorative diamond shaped pattern on each elevation of the tower roof. The tower slate hipped roof was replaced in 1923; such care was taken to reproduce the original design and materials, that the roof looks almost exactly as it did when first constructed in 1887. A wrought iron weather vane sits at the top of the square tower.

The front entry, located in the center of the front elevation, originally had two, four-paneled doors topped by a large, single pane window surrounded by smaller panes of red, yellow and blue stained glass. Both the doors and windows were removed in the 1960's and replaced with double metal and glass doors with glass block overhead. The door is surrounded by a smooth limestone lintel.

EAST ELEVATION

The east elevation of the school has six, one-over-one windows on the ground level. There are six, one-over-one rectangular windows with smooth limestone sills and lintels on the first and second levels and one in the attic level. Windows in the center gable are paired on the first and second levels. A metal, tube shaped fire escape added around 1950 runs from the left of the paired windows in the center of the second floor to the ground.

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Allen School

SOUTH ELEVATION

On the south elevation there are two ground level one-over-one rectangular windows in the limestone block foundation, one on either side of the corridor that leads to the gymnasium. Above that there are six windows on the first level, seven on the second level and also one attic level window which are also rectangular one-over-one pane with smooth limestone lintels and sills. The rear entry was originally comprised of two, four-paneled doors topped with a large single pane window surrounded with smaller panes in red, blue and yellow stained glass. The rear entry was renovated with double glass and metal doors in the 1950's however, the window is still intact. The rear doors on the south elevation of the building are now connected by a corridor which leads to the gymnasium built in the early 1950s.

WEST ELEVATION

The west elevation of the school has six, one-over-one windows on the ground level. There are six, one-over-one windows with smooth limestone sills and lintels on the first and second levels and one in the attic level. Windows in the center gable are paired on the first and second levels. A metal fire escape added around 1925 leads the paired windows in the center of the second floor to the ground.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Allen School is designed in a simple, square plan with four classrooms on the first and second levels each leading off of a large central hall. Staircases which lead from the ground level to the attic level are located in the center of both the north or front and south elevations of the building. The ground level of the school houses the cafeteria, cloakroom, furnace room and rest rooms. The first level has four classrooms. The second level has four classrooms. Two, which are located on the west side of the building, were originally one large room called the assembly hall or "chapel". The assembly hall had a stage and was used for a gymnasium and civic center until 1921, when the school purchased the livery stable on the north end of LaMoille and converted it into a gymnasium and community hall. The stage was removed and the assembly hall was divided into two classrooms in 1941 when the new gymnasium was built. The attic level of the school is used primarily for storage. A narrow staircase leads up to the tower in the center of the north elevation. The bell located in the

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tower was originally forged and installed in the "old brick" school in 1858. The bell was moved to the Allen Grade School in 1887.

Interior walls and ceilings are constructed of plaster and lath. The wainscoting is tongue and groove paneling. Ceilings are approximately thirteen feet in height. Floors are maple hardwood. All doors, each topped with a transom, have door hardware, baseboard and trim that are original. Blackboards in the classrooms date to 1900. Most of the ceilings in the eight classrooms have been covered in acoustical tiles. Florescent lights in the classrooms replaced earlier fixtures. Original grates used in the four chimney ventilation system, can still be seen in each classroom.

GYMNASIUM

The gymnasium constructed in 1941 was built in a complex rectangular plan. The foundation and walls are constructed of yellow tile block. It is connected to the main school building by a corridor which leads from the center of the south elevation to the center of the north elevation of the gymnasium. The main section or center section of the gymnasium is a tall structure with a rounded hip roof. Located in the center of the west elevation, is a one story wing with a flat roof which is used as the main entrance to the gymnasium. On the east elevation, is a two story wing with a flat roof, which runs the full length of the main section of the gymnasium. It is located directly behind the gymnasium stage and used primarily for storage.

The main west entrance is a one story wing with two sets of double metal doors on the west or front elevation. On either side of the metal doors are two rectangular six-over-three metal windows. On both the north and south elevations of the entrance is a six-over-three window.

On the first level of the west elevation of the main section of the gymnasium there are two, ten-over-five metal windows located to the north of the entrance and three, ten-over-five windows located to the south of the entrance. On the second level of the west elevation of the main section there are ten, ten-over-five windows.

On the west corner of the south elevation of the main section of the gymnasium there is a yellow brick chimney. Just east of the chimney on the first level is a single metal door which is accessed by a set of concrete steps with metal railings. On the second level there are five

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rectangular metal windows; the one located on the west side has sixteen panes, the other four have twenty panes.

At ground level, on the south elevation of the two story wing, there is a two car aluminum overhead garage door. Above the garage door is a fifteen pane rectangular metal window. On the east elevation of the two story wing at ground level are ten, ten-pane metal windows. On the second level there are six, fifteen-pane metal windows.

Located in the center of the north elevation of the main section of the gymnasium is a corridor made of yellow tile block which leads from the south elevation of the main school building to the gymnasium. There is a set of double metal doors and a four-pane metal window on both the east and west sides of the corridor. On the first level on the east side of the north elevation of the gymnasium there is an entrance with a single metal door accessed by two cement steps with metal railings. On the second level of the north elevation of the gymnasium there are six rectangular metal windows, two of which are twelve-pane and four are sixteen-pane.

The interior of the main section of the gymnasium is two stories high. It has hardwood floors, with a stage located on the east side of the building and wooden bleachers on the west side of the gymnasium. According to the custodian of the school, there have been no changes to the gymnasium since its construction. Located underneath the west side bleachers are lockers and rest rooms. The west one story wing has a ticket booth and small concession stand.

The east side of the gymnasium has a stage with storage rooms to the north and south of it. Located beneath the stage is the kindergarten room and a former wood shop that is currently used for storage.

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Allen School

Statement of Significance

Allen School, built in 1887, is being nominated for National Register Criterion A. It is locally significant in the area of education and the period of significance is from 1887 to 1945, the fifty year cutoff for the National Register of Historic Places. Originally built from private funds left by Joseph Allen in 1887, the school has been the nucleus of education and civic events in the village of LaMoille since its construction. Acting as both grade school and high school until 1955, the school was also used for a variety of social and civic events from 1887 until 1921, when a separate building was purchased to house the community hall and gymnasium. The school has changed very little in appearance on both the exterior and interior. All other historic school buildings in the village of LaMoille have been torn down. The Allen School is still in use today, housing the District's kindergarten and 4th through 8th grades. The old school bell, which has been rung twice daily since 1887, still calls some of the great-great grandchildren of some of the original students to school each morning.

In 1836, the village of LaMoille was platted by Tracy Reeves and Dr. Kendall. Prior to 1838, school was taught by a Mrs. Bowen in her own residence. By 1838 the pioneers in this area had built a one room log cabin on the corner of Main and Washington Streets which served as the first school house. In 1843, a two room frame building was built on the corner of Martin and Main Streets to house the ever growing population of students. In 1858, a new brick schoolhouse with four rooms and two stories was built next to the cemetery in LaMoille. This school was designed by L. J. Kendall who also built the American Hotel in Princeton. Mr. Kendall was also one of the original teachers in the old brick school. By the 1870's, the brick school was becoming very crowded. At that time a wood frame annex was built on the north side of the building. The old brick school was torn down in the early 1950's; however, in 1887, the bell from the school, forged in 1858, was removed and placed in the bell tower of the Allen School. (LaMoille Gazette, March 30, 1917.)

Joseph Allen was a local farmer who had made very good financial investments during his lifetime, but had no heirs. Isaac Norris and E. W. Fassett, local businessmen, talked with Mr. Allen prior to his death and encouraged him to leave some of his estate to build a new school in LaMoille. Prior to 1872, communities had the authority to levy taxes in order to build elementary schools and to raise funds to maintain them. Villages such as LaMoille, as well as large cities like Chicago, had to rely on the generosity of local citizens in order to build high schools. As many as five hundred high schools were built in the north central states between

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Allen School

1860 and 1880 most of which were funded by private donations. In 1872, a decision was made by the state supreme court that allowed the city of Kalamazoo, Michigan the authority to levy taxes for high school purposes. Even after the Kalamazoo decision, smaller communities, such as LaMoille, still relied on private donations to build high schools. (A History of American Education, 1938)

Joseph Allen was born May 21, 1813 in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He was the son of Samuel and Elisabeth (Davis) Allen who were both natives of Massachusetts and also died there. Joseph Allen had three sisters and two brothers, Persis, Sally, Lucy, Davenport and David. Mr. Allen was educated in his native state and farmed there until April 1836. In 1836, he emigrated to Bureau County Illinois. He spent one year's residence west of Princeton and then moved to Clarion Township north of LaMoille. According to Bradsby's History & Biography of Bureau County (1885), published two years before his death, Mr. Allen had acquired 960 acres of farmland in both Bureau and Ford County and was considered one of the wealthiest citizens of Bureau County. Upon his death in April 1887, Mr. Allen left in trust \$35,000 to be used to build a school in LaMoille. \$25,000 was to be used to build the school building and \$10,000 to be left in trust for maintenance. (History & Biography of Bureau County, 1885)

The construction of the school started almost immediately after the death of Mr. Allen. In his will he had requested it be put on the village square. Alleys ran north and south through the village square at that time. Delegates from the area went to Springfield to have the alleys removed from the plat and to acquire the approval to build the Allen School on south end of the village square. Joseph Bryant, an architect from Princeton and T. H. Cullwell, the building contractor took less than one year to complete the exterior of the building and the first floor. According to local history, the dedication of the building was considered a great event for the village of LaMoille since there was only one other high school of its size in Bureau County which was located in Princeton. The Princeton High School building burned in 1923.

In 1887, Mr. Blackburn was the first principal of Allen School. At that time the grade school had eight grades on the first floor, two grades in each of its four classrooms and a three year high school located on the second floor. The assembly hall, also referred to as "the chapel", was located on the second floor and has since been turned into two additional classrooms. It was originally used for both community and school purposes.

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In 1889, the first graduating class of Allen School was made up of four women, Laura Graves, Lucy Frary, Lucy Showalter and Frances Perkins. In January of 1890, 86 students were enrolled at Allen School, Sarah Mayne, a teacher at the time, indicated that "work in all sections has been very good but few falling below 85 per cent". (LaMoille Gazette, January 13, 1890) On December, 19, 1890 there were 34 enrolled in the Primary Department, 37 enrolled in the Grammar Department and 35 enrolled in the High School. By September 6, 1895 enrollment in the Allen School had reached 201 students.

In May of 1896, students in Room 6 at the Allen School arranged a petition requesting a five minute recess in the afternoon. Their request was granted. Not unlike students today, the children always had interests out of the classroom. In September, 1903, a Kindergarten class was added to the curriculum at Allen School. The class was first taught by Sarah J. Pepper of Joliet. The kindergarten was financed from Mrs. Anna (Norris) Kendall's personal funds. From 1904 to 1907, attendance for the Allen School averaged between 200 and 250. Increases in attendance were attributed to a compulsory school law, enacted in 1904, which required mandatory attendance by children between the ages of seven and fourteen.

By 1904, Allen High School had reached popularity throughout the nearby communities as being an excellent source of higher education. Students came from Amboy, Sublette, and Walnut, Illinois and took rooms in town during the week in order to attend high school. They would take the trains home on the weekends. (LaMoille Gazette, 1889 to 1907)

On August 29, 1913, courses for the coming school year included Algebra, Physical Geography, Physiology, English, Latin, Botany, Zoology, History, Civics and Plane Geometry. Physics and German had been eliminated from the curriculum due to lack of funds. It was indicated that increase in attendance for 1913 was due to the fact that work at the Allen School was now accredited at Princeton Township High School. Most students who wished to pass college entrance requirements completed their fourth year at the Princeton Township High School, since Allen School was still only a three year program. However, by 1914 attendance at Allen School had actually dropped to 118 students. Contributing factors included continued pressures on students wishing to continue their education to enroll in a four year high school program rather than the three year program offered by Allen School and a decline in the population of LaMoille during this period. Many high school students at this time boarded in Princeton during the school year, in order to attend the Princeton Township High School for their entire four year program. The trend of lower attendance continued until 1921. (LaMoille Gazette, 1908 to 1918)

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By 1921 there were pressures from the school boards in the state of Illinois, as well as college entrance requirements, that forced the high school to form a separate district and institute a four year program. In 1921, the school was split into two districts, Allen Grade School district number 14 and LaMoille Community High School district number 509. After 1921, the high school was called the LaMoille Community High School and rented the second floor from the grade school until the 1950's. Attendance records indicate an average of 100 to 150 students attending Allen School during the period 1921 to 1940.

During the 1940's, many of the small one room schoolhouses in the area were consolidated with Allen Grade School and the district was renamed the Allen Community Grade School. By the mid-40's there were over 350 students in the Allen School. In 1955, the new high school was built at the south end of the village of LaMoille. (LaMoille Sesquicentennial 1987)

After 1887, mowing the lawn of the village square and also the school grounds became a problem. A red and white board fence was constructed around the village square as well as the school grounds. Each morning cows were brought in by their owners and let to run loose in the pasture and school grounds. At night someone would open the gate and the cows understanding where they were to go that night would spread out all over town. The one drawback that the students complained about was the "land mines" in the playground.

Researching the local newspaper from the late 1800's it was obvious that almost every other week a civic event was held in the assembly hall on the second floor of the Allen School. Quartets, plays, traveling exhibitions of photographs of the late Civil War, and famous speakers came and spoke at the assembly hall in Allen School. Several state senators gave campaign speeches at the Allen School. Cordell Hull, Franklin D. Roosevelt's, Secretary of State, spoke in the 1930's. Everett Dirksen was also a well-known speaker at Allen School in the 1950's.

In 1908, John W. Payne became the Superintendent and Principal of Allen School. At that time the rest rooms located on the ground floor were like huge indoor outhouses. Each day the toilets needed to be cleaned out and the waste materials burned in the incinerator. In spite of the gravity ventilation system in the school. Mr. Payne considered this a very unhealthy environment for his students. Mr. Payne convinced the school board to install a well on the east side of the school located in a brick pump house and remodel the rest rooms. The pump house was removed in the early 1950's. Electricity had just recently been installed

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in the village of LaMoille so the pump was electric. A lead holding tank which is still in the attic of the Allen Grade School was installed to hold both hot and cold running water. Because of Mr. Payne's influence, the school had indoor plumbing several years before it was installed in the remainder of the Village. (Drummer, Neal interviewed by Pamela Schallhorn, Aug. ,95)

In 1910, LaMoille received the approval for the Red Path Circuit of the Lincoln Chautauqua. Musicians and speakers provided entertainment for six continuous days. Held on the grounds of the Allen School each July for ten years, admission was about 35 cents and in 1913 attendance for one day was over 2,300 people. (LaMoille Sesquicentennial 1987)

Between 1900 and 1910 the high school formed a basketball team. At that time, the school did not have a separate gymnasium so the assembly hall was used as a basketball court. Some of the circles painted on the floor, used for the basketball court, are still visible today. Although the school is very well constructed, the bouncing on the second floor in the gymnasium created disturbances for the students on the first level. In 1921, the high school district purchased the livery stable and turned it into a gymnasium and community hall. By 1940, the need for a larger gymnasium and assembly hall was taken to the school board for review. In 1941, the present gymnasium was built as an addition to Allen School. Dedication of this building was also very important to the village of LaMoille since only Princeton and Hall High School had a gymnasium as large in the area.

For one hundred and seven years the school has played a significant role in the education of the young people of the village and still continues to do so under the direction of its current superintendent, Mr. David Murphy. Until 1921, it was considered the community and civic center and also played a part in that aspect of community development. Based on the integrity, the significance and historic contexts of this building we recommend that it be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

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Allen School

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Allen School

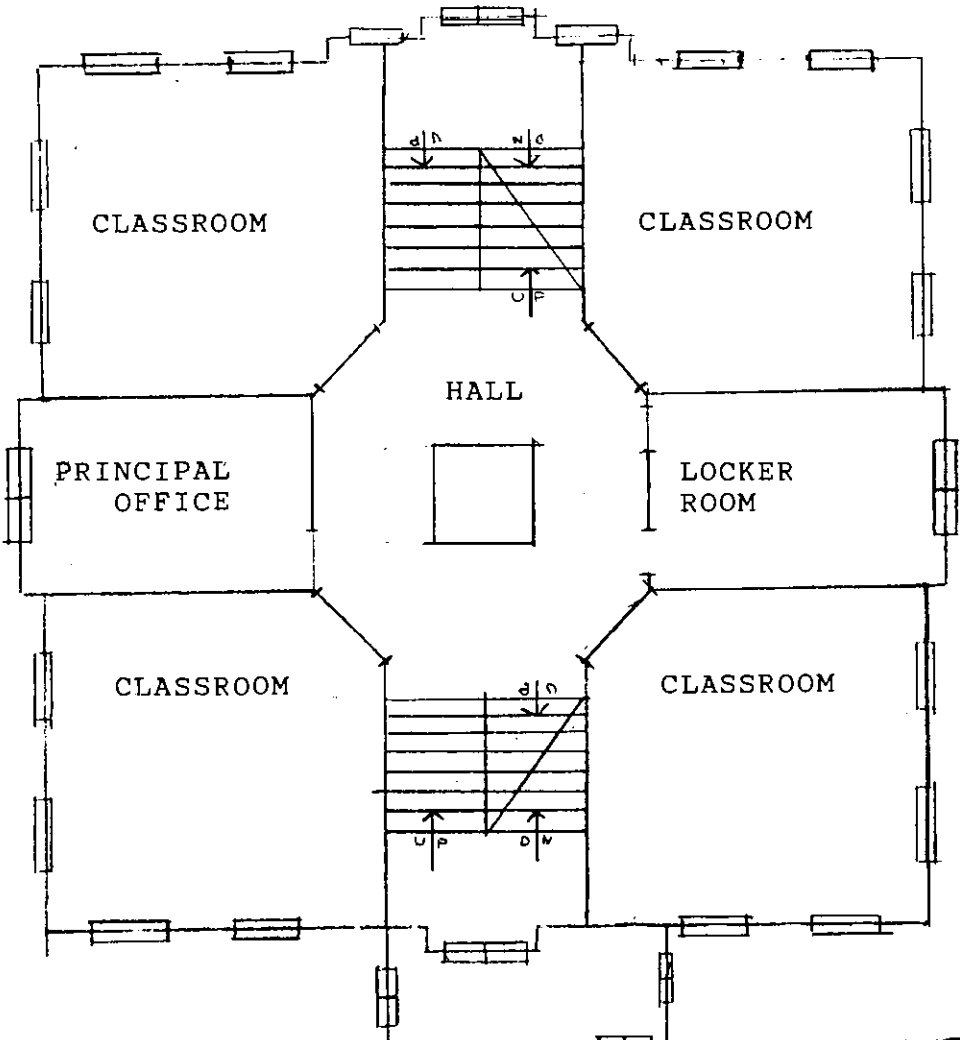
Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 64, 65, 66, 67 and Lots 76, 77, 78, 79 in the original town of LaMoille, Bureau County, Illinois.

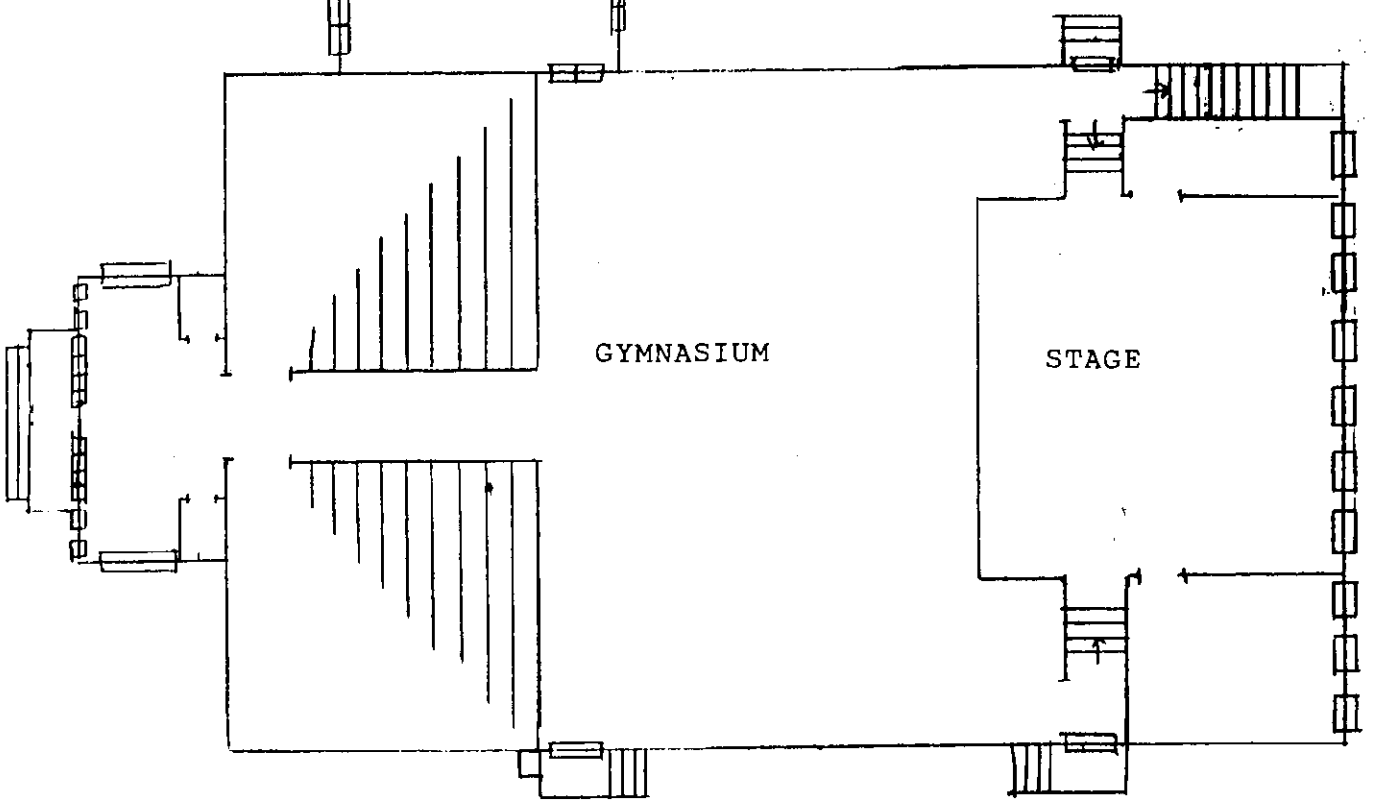
Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the lots historically associated with Allen School.

N



ALLEN SCHOOL
LaMoille, Illinois
First Level
Not to Scale





United States Department of the Interior

RECEIVED

MAR 04 1996

Preservation Services

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.
For further information contact Edson Beall via voice
(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836 or E-mail: edson_beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrhome.html>

FEB 23 1996

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 2/12/96 THROUGH 2/16/96

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ALABAMA, BARBOUR COUNTY, Spring Hill Methodist Church, Co. Rd. 89 S side, approximately 750 ft. W of jct. with Co. Rd. 49, Spring Hill, 96000110, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALABAMA, COVINGTON COUNTY, Avant House, 909 Sanford Rd., Andalusia, 96000046, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALABAMA, DE KALB COUNTY, Gorman, Dr. J. A., House, Lookout St., Mentone, 96000045, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALABAMA, LAUDERDALE COUNTY, Walnut Street Historic District (Boundary Increase II), Jct. of Poplar and Tuscaloosa Sts., Florence, 96000021, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALABAMA, LAUDERDALE COUNTY, Wood Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly, along E. Hawthorne, Meridian and Kendrick Sts., Florence, 96000020, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALABAMA, PERRY COUNTY, Marion Courthouse Square Historic District, Roughly, along Green, Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Franklin, Clements, Centreville and Monroe Sts., Marion, 96000111, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALABAMA, TALLADEGA COUNTY, Butler, Charles, House, Jct. of First St. and Tenth Ave., Childersburg, 96000054, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALASKA, ANCHORAGE BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, Alaska Engineering Commission Cottage No. 25, 645 W. Third Ave., Anchorage, 96000094, LISTED, 2/16/96

ALASKA, FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, F. E. Company Manager's House, 757 Illinois St., Fairbanks, 96000095, LISTED, 2/16/96

ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY, Laveen School Auditorium, 5001 W. Dobbins Rd., Laveen, 96000040, LISTED, 2/16/96

CALIFORNIA, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Oakland Free Library--Golden Gate Branch, 5606 San Pablo Ave., 1098 56th St., Oakland, 96000103, LISTED, 2/16/96 (California Carnegie Libraries MPS)

CALIFORNIA, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Oakland Free Library--Melrose Branch, 4805 Foothill Blvd., 1738 48th Ave., Oakland, 96000104, LISTED, 2/16/96 (California Carnegie Libraries MPS)

CALIFORNIA, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Oakland Free Library--Alden Branch, 5205 Telegraph Ave., 500 52nd St., Oakland, 96000105, LISTED, 2/16/96 (California Carnegie Libraries MPS)

CALIFORNIA, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Oakland Free Library--23rd Avenue Branch, 1449 Miller Ave., 2347 E. 15th St., Oakland, 96000106, LISTED, 2/16/96 (California Carnegie Libraries MPS)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Alexander Theatre, 216 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale, 96000102, LISTED, 2/16/96

CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO COUNTY, Merchants National Bank of Sacramento, 1015 7th St., Sacramento, 96000108, LISTED, 2/16/96

CALIFORNIA, SONOMA COUNTY, Sebastopol Depot of the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway, 261 S. Main St., Sebastopol, 96000109, LISTED, 2/16/96

COLORADO, BOULDER COUNTY, Fox Stone Barn, S. Cherryvale Rd., .5 mi. S of US 36, Boulder vicinity, 96000070, LISTED, 2/16/96

COLORADO, FREMONT COUNTY, Oil Spring, Address Restricted, Canon City vicinity, 96000043, LISTED, 2/16/96

COLORADO, PUEBLO COUNTY, El Pueblo, Jct. of 1st St. and Union Ave., Pueblo, 96000039, LISTED, 2/16/96

CONNECTICUT, WINDHAM COUNTY, Lawton Mills Historic District, Roughly bounded by Second St., Railroad Ave., Norwich Rd. and Fifth and Ninth Sts., Plainfield, 96000028, LISTED, 2/16/96

DELAWARE, KENT COUNTY, Woodside Methodist Episcopal Church, Main St., North Murderkill Hundred, Woodside, 96000107, LISTED, 2/16/96

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT, Sears, Roebuck and Company Department Store, 4500 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington D.C., 96000061, LISTED, 2/16/96

FLORIDA, SUMTER COUNTY, Pierce, Thomas R., House, 202 W. Noble Ave., Bushnell, 96000022, LISTED, 2/16/96

ILLINOIS, BUREAU COUNTY, First Congregational Church of LaMoille, 94 Franklin St., LaMoille, 96000059, LISTED, 2/16/96

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Quigley Preparatory Seminary, 103 E. Chestnut St., Chicago, 96000093, LISTED, 2/16/96

ILLINOIS, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, Chicago Great Western Railroad Depot, Myrtle St. between N. Madison and Vine Sts., Elizabeth, 96000098, LISTED, 2/16/96

ILLINOIS, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, Fairbury City Hall, 101 E. Locust St., Fairbury, 96000090, LISTED, 2/16/96

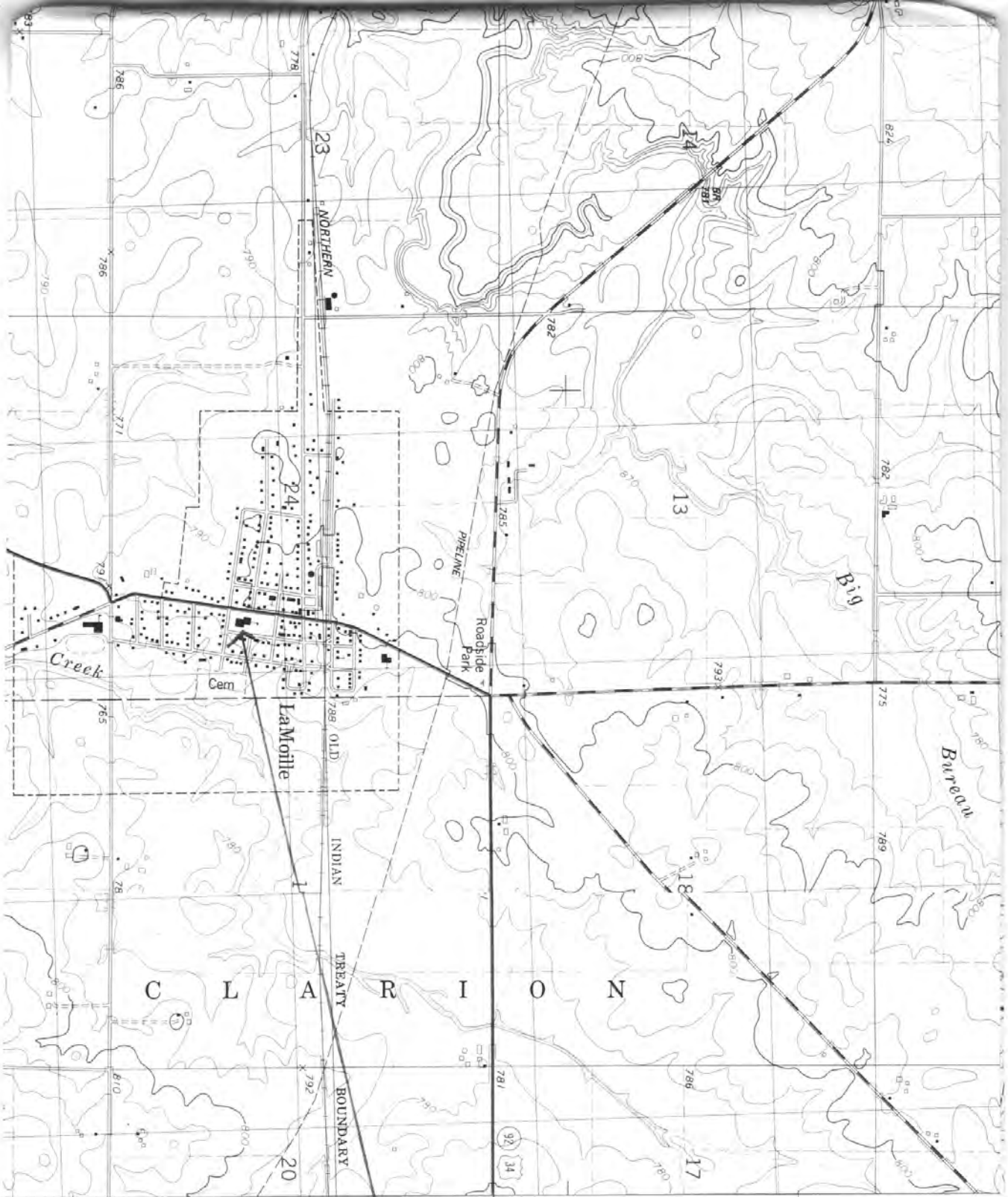
ILLINOIS, MCLEAN COUNTY, LeRoy Commercial Historic District, 111-123, 200-223, 300 Center and 106-118 Chestnut Sts., LeRoy, 96000089, LISTED, 2/16/96

ILLINOIS, MERCER COUNTY, Sherrard Banking Company, 314 Third St., Sherrard, 96000092, LISTED, 2/16/96

IOWA, HAMILTON COUNTY, Zitterell, William J. and Mattie J., House, 821 Division St., Webster City, 96000057, LISTED, 2/16/96

IOWA, LEE COUNTY, Herachler, Christian and Katharina, House, Barn and Outbuildings Historic District, Jct. of 6th and Green Sts., Franklin, 96000064, LISTED, 2/16/96

more:



ALLEN SCHOOL
 BUREAU COUNTY
 ZONE 16
 E 309780
 N 4599850

MENDOTA 7 MI.
 SANDWICH (VIA U.S. 34) 36 MI.

32'30"

402

401

400