

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Harrison School

Other names/site number Tempo House Creative; Genesis II; Compact 1888

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 235 East Howard Street

N/A

not for publication

City or town Tipton

N/A

vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County Moniteau Code 135 Zip code 65081

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 C D



12/15/20

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

☒

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE/BLACK

Period of Significance

1890 – 1957

Significant Dates

1890 and 1936

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Schrage, W.F.

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

☒ STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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: Moniteau Co. Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.5 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

1 38.658542 -92.775253
Latitude: Longitude:

3 _____
Latitude: Longitude:

2 _____
Latitude: Longitude:

4 _____
Latitude: Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Douglas S. Shipley (primary author) and Michelle Diedrich, MO SHPO

Organization N/A date September 4, 2020

street & number 3777 Courson Street telephone (571) 228-8969

city or town Marietta state Georgia zip code 30066

e-mail shipiv2@yahoo.com

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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.
Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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 18 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.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Name of

Property:

Harrison School

City or Vicinity:

Tipton

County: **Moniteau**

State: **Missouri**

Photographer:

Douglas S. Shipley

Date

Photographed:

June 27, 2020

Photo Log:

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

Exterior

Photograph 1 of 16: Covered basement entry (camera facing west)

Photograph 2 of 16: South façade (camera facing north)

Photograph 3 of 16: Southwest corner of the building (camera facing northeast)

Photograph 4 of 16: Westside of the building (camera facing east)

Photograph 5 of 16: Northwest corner of the building (camera facing southeast)

Photograph 6 of 16: Northside (rear) of the building (camera facing south)

Photograph 7 of 16: Northeast corner of the building (camera facing southwest)

Interior – Main Level

Photograph 8 of 16: Entry (camera facing north)

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

Photograph 9 of 16: Hall #1 (camera facing north)
Photograph 10 of 16: Meeting Room (camera facing west)
Photograph 11 of 16: Stairs to the basement (camera facing west)

Interior – Basement

Photograph 12 of 16: Classroom B (camera facing north)
Photograph 13 of 16: Walkway between classrooms (camera facing west)
Photograph 14 of 16: Siting Area (camera facing south)
Photograph 15 of 16: Classroom A (camera facing west)
Photograph 16 of 16: Classroom B (camera facing south)

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

Figure 1. Harrison School Locational Map
Figure 2. Harrison School Site Map
Figure 3. Extant African American Resources in Tipton
Figure 4. Photomap (main level)
Figure 5. Photomap (basement)
Figure 6. School Board Ledger, 1890
Figure 7. School District No. 35 1936-1937 Financial Statement
Figure 8. Prairie Grove Cemetery
Figure 9. Prairie Grove Baptist Church
Figure 10. Former Missouri Industrial Home for Negro Girls
Figure 11. Harrison School Building, c. 1900
Figure 12. Harrison School Class Photograph, c. 1902
Figure 13. Community Children, 1928
Figure 14. Harrison School Class Photograph, c. 1930s
Figure 15. Harrison School Class Photograph, c. 1942
Figure 16. Harrison School Class Photograph, c. 1950s
Figure 17. Harrison School Setting Photograph
Figure 18. Window Details

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SUMMARY

Constructed between 1888 and 1890, Harrison School is located at 235 East Howard Street in Tipton, Moniteau County, Missouri. The school was designed by W.F. Schrage, who also designed the non-extant Tipton High School (originally for white students only) that was constructed at the same time as the nominated property. Harrison School is a one-story, common-bond red brick building with a raised stone basement. It measures approximately 54 feet by 31 feet and features a hipped roof that once supported a bell tower that was removed in the 1940s during the 1890-1957 period of significance. The primary elevation also features a raised portico and enclosed basement entry.

The south-facing property stands on its original 2.5 acre lot in northeast Tipton, historically the center of the black community of the city. There are no outbuildings. The school was repurposed several times after its closure in 1957. The building was renovated in 1979, which included subdividing the historic two-room classroom on the main level. While this is a substantial alteration, the basement, which was also used historically for educational purposes, retains much of its two-room layout from the period of significance. For this reason, it is considered a significant space as related to the Criterion A area of significance of Education. Further, the property is also eligible under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: Black, and is able to communicate its significance as one of the few surviving African American resources in Tipton. Other non-historic alterations include the replacement of the door and windows. Window replacements are sympathetic in appearance to what was present during the period of significance. While the fenestration pattern is retained some window infill has occurred on the back of the property, which is not visible from the public right-of-way. Despite alterations, the property retains integrity and is able to convey its historic use as a school.

SETTING

Harrison School is located in the northeast part of Tipton in a residential neighborhood, in what was historically the African American area of the community (Figures 1-3). It is on the north side of East Howard Street, which does not feature curbs, sidewalks, or parking lots. The building straddles two land lots (the West 50' of Lot 257 and east 10' of Lot 258, Township 25 – R17)¹. Harrison School's property, a 2.5-acre lot,² has undeveloped land to the immediate north and west. Approximately eight feet away from the building's east side is a modern private residence. Although it is clearly not the same property, it appears there was a residence on the west side of the school historically (Figure 11). The next closest building, another private home, is located about 60 yards to Harrison School's west. The spacious grassy lot is sloped from south to north and

¹ Moniteau County, Missouri Recorder of Deeds Office.

² Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

has a large tree by its west elevation. There is a concrete sidewalk that leads from the entrance stairs west and then turns south to terminate at a ditch prior to the street (Figure 17). Although the date of sidewalk is not known, it does not appear to date from the period of significance. A utility pole is level with the end of the sidewalk a couple meters to its east. Historically, a pump stand, spout, and handle for a well, which provided water, was on the north lot of the property, and two outdoor toilets (one for girls and another for boys), have no remaining trace on the same backlot.³

EXTERIOR

Harrison School is a one-story brick building with a hipped asphalt shingle roof with metal gutters and downspouts (Photo 2). It measures approximately 54 feet by 31 feet. Designed by Schrage, W.F Schrage, it was constructed between 1888 and 1890. The building's foundation was construction by formerly enslaved Tipton residents, who dug the foundation, cut and quarried the stones, transported them to the building site, and laid the stones.⁴ Originally, the roof supported a bell tower but due to structural issues, was removed in the 1940s, which is during the 1890-1957 period of significance (Figure 11).⁵ The first story is of red brick laid in a common-bond, which is separated from the raised rough-cut stone basement by a course of ashlar stone. The building's hipped roof has metal gutters and downspouts.

Primary (South) Elevation

The school is three bays wide with a central entrance that projects slightly from the rest of the façade (Photo 3). It is sheltered by a portico with a shed roof and square post that rests upon a raised concrete stoop. Although it has been re-shingled the portico's shed roof and wooden posts appear historic (compare Photo 2 to Figures 11-12). The stoop is accessed on the west side by concrete stairs with a wrought iron railings. The stoop, stairs, and railings date from the 1979 renovation.⁶ Historically, the stairs were wooden and descended directly in front of the entrance south (Figure 12). The entry consists of a modern glass door with sidelight but the historic two-light transom is retained. Historic photographs depict that the school once had double wooden paneled doors (Figures 14-15).

³ David O. Shipley and Alberta D. Shipley, "Tipton History" Manuscript, Jefferson City, MO, 1981.

⁴ Katy Clifford, "Historic School Renewed for Another Century," *The Tipton Times*, 2005.

⁵ Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers, "African American Schools Phase I Survey", accessed 28 August 2020. <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS021-S.pdf>, 215-220.

⁶ Clifford, "Historic School Renewed for Another Century," 2005.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

On either side of the entrance are three 8/8 modern windows. The windows were replaced as part of the 1979 renovations but they sit in the original arched openings with stone sills (Photo 2). Their multi-light appearance is sympathetic to the original 6/6 windows (Figure 12). Unusual for a school of this size and period, the windows feature decorative brick hoods (Figure 18). There are three modern 1/1 basement windows on each side of the entrance that feature non-historic window wells. The lower light of the windows is opaque. The western-most basement window has some damage and it appears it was boarded at some point but has since failed. Like those on the primary floor, the basement windows are set within the historic arched openings, although it appears the brick arches were parged at some point (compare Photo 2 to Figure 12). However, the basement windows on the back of the building retain this detail (Figure 18, Photo 6).

To the east of the entrance is an enclosed wooden shelter for the basement entry that is accessed from the east. It features a short gable roof and a historic wooden door with a large single light (Photo 1). While not original, it appears it was in place by the 1930s, thus dates from the period of significance (Figure 14).

West and East Elevations

The east and west elevations are identical, featuring a blind stone foundation/basement level and three modern 8/8 windows on the primary level that match those on the façade (Photos 4 and 7). They are set in the historic arched openings with stone sills and brick window hoods.

North Elevation

The back of the property faces north and due to the slight drop in grade the raised basement appears higher on this elevation vs. the south elevation (Photos 5-7). There is no direct access to the first floor. Instead, there are two 8/8 modern windows in the center bay that are set in the original openings with stone sills and brick window hoods. Like the primary elevation, there are three openings in the first and third bay with stone sills and decorative brick window hoods, but the openings were bricked up during the 1979 renovation.⁷ The 1/1 basement replacement windows are similar to those on the primary elevation, save the bottom light is not opaque. Unlike the primary elevation, the brick arches have not been parged. There are three basement windows in the left

⁷ Clifford, "Historic School Renewed for Another Century," 2005.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

elevation and two in the center. The right bay of the basement has two windows flanking an entrance with a replacement door. However, the historic brick arch has been retained. The basement is accessed by a set of basement steps that have concrete retaining walls that extend slightly above ground level (Photo 5).

INTERIOR

The primary floor of Harrison School's interior was originally divided into two classrooms and two cloakrooms; one side accommodated first through fourth grades and the other fifth through eighth.⁸ Each of the classes had a coal-burning stove in the center of each room.⁹ In 1936, Harrison School became a two-year high school and used one of the main level rooms for the high school classes.¹⁰ The basement, which had previously contained two coal bins, was converted into two classrooms for the grade school in 1936.¹¹

In 1957, as a result of school integration, Harrison School was closed. Prairie Grove Baptist Church and the Central District Baptist Association purchased the property from the Moniteau County School District for \$1000 in 1958. It was then purchased by Rev. David O. Shipley, Sr. and his wife, Alberta, between 1972 and 1974. The Shipley's organized TEMPO Creative House, Inc. and intended to start a regional counseling center in the building. However, in 1979, Rev. Shipley donated the building to the Central District Baptist Association of Missouri.¹² That same year, the building, which was then known as Genesis II of the Central District, Inc., underwent renovation. The original trim, plaster, and the lathe boards were removed and replaced with new wooden studs and sheetrock in a new floorplan on the main level. It is believed that the original wooden floors remain under wall-to-wall industrial carpeting. The renovations also include new electrical wiring, new plumbing, lowered ceilings, air conditioning and

⁸ Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers, "African American Schools Phase I Survey", accessed 28 August 2020, 215-220

⁹ James Shipley, Tuskegee Airman James Shipley, interview by Donald Shipley, in person, Tipton, Missouri, 2017.

¹⁰ James Shipley, Missouri, 2017.

¹¹ Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers, "African American Schools Phase I Survey", accessed 28 August 2020, 215-220; Gary R. Kremer, "African American Schools in Rural and Small Town Missouri", Dnr.Mo.Gov, Last modified 1999, <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS021-R.pdf>; James Shipley, Missouri, 2017.

¹² Gloria Knipp, *Tipton* [Tipton, Mo.]: Tipton Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

heating, and two restrooms on the main level. Alterations to the basement included drop-ceilings, lighting, air-conditioning, and carpeting.¹³

The main floor is currently divided into a large meeting room, a library, a lounge, a chapel, an entrance hall, and a storage room (Figure 4).¹⁴ The floors are covered by a carpet that may have been glued over original wooden flooring. Directly in front of the entry, separated by half walls, is the lounge area that leads to the chapel behind it to the north (Photo 8). The lounge and chapel are flanked, as well as accessed, by hallways that run from south to the north. From the entrance the west hallway (Photo 9) leads to a large meeting room (Photo 10) and storage room. The east hallway leads to the interior basement stairwell located in the southeast corner of the main level. The entrance to the interior stairwell is defined by a half wall, lined with paneling (Photo 11). Moving north, the next two rooms from the east hallway are the library and finally the restrooms.

The basement's floor plan is more or less the same as it was historically. It consists of two large rooms, one on the west side and the other on the east side of the building, separated by a lounge area in the middle (Figure 5). The majority of walls are sheet rocked and appear to have covered plaster and lathe board walls. The two large rooms' drop-ceilings have fluorescent lighting and metal air-conditioning ductwork (Photos 12 and 15). Each room has wall-to-wall industrial carpeted floors. The internal stairs lead to the east classroom (Photos 12). The south wall of this classroom appears to retain the original plaster (Photo 16). An exterior door on the south wall leads to a large former classroom on the west. The interior doorway in the southwest corner of this room (Photo 13) leads to the seating area. Directly behind the seating area to the north is a small utility room (Photo 14). South of the seating area is a hallway that leads to the stairs that exit via the covered exterior entrance on the façade. As noted, to the west is the other large classroom space. Because the basement retains much of its historic layout it is considered a significant space. As previously noted, the basement was utilized as classrooms during the period of significance.

INTEGRITY

A statewide architectural survey of African American schools was conducted in four phases between 1999 and 2002.¹⁵ Unfortunately, this survey does not include a specific

¹³ James Shipley, Missouri, 2017.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ All phases of the survey are available on the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office's website for digitized architectural surveys: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey-eg.htm>, Accessed in autumn, 2020. This survey was HPF funded thus received SHPO review.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

discussion of common alterations. The survey report associated with Phase IV of the project, however, acknowledges that it was not uncommon that these schools were adaptively re-used.¹⁶ Looking through the inventory forms associated with this project, this appears to be an accurate statement, suggesting that re-use likely played a role in their survival.¹⁷ Several schools were used as residences, churches, or other uses at the time the survey was conducted. While not always expressly stated, this adaptive re-use may or may not have impacted the property's eligibility, dependent on the alterations. For example, Harrison School was considered to be individually eligible, despite the interior space being "radically transformed".¹⁸ However, Dunbar School in Centralia and Grant School in the vicinity of Williamsburg, used as a garage and residence respectively, were considered ineligible.¹⁹ Both had extensive exterior alterations, thus it appears exterior alterations were more of a determining factor vs. interior in the assessment of integrity. Those considered to be eligible appear to be those visually recognizable as a school from the exterior.

Harrison School is in its original location and the setting is much the same as it was historically aside from the addition of a sidewalk and the loss of the water pump and outhouses. The brick façade, covered basement entry, and fenestration pattern is retained. The windows on the building are modern but they are set within the original openings and still retain the decorative brick hoods on the primary floor and the arched openings at the basement level. The 8/8 windows of the primary floor are similar in appearance to the original 6/6 windows. Some windows on the north elevation have been bricked-in but this side of the property is not visible from the street. The replacement entry door and concrete stoop does not detract from the overall character of the school. The most obvious alteration to the exterior is the loss of the bell tower. While this is an unfortunate loss, it occurred in the 1940s, well within the 1890-1957 period of significance and did not hinder activities for which the property is significant.

Despite the assessments made during the 1999-2002 architectural survey, it is still necessary to evaluate a property's integrity using current evaluation methodologies. Thus the interior must still be taken into consideration when assessing integrity. The most impactful change related to the areas of significance, specifically Education, is the alteration to the first floor layout during the 1979 renovations, which resulted in the loss

¹⁶ Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers, "Rural and Small Town Schools in Missouri", 1999-2002, 29. <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS024-R.pdf>. Accessed 7, December, 2020.

¹⁷ Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Architectural Surveys website, under "statewide" see the "survey" portions of the African American Schools Survey, Phases I-IV: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey-eg.htm>, Accessed in autumn, 2020.

¹⁸ Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers, "African American Schools Phase I Survey", 1999. Accessed 7, December, 2020. 215. As noted, in a previous footnote, this survey was HPF funded thus was reviewed by the Missouri SHPO. It is likely the SHPO concurred with the assessments of eligibility at the time.

¹⁹ Ibid, pages 1 and 13. It is unknown if these resources are extant.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

of the original two-room classroom space. Fortunately, the two-room classroom space is more or less retained on the basement level where classes were also held. This, in addition to the retention of exterior features, adequately conveys the property's significance.

In sum, the property is very much recognizable as the historic Harrison School that was once the only place Tipton's African American children could receive an education. As discussed below, it is one of the very few surviving resources associated with Tipton's black community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SUMMARY

Harrison School is located at 235 East Howard Street in Tipton, Moniteau County, Missouri. It is locally significant under Criterion A: Education and Ethnic Heritage: Black. In Tipton's history, Harrison School was the first and only school ever constructed with public funds for black students' educations. Following the Civil War, Tipton officials had neither complied with Missouri's revised Constitution nor the State Board of Education's directives to have Tipton fund education for black students. While there were some educational opportunities prior to the construction of Harrison School, there is no evidence they were publically funded. However, after considerable external pressures, Tipton finally sought the services of W.F. Schrage to design not only Tipton High School (non-extant) for white students but also Harrison School. Constructed between 1888 and 1890, Harrison School served grades one through eight and in 1936 offered a two-year high school program. The school served as the only means for African Americans to receive an education and was incredibly important cornerstone of the black community. It is only one of four non-residential black resources that survives today. In 1957, after sixty-seven consecutive years providing education to the black residents of Tipton and the surrounding area, Harrison School was closed when Tipton desegregated students. This was three years after the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v Topeka Board of Education* that it was not constitutional to have an educational system in the United States that was separate, and not equal. The period of significance begins when the school opened in 1890 and ends with its closure in 1957. The year Harrison School started to offer a two-year high school program, 1936, is considered a significant date.

ELABORATION

Tipton's Black Community

Harrison School was a focal point of Tipton's black community. Not only was it significant for its critical educational role but it also resided in the neighborhood that was the heart of that community.²⁰ Tipton's black neighborhood was defined on the north by Adair Street, on the south by Moniteau Street, the east by North Auglaize Avenue, and the west by Stockett Place (Figure 3).

Tipton's African American community was formed from the individuals held in bondage and brought into the area, with Missouri settlers in 1810 and later. Geographically, Moniteau County is adjacent to the region known as "Little Dixie." Little Dixie and

²⁰ Gloria Knipp, Iola Potts and Becky Holloway, *The Illustrated History of Tipton, Missouri 1858-2008* Tipton, MO: Historic Tipton, 2008, 241.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Moniteau County were settled by individuals from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia that shared not only geographic origins but also political and philosophical views regarding the support of the institution of slavery.²¹

In 1810, there were 3,480 blacks enumerated in the state of Missouri (2,875 enslaved).²² By 1860, the number had risen to 90,040 (87,422 enslaved).²³ Many of those formerly enslaved individuals stayed in their respective areas immediately following their emancipation. However, the United States census details that from 1900 to 1930, Tipton's population (black and white) declined from 1,337 people to 1,067 people.²⁴ This decline corresponds to the Great Depression and migrations of American workers to urban areas, including the Great Migration, where blacks left the south with the hope of escaping oppression, obtaining an education, and securing a better living in northern cities.²⁵ The population began to increase after 1940,²⁶ which coincides with individuals returning from World War II.

The 1870 Missouri State Superintendent's report provided that there were a total of 286 black children attending three segregated schools in Moniteau County (one in Tipton, one in what was identified as district 43, range 15, and one in California, Missouri).²⁷ A review of the census records for Tipton's black population from 1870 through 1940 reveals a relatively consistent decline in the black community over the entire period. Tipton's black community was at its height in 1870,²⁸ with 353 individuals recorded. The number of individuals in 1880²⁹ declined to 219, but in 1900³⁰ the black population

²¹ R. Douglas Hurt, *Agriculture, and Slavery In Missouri's Little Dixie* Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1992.

²² Census.Gov, accessed August 20, 2020, <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2002/demo/POP-twps0056.pdf>, 68.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ "Historical Data - MDCDC", Mcdc.Missouri.Edu, cities1900-1990.pdf, 18, accessed 19 August 2020, <http://mcdc.missouri.edu/population-estimates/historical.html>.

²⁵ Isabel Wilkerson, *The Warmth of Other Suns: The Epic Story of America's Great Migration*, 1st ed. New York, NY: Vintage Books, 2011.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Larry Elton Fletcher, *Moniteau County Schools History, 1810-1984* California, MO: [Moniteau County Historical Society], 1984, 35.

²⁸ "1870 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Willow Fork" Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d., United States Census Collection, https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4273712_00239?ssrc=&backlabel=Return n.

²⁹ "1880 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Tipton" Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d., United States Federal Census, <https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4242025-00039?ssrc=&backlabel=Return>.

³⁰ "1900 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Tipton" Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d., United States Federal Census,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

showed a slight increase to 241. In 1910,³¹ only 201 individuals were recorded, and the trend continued over the next three decades. Those censuses recorded Tipton's black population as 139 (1920),³² 145 (1930),³³ and 111 (1940).³⁴

The artifacts of the lives of Tipton's black population are minimal. Tipton has only four existing black heritage locations (Figure 3): Prairie Grove Cemetery, Prairie Grove Baptist Church, the former Missouri Industrial Home for Negro Girls, and Harrison School. Conspicuously, all of Tipton's black heritage locations and history are located north of the Missouri Pacific railroad tracks that bisect the town (Figures 1 and 3). Prairie Grove Cemetery, established in 1852, has generally been referred to as "The Colored Cemetery".³⁵ The cemetery, which is approximately one mile to the northwest of Harrison School, was used to bury the enslaved blacks of Tipton, the U.S. Colored Infantry Troops of the Civil War that died from the area, and the generations of blacks that continued to live in Tipton (Figure 8). Further study is needed, but the cemetery may be National Register eligible.

Additionally, the cemetery provided a final resting place for girls that died at the Missouri Industrial Home for Negro Girls (see Figure 10). Some girls from the institution that died were buried in unmarked graves in the corner of the cemetery, which is just south of that defunct institution's location.³⁶ A retrospective examination of the institution, which

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4118804_00310?ssrc=&backlabel=Return

³¹ "1910 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Tipton" Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d., United States Federal Census, https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7884/images/31111_4330747-00499?ssrc=&backlabel=Return;

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7884/images/31111_4330747-00513?ssrc=&backlabel=Return.

³² "1920 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Tipton" Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d., United States Federal Census, <https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6061/images/4313203-00841?ssrc=&backlabel=Return>;

<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6061/images/4313203-00878?ssrc=&backlabel=Return>.

³³ "1930 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Tipton" Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d., United States Federal Census, https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6224/images/4660805_00225?ssrc=&backlabel=Return

³⁴ "1940 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Tipton" Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d., United States Federal Census, <https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2442/images/m-t0627-02130-00280?ssrc=&backlabel=Return>.

³⁵ Jeremy Amick, "Local Cemetery Serves As Burial Site For Soldiers Of Black Infantry Regiments," Newstribune.Com, Last modified 2017, <https://www.newstribune.com/news/local/story/2017/jun/26/local-cemetery-serves-burial-site-soldiers-black-infantry-regiments/679529/>.

³⁶ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

operated from 1916 to 1956,³⁷ delineated a misguided attempt to provide vocational training to black female teens under the era's racially biased attitudes, which kept blacks, especially black women, in subservient roles in society.³⁸ It was an underfunded segregated facility with documented torturous acts that was closed in 1956.³⁹ The original building is located on what is now the Missouri Department of Correction's Tipton Correctional Center (Figure 10). The property has been altered but merits further evaluation of National Register eligibility. Like many other institutions of the era, the history of the Industrial Home is tragic. However, it is worthy of further research related to social history and the treatment of African American women in institutions so their stories may be brought to light. While it is being included as a comparable resource due to its location and the race of its inhabitants (most of which were likely unwilling), its inclusion is distinct from others in this discussion. Unlike Prairie Grove Cemetery, Prairie Grove Baptist Church, and Harrison School, Tipton's African American community had little say in the institution. Those who resided in the home came from the whole of the state vs. serving the Tipton area specifically.⁴⁰

Prairie Grove Baptist Church, the only remaining black church in Tipton, Missouri, is located approximately 60 yards west of Harrison School on the south side of Howard Street (Figure 9). Although it was initially formed in 1866, in the area of the Prairie Grove Cemetery, it was moved to Howard Street in 1884.⁴¹ In 1900, a new church was constructed with a basement within 30 feet of the 1884 building. However, due to deterioration, the church was again replaced by a new building in 1973.⁴² Therefore, although the church originated before Harrison School, the building is a modern facility.

Harrison School, which has stood for 130 years, remains in the center of what little remains of Tipton's black community. The site chosen for Harrison School was across the street from what was the residence of Calvin Shackelford, "Uncle Cal's house" (see Figure 13), which was one of the first locations to teach black students (Figure 12).⁴³ However, Uncle Cal's house no longer exists, and its vacant lot leaves no sign of it ever having been there.

³⁷ Gary R. Kremer and Linda Rea Gibbens, "The Missouri Home for Negro Girls in the 1930s, The American 24, no. 2 (1983): 77-93; Leroy M. Rowe, "A Grave Injustice: Institutional Terror At The State Industrial Home For Negro Girls And The Paradox Of Juvenile Delinquent Reform In Missouri, 1888-1960" Master of Arts, University of Missouri - Columbia, 2006.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid. (Kremer and Gibbens). According to pg. 78 of this article, 83% of the girls housed in the 1930s came from cities like St. Louis and Kansas City.

⁴¹ "Prairie Grove Baptist Church - Tipton", Moniteau.Net, accessed August 20, 2020, <https://www.moniteau.net/church/baptist/prairiegrove/prairiegrove.htm>.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Givena Fisher, "Harrison School Soon to Be Religious Center – Genesis II", *The Tipton Times*, 1979.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

David Shipley, who was born in Tipton in 1925, and went to school at Harrison School from the 1930s through the early 1940, provides his recollection and description of Tipton's black community that is a more encompassing account of the breadth and depth of that community's history and daily life (Figure 14):⁴⁴

For the most part, the slaves in this area were well trained, although there were some few exceptions. A few were sold and lost to their families. One slave was hanged in this county for killing his master. As the little towns came into existence, slaves and former slaves began to settle down close to their employment, and a real sense of community began to develop. From its very beginning, this new town, following the custom of the time, was completely divided along racial lines. The railroad tracks [Pacific Railroad] formed the line of separation. On the northeast side of town, blacks began to settle.

Although black men lived, married, and buried on one side of the tracks, they frequently worked and spent their money on the other side, or perhaps it would be good to say they work along the tracks for much of the small industry in Tipton lined the tracks. They worked in the grain elevators, the shoe factory, the packing house, the post office, and on the railroad, as well as in the homes of the citizens on the opposite side of the tracks.

In this area, there was a large grove of trees, and it was in this spot that blacks would gather for divine worship. They would come from miles around riding in wagons, on horseback, and some even walking. Here they would spread their dinners, sing, pray, and exhort one another. This spot later became the site of the original Prairie Grove Baptist Church...

For almost a hundred years, this group of [former] slaves remained on the other side of the tracks. They were a melting pot of cultures and backgrounds. There were mixed married couples; common-law families made up of blacks, Indians, and whites...

Social life was not forsaken. Blacks would put on fairs displaying their farm produce and were given prizes for the largest potato, onion, pumpkin, etc. The women would display their canning skills... Blacks had such organizations as the Knights of Tabor, The Royal Sons and Daughters of Frederick Douglass, The U.B.F., S.M.T., and the H.P.A. ...Many blacks had large families and even extended families living in small homes--many even without floors. There were

⁴⁴ David O. Shipley and Albert D. Shipley, "Tipton History" Manuscript, Jefferson City, MO, 1981; David O. Shipley, Manuscript Marietta, GA, n.d., Writings of Rev. David O. Shipley, Sr., Shipley Family Collection.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

no electrical services, running water, or sewage for many years. With large families and low paying jobs, raising one's own foodstuff was essential...

There were no restaurants open to blacks. They were not even serviced in funeral homes. The bodies were prepared in their homes and brought to the church or cemetery for the burial ritual. Separate cemeteries were also used.

Despite these experiences, the black men of Tipton lived, married, and produced sons and daughters, who made many contributions to the world. They have served in all branches of the armed services and have been in such varied occupations as farming, secretarial work, meter reading construction work, garbage collection, barbering, beauty work, auto mechanics, custodial work, the ministry, real estate, social work, year work, landscape architecture, truck driving, carpentry, teaching, and federal government work...

Children were born, grew up, and still had a desire to achieve. They saw themselves as children of God who were made in his own image. Eager to learn, great sacrifices were made. The Harrison School continued to thrive, although there was great difficulty keeping good teachers with the low pay and the educational requirements.⁴⁵

Education in Tipton

The first school in Moniteau County was built in 1826.⁴⁶ The concept of a free public-school education was not part of Missouri's consciousness until 1847.⁴⁷ Except for blacks, the school was a place for those that were able to afford it.⁴⁸ Before 1825, it was the duty of masters with an enslaved apprentice to teach them reading, writing, and math skills.⁴⁹ The Missouri legislature changed that in 1825, and a new law did not permit enslaved apprentices to learn to read, write, or learn mathematics,⁵⁰ which closed one avenue for blacks to receive an education.

Before the end of the Civil War, Missouri's educational scheme did not include blacks, and therefore the majority did not receive even primary educations. However, many enslaved blacks learned to read and write outside the formal system created by the

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ J.E. Ford, *A History of Moniteau County Missouri* California, MO.: The California Democrat, 1936, 156.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 157.

⁴⁸ Ibid., 156.

⁴⁹ Donnie D. Bellamy, "The Education of Blacks in Missouri Prior To 1861", *The Journal of Negro History* 59, no. 2 (1974): 143-157, doi:10.2307/2717326.

⁵⁰ *The Revised Statutes of The State of Missouri* St. Louis, MO: The Argus Office, 1835.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

larger society.⁵¹ In 1847, to attempt to ensure blacks' subjugation, Missouri law criminalized the education of blacks. It provided, "No person shall keep or teach any school for the instruction of negroes or mulattoes, in reading or writing, in this State."⁵² Creating such a law confirmed the inhumanity of slavery because it codified the fear that providing knowledge to the enslaved would almost guarantee their revolt.⁵³ Frederick Douglass (renowned black statesman, orator, and himself a famous runaway from enslavement) confirmed their deepest fears. He wrote, "It had given me a view of my wretched condition, without the remedy."⁵⁴ Although eager to have learned the skill, Douglass confided the blessing and curse that learning to read had provided him. After that, Douglass resented his enslavement and was not content until he had freed himself from its bondage.

In 1858, William Tipton Seely, who lived in Round Hill, Missouri (just outside present-day Tipton) established the town of Tipton, with an agreement from the Pacific Railroad to lay out a city. Seely donated the land for the railroad bed, and Tipton, Missouri, was born.⁵⁵ However, at the time, Tipton's black community was enslaved and would remain so for another seven years.

Before the passage of the 13th Amendment to the United States' Constitution (December 1865), Article 9 of the Missouri State Constitution mandated the establishment of free public schools for all residents (including former slaves and their descendants) of the State between the ages of five and twenty-one.⁵⁶ Two concepts began working at the same time in Missouri regarding the education of blacks.⁵⁷ One idea was being operated by those who did not want anyone (especially blacks) educated at public expense. The second concept was produced by those who wanted to make the best of the opportunity for a free public education system that would include blacks.⁵⁸

⁵¹ Bellamy, "The Education of Blacks in Missouri Prior To 1861".

⁵² "Negroes and Mulattoes", Missouri Secretary of State, Last modified 2020, <https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/MDH/AnActRespectingSlaves,1847.pdf>.

⁵³ Bellamy, "The Education of Blacks in Missouri Prior To 1861", 151.

⁵⁴ Frederick Douglass, *Narrative of The Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave: Written by Himself* New York, NY: Signet, 1968, 55.

⁵⁵ Knipp, *Tipton*, 1976, 5.

⁵⁶ A. F. Denny, *The General Statutes of The State of Missouri: Revised by Committee Appointed by The Twenty-Third General Assembly* Jefferson City, MO: Emory S. Foster, 1866.

⁵⁷ Robert Irving Brigham, "The Education of The Negro in Missouri" Ph.D., University of Missouri, 1946, 85.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 15

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

In 1865, Missouri implemented the mandate for the public education of formerly enslaved citizens, but the law did not guarantee that the school districts would comply.⁵⁹ Some Missouri school districts refused to provide the number of black children in their area, and others refused to tax themselves for black students' education. In 1867, the State School Superintendent reported enforcement was not possible. Subsequently, the State added strength to the law and gave the State School Superintendent the power to establish and maintain the schools in districts that refused.⁶⁰

The 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution (1868) extended liberties and rights granted by the Bill of Rights to formerly enslaved people. With citizenship and equal rights by law, education became one of the things that blacks sought as an opportunity to advance themselves.⁶¹ While W.E.B. Du Bois (black thought-leader of the era) cautioned of the panacea of education;⁶² the numerous accounts of blacks traveling to other towns and renting rooms from strangers to obtain knowledge exemplifies its importance.⁶³

In May 1869, during his "Address Upon the Colored Schools" to the State Teachers' Association, Richard Baxter Foster, the first Principal of Lincoln Institute (Lincoln University), suggested that although the state could create schools, they had not allotted funding for black schools.⁶⁴ Tipton's school district was formed in 1869, and records document that the area had difficulty locating a suitable building for its first class.⁶⁵ While that school was going to be for white students only, the Tipton School District was also responsible for the education of its black population.⁶⁶

The Missouri State Superintendent of Schools, Thomas Parker, and F.A. Seely of the Freedman's Bureau utilized the services of James Milton Turner initially to look into the state of black education in Missouri, but later to enforce compliance with the laws.⁶⁷ Turner had been born into slavery but had been freed by the time he was four years old.⁶⁸ Turner's primary education was outside the formal system in a clandestine school in St. Louis, Missouri, and he later briefly attended Oberlin College in the 1850s.⁶⁹

⁵⁹ Ibid, 83-84.; Kremer, Gary R. "African American Schools in Rural and Small Town Missouri". Dnr.Mo.Gov, Last modified 1999. <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS021-R.pdf>, 4.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Brigham, "Education," 86.

⁶² Du Bois, *Souls*, 1989, 65.

⁶³ Galveston Shipley, *This Little Light of Mine* Kansas City, MO: David O. Shipley, 1968, 3.

⁶⁴ Kremer, *Race and Meaning*, 2014, 19-22.

⁶⁵ Knipp, *History*, 2008, 222.

⁶⁶ Kremer, *James Milton Turner*, 1991, 28.

⁶⁷ Ibid., 28-29.

⁶⁸ Nolen, *Hoecakes*, 2003, 64.

⁶⁹ Kremer, *James Milton Turner*, 1991, 15.; Nolen, *Hoecakes*, 2003, 64.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Turner began making his inspections throughout the state in October 1869 and wrote to Seely with his assessment of Tipton. He noted that while officials were willing to open a black school, they had diluted its efficacy in its staff hiring. He advised that school was being taught by an "incompetent and very ignorant Negro man as teacher."⁷⁰ Based on Turner's pronouncements, the school board fired the teacher and brought in "a very good teacher," who was white to replace him.⁷¹

Nineteenth-century writers are generally particular about their choice of words. Turner's description provides four critical pieces of information: 1) as it was noted that the board was "willing" to open a school, they had not as yet opened a school for black pupils; 2) a school for blacks was operating because it was stated that there was an "ignorant" man that was teaching the students; 3) the board was in charge of who taught at the school because they replaced the teacher at the school after Turner's complaints; and 4) as the School Board had the power to hire and fire, they had hired the "ignorant" teacher.

Turner was a powerhouse in seeking voting rights for blacks in Missouri and has rightly been credited with the facilitation and propagation of black education during Reconstruction in Missouri. His assessment of the school board's "willingness," the "ignorant" black teacher, and the "very good" white teacher may have been correct. However, it is unknown whether the short window of time he had to make those assessments or his methodology for making them may have swayed his decisions.

The 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution (1870) provided black males with the right to vote. While not evident at the time, the key to completing a publicly funded education for Tipton's black students would start with the right to vote. While its exact location is unknown, Tipton's records indicate that a "colored" school was built in the "west end of Tipton in 1871."⁷² While blacks were already receiving education within Tipton, it cannot be concluded that the "colored" school was created with public funds. Tipton's records are clear that the first public school building for students constructed with city funds was in 1871, and it was only for white students.⁷³

However, there is evidence that the Tipton School Board was already financially responsible for all students' education in the area. The 9 August 1872 issue of the "Tipton Weekly Advance" provided the following advertisement for teachers for both the white public school and the "colored" school:⁷⁴

⁷⁰ Kremer, James Milton Turner, 1991, 30.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Knipp, *History*, 2008, 241.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ The Tipton Weekly Advance, 1872.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

To Teachers,

The Board of Education of the town of Tipton desire to employ three School Teachers. The Principal, male, to receive a salary of \$60 per month, assistant, female, to receive \$35 per month. Term to commence on the First of September and last seven and a half months. A teacher is also wanted for the colored school, salary \$35 per month. The term of the colored school commences 1 September and lasts five months.

In contrast to the way that Tipton was handling the issue of a school for blacks, around 1872, the residents of California, Missouri (about 12 miles east of Tipton) dealt with the black school issue differently. They provided black students with the old public brick schoolhouse when the city decided to build a new school building for white students. The black school became known as Humboldt School.⁷⁵

On 23 August 1873, a resolution was passed by the Board of Education for Tipton. The board's declaration stated that they:

...agree and bind themselves to pay a proratto [sic] Rate, of whatever it may cost the Town of Tipton to carry on a public school of colored children, per innumeration [sic] of colored children of each Subdistrict of Said township for the Session of 1873 and 1874.⁷⁶

Tipton had agreed to pay the cost of a public school for its black students beginning in the 1873 school year. The resolution is superfluous, as the 1865 Missouri Constitution and the 14th Amendment (1868) already existed.⁷⁷ However, there is no evidence that they provided "whatever it may cost" to live up to that resolution for a public school, only the salaries paid to the teachers.

By 1873, five elementary schools were operating in Moniteau County, Missouri, for black students.⁷⁸ Of the five, only Humboldt School (California) was acknowledged with a name. There were no secondary schools for black students.⁷⁹ In the meantime, the Missouri legislature continued to make law regarding education in the state. In 1875, Missouri amended its constitution, and in Article XI provided that the free public schools

⁷⁵ Larry Elton Fletcher, *Moniteau County Schools History, 1810-1984* California, MO: [Moniteau County Historical Society], 1984, 36.

⁷⁶ Knipp, *History*, 2008, 226.

⁷⁷ A. F. Denny, *The General Statutes of The State of Missouri: Revised by Committee Appointed by The Twenty-Third General Assembly* Jefferson City, MO: Emory S. Foster, 1866.

⁷⁸ Fletcher, *Moniteau County*, 1984, 43.

⁷⁹ *Ibid*, 47.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

for the education of black children would be established as separate schools.⁸⁰ Tipton's school board still did not address the building of a public school for blacks. By 1877, the two-room white public school (constructed in 1871) had grown too small, and a new four-room public school replaced it.⁸¹ The new school was erected without a record of how it was funded, but it stands to reason that it would have been built with public funds like the first school built-in 1871.

In 1879, the Tipton School Board Tipton recorded enrollment figures for students in two schools (one white and one black). The enrollment was shown for the "colored" school as 95 (40 males and 55 females).⁸² The Tipton School Board was monitoring the number of black students attending school. It controlled who taught them and how much they were paid, but the board still had not provided a publicly funded school for its black children, as had been mandated by the Missouri Constitutions of 1865 or 1875. Based on school board records, this process continued for another 16 years without change.

Pressure from the state began to mount for Tipton regarding its education of black residents. In letters written on 24 April 1881,⁸³ 23 May 1881,⁸⁴ 13 July 1881,⁸⁵ and 5 June 1882,⁸⁶ The State of Missouri attempted to bring Tipton into compliance with the law. The July 1881 letter from the State School Board to the Tipton School Board points out that Tipton had failed to provide the state an estimate of what it would cost to maintain a school for blacks.⁸⁷ It states, "...the presidents of the school boards of your township continue to refuse to comply with the requirements of Sec 7052, viz to meet, & make & return an estimate for the purpose of maintaining & teaching a colored school in your district..."⁸⁸ If Tipton's School Board were maintaining the full costs of the black school, it would have had the information already available, and there would not have been a reason not to supply the details.

⁸⁰ Constitution, "Constitution, 1875, With All Amendments to 1901; Comp. And Pub. By S.B. Cook.", Hathitrust, accessed August 21, 2020, <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=njp.32101044482261&view=1up&seq=59>.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid., 241.

⁸³ D. N. McIntyre, "D.N. McIntyre to Walt. M. Monroe, April 25, 1881" Letter, Tipton, MO, 1881, School Board Letters, Maclay House Collection.

⁸⁴ R. D. Shannon, "R.D. Shannon, State Superintendent to W.P. Miller, Tipton School Board, May 23, 1881" Letter, Tipton, MO, 1881, School Board Letters, Maclay House Collection.

⁸⁵ R. D. Shannon, "R.D. Shannon, State Superintendent to W.P. Miller, Tipton School Board, July 13, 1881" Letter, Tipton, MO, 1881, School Board Letters, Maclay House Collection.

⁸⁶ R. D. Shannon, "R.D. Shannon, State Superintendent to W.P. Miller, Tipton School Board, June 5, 1882" Letter, Tipton, MO, 1882, School Board Letters, Maclay House Collection.

⁸⁷ Shannon, "Letter to W.P. Miller," 1881 (July).

⁸⁸ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 19

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

However, on 21 June 1882 (16 days after the last letter to the Tipton School Board), a newspaper notice appeared and sought the sealed bids from carpenters for a 10 x 16-foot expansion of the "colored school building."⁸⁹ While still not providing the state with the information it needed from the board and not funding the entire education of black school-aged children, Tipton appeared to provide some monetary support. As no black publicly funded school resulted from that letter, black students continued to attend the only school available. In January 1882, there were about 250 total students in the Tipton School District. Of the 250 students, 160 were in the public school, and the remainder (90) enrolled in the "colored school."⁹⁰

The June 1883 report of the Tipton School Board ended with a notation of "no action" concerning the "colored school."⁹¹ The record continued that the board wanted to make the school better for the coming year and obtain competent teachers there, as well.⁹² This notation provides two things: the school board was still in charge of and responsible for Tipton's black students' overall education, and there was allegedly a concern for the competency of the teacher(s) that provided instruction. While the latter is admirable, it has previously been discussed that the Tipton School Board was responsible for hiring the teachers, of whom an inspection had deemed incompetent.⁹³ On its own, the Tipton School Board had taken no action regarding qualified teachers.⁹⁴

The stated concern for competent teachers falls in line with a pattern of behavior for towns to avoid creating and paying for blacks' schools. One researcher's findings put it this way:

When the white board was approached by the Negroes who desired schools established, it asked for 'time to look into the law.' This usually took a matter of months, often resulting eventually in a delay until 'the next year'. If such stalling did not prove effective, the board could always use the excuse that it could not find a competent teacher.⁹⁵

Ideas about essential qualifications for Missouri's teachers were not quite as stringent as Tipton's Board made it seem. During the late 1850s, the ability to fight and win against whatever student might physically challenge the teacher to a fight was

⁸⁹ The Tipton Times, "Notice to Carpenters," 1882.

⁹⁰ Knipp, *History*, 2008.

⁹¹ The Tipton Times, "School Matters," 1883.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Kremer, James Milton Turner, 1991, 30.

⁹⁴ The Tipton Times, "School Matters," 1883.

⁹⁵ Brigham, "Education," 92.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

considered necessary.⁹⁶ It is also interesting to note that most teachers had never received any specialized training during that time. It was not until 1891 that the law required them to attend an institute taught by the county superintendents, many of whom were not qualified either. The custom at the time was that black students did not learn from white teachers (generally considered more competent), and commonly only taught by black teachers (uniformly regarded as incompetent). Yet, the Tipton School Board of which James Milton Turner had described as "willing" to open a school for blacks, was continuing to take "no action" to control the quality of instruction for the students.⁹⁷

As a counter to the concern for qualified teachers, Lincoln Institute (Jefferson City, Missouri) began course work to train and produce well-equipped black teachers. However, training there was still was not considered a quality education.⁹⁸ W.E.B. Du Bois noted that black colleges were "...hurriedly founded, were inadequately equipped, illogically distributed, and of varying efficiency and grade..."⁹⁹

During this time, the "colored school" moved from the west side of Tipton to Howard Street (the heart of the black population of Tipton).¹⁰⁰ Cal Shackelford, an African Methodist Episcopal minister, opened the school in his home. This school accommodated the first through the sixth grade.¹⁰¹ While Shackelford's son, Otis Shackelford, was in grade school before Harrison School would be built, he later wrote that while growing up in Tipton, a white companion had for a time convinced him of black inferiority.¹⁰² Shackelford had been unable to point out any known black doctors, lawyers, bankers, or skilled laborers, which he was later able to do following his departure from Tipton.¹⁰³ There is no indication of whether the moving of the black school was an act attributed to the town of Tipton or only something that occurred.

Tipton's white citizens believed that the next step for Tipton's educational options should include a private college.¹⁰⁴ They organized The Tipton College Association, but the college idea fell through when its selected professor backed out of the contract.¹⁰⁵ The

⁹⁶ Ford, *History of Moniteau County*. The California Democrat, 1936, 157.

⁹⁷ The Tipton Times, "School Matters," 1883.

⁹⁸ Brigham, "Education," 1946, 187.

⁹⁹ W.E.B. Du Bois, *The Souls of Black Folk* New York, NY: Bantam Books, 1989, 65.

¹⁰⁰ Knipp, *History*, 2008, 241.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Otis M. Shackelford, *Seeking the Best* Kansas City, MO: Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., 1910, 15-21.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Knipp, *History*, 2008, 227.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid., 228.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

organization then turned its attention to the development of a new public high school. As a side note, they reported the "colored" school was also too small.¹⁰⁶

During Richard Foster's 1869 speech to the State Teacher's Association, Foster referenced the funding of black schools. He suggested that white people would not favor taxing themselves to build a school and hire equally qualified teachers.¹⁰⁷ For Tipton, that statement was not entirely valid. Tipton's white citizens developed a methodology to benefit themselves and ultimately comply with state law. In 1888, the white citizens wanted to build a new school and used the opportunity to solicit black voters to pass a school bond levy with the idea to fund two schools.¹⁰⁸ One school would be for the white students and one for Tipton's black students.¹⁰⁹ James Shipley (David Shipley's older brother), who grew up under Tipton's segregated system and would later become a Tuskegee Airman (the famous World War II black fighter pilot group) recalled:

My father taught...for more than thirty years. He had told me that there had been an agreement some years back that if the black community would vote in support of the bond that would allow for a new white school in the town, then they would also build a new school for all of the local black students...and that's how it come to be.¹¹⁰

The bond levy vote was initially conducted in April 1888. Because of disagreement following its passage, the school board held another election in May, where the margin of victory was higher than the prior election.¹¹¹ The levy raised a total of \$12,000 for Tipton's two school projects. The white public school received \$10,000 for its completion, and the "colored school" received \$2,000.¹¹² No record has been located regarding the origin of this numeric difference in apportionment.

With the assistance of the black citizens' affirmative vote (males only, as women had not yet received the right to vote), the 1888 bond levy passed. In 1889, the Missouri legislature continued its practice, as affirmed by the 14th Amendment regarding maintaining separate schools for black children.¹¹³

¹⁰⁶ Ibid., 227.

¹⁰⁷ Kremer, *Race and Meaning*, 2014, 27.

¹⁰⁸ Knipp, *Tipton*, 1976, 87.

¹⁰⁹ Jeremy P. Amick, *Together as One: Legacy of James Shipley, World War II Tuskegee Airman* Harrisonville, MO.: Burnt District Press, 2017, 21.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ The Tipton Times, "Finished: Tipton's Public School Formally Dedicated," 1891.

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ Greene, Lorenzo J, Gary R Kremer, and Antonio Frederick Holland. *Missouri's Black Heritage, Revised Edition*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1993.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Harrison School

On 2 July 1890, the Tipton School District recorded that the architect for both schools was W.F. Schrage, who was paid a total of \$375 for his architecture drafting, of which \$75 was for the "colored" school (Figure 6).¹¹⁴ The new black school opened in October 1890¹¹⁵ and was called Harrison School. As black schools were often named for community leaders, presidents, and abolitionists,¹¹⁶ the name likely came from President Benjamin Harrison, elected in 1888, the same year as Tipton's school bond levy.

As was indicated by the amount of money provided for each of Tipton's new schools, black school accommodations were not the same. Tipton's new white public school was a two-story building with a basement and a three-story tower.¹¹⁷ The building had three furnaces that exchanged all the air in the building every fifteen minutes.¹¹⁸ Each school room had noiseless self-folding seats, alabastrine blackboards, and cloak closets. The school's auditorium also could seat 500 people.¹¹⁹ Harrison School did not have an auditorium, and most early commencement exercises for the school were held at Ross' Opera House.¹²⁰

Harrison School and Tipton High School were built contemporaneously and designed by the same architect, but Harrison School did not have the amenities or supplies of Tipton's public school. David Shipley provided additional thought about Tipton's segregated educational system.

In our local schools, divided, there was a two-room school for the blacks and a school with a dozen and a half rooms for the whites. We were given used bats and balls, used books, and often, when sent to the white school to pick up supplies, we were given used crayons and erasers...there was no library, no science material, no chemistry...you had only the basics. We did not have geometry, so [if] you went on to college, you were not qualified.¹²¹

¹¹⁴ "In Account with Tipton School District" Ledger Book, California, MO, 1890, Tipton, Missouri School Board Records, Moniteau County Historical Society.

¹¹⁵ Knipp, *History*, 2008, 227.

¹¹⁶ Nolen, *Hoecakes*, 2003, 64-65.

¹¹⁷ The Tipton Times, "Finished," 1891.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ David O. Shipley and Albert D. Shipley, "Tipton History" Manuscript, Jefferson City, MO, 1981, 6,9-13.

¹²¹ David O. Shipley, Manuscript Marietta, GA, n.d., Writings of Rev. David O. Shipley, Sr., Shipley Family Collection.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 23

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

In his semi-autobiographical book,¹²² David Shipley discussed his educational preparation for college.

In my hometown, education was lifted up before us as the Great Emancipation, but even this was only a half-truth...It was upon my return to civilian life [from his service during World War II] and entering college that I was made fully aware of what segregation and discrimination had done to me. My academic background had left me thoroughly unprepared for college. Students in my English class were discussing literature ordinarily learned in high school, which I had to bone up on at night in addition to my required college subjects.

In August 1890, the Board of Education of the Public Schools of the City of California (Missouri) remodeled and renovated Humboldt School to create more space and improve the buildings' overall condition. A well was also dug on the school grounds. The action was the culmination of something that had started in 1878 when the board thought about selling the brick schoolhouse and building a new one for its black students. However, they decided to renovate the school.¹²³

The 7 September 1890 issue of "Tipton Times" provided a contemporaneous notation of Harrison School's opening and of the black citizen's celebration regarding the emancipation from slavery. It reported that the large crowd of black attendees from Sedalia, Versailles, California, Jefferson City, and other neighboring towns listened to two brass bands, held a picnic at the fairgrounds, and listened to speeches. Among those that spoke, Professor Inman Page, of Lincoln Institute, mentioned Harrison School. Concerning the school, he said, "That stands as a monument to the fact that there is no prejudice in this community against the elevation of the negro race."¹²⁴

The 1891 State School Superintendent's report provided that in Moniteau County, four schools were operating for black students. Within those four schools, five teachers were instructing in five classrooms.¹²⁵ This meant that at least one of the schools was using two classrooms and two teachers. The information for Tipton notes that its black school (Harrison School) had an enrollment of 100 students (40 males and 60 females) being taught by two teachers in two classrooms.¹²⁶

¹²² Shipley, *Neither Black nor White*, 1969, 96.

¹²³ Fletcher, Moniteau County, 1984, 53.

¹²⁴ The Tipton Times, "Emancipation Celebration: A Big Crowd and a General Success," 1890.

¹²⁵ "1891, Missouri Annual Reports Of Public Schools" Digitized, Jefferson City, MO, 2017, Missouri Annual Reports of Public Schools, 1858-Present, <http://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/p16795coll16/id/4111/rec/21>, 61.

¹²⁶ Ibid, 83, 89.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 24

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Mr. Marion Howard (James and David Shipley's maternal grandfather) was a well-known and respected black citizen of Tipton,¹²⁷ who early on demonstrated a concern for students' proper education. In 1894, a potential instructor sued Howard for Howard's efforts to stop his being hired as an instructor at Harrison School.¹²⁸ The individual had been offered and awarded the position to teach at Harrison School by the Tipton School Board, but Howard voiced the concerns of the black citizens over the appointment. The school board rescinded the offer of employment, and the individual sued Howard for slander.¹²⁹ It is unknown if the suit was successful, but it is an indication that the black citizens were aware of and concerned about the quality of their children's educations.

In the fall of 1896, Professor Christopher Columbus (C.C.) Hubbard became the instructor at Harrison School.¹³⁰ Professor Hubbard was a highly regarded educator, and he was listed on the 1899 and 1900 Harrison School graduation ceremony programs.¹³¹ Around 1900, Professor Hubbard left his position at Harrison School. He began teaching at Lincoln High School in Sedalia, Missouri, where he remained for more than 40 years.¹³² Professor Hubbard was credited with taking Lincoln from an unclassified school to a state-accredited high school and one of the most highly respected in the state.¹³³ Lincoln High School was later renamed C.C. Hubbard High School.¹³⁴

The Supreme Court's ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) codified segregation in the United States and also applied it to education. In that decision, the court ruled that racially segregated facilities were legal, providing the facilities were equal for blacks and whites.¹³⁵ The ruling is known as the "separate but equal doctrine." United States law maintained the doctrine for another 58 years. The Tipton School Board had been applying the doctrine's separation portion since at least 1871 and kept it until 1957.

In 1904, Tipton's white public school was accredited as a full four-year high school.¹³⁶ In October 1915, to relieve the overcrowded condition at Harrison School, the remedy was

¹²⁷ The Tipton Times, "\$500 Damages: P.S. Umbles, Colored, Sues Marion Howard, Colored for Slander", 1894.

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ Ibid.

¹³⁰ Knipp, *History*, 2008, 242.

¹³¹ David O. Shipley and Albert D. Shipley, "Tipton History" 1981, 6, 9.

¹³² Nolen, *Hoecakes*, 2003, 68-70.

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ "Plessy V. Ferguson," HISTORY, Last modified 2020, <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/plessy-v-ferguson>.

¹³⁶ Ford, *History of Moniteau County*, The California Democrat, 1936.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 25

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

to add a teacher.¹³⁷ Because Harrison School only went to the eighth grade, if a student wanted to continue his or her education, they would need to enroll in schools in Kansas City, Jefferson City, Sedalia, or St. Louis, Missouri.¹³⁸ Therefore, additional training was hindered, as it would mean having to secure funding and seek living arrangements in those towns.¹³⁹ Sometime in July 1929, the old brick school house that became Humboldt School in California was torn down and a new Humboldt School was built to replace it.¹⁴⁰ No photos of the old Humboldt school have been located.¹⁴¹ In 1931, the report of the Moniteau County Superintendent of Schools reported that Humboldt School and Harrison School were the only black schools still operating in the county, and there were only a total of 78 students between them.¹⁴² About 1933, the Tipton School Board authorized transportation for black students at Harrison School to attend Lincoln High School (the one later renamed for C.C. Hubbard), in Sedalia, Missouri (Pettis County).¹⁴³

In 1935, the Tipton School Board tore down Tipton High School and made way for a more modern high school for Tipton's white students.¹⁴⁴ A new school bond levy for \$25,000 (55% of the new school) was put to the vote of Tipton's citizens (which included blacks), and the bond levy passed.¹⁴⁵ The rest of the money (\$17,250) was obtained with a grant from the Public Works Administration. No new school was built for Tipton's black students with the new bond levy money. Tipton's black students were still in the same building that they had been operating in since 1890 (45 years). Tipton High School was torn down and replaced with a new building because "...over-crowded classes created the need for a new building as did the unsafe condition of the schoolhouse."¹⁴⁶ The overcrowded conditions in Harrison School had only garnered an additional teacher. The 26 August 1936 issue of the "Tipton Times" reported the following regarding the school:

The building is the last word in construction and architectural design...Drinking fountains are uniformly located in the halls. There is a stage dressing room, showers, and toilets. The study hall is 40 x 22 ½ feet; Mathematics, English, and home economics rooms are 30 x 22 ½ feet. The commerce and History

¹³⁷ Knipp, *History*, 2008, 242.

¹³⁸ Ibid., 243.

¹³⁹ Galveston Shipley, *Light*, 1968, 3.

¹⁴⁰ Moniteau County Herald, "Cornerstone Laid for Colored School: Structure Torn Down A Land Mark of California, Formerly California's Only School Building," 1929.

¹⁴¹ James Albin to Douglas Shipley, "Humboldt School," email, 2020.

¹⁴² Fletcher, Moniteau County, 1984, 82.

¹⁴³ Knipp, *Tipton*, 1976, 88.

¹⁴⁴ Knipp, *History*, 2008, 232.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 26

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

combination room is 42 x 22 ½ feet and is so arranged with a glass partition that one teacher may supervise both rooms.¹⁴⁷

Instead of providing the black students with a new school after two new schools were built for white students during the same time, in 1936, Tipton's School Board allowed Harrison School to start a two-year high school program.¹⁴⁸ Harrison High School was an unclassified high school, as it had not been rated.¹⁴⁹ At the same time, California's Humboldt School was considered a third-class high school (one that provided two years of high school).¹⁵⁰ Harrison School had a total enrollment of 50 students (38 in elementary school and 12 in high school).¹⁵¹ The Tipton School Board's financial record (1936 – 1937) provides the best evidence of the disparity of funding between white and black schools (see Figure 7).¹⁵²

Textbooks to pupils (white)	\$200
Textbooks to pupils (colored)	\$99.65
Library & educational supplies (white)	\$856.70
Library & educational supplies (colored)	\$76.70
Insurance (white)	\$428.93
New Equipment (white)	\$2,488.06
New Equipment (colored)	\$147.95

No special allotment of money was allocated for Harrison's newly sanctioned high school program, and no money was allotted for insurance for Harrison School. James Shipley recalled, "Our school just didn't have the money the other [white] school had, and we had to make do with a lot less. I remember that my dad had to teach the girls how to sew, and my mom's parents were the janitors for the school."¹⁵³ In 1938, seven students graduated in Harrison High School's first graduation class, including Miriam Shipley¹⁵⁴ (James and David Shipley's older sister). Humboldt School did not have enough students to obtain state aid to pay a teacher, so the students were transported to Jefferson City, Missouri to attend high school.¹⁵⁵

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ Knipp, *Tipton*, 1976, 88.

¹⁴⁹ "1936, Missouri Annual Reports of Public Schools," 144.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid, 35.

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

¹⁵² "School District Report - No. 35 Moniteau County, Missouri" Financial Statement, Tipton, MO, 1937, Tipton School Records, Tipton Historical Society.

¹⁵³ Amick, *Together*, 2017, 21.

¹⁵⁴ Knipp, *History*, 2008, 243.

¹⁵⁵ California Democrat, "Negro H.S. Pupils To Jefferson City," 1937.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 27

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

In 1940, Moniteau County had six elementary schools for whites located in high school districts and two elementary schools for blacks (Humboldt School and Harrison School) within high school districts. Harrison School had half of the 46 black elementary students recorded in the county and all of the 14 black high school students. Tipton High School was one of six high schools rated as a first-class high school in Moniteau County. In contrast, there was only one high school for blacks in the county, Harrison's High School, and by then it had been rated as a third-class high school. The reason for its rating was because it only offered two years of high school.¹⁵⁶

David Shipley provides a memory of how a first-class high school and a third-class high school differ socially, culturally, and educationally in the early 1940s.

During our annual district basketball championship game, it rained so hard that the outdoor court could no longer be used for our game with a team that was there from out of town to play. The white school superintendent was contacted, and we were permitted to use the gymnasium of the school for the whites. We were told, however, that we could not walk across the floor with our shoes, so stocking feet had to be the dress of the evening. For the first time ever in our town, the blacks played ball on a basketball court with a beautiful pine floor – no black dirt, no clay, no rough cinders. We were all eyes – large spectator section, inside restrooms and changing room, electric lights. It didn't happen again, but that one time was raising our vision for higher things.¹⁵⁷

In 1948, Tipton's School Board discontinued Harrison's high school, and the school resumed its practice of busing students to Sedalia.¹⁵⁸ The school operated this way until 1953. That year Tipton's black student population no longer had enough high school aged students.¹⁵⁹ Missouri law required a certain number of students to be eligible for state financial assistance.¹⁶⁰

As part of a consolidation move for rural districts, a vote was held in July 1953 to have one school district (The Reorganized School District R-VI of Moniteau County).¹⁶¹ This new school district had used the elementary school and the high school in Tipton, and

¹⁵⁶ Fletcher, *Moniteau County*, 1984, 88.

¹⁵⁷ David O. Shipley, *Neither Black nor White*, 1971, 78; David O. Shipley, Manuscript Marietta, GA, n.d., Writings of Rev. David O. Shipley, Sr., Shipley Family Collection.

¹⁵⁸ Knipp, *History*, 2008, 243.

¹⁵⁹ Knipp, *Tipton*, 1976, 88; Knipp, *History*, 2008, 243.

¹⁶⁰ Brigham, "Education," 141.

¹⁶¹ Knipp, *History*, 2008, 233.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 28

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

other elementary schools in Fortuna and Syracuse, Missouri. However, Harrison School continued to serve Tipton's black elementary school students.¹⁶²

In 1954, the Supreme Court acknowledged in its ruling in *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* that although separate, black schools were not equal to their white counterpart schools.¹⁶³ Harrison School had 17 students in first – eighth grade classes.¹⁶⁴ Tipton's black high school students, who had been bused to C.C. Hubbard High School in Sedalia, Missouri, began to attend Tipton High School in the fall of 1954.¹⁶⁵ Humboldt School in California, Missouri was closed after the 1953-1954 school year and its eight black students were sent to the California public schools.¹⁶⁶ In 1957, Harrison School was closed, and Tipton public schools absorbed Harrison's remaining students in the 1957-1958 school year.¹⁶⁷ Harrison School was the last black school operating in Moniteau County. At that time, Galveston Shipley (Miriam, James, and David Shipley's father) was the Principal of Harrison School (see Figure 16).¹⁶⁸

Harrison School's Principal

In order to provide a more in-depth understanding about daily affairs of the school in addition to the life of a black citizen of Tipton during the period, the following subsection provides a brief discussion of one of Harrison School's leaders. Galveston Shipley grew up in Tipton, was educated at Harrison School, worked at the school, and eventually came to lead it. Born in 1892, Galveston Shipley began his educational journey at six years old at Harrison School, where he attended grade school (Figure 12), one year of high school, and was also employed as a janitor at Harrison School.¹⁶⁹ He noted that his parents had the equivalent of a fifth-grade education and could not help him with his studies.¹⁷⁰ Galveston's mother was born enslaved in 1861, and his father had been born in 1868. There has been no record located regarding where or how they achieved their educations. Galveston did; however, provide information about his educational upbringing.

¹⁶² Ibid., 243.

¹⁶³ "Brown V. Board of Education," HISTORY, Last modified 2020, <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/brown-v-board-of-education-of-topeka>.

¹⁶⁴ "1954, Missouri Annual Reports of Public Schools," 186.

¹⁶⁵ Knipp, *History*, 2008, 243.

¹⁶⁶ Fletcher, *Moniteau County*, 1984, 135.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

¹⁶⁹ Galveston Shipley, *Light*, 1968, 3.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 29

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

After I finished the eighth grade, the parents of the community asked the school board to add the ninth grade. While others enrolled in a regular four-year high school elsewhere, because of a lack of finances, I was one of the few pupils to remain for the ninth grade there. After the ninth grade, I worked a year. Then my teacher, Miss V. Willene Jackson, upon getting my parents' consent, gave me an opportunity to work for her parents and go to George R. Smith College in Sedalia.¹⁷¹

About 1922, Tipton's School Board hired Galveston Shipley, as an instructor, but there was a concern (it is unknown if the interest was from the school board or the black citizens) about a "hometown boy" as the teacher, and he stopped teaching for a few years.¹⁷² Around 1925, at the request of the school board, Galveston Shipley returned to work at Harrison School and did so for 32 consecutive years (Figures 14-16).¹⁷³ Galveston Shipley recognized the need for more training. As a means of developing himself and his students, he took summer correspondence courses from Lincoln University and the University of Missouri (which had not begun to accept black students on its campus).¹⁷⁴ In 1936, Galveston Shipley served as 2nd Vice President of the Central Missouri Association of Negro Teachers.¹⁷⁵ During the era of teacher examinations, Galveston Shipley was generally counted among the top ten. Galveston's son, James Shipley, recalled that his father would get up early and walk to California, Missouri (12 miles from Tipton), take his examinations, and be on his way back before the others had even gotten to the location.¹⁷⁶

During his tenure, Galveston Shipley implemented "...Negro History Week observances athletics, and health education, and vocational work as extra-curriculum activities," and recalled his ideas about his part in the education of the community.¹⁷⁷

I was always eager for my people to get all that the other races got. For so long, our state laws held back teachers and pupils alike in Negro schools. Separate but equal was only a slogan, not a reality; but I took the scraps, the hand-me-down books, and other segregation practices and tried to build up a respect for

¹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁷² Ibid, 4.

¹⁷³ Ibid.

¹⁷⁴ Galveston Shipley, *Light*, 1968; "Lincoln University Student Permanent Record for Galveston Shipley" Document, Marietta, GA, 2016, Galveston Shipley, Shipley Family Collection.

¹⁷⁵ "The Central Missouri Association of Negro Teachers and Central District Parent-Teacher Council" Bulletin, Marietta, GA, 1936, Galveston Shipley, Shipley Family Collection.

¹⁷⁶ James Shipley, Conversation with James Shipley interview by Douglas Shipley, in person, Tipton, Missouri, 2020.

¹⁷⁷ Galveston Shipley, *Light*, 1968, 4, 11.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 30

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

law and order, self-reliance, the use of what was at hand while we hoped and worked for a brighter day.¹⁷⁸

Galveston Shipley recorded that his starting salary as a teacher (\$40 per month) was equal to his father's, the janitor at Tipton High School.¹⁷⁹ To augment his salary, Galveston Shipley did garden and lawn work for a select clientele in town.¹⁸⁰ James Shipley provided his perspective.

My dad didn't get a salary from the school in the summer, so he had to take on other jobs like cutting grass and odd jobs around town to help supplement our income; all of this was in between his taking college courses as well. There was a lot of times that we didn't see him too much during the summer months.¹⁸¹

Brigham noted similar constants with black teachers.¹⁸² Although the profession was viewed as a way up the social ladder, black teacher salaries were meager, which meant that they would resort to supplemental jobs during their off months.¹⁸³

CONCLUSION

From 1890 until 1957, Harrison School operated as the only school that black students in Tipton could attend, and when it closed, it was the last school for African Americans operating in Moniteau County, Missouri.¹⁸⁴ In 1936, it offered a two-year high school program. Prior to this, students would have to travel using their own funding to receive upper-level education at a handful of other cities in the state, which was often cost-prohibitive. It is the only extant black property from the 19th century and one of only four non-residential black resources in Tipton. Although the architect was not black, Harrison School was built and operated by African Americans. Black voters helped in its creation and since then every aspect from teaching to janitorial duties were coordinated by the local black community. Harrison School's success was dependent on this support given the lack of financial aid and resources from local government officials. Although some alterations have taken place, the property is able to convey its educational and cultural importance to the community.

¹⁷⁸ Ibid, 11.

¹⁷⁹ Ibid.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid, 34.

¹⁸¹ Amick, *Together*, 2017, 23.

¹⁸² Brigham, "Education," 1946, 45-46.

¹⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁴ Fletcher, *Moniteau County*, 1984, 148.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 31

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Bibliography

"1870 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Willow Fork". Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d. United States Census Collection.

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4273712_00239?ssrc=&backlabel=Return.

"1880 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Tipton". Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d. United States Federal Census.

<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4242025-00039?ssrc=&backlabel=Return>.

"1891, Missouri Annual Reports Of Public Schools". Digital. Jefferson City, MO, 2017. Missouri Annual Reports of Public Schools, 1858-Present.

<http://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/p16795coll16/id/4111/rec/21>.

"1900 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Tipton". Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d. United States Federal Census.

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4118804_00310?ssrc=&backlabel=Return.

"1910 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Tipton". Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d. United States Federal Census.

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7884/images/31111_4330747-00499?ssrc=&backlabel=Return;

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7884/images/31111_4330747-00513?ssrc=&backlabel=Return.

"1920 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Tipton". Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d. United States Federal Census.

<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6061/images/4313203-00841?ssrc=&backlabel=Return>;

<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6061/images/4313203-00878?ssrc=&backlabel=Return>.

"1930 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Tipton". Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d. United States Federal Census.

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6224/images/4660805_00225?ssrc=&backlabel=Return.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 32

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

"1936, Missouri Annual Reports Of Public Schools". Digital. Jefferson City, MO, 2017. Missouri Annual Reports of Public Schools, 1858-present.
<http://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/p16795coll16/id/19431/rec/68>.

"1940 U.S. Census, Missouri, Moniteau, Tipton". Digitized/Indexed Microfilm, n.d. United States Federal Census.
<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2442/images/m-t0627-02130-00280?ssrc=&backlabel=Return>.

"1954, Missouri Annual Reports Of Public Schools". Digital. Jefferson City, MO, 2017. Missouri Annual Reports of Public Schools, 1858-present.
<http://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/p16795coll16/id/25746/rec/86>.

Albin, James. "Humboldt School," email, 2020.

Amick, Jeremy. "Local Cemetery Serves As Burial Site For Soldiers Of Black Infantry Regiments." Newstribune.Com, Last modified 2017.
<https://www.newstribune.com/news/local/story/2017/jun/26/local-cemetery-serves-burial-site-soldiers-black-infantry-regiments/679529/>.

Amick, Jeremy P. *Together as One: Legacy of James Shipley, World War II Tuskegee Airman*. Harrisonville, MO.: Burnt District Press, 2017.

"Architectural Survey of African American Sites." Dnr.Mo.Gov. Accessed 3 September 2020. <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS017-S.pdf>.

Bellamy, Donnie D. "The Education of Blacks in Missouri Prior To 1861". *The Journal of Negro History* 59, no. 2 (1974): 143-157. doi:10.2307/2717326.

Biggs, Donald A., and Robert J. Colesante. "Enhancing Youth Involvement in Schools and Communities: The Albany Approach to Urban Youth Development." *The School Community Journal* 10, no. 2 (2000), 21-35.
<http://www.adi.org/journal/fw00/BiggsColesanteFall2000.pdf>.

Brigham, Robert Irving. "The Education of The Negro in Missouri." Ph.D., University of Missouri, 1946.

"Brown V. Board of Education." HISTORY, Last modified 2020.
<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/brown-v-board-of-education-of-topeka>.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 33

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

California Democrat. "Negro H.S. Pupils To Jefferson City," 1937.

Census.Gov. Accessed 20 August 2020.

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2002/demo/POP-twps0056.pdf>.

Clifford, Katy. "Historic School Renewed for Another Century." *The Tipton Times*, 2005.

Denny, A. F. *The General Statutes of The State of Missouri: Revised by Committee Appointed by The Twenty-Third General Assembly*. Jefferson City, MO: Emory S. Foster, 1866.

Frederick Douglass, *Narrative of The Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave: Written by Himself*. New York, NY: Signet, 1968.

Du Bois, W.E.B. *The Souls of Black Folk*. New York, NY: Bantam Books, 1989.

Fisher, Givena. "Harrison School Soon to Be Religious Center – Genesis II." *The Tipton Times*, 1979.

Fletcher, Larry Elton. *Moniteau County Schools History, 1810-1984*. California, MO: [Moniteau County Historical Society], 1984.

Ford, J.E. *A History of Moniteau County, Missouri*. California, MO.: The California Democrat, 1936.

Google.Com. Accessed 29 August 2020.

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwj5rY_ctL_rAhVFU98KHffhDIYQFjAGegQICBAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.sos.mo.gov%2FCMSImages%2FMDH%2FStateHomeForNegroGirls.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2IS6qD42xzmsdnEPGIB_GQ.

Greene, Lorenzo J, Gary R Kremer, and Antonio Frederick Holland. *Missouri's Black Heritage, Revised Edition*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1993.

"Historical Data - MCDHC." Mcdc.Missouri.Edu, cities1900-1990.pdf, 18, Accessed 19 August 2020. <http://mcdc.missouri.edu/population-estimates/historical.html>.

Hurt, R. Douglas. *Agriculture and Slavery in Missouri's Little Dixie*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1992.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 34

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

"In Account with Tipton School District." Ledger Book. California, MO, 1890. Tipton, Missouri School Board Records. Moniteau County Historical Society.

Knipp, Gloria, Iola Potts, and Becky Holloway. *The Illustrated History of Tipton, Missouri 1858-2008*. Tipton, MO: Historic Tipton, 2008.

Knipp, Gloria. *Tipton*. [Tipton, Mo.]: Tipton Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Kremer, Gary R. "African American Schools in Rural and Small Town Missouri." Dnr.Mo.Gov, Last modified 1999. <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS021-R.pdf>.
Kremer, Gary R. "https://Dnr.Mo.Gov/Shpo/Survey/SWAS024-R.Pdf". Dnr.Mo.Gov. Accessed 25 June 2020. <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS024-R.pdf>.

Kremer, Gary R., and Brett Rogers. "African American Schools Phase I Survey," 1999. Accessed 28 August 2020. <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS021-S.pdf>

Kremer, Gary R., and Brett Rogers. "Rural and Small Town Schools in Missouri", 1999-2002. <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS024-R.pdf>. Accessed December 7, 2020.

Kremer, Gary R., and Linda Rea Gibbens. "The Missouri Home For Negro Girls In The 1930S". *The American* 24, no. 2 (1983): 77-93.

Kremer, Gary R. *James Milton Turner and The Promise of America: The Public Life of a Post-Civil War Black Leader*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1991.

Kremer, Gary R. *Race and Meaning: The African American Experience in Missouri*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2014.

"Lincoln University Student Permanent Record for Galveston Shipley." Document. Marietta, GA, 2016. Galveston Shipley. Shipley Family Collection.

McIntyre, D. N. Letter. Tipton, MO, 1881. School Board Letters. Maclay House Collection.

"Missouri's Early Slave Laws: A History in Documents." Sos.Mo.Gov. Accessed 25 June 2020. <https://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/education/aahi/earlyslavelaws/slavelaws>.

Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Architectural Surveys:
<https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey-eg.htm>, Accessed autumn, 2020

Moniteau County Herald. "Cornerstone Laid for Colored School: Structure Torn Down A Land Mark Of California, Formerly California's Only School Building", 1929.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 35

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

"Negroes and Mulattoes". Missouri Secretary of State, Last modified 2020.
<https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/MDH/AnActRespectingSlaves,1847.pdf>.

Nolen, Rose M. *Hoecakes, Hambone, And All That Jazz*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2003.

"Plessy V. Ferguson." HISTORY, Last modified 2020.
<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/plessy-v-ferguson>.

"Prairie Grove Baptist Church - Tipton." Moniteau.Net. Accessed 29 August 2020.
<https://www.moniteau.net/church/baptist/prairiegrove/prairiegrove.htm>.

"Progress Among Prejudice Default." Sos.Mo.Gov, Last modified 2020.
<https://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/education/aapc/>.

Rowe, Leroy M. "A Grave Injustice: Institutional Terror at The State Industrial Home for Negro Girls And The Paradox Of Juvenile Delinquent Reform In Missouri, 1888-1960". Master of Arts, University of Missouri - Columbia, 2006.

"School District Report - No. 35 Moniteau County, Missouri". Financial Statement. Tipton, MO, 1937. Tipton School Records. Tipton Historical Society.

Shackelford, Otis M. *Seeking the Best*. Kansas City, MO: Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., 1910.

Shannon, R. D. "R.D. Shannon, State Superintendent to W.P. Miller, Tipton School Board, 25 April 1881" Letter, Tipton, MO, 1881, School Board Letters, Maclay House Collection.

Shannon, R. D. "R.D. Shannon, State Superintendent to W.P. Miller, Tipton School Board, 23 May 1881". Letter, Tipton, MO, 1881. School Board Letters, Maclay House Collection.

Shannon, R. D. "R.D. Shannon, State Superintendent to W.P. Miller, Tipton School Board, 13 July 1881". Letter. Tipton, MO, 1881. School Board Letters, Maclay House Collection.

Shannon, R. D. "R.D. Shannon, State Superintendent to W.P. Miller, Tipton School Board, 5 June 1882". Letter, Tipton, MO, 1882. School Board Letters, Maclay House Collection.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 36

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Shipley, David O., and Albert D. Shipley. "Tipton History." Manuscript. Marietta, GA, 1981. Shipley Family Collection.

Shipley, David O. Manuscript. Marietta, GA, n.d. Writings of Rev. David O. Shipley, Sr. Shipley Family Collection.

Shipley, David O. *Neither Black nor White: The Whole Church for A Broken World*. Waco, Tx: Word Books, 1971.

Shipley, Galveston. *This Little Light of Mine*. Kansas City, MO: David O. Shipley, 1968.

Shipley, James. Conversation with James Shipley. Interview by Douglas Shipley. In-person. Tipton, MO, 2020.

Shipley, James. Tuskegee Airman James Shipley. Interview by Donald Shipley. In-person. Tipton, Missouri, 2017.

"The Central Missouri Association of Negro Teachers and Central District Parent-Teacher Council." Bulletin. Marietta, GA, 1936. Galveston Shipley. Shipley Family Collection.

The Revised Statutes of The State of Missouri. St. Louis, MO: The Argus Office, 1835.

The Tipton Times, "Emancipation Celebration: A Big Crowd and a General Success," 1890.

The Tipton Times. "\$500 Damages: P.S. Umbles, Colored, Sues Marion Howard, Colored for Slander", 1894.

The Tipton Times. "Finished: Tipton's Public School Formally Dedicated," 1891.

The Tipton Times. "Notice to Carpenters," 1882.

The Tipton Times. "School Matters," 1883.

The Tipton Weekly Advance, 1872.

Walter, E. V. *Placeways: A Theory Of The Human Environment*. Chapel Hill, NC.: University of North Carolina Press, 1988.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 37

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Whiting, Gilman W. "From at Risk to At Promise: Developing Scholar Identities Among Black Males." *Journal of Secondary Gifted Education* 17, no. 4 (2006): 222-229. doi:10.4219/jsge-2006-407.

Wilkerson, Isabel. *The Warmth of Other Suns: The Epic Story of America's Great Migration*. 1st ed. New York, NY: Vintage Books, 2011.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 38

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Verbal Boundary Description

The West 50' of Lot 257 and east 10' of Lot 258, Township 25 – R17.¹⁸⁵

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property are the parcels of land historically associated with Harrison School.

¹⁸⁵ Moniteau County, Missouri Recorder of Deeds Office.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 39

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 1: Harrison School Locational Map

Source: Google Maps, accessed September 25, 2020

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number Figures Page 40

Harrison School

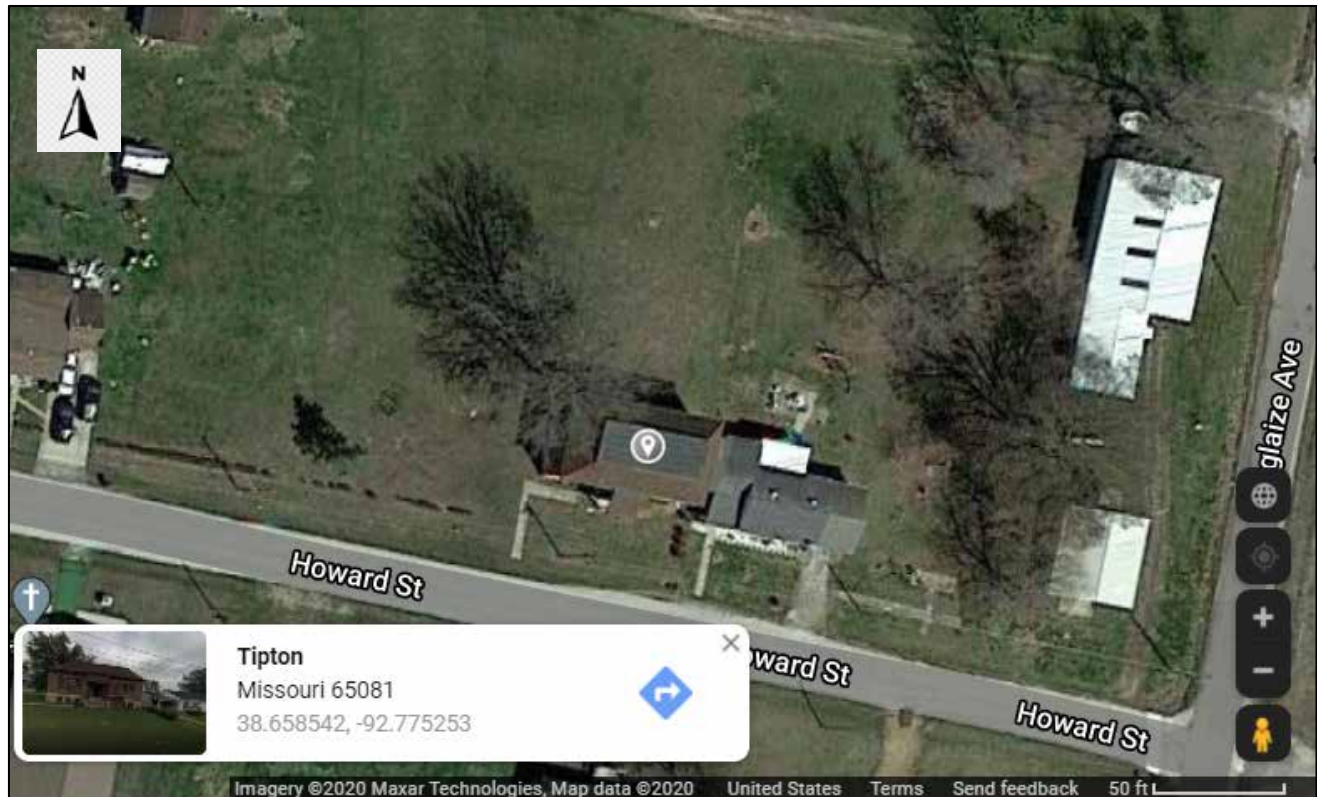
Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 2: Harrison School Site Map**

235 East Howard Street, Tipton, Moniteau County, Missouri

Latitude 38.658542 Longitude -92.775253

Source: Google Maps, Accessed September 25, 2020

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 41

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 3. Extant African American Resources in Tipton

The black line is the rough boundary of the historic African American neighborhood, which is bounded to the North by Adair Street, to the east by North Auglaize Avenue, to the west by Stockett Place, and to the south by Moniteau Street.

Map Created in Google Earth

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number Figures Page 42

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

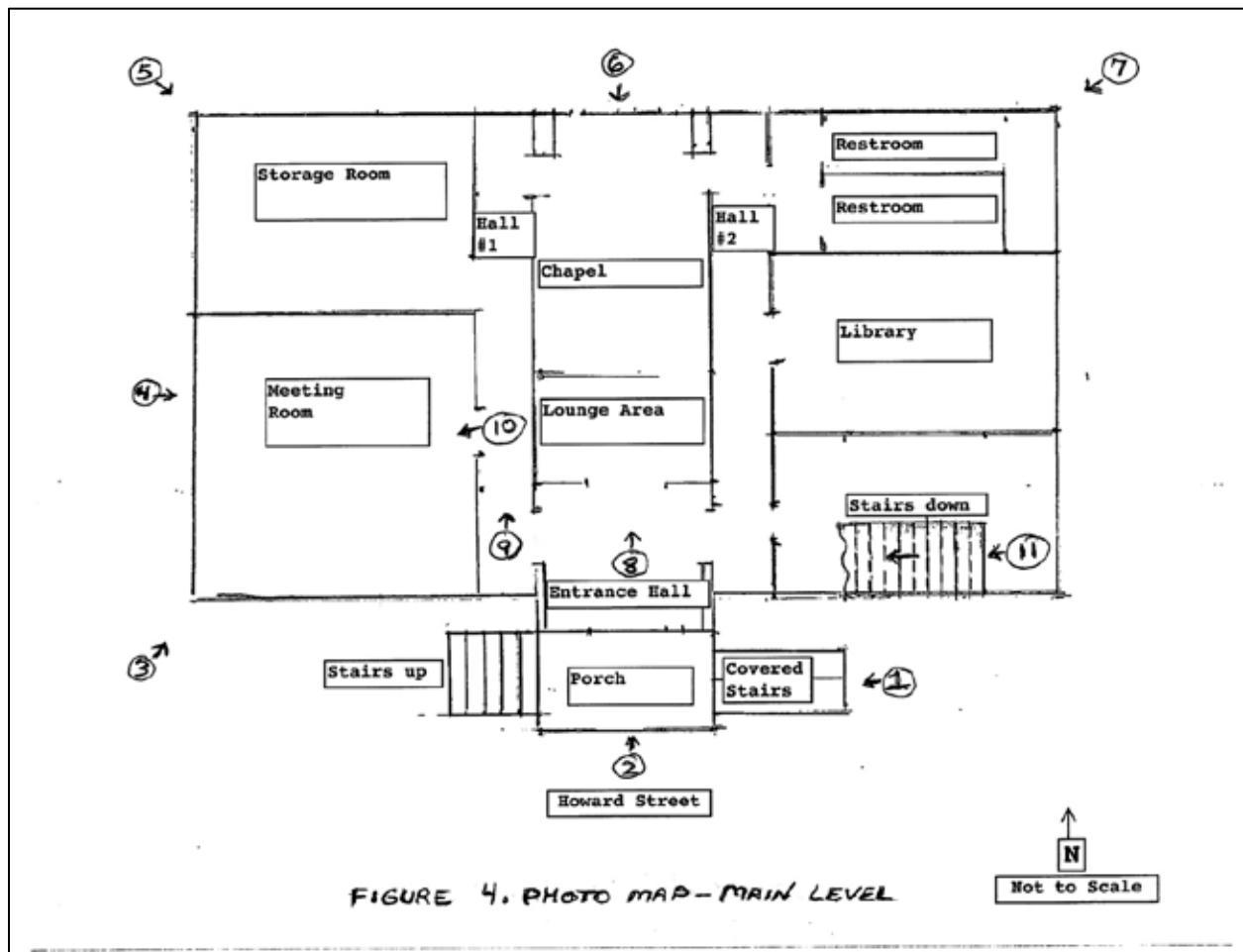


Figure 4. Photo Map, Main Level of Harrison School

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number Figures Page 43

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

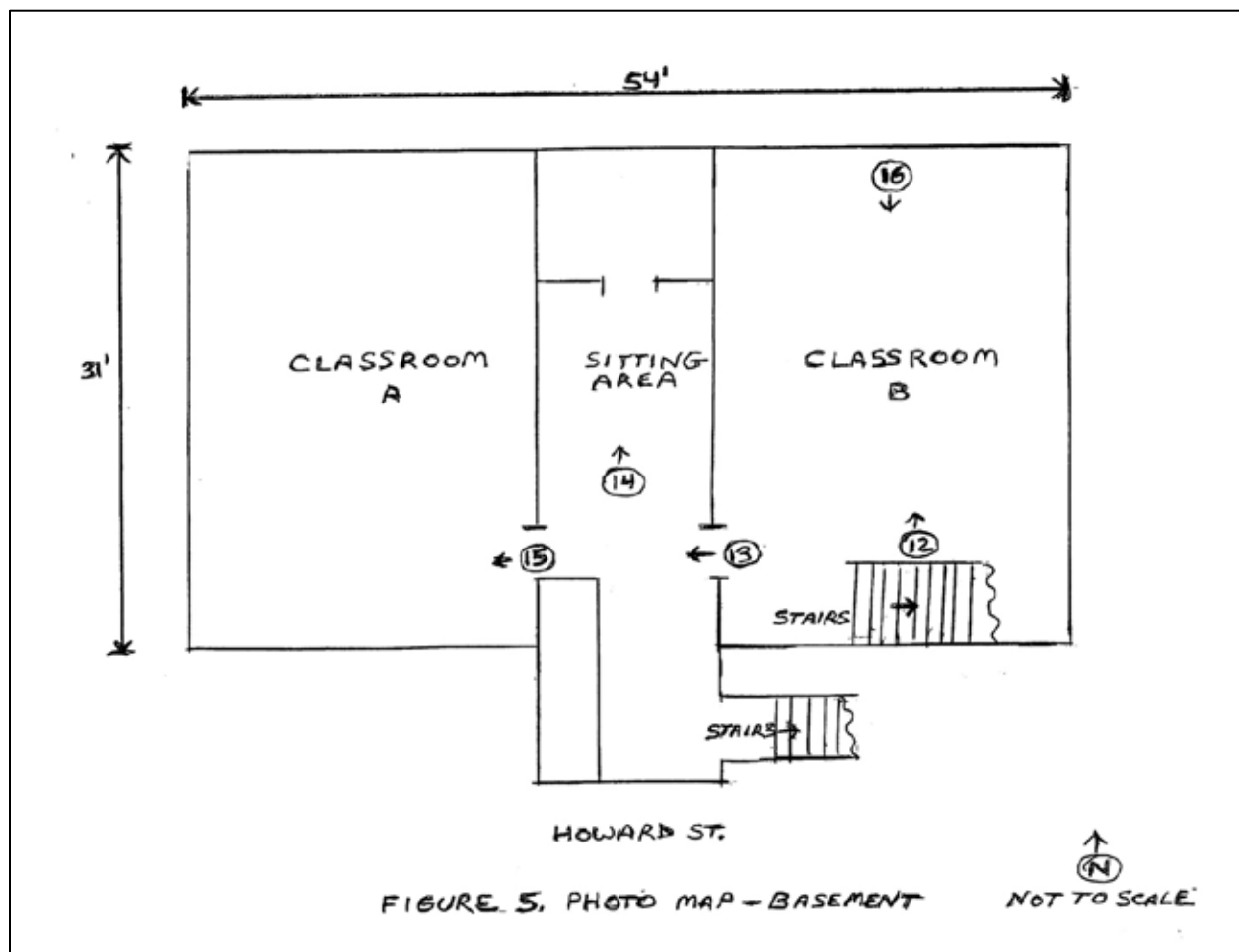


Figure 5. Photo Map, Basement of Harrison School

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 44

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

In Account with Tipton School District, Cr.					
When Paid Over			No. of Invol.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
Month.	Day.	Year.			
July	2	1890	96	W. L. Lehnage	Summ. as Architect
"	7	"	103	P. F. Ross	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	101	Wm. M. Hume	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	100	A. K. Brown	Leaving Town Building
July	9	"	107	Ordway White	Leaving Town Building
"	14	"	109	Wm. P. R. R. Co.	Leaving Town Building
"	15	"	110	Allen Thomas	Leaving Town Building
"	16	"	111	Ordway White	Leaving Town Building
"	18	"	113	Wm. P. R. R. Co.	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	112	A. Thomas	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	114	Joseph A. A. A.	Leaving Town Building
"	19	"	105	Ed. Ducker	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	115	Ordway White	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	117	Allen Thomas	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	114	Allen Thomas	Leaving Town Building
"	21	"	118	Wm. P. R. R. Co.	Leaving Town Building
"	23	"	120	Ed. Ducker	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	119	Allen Thomas	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	118	Cam. Howard	Leaving Town Building
"	26	"	120	W. P. H. H. H.	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	122	Wm. H. H. H.	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	121	A. Thomas	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	123	A. Thomas	Leaving Town Building
"	26	"	124	A. Thomas	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	124	Ed. Ducker	Leaving Town Building
Aug	2	"	125	W. P. H. H. H.	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	127	W. P. H. H. H.	Leaving Town Building
"	7	"	130	Ordway White	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	130	Ed. Ducker	Leaving Town Building
"	"	"	132	J. L. H. H. H.	Leaving Town Building
					3237.27

Figure 6. Tipton School District Ledger Book (1890)

Source: Moniteau County Historical Society

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 45

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

July 23, 1937

Financial Statement School District	
No. 35 Moniteau County, Missouri.	
From June 30, 1936 to June 30, 1937.	
June 30, 1936 To balance in Teachers, Incidental and	
free text book fund	\$1,192.18
Receipts:—State School Apportionment	6,407.44
County Foreign Insurance	250.22
County interest fund	133.95
Township interest fund	13.81
Railroad, telegraph & other utilities	464.15
Current and back taxes	7,843.50
Tuition and rentals	385.10
Total receipts—plus balance	\$14,459.58
Disbursements:	
Superintendent's salary	\$1,566.00
Salaries Teachers (white)	5,595.99
Salaries Teachers (colored)	1,594.90
Textbooks to pupils (white)	504.00
Textbooks to pupils (colored)	99.55
Library & educational supplies (white)	856.70
Library & educational supplies (colored)	75.70
Janitors (white)	665.00
Janitors (colored)	66.60
Fuel, light & power (white)	1,512.27
Fuel, light & power (colored)	102.36
Insurance (white)	438.50
New Equipment (white)	2,688.08
New Equipment (colored)	147.95
June 30, 1937 To balance	7.41
Total disbursements plus balance	\$14,459.58
STATEMENT OF SINKING AND INTEREST FUND. June 30, 1936 to	
June 30, 1937.	
June 30, 1936—to balance	None
Receipts:—to current and back taxes	\$1,979.89
Receipts plus balance	1,979.89
Disbursements:	
To interest on bonds	1,550.00
Balance June 30, 1937	\$729.89
STATEMENT CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT FROM DATE BOND	
ISSUE to June 30, 1937.	
Receipts	
To Sale of bonds	\$25,925.00
Federal P. W. A. Grant	23,487.23
Sale of old School Site	450.00
Total	\$47,902.23
Disbursements	
R. D. Drake—Supervision	\$ 563.50
Hackelively & Mark, Architects	2,217.22
The Grady Co. Contractor	44,844.68
Mrs. Schriener—payment on land	250.00
Kansas City Seenic Co. Stage curtains	100.00
Superior School Supply Co. Equipment	96.78
Total	\$47,902.23
Present bonded indebtedness \$55,000.00	
Lavy for Teacher & Incidental \$1.00 per \$100.00	
Lavy for sinking and interest \$0.34 per \$100.00	
Attest: A. E. HAYS,	FRANK J. QUINLEY,
Secretary.	Pres. Board.

SCHOOL 72337

Figure 7. School District Financial Statement

Source: Tipton Historical Society

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number Figures Page 46

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 8. Prairie Grove Cemetery (2020): Source: Shipley Family Collection

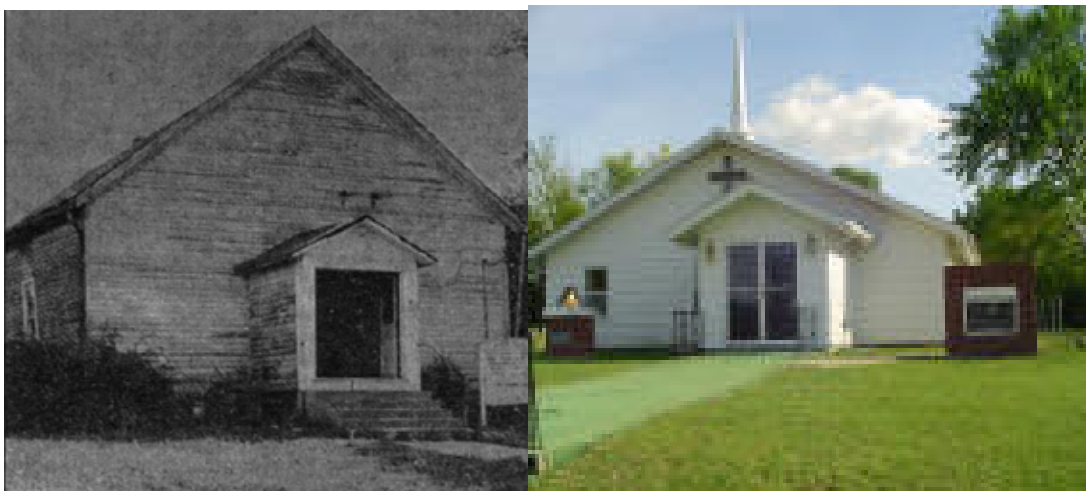


Figure 9. Prairie Grove Baptist Church

The left photo was taken c. 1958. Right Photo date unknown.

Source: "Prairie Grove Baptist Church - Tipton," Moniteau.Net, accessed 29 August 2020,
<https://www.moniteau.net/church/baptist/prairiegrove/prairiegrove.htm>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 47

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 10. Former Missouri Industrial Home for Negro Girls: Now part of the Missouri State Correctional Center at Tipton

Photo taken by Michelle Diedrich, August 2020

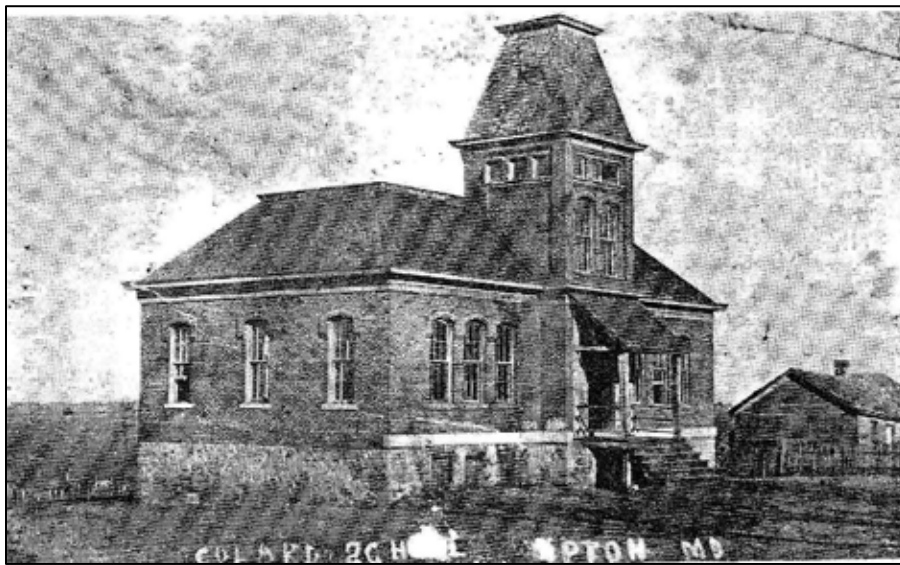


Figure 11. Harrison School Building (c. 1900). Source: Shipley Family Collection.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 48

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 12. Harrison School Class Photograph (c 1902)

Galveston Shipley seated on the first row.

Source: Shipley Family Collection

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 49

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

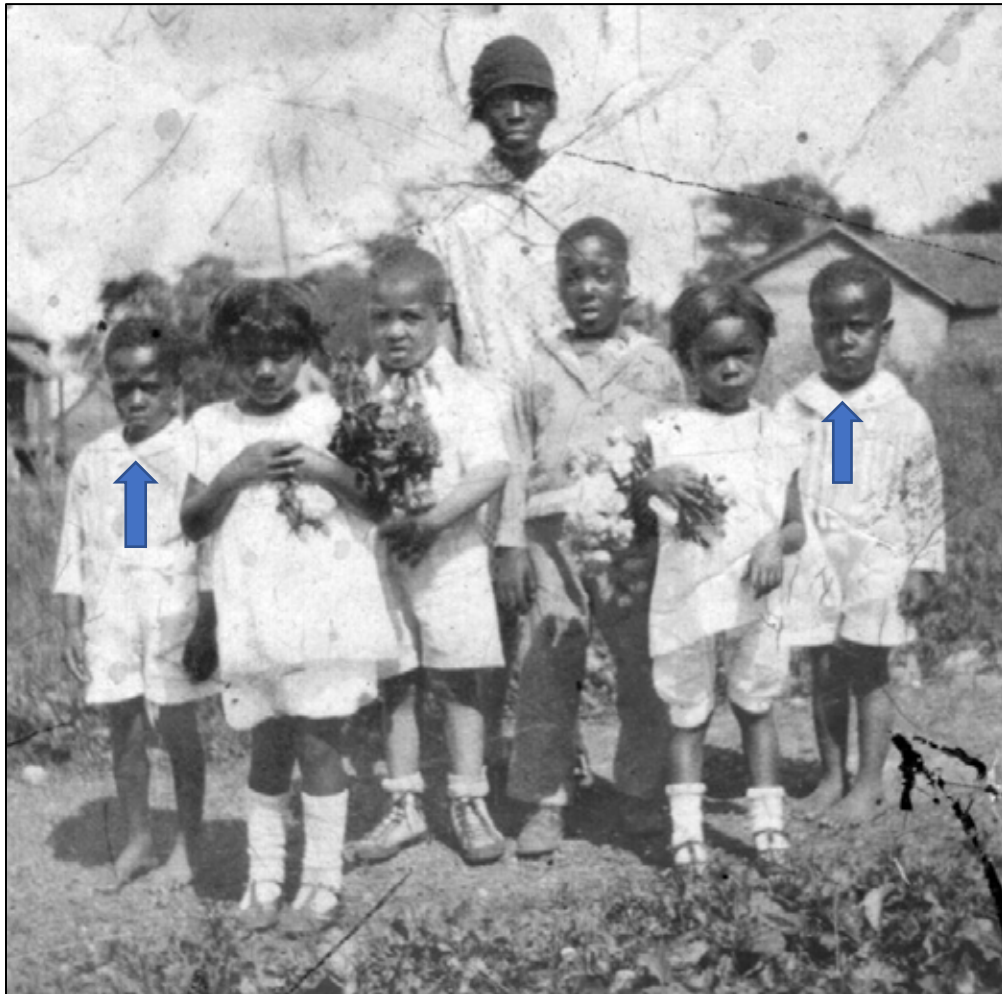


Figure 13. Community Children

The photograph was taken in 1928, diagonally across the street (facing east) from Harrison School. In the background, the picture shows the front porch of Harrison School and directly behind the group of people, the roof and west side of what was "Uncle Cal's" house. James Shipley is standing on the left side of the group, and David Shipley is standing on the right side.

Source: Shipley Family Collection.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number Figures Page 50

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 14. Harrison School Class Photograph (c. 1930s)**

Rosalind Shipley (front, fourth from left), David Shipley (third row, third from right), James Shipley (third row, first person), and Galveston Shipley (standing on right).

Source: Shipley Family Collection

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 51

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 15. Harrison School Class Photograph (c. 1942)

Galveston Shipley (back row, far right).

Source: Shipley Family Collection

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number Figures Page 52

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Figure 16. Harrison School Class Photograph (c. 1950s)**

Galveston Shipley (back row, center). Kenneth Shipley (grandson of Galveston Shipley, first row, first-person) and Leland Shipley (son of Galveston Shipley, first row, fourth person from left).

Source: Shipley Family Collection

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 53

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 17: Harrison School Setting Photograph

Photo taken by Michelle Diedrich, August 2020

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 54

Harrison School

Name of Property

Moniteau County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 18: Window Details

Top: Window detail from primary (south) elevation

Bottom Left: Window hood detail from east elevation

Bottom Right: Brick arch basement window detail from north elevation





















10











