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

1. Name of Property					
	mner Public S	School			
other names/site number O-	27				
2. Location street & number 32	1 2 2			N/A	not for publication
	1 Spruce Stre	et			vicinity
city, town Bo state Missouri	onville code MO	county Co-	oper code	N/A_ 053	zip code 6523
3. Classification					
Ownership of Property		of Property			es within Property
x private	x build	•	Contributing	N	loncontributing
public-local	distri	ct	_1	_	buildings
public-State	site			_	sites
public-Federal	struc	ture			structures
	objec	t			objects
			1	_	Total
Name of related multiple prope	rty listing:		Number of c	ontributi	ing resources previously
Historic Resources of	Boonville, N	<u>10.</u>			Register0
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
4. State/Federal Agency C	ertification				
Signature of certifying officiary Department of Natur	al Resources			n Off:	Date icer
State or Federal agency and bu	reau				
In my opinion, the property	meets does	not meet the Natio	onal Register criteria. 🔲 🤄	See conti	nuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other	er official				Date
State or Federal agency and but	reau				
5. National Park Service C					
, hereby, certify that this prope	-				
entered in the National Regi	ister.				•
See continuation sheet.					
determined eligible for the N	lational				
Register. See continuation	sheet.				
determined not eligible for the	ne				
National Register.					
removed from the National F	Register				
other, (explain:)	_				
		S:	ntura of the Konner	4	Date of Action
		Signa	ature of the Keeper		Date of Action

6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)		
Education: school	Domestic: multiple dwelling		
7. Description			
Architectural Classification enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)		
	foundation _	Brick	
Other: Early Twentieth Century Public	walls	Brick	
School Building			
	roof	Asphalt	
	other	Wood	

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMNER PUBLIC SCHOOL

SUMMARY: The Sumner Public School, 321 Spruce Street, is a two story, rectangular brick structure with a central projecting bay on the facade, or south-southeast elevation, and a full basement. The roof, framed by a stepped, corbelled parapet on the facade and side elevations, is built-up asphalt. In 1939-1940, the building was converted from a black public school into five apartments. Despite interior alterations, the Sumner Public School retains sufficient physical characteristics to convey integrity of workmanship, materials, and design, in addition to its integrity of location and setting.

ELABORATION: The facade is divided into seven bays, with three symmetrically arranged bays on each side of the central projecting bay. On the first and second floors, each bay is occupied by a pair of four-over-one, double hung windows. Corbelled bands extend between the basement and first floor, first floor and second floor, and second floor and parapet. The upper and lower bands encircle the building, while the middle band only extends two-thirds of the way around the side elevations. A raised, triple diamond design runs between the upper course and the corbelled parapet cap. Because the school lot slopes roughly to the west, the basement is partially exposed on the building's western end. The basement windows to the west of the central bay are identical to those on the remainder of the facade. To the east of the projecting bay, paired, three pane awning windows are set in the two flanking bays, while the center bay is closed with plywood infill. The central, projecting bay is occupied by a heavy, simple wooden surround with paired pilasters and entablature. The door is flanked by sidelights and a six-pane transom. Entrance to the building is at ground level, which is midway between the basement and first floor. Above the doorway, a rectangular rowlock band encloses a field of bricks laid in a sailor course. The central bay houses a stairway which is lighted by bays at a landing between the first and second floor and at the second floor. The landing bay rests on a long, corbelled ledge and houses a pair of six-pane casement windows capped by a soldier course lintel with sloped sides. Raised brick columns frame the landing bay and the second floor bay, which is occupied by a pair of three-over-one, double hung sash. A raised band forms a rectangular design between the upper bays.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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COCHOIL	114111001		, age	

Only the first and second floors on the east-northeast elevation contain fenestration. Two symmetrically placed bays which contain three-over-one, double hung sash are located on each level.

The basement level on the west-southwest elevation is exposed and the fenestration on this level and the upper two levels is the same as that on the east-northeast elevation.

A two-story, shed roofed, frame porch is centered on the rear, or north-northwest, elevation, and wooden steps provide access to both pairs of apartments on the first and second floors. Fenestration on the first and second floors of this elevation is identical and symmetrical, and all windows are three-over-one, double hung sash. The porch shelters four bays--two windows, which flank the center of the elevation, and two doors, set at the outer edges of the porch. Four bays extend on each side of the porch to each edge of the elevation. All eight bays contain windows, although the third bay on each side of the porch contains a smaller sash than those in the other bays. The basement level contains a single apartment in the west half of the basement. Entrance is gained by a door located approximately in the center of the elevation on this level. Four additional bays in the west end of the elevation contain asymmetrically placed windows. The east half of the basement on this elevation is lighted by two asymmetrically positioned, four-pane awning windows.

Originally divided into four classrooms—two on the first floor and two on the second floor—with heating plant and offices in the basement, the Sumner Public School was converted in 1939-1940 into five apartments. The basement contains one apartment and storage and utility space. The first and second floor classrooms were each converted into a single apartment, one placed on each side of the central stairway.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Sumner Public School

Section number ___7 Page __2

8. Statement of Significance		
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property	y in relation to other properties: tatewide $oxed{x}$ locally	
Applicable National Register Criteria x A B C	D	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)]D	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) Ethnic Heritage - Black	Period of Significance 1915-1939	Significant Dates 1915-1916
	Cultural Affiliation N/A	
Significant Person N/A	Architect/Builder Jones, James William	

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

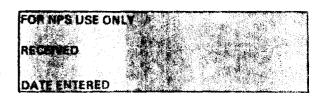
SUMMARY: The Summer Public School is significant under Criterion A in the area of ETHNIC HERITAGE--BLACK. The second of three black public schools constructed in Boonville, it is the oldest surviving school and one of only three historic black public buildings in the town.

ELABORATION: Public education for Missouri's blacks was established by law after the Civil War. In 1866, a black public school was founded in Boonville (see "Historic Resources of Boonville, Missouri: The Steamboat Era, 1826-1870"). The second Sumner Public School, constructed by James William Jones in 1915-1916 after the first school burned, was utilized as a school until 1939. In that year, the school received state accreditation and a new school, also named the Sumner Public School, was constructed in East Boonville. The second public school building was sold to the Spruce Street Investment Corporation and, in 1940 and 1941, was converted to apartments. With the Morgan Street Baptist Church (listed 1983 in the High-Morgan-Spring Street Historic District) and St. Matthew's Chapel A.M.E. Church, the Sumner Public School is one of only three historic black public buildings which represent Boonville's black heritage.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 4

- 5. Ewing and Ewing, p. 58.
- 6. B.W. McDonnold, <u>History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church</u> (Nashville: Board of Publications of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1888), pp. 10-11.
- 7. R.C. Ewing, Aunt Peggy, p. 29.
- 8. Ewing and Ewing, p. 58.
- Ewing and his fellow preachers of the Cumberland movement held that the "rebirth" of the soul through faith was the only means of salvation, and opposed the Presbyterian doctrine of predestination. They sought, instead, a middle position between the strict Calvinist ideas of fatalism and those of the Arminist sect. The former was convinced salvation was unconditional to the "elect" while the Arminists believed it was uncertain to all, including saints. The Cumberlands, on the other hand, said that the hope of heaven was unconditional only to saints and conditional to everyone else. To them the "elect" were those who complied with the gospel, which they had learned to interpret when they were "born again." All, were eligible for salvation if they sincerely desired to repent, reform and come into the church. Such tenets made the Cumberland Church very popular in the nineteenth century. See: Synod of Cumberland, The Constitution of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Russellville, Tenn.: Charles Rhea, 1821), pp. 7-10 and E.B. Crisman, Origin and Doctrine of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (St. Louis: Perrin & Smith, 1877), pp. 102-103. Ewing further objected to a strong centralized ecclesiastic authority and to the strict educational requirements of the Presbyterian hierarchy, which demanded a Classical education of all its ministers. Ewing's own idea was that such a background was unnecessary, since one required only basic schooling to preach to an American audience. See: Henry C. Levens, History of Cooper County, Missouri (St. Louis: Perrin & Smith, 1876), p. 159.
- 10. B.W. McDonnold pp. 39-94.
- 11. James Grant Wilson and John Fiske, eds., <u>Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography</u> Vol. II (New York: D. Appleton Co., 1888), p. 393.
- 12. Crisman, pp. 37-40.
- 13. McDonnold, pp. 39-94.
- 14. Jackson and Malone, Vol. IV, p. 233.

9. Major Bibliographical References	
Beasley's Boonville Directory, for 1876-7.	Hannibal, Missouri: James W. Beasley, 1876.
Dyer, Robert L. <u>Boonville: An Illustrated</u> Publications, 1987.	History. Boonville, Missouri: Pekitanoui
Jackson, Margaret, "One-Room Schools were News, March 27, 1989, p. 1.	a Fact of Life 50 Years Ago," Boonville Daily
 -	
	See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Driman location of additional data.
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	Primary location of additional data: State historic preservation office
previously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark	Local government
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	University Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering	Specify repository:
Record #	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of propertyLess than one acre	
UTM References	
A $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	B
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
C L I L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	D L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
	of Lot #15, Block 15, of J. Wyan's Addition
within the city of Boonville, Missouri.	
	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
	of land that is occupied by the property and
	ecorded lot lines that have been historically
associated with the property retain integri	ty and form the limits of the boundary.
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Preservation Planning Section	
organization Missouri Historic Preservation Pro	
street & number P. O. Box 176 city or town Jefferson City	telephone 314-751-5365

Photo Log:

Name of Property:	Sumner Public School			
City or Vicinity:	Boonville			
County: Cooper C	County	_ State:	MO	
Photographer:	S. Mitchell			
Date Photographed:	December 1988			

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

- 1 of 5. View from S
- 2 of 5. View from SE
- 3 of 5. Detail of entrance, view from S
- 4 of 5. View from NW 5 of 5. View from NE









