

NRHP#: 100005364
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IHSI#: 53-2275

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).**

Greenwood School
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| ☒ | Private |
| ☐ | public – Local |
| ☐ | public – State |
| ☐ | public – Federal |

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| ☒ | building(s) |
| ☐ | district |
| ☐ | site |
| ☐ | structure |
| ☐ | object |

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	3	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

SOCIAL / Meeting Hall

RELIGION / Religious Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT / NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS / Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE; CONCRETE

walls: WOOD / Weatherboard

WOOD / Shingle

roof: WOOD / Shingle; METAL / Steel

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary

Greenwood School is located at 2398 East 990 South, approximately five miles east of Hazelton (2017 pop. 809), Jerome County, in a rural setting in south-central Idaho. East 990 South is the old state highway 25, an east-west thoroughfare that now serves as a frontage road to the adjacent Interstate 84. Completed in ca. 1914, the building is an example of an early 20th-century rural public schoolhouse that also functioned as a community building. An addition was constructed following World War I, likely in the early 1920s, and nearly doubled the size of the building. Part of the addition was detached and moved 20 miles east to Rupert in 1954, where it remains today. The original school building remains as the one surviving community building in the Greenwood district.

The Craftsman-style building is classified as a schoolhouse property type as identified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) *Public School Buildings in Idaho*. Its character-defining features include the cross-gable design, original fenestration and most wood windows and doors, wood clapboard siding and wood shingles in the gables, exposed rafter beams, notched barge boards, and a cupola with louvered openings and exposed rafter tails. The building is in poor condition but retains integrity of its historic design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, association. Through its character-defining features and original materials, the building conveys its original function, historic associations, and period of construction.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Greenwood community is a sparsely populated farming district that occupies an irrigated sagebrush desert landscape known today as the Magic Valley (figures 1 through 4).¹ Irrigation ditches constructed in the early 20th century as part of the Milner Dam system and the Minidoka Project crisscross the landscape, bringing water from the Snake River to farms throughout south-central Idaho.² One such ditch crosses Milner Road just north of the subject property. Across Milner Road to the east is what remains of the former Greenwood service station and store.³ South of Greenwood School is Interstate 84, the longest interstate highway in Idaho. Its construction in the early 1960s transformed the area into a major transportation corridor. The area to the west was formerly Greenwood Park, noted on the 1964 USGS quadrangle map as "Roadside Park" (figure 2).

Greenwood School is located on a 1.73-acre parcel at the northwest corner of the crossroads of Old Highway 25 and Milner Road (figures 4 and 6). The building faces south and is situated in the southeast corner of the parcel, which also includes two non-historic wood outbuildings and a non-historic stationary mobile home among a scrapyard of salvage materials. These three non-historic buildings are counted as noncontributing buildings. There is a water well located several feet southeast of the school that includes both historic and non-historic wellhead features. A short driveway along the east property line provides access from Milner Road. A wire fence outlines the property. A playground with a large tree, a swing, and

¹ The name Magic Valley refers to the area's rapid transformation when irrigation systems made water available to farmers in the early 20th century.

² Both the Milner and Minidoka dams are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

³ C.F. Yowell opened the Greenwood service station and store in 1939. "Anniversary Noted," *The Times-News* (Twin Falls, ID), June 16, 1949, 17.

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a merry-go-round was located northwest of the school, but it is no longer extant. Until the mid-20th century, a two-room teacherage, or teacher's residence, was located at the southwest corner of the property. It was the first District 10 school building that is pictured in Annie Pike Greenwood's *We Sagebrush Folks* (figure 8). Outhouses were located north of the building but are no longer extant (figure 9).

Exterior

Greenwood School is a one-story, cross-gable building, with a main rectangular massing that measures approximately 50' x 60'. A cupola with a pyramidal roof, exposed rafter tails, and louvered openings straddles the front-facing gable ridgeline above the original primary entrance on the building's south side. The side-facing gable roof, with an east-west ridgeline, defines the center half of the building. A second entrance with a gabled entry, triangular knee brackets, and a round-arch opening is located at the northeast corner of the building and was constructed as part of an early addition. The north (rear) quarter of the building is also part of the early addition, the space inside being a corridor that connected the original south classrooms with the later north classrooms.

The wood-frame building sits on a basalt stone and poured concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad in narrow-reveal wood clapboards with corner boards. The gable ends feature wood shingles and decorative stickwork that are typical of the Craftsman style. All extant windows have wood frames, but some sashes are missing, many have missing or broken glazing, and some openings are boarded. Most of the roof is clad in deteriorated wood shingles, while some areas have metal seam roofing. Also typical of the Craftsman style, the low-pitched gables have wide eaves, exposed beams in the gable ends, and wide barge boards with notched ends, the exception being the north-facing gable. There are three interior brick chimneys.

The gable-front massing of the primary (south) elevation projects slightly. On both sides of this projecting bay and stepped back approximately one foot are shed-roof bays that are original to the building. Centered on the facade is a small wood-framed, gabled portico that accesses the double-door entry. The portico is a later addition that partially obscures the 20-light window above the entry. Historically, there was a single wood window (double-hung) on both sides of the entrance; the west window opening has been filled in with wood siding and the east window is covered but the sashes remain intact.

The east and west elevations were built to mirror one another, each largely composed of a prominent side-gable mass. The east elevation faces Milner Road and is the more publicly visible of the two sides. The west elevation overlooks an open area that once functioned as a playground. Centered on each facing of the gabled massing are three pairs of wood windows, behind which is classroom space. The windows have a fixed, single-light bottom sash and a nine-light hopper above. The glazing is missing in most of the windows, and all of the bottom sashes have been boarded from the interior. Centered within each gable above the paired windows is a single louvered opening. In the stone foundation below the paired windows are two rectangular window openings that are boarded over. The aforementioned shed-roof bays sit flush with the east and west walls at their respective south ends. Each shed-roof bay features a grouping of three six-over-one, double-hung wood windows. Many windows have broken or missing glazing, and the lower sashes of the east-facing windows are boarded from the interior.

A second entrance, defined by a projecting gabled portico with a round-arch entry, occupies the north bay on the east façade. A similar entry once occupied the corresponding bay on the west façade, but it is no longer extant. In its place is a clapboard wall that sits flush with the rest of the west façade. These north bays and the corresponding full-width gabled bay that extends north from the rear of the building, are all that remain from an early addition that roughly doubled the size of the school. The addition was constructed to mimic the original building's Craftsman architecture. The northeast entrance features a gabled roof that is clad in wood shingles and has wide eaves with triangular knee brackets, exposed

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rafter tails, and notched barge boards. The exterior is clad in wood clapboards with corner boards and wood shingles in the gable. The inset double-door entrance is capped by a 30-light window. Behind the entry doors is a staircase that leads down to the basement and up to a corridor that bisects the building.

The north (rear) elevation is what resulted when the classroom addition was removed in 1954. The north wall is devoid of ornament and has just two small window openings that are boarded from the interior. This gabled elevation is clad in clapboards but has no corner boards. The roofline has virtually no overhang or eaves. An interior brick chimney rises from the ridgeline near the north wall.

Interior

Greenwood School is comprised of an enclosed entry hall and cloakrooms (presumably), an open classroom space, and a rear corridor. The entry hall and cloakrooms retain the original wood flooring, some window, door, and base trim boards, some plaster walls, and parts of the plaster ceilings. Each space has a five-panel wood door accessing the classroom area. The entry hall has a dropped ceiling that obscures a 20-light window above the double-door entrance. A square opening in the dropped ceiling accesses the space above.

The classroom spaces occupy most of the building interior and have experienced some modification. Non-historic wood framing situated on a north-south axis divides the space, which historically functioned as two classrooms. Integrated into the framing is a non-historic quarter-turn staircase that accesses the attic. The staircase is unfinished and was built within the last decade. The wood flooring and some plaster walls with blackboard remnants remain, but the historic wood trim is largely absent, and the plaster ceiling is gone, leaving the framing exposed. There are two plastered chimneys on the south wall of the classroom space. Two doorways with five-panel doors on the north wall open into the partitioned rear corridor.

A partitioned corridor spans the rear end of the building and terminates at the northeast entry. This space was part of the addition that also included two additional classrooms, a northwest entry, and a basement auditorium/gymnasium – all of which is gone. The east half of the corridor is most intact and retains the wood flooring, plaster walls and ceiling, chair rail trim, and window, door, and base trim boards. The west half is stripped of most wall finishes and is devoid of any trim or ornamentation. The corridor terminates on the east end at a U-shaped staircase that leads down to a double-door entrance at the landing and continues to the basement below.

This northeast staircase provides the only access to the basement. Part of the opposite northwest staircase remains, but it was closed off presumably when the classroom addition was detached and moved in 1954. A full-height basement extends beneath the entire extant building. It served as storage and housed a boiler and an enclosed coal room at the south end. The space is largely open with square, wood-beam posts throughout supporting the building above. There is an outer foundation of basalt rock, which is visible on the exterior, and an inner section of poured concrete. Some walls are basalt rock finished in plaster and other walls are concrete. The flooring is concrete. The north basement beneath the addition is gone. It housed the auditorium and gymnasium space where basketball games, performances, community meetings, and church services were held.

Integrity

Greenwood School retains a moderate degree of the seven aspects of integrity. The building remains in the rural sagebrush desert setting where it was built a century ago, and thus its integrity of location is strong. The setting has been somewhat impacted by the loss of ancillary features like the teacherage, outhouses, and playground equipment, and by the development of Interstate 84. Although the building is in poor condition and no longer includes the addition, it exhibits the characteristics of an early 20th-

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century rural schoolhouse. It retains its historic massing, scale, key design features, and materials, including the gables, exterior finishes, windows, entrances, general interior spatial arrangement, and interior finishes. For those features that are missing, such as some interior plaster, interior trim boards, or window glazings, there are surviving examples to guide the fabrication of replacements. Aside from the poor condition and some missing and altered features, the building clearly conveys its historic feelings and associations with the development of public education during the early 20th century in the rural community of Greenwood, Jerome County, Idaho.

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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

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION (Criteria A and B)

ENTERTAINMENT / RECREATION (Crit. A)

ARTS / LITERATURE (Criterion B)

ARCHITECTURE (Criterion C)

Period of Significance

ca. 1914-1973

Significant Dates

ca. 1914, 1954, 1973

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Greenwood, Annie Pike

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in ca. 1914 when Greenwood School was completed and placed into service. It includes 1954, the year the school was closed and sold, and ends in 1973 with the vacancy and sale of the building.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

Greenwood School, located at 2398 East 990 South near Hazelton, Jerome County, Idaho, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of EDUCATION and Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE, as described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) *Public School Buildings in Idaho*. Constructed in ca. 1914, the building has direct associations with the historic contexts developed as part of the MPDF, specifically "Public Education in Idaho From Early Settlement to 1947." It is locally significant in the areas of Education and Architecture for its associations with the evolution of rural education and school design during the early and mid-20th century in Jerome County.

The property also is eligible under Criterion A in the area of ENTERTAINMENT / RECREATION for its local significance as a community center and gathering place in the Greenwood community for decades.⁴ Under Criterion B, the property is eligible in the area of EDUCATION, as well as ARTS (LITERATURE), for its association with early 20th-century teacher and author Annie Pike Greenwood, for whom the school is named.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), *Public School Buildings in Idaho*, provides the context and history of the development of public education in Idaho from the 1860s to 1947. The MPDF further identifies the schoolhouse property type as the physical representation of this development. In order to be eligible for the National Register, a schoolhouse must exhibit its historic and architectural character in both physical and associative ways. The MPDF provides registration requirements for individual properties, which includes the retention of sufficient integrity to convey historic function and character.⁵ The Greenwood School meets these registration requirements and thus utilizes the historic context provided in the MPDF. The schoolhouse served an important role in the community both in educating the youth of the Greenwood district as well as serving as a community space for many years.

Greenwood School is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of EDUCATION for its association with the evolution of rural education in early- and mid-20th-century Idaho. As demonstrated in the narrative below and in the MPDF, schools and districts in what is now Jerome County followed broader nationwide and statewide settlement patterns, and Greenwood School fits into this context. The property also is significant under Criterion A in the area of ENTERTAINMENT / RECREATION as a community center and gathering place in the Greenwood area for decades.

Greenwood School is locally significant under Criterion B in the area of EDUCATION, as well as ARTS (LITERATURE), for its association with teacher and author, Annie Pike Greenwood. There are no extant properties in Jerome County or Idaho that are better associated with her than Greenwood School. It stands both as a reflection of her advocacy for education in her rural, south-central Idaho community and as a

⁴ Author's Note: This application was prepared on behalf of the Idaho State Historical Society as part of Idaho Women 100, an initiative to recognize and celebrate the contributions of women to the story of Idaho on the 100th anniversary of the Nineteenth Amendment giving women the right to vote. The Greenwood School and the surrounding sagebrush desert landscape reflect not only the story of early 20th-century rural education in south-central Idaho but also that of Annie Pike Greenwood, a young writer, teacher, and mother for whom the school was named. Her 1934 book *We Sagebrush Folks* tells of this place and, in particular, the struggles of the women in her community in the 1910s and 1920s. Greenwood's association with the school is presented in this application through an assortment of archival and web-based primary and secondary sources, including historic photographs, period newspaper accounts, oral interviews, and carefully selected published histories. The author wishes to thank Marcia Franklin, producer and host for Idaho Public Television; Joan Vaughn Davies, a former Greenwood student whose parents purchased the Greenwood family farm that is now owned by her son Don Davies and daughter-in-law Joan Crooks; property owner and former Greenwood student Donald Morrill; and Jerome County historian Linda Helms for sharing their recollections and for their assistance in gathering information.

⁵ Elizabeth Egleston, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Public School Buildings in Idaho," (Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1991), F-1-3.

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testament to her innovative teaching methods. Her significance in local education was recognized by the district superintendent who named the school for Greenwood and by pioneering educator, journalist, and editor Alfred E. Winship, who featured Greenwood in his *Journal of Education*.

Lastly, Greenwood School is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE for its reflection of the Craftsman style, which was popular throughout the U.S. in the early 20th century. Built ca. 1914 with mass-produced materials, it is representative of a rural Idaho schoolhouse in its design and craftsmanship.

Early History and Settlement

Jerome County is situated along the Snake River in south-central Idaho.⁶ It occupies the ancestral lands of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, which encompassed vast stretches of land in present-day Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana. The Snake River Valley was an important transportation corridor, not only for native tribes but also for European-American fur traders, missionaries, gold-seekers, and Oregon-bound settlers in the 19th century.

Idaho Territory was established in 1863 following an influx of gold-seekers and miners. The lack of a developed transportation network attracted few to the large, rugged, and arid Idaho Territory, where only 14,999 residents lived in 1870. The Oregon Short Line (OSL) and Union Pacific (UP) railroads developed through the Snake River Valley, bringing some settlement activity to south-central Idaho. Completed in 1884, the OSL connected the main UP line at Granger, Wyoming, with Huntington, Oregon. In Idaho, it connected Montpelier, Soda Springs, Pocatello, Minidoka, Shoshone, King Hill, Mountain Home, Nampa, and Weiser. In subsequent years, branch lines developed connecting the towns and rural districts.⁷ It was a branch line that first brought newcomers Charles and Annie Pike Greenwood to Milner, Idaho, in about 1913.

The Greenwoods, like so many of those who settled in south-central Idaho in the early 20th century, were drawn by the promise of irrigated farmland. The Homestead Act of 1862 and the subsequent railroad development throughout the West had attracted few, and when Idaho joined the Union in 1890, it remained sparsely populated, with just 88,548 residents. Key federal legislation, including the Carey Act of 1894 and the Reclamation Act of 1902, aimed to irrigate the arid West making it more suitable for settlement and agricultural development. The result was a rapid increase in the state's population to 161,772 in 1900 and to 325,594 in 1910.⁸

South-central Idaho "became a showcase of rich new irrigation spreads," that began in earnest with the incorporation of the Twin Falls Land and Water Company in 1900. The firm, along with the North Side Canal Company and the South Side Canal Company, completed the Milner Dam, named for Stanley Milner, an early investor in the irrigation project, in 1902.⁹ When completed, the dam diverted water that "became immediately available to 60,000 acres of Magic Valley farmland."¹⁰

Federal Reclamation Act funds provided for the survey of both sides of the Snake River and the subsequent construction of the Minidoka Dam, completed in 1906, and the North Side and South Side Canal projects. Construction on the first canals began in 1905 and the first pumps in 1908, and South Side farmers received

⁶ When Idaho joined the Union in 1890, the subject property was in Logan County but only for a short period. In 1895, Logan and Alturas counties were combined to form Blaine County, which was subdivided in 1913, transferring the property to Minidoka County. Further subdivision in 1919 transferred the property to Jerome County, where it remains today.

⁷ Leonard J. Arrington, *History of Idaho*, vol.1 (Moscow, ID: University of Idaho Press, 1994), 322.

⁸ Arrington, vol. 1, 471; Richard L. Forstall, compiler and editor, *Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790 to 1990*, (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Division: Washington DC, 1996), 44-45. Accessed Dec. 2, 2019, <https://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/PopulationofStatesandCountiesoftheUnitedStates1790-1990.pdf>

⁹ Eric A. Stene, "Minidoka Project," Bureau of Reclamation, 1997, 4. Accessed Nov. 12, 2019 <https://www.usbr.gov/projects/pdf.php?id=137>; Arrington, vol. 1, 477.

¹⁰ Arrington, vol. 1, 478.

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their first irrigation water in May 1909.¹¹ The 185,000-acre North Side project eventually encompassed Jerome, Hazelton, Eden, and Wendell, but it had financial problems that slowed its development. The area under cultivation, which included the Jerome Canal recalled by author and resident Annie Pike Greenwood, increased “from 65,000 acres in 1915 to 120,000 acres in 1919.”¹² Reclamation expanded the North Side project with the development of the American Falls Reservoir and the Milner-Gooding Canal in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

Despite the growing availability of water, the late 1910s and early 1920s were especially hard for farmers. Crop prices plummeted following World War I while especially dry years challenged farmers who owed banks more than they could earn. Many lost their farms long before the Great Depression of the 1930s. Greenwood poignantly recalled this story through that of her family's struggles and loss of their farm in her book.

Early Education in Minidoka and Jerome Counties

The establishment of schools and school districts in what is now Jerome County followed broader nationwide and statewide settlement patterns. With transportation networks in place and developing, settlers arrived to establish farms in the newly irrigated Snake River Valley in the early 20th century. Schools were among the first community institutions formed when there was a sufficient population of children. In 1905, when the first school districts in the Minidoka Project area were organized, there was little statewide coordination or oversight of the education system. In 1911, the State adopted the Idaho Plan giving county superintendents the authority to distribute funding to districts according to school population. It also authorized the Board and the Regents of the University of Idaho to supervise all state educational institutions, from the University of Idaho to all one-room schools.¹³

The towns of Jerome, Eden, Hazelton, and Rupert, as well as the rural communities of Falls City, Greenwood, and Hillsdale, were formed between 1905 and 1916. The first schools typically occupied one- and two-room shacks. More substantial school buildings were erected as the population grew and money became available. The Idaho Legislature created Minidoka County out of Lincoln County in 1913. Ida E. Sullivan was elected the Minidoka County superintendent of schools in 1914, a position she held into the late 1920s.¹⁴ By the end of 1915, Minidoka County, which preceded Jerome County, had twenty-five school buildings in twenty districts. Nine of the buildings were one-room schoolhouses. Hazelton had a new \$10,000 school building with two rooms, a library, and an auditorium. As the calendar turned to 1916, the *Rupert Pioneer-Record* proclaimed, “The county schools have lost their pioneer look...Most of them are beautiful and commodious, used as community centers for social and all educational and uplifting work of the entire people.”¹⁵ Similar development patterns played out in School District 10, which later became the Greenwood district.

Annie Pike Greenwood (1879-1956) and the Early History of School District 10

Annie Pike Greenwood was born in 1879 to Walter and Hattie Druce Pike in Provo, Utah, where her father was Medical Superintendent of the Territorial Insane Asylum. Educated at Brigham Young Academy (now Brigham Young University) and the University of Michigan, she became a prolific writer with pieces published in *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The Nation*, the *Journal of Education*, and *The Century Magazine*. Her best-known work is *We Sagebrush Folks*, an autobiography published in 1934 in which she recalls her experiences as a mother, teacher, and sagebrush farmer's wife. She married Charles Greenwood in 1905, and after brief stops in California, Colorado, and Kansas, they moved to south-central Idaho in about 1913. They both were active in social and political circles, and Charles served in the Idaho House of Representatives in 1919-20 and in the

¹¹ Stene, 8.

¹² Arrington, vol. 1, 478.

¹³ Elizabeth Egleston, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, “Public School Buildings in Idaho,” (Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1991), E-5; “Schools of the Community,” *Rupert Pioneer-Record*, Dec. 23, 1915, 1.

¹⁴ In her book, *We Sagebrush Folks*, Greenwood called her Ida M. Sullivan.

¹⁵ “The Story of Our County Schools,” *Rupert Pioneer-Record*, Dec. 23, 1915, 10.

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Idaho Senate in 1927-28. What began in optimism on a 160-acre irrigated tract ended in the loss of their farm in just fifteen years.¹⁶ She recounts these years through revealing and sometimes heartbreaking stories of isolation and a “hunger for humankind,” and she addressed the typically off-limits topics of mental health, abortion, and suicide.



A young Annie Pike.
Source: *We Sagebrush Folks*, 9.

Greenwood included a chapter in her book on education, and it is of particular relevance to the story of Greenwood School. Within a year of arriving in Idaho, her family's worsening financial outlook led her to take a position as a teacher in the local district, just three weeks before the school year was to begin, presumably in 1913.¹⁷ She taught at the rural District 10 schoolhouse, a small two-room building (pictured below) that preceded the newer and bigger Greenwood School. She called it Pleasant View and described it as “poorly constructed,” “weathered,” and in an “unfortunate condition.”¹⁸ She was frustrated by the general apathy toward education and the school and remarked, “Some idea of the indifference to its welfare may be gleaned from the fact that at the last election of a trustee only five persons were present, the two trustees and their wives, and the candidate for election.”¹⁹

Nevertheless, she made the most of her brief one year as the District 10 teacher. In her book, she recalled that a highlight was the purchase of a Victrola phonograph for which she and the students raised money. She suggested it was “absolutely the first thing which has ever been bought for the school with money coming directly from the parents,” and it “caused the first interest ever shown in the school.” Greenwood wrote of her experience with the phonograph in the *Journal of Education*, edited by Alfred E. Winship, who made several trips to Idaho during his career and with whom Greenwood maintained a correspondence for several years.²⁰ The phonograph brought music and excitement to her classroom and helped her instill discipline among her students. Importantly, the story of the phonograph illustrates Greenwood's teaching methods, which were innovative for the time and, as she put it, avoided boring “drudgery-learning” techniques like memorization and recitation.²¹

Greenwood's purchase of the Victrola in late 1913 was a turning point for the greater community as well. She said it directly resulted in “the formation of an orchestra, the organization of a Literary Society, and a non-sectarian Sunday School.” These organizations and others, including the Frontier Grange and 4-H clubs, would gather regularly in the new Greenwood School. It seems all the enthusiasm led to movement toward a new school building. In April 1914, District 10 acquired two acres of



The first Dist. 10 school where Annie Pike Greenwood taught. See figure 8. Source: *We Sagebrush Folks*, 67.

¹⁶ The Greenwood property was in Section 6, Township10S, Range 21E.

¹⁷ Greenwood provides no school year dates, but when her recollections are compared with other period sources, it is most likely that she taught during the 1913-14 term.

¹⁸ Annie Pike Greenwood, *We Sagebrush Folks*, (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc., 1934), 85 and 95; Annie Pike Greenwood, “The Victor in the Rural School House,” *Journal of Education* 79 (Feb. 26, 1914): 235.

¹⁹ Greenwood, “The Victor in the Rural School House,” 235.

²⁰ Winship visited Annie Pike Greenwood and the District 10 schoolhouse during a trip to south-central Idaho in early 1914. He recalled his visit in this piece: A. E. Winship, “Writers Who are a Present Delight: Annie Pike Greenwood,” *Journal of Education* 90 (Oct. 16, 1919): 375.

²¹ Greenwood, *We Sagebrush Folks*, 65. Marcia Franklin, “Reflections on Annie Pike Greenwood,” (*Idaho Public Television News*, online blog. Nov. 16, 2018). Accessed Nov. 27, 2019. <https://idahoptvblog.wordpress.com/2018/11/16/reflections-on-annie-pike-greenwood/>.

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land in Section 1, Township 10S, Range 20E from James C. Porterfield for \$75 where the new schoolhouse would be built.²² Greenwood wrote of the district at this time: "...the district was not poor, receiving, as it did, a comparatively large amount of taxes from the railroad that ran through the southern part. Of course, a new school-house was being built with some of these funds."²³

She concluded her chapter on education with the following passage:

We held closing-day exercises in the new school-house, which I was supposed to have occupied. Men were hammering in the adjoining room, and the farmers, wives, and children were seated on planks laid on kegs of nails. But we were there at last, speaking, singing, though with no platform...A few days before, I had received a letter, not preserved, containing practically these contents: 'I am naming the new school-house and the new school-house district after you because I have long admired your work. It will be known as the Greenwood School-house, and that in the Greenwood District.'

The letter, Greenwood said, was from school superintendent Ida Sullivan. While the passage suggests that these events occurred at the end of the school year – presumably in May or June 1914 – it should be noted that other sources reveal Sullivan wasn't elected as superintendent until November 1914, calling into question the reliability of her timeline.²⁴ Worth noting is the construction of a very similar Craftsman-style school building in Rogerson, Twin Falls County, that opened in September 1914.²⁵ However, no primary-source documentation telling of the Greenwood School's construction or subsequent opening-day services has been found to clarify the timeline.



Greenwood School, ca. 1915. See figure 9.
Source: *We Sagebrush Folks*, 67.

The new school was located on a parcel in the southeast corner of in Section 1, Township 10S, Range 20E, about a mile east of the old school and just south and west of the Greenwood farm.²⁶ While Greenwood never taught school in the new building (except for the aforementioned closing-day exercises), she was an active leader and participant in the local Grange organization, literary society, and non-denominational Sunday School that met there regularly. As an organizer and early leader of the Frontier Grange, No. 105, she planned educational programs and lectures. Her interest in music and education carried over into her Sunday School and literary activities.

Greenwood's book is replete with accounts of the new schoolhouse as "the center of our social life always," from holiday celebrations to political speeches to dancing.²⁷ A few highlights include the following:

- "Our Christmas celebrations at the school-house were notable. Each child drew a name, and they bought simple presents for one another...There was always great excitement in the school-house on Christmas Eve, and any Christmas Eve might have been taken as representative of how things looked and smelled and sounded. Farm men were standing around the walls, and farm women crowded tightly

²² "Realty Transfers," *Rupert Pioneer-Record*, Apr. 9, 1914, 4.

²³ Greenwood, *We Sagebrush Folks*, 85.

²⁴ "Notice of Primary Election Nominees," *Rupert Pioneer-Record*, Aug. 20, 1914, 7; "Local News," *Rupert Pioneer-Record*, Nov. 19, 1914, 5.

²⁵ Tom Gilbertson, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Rogerson School," 2019.

²⁶ The Greenwood farm was in Section 6, Township 10S, Range 21E.

²⁷ Greenwood, *We Sagebrush Folks*, 203.

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into the school-children's seats... Older children scurried, bright-eyed, up and down the aisles. Up in front was the Christmas tree, covered with cheap gifts."²⁸

- "We held a murder trial in the school-house...the murder of which I speak was imaginary...That was one of the most exciting nights we ever had. Farmers came for miles to the trial, and the school-house, Upper Grades and Primary, was packed..."²⁹
- "The War! The War! Down at the school-house was a constant boiling, like a great kettle, patriotic city steam scalding the quiet rural air – speeches, speeches, speeches, to pry loose the few coppers still clinging to the interiors of the overall pockets; to make farm women cook such penurious concoctions as city women would scorn to attempt; to force contentment with barley and oatmeal where the farm granaries were bursting with wheat; to give, to whom you knew not, to do without, for what you could not be sure."³⁰

Financial hardships likely pushed Greenwood to teach again, which she did in 1923. She wrote, "I tried in every way I knew to get a job, yet I might have failed but for my good friend Mrs. Sullivan, who had named the Greenwood School District after me. It was she who obtained for me, through her recommendations, the post of head of the history and English departments at Acequia High School..."³¹ In 1924, she took a position as the chair of English literature at Idaho Technical Institute, later Idaho State University, in Pocatello. She also oversaw their public speaking and debate program.³² The Greenwoods lost their farm to foreclosure in 1928 and briefly relocated to Twin Falls. It was around this time that the Greenwoods separated, later divorcing in the mid-1930s. Annie moved to Salt Lake City and worked as a writer and in advertising.³³ She died in 1956.

The seeds of Annie Pike Greenwood's success as a writer were planted in her years as a sagebrush farmer's wife. She wrote of her experiences living in rural south-central Idaho in real time, with her first published works on the topic appearing in *The Atlantic Monthly* in 1919. The culmination of her career as a writer was *We Sagebrush Folks*, her only published book, in which Greenwood School plays a central role.

Greenwood School and Community History

Except for Greenwood's recollections and clippings from area newspapers, little is known of the early history of the Greenwood School. The new school building presumably opened in September 1914 following Annie Pike Greenwood's one year as teacher. The old building, which had been located about a mile west, was eventually moved to the grounds of the new school to serve as a teacherage, or a residence for the teachers.³⁴

The growing rural community east of Hazelton used the new building as a meeting place for all sorts of gatherings and functions, which reflected a broader trend in rural south-central Idaho. In her 1916 year-end report on Minidoka County schools, superintendent Ida E. Sullivan said:

Nearly every school house has been the center of community life. Literary societies in which the community engaged, were organized early in September or October and continued until March and April, when they adjourned to meet again when the harvests are over. The grange, the Sunday school, church services, with

²⁸ Greenwood, *We Sagebrush Folks*, 205-207.

²⁹ Greenwood, *We Sagebrush Folks*, 213.

³⁰ Greenwood, *We Sagebrush Folks*, 323-324.

³¹ Greenwood, *We Sagebrush Folks*, 405; "Acequia Antics," *Rupert Pioneer-Record*, Aug. 8, 1923, 3.

³² "Eleven Added to Tech Faculty," *Idaho Daily Statesman*, Aug. 26, 1924, 5; "Public Speaking Promoted at Tech," *The Herald-Bulletin* (Burley, ID), Dec. 11, 1924, 9.

³³ Rhoda G. Thurber, "Notes on Charles O. Greenwood, Sr., and Annie Pike Greenwood," 1988, Folder 17, Box 13, Annie Pike Greenwood Collection (MC 151). Special Collections and Archives, Eli M. Oboler Library, Idaho State University, Pocatello.

"Biographical Note," *Guide to the Annie Pike Greenwood (1870-1956) Collection, 1869-1989*, (Idaho State University, Special Collections and Archives, Eli M. Oboler Library, 2018), 3.

³⁴ Greenwood, *We Sagebrush Folks*, 279; Lorayne O. Smith, "Greenwood: Once Thriving Community," *The Times-News* (Twin Falls, ID), Dec. 7, 1977, 29. The teacherage remained on the property through 1954.

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the social gatherings given under the auspices of each all add to the larger life of the country child and help in his full education.³⁵

She could have been speaking of Greenwood School. Another important community function the school provided was a water source, albeit restricted by the trustees of the local water district. Perhaps a reflection of how important water was to the sagebrush farming community, both Annie Pike Greenwood and the *Idaho Evening Times* mentioned the drilling of a new well at the schoolhouse. Jerome contractor A. E. Pear drilled the well just southeast of the schoolhouse in May 1918.³⁶



Greenwood School, ca. late 1920s. Original school at right and new addition at left. See figure 10. Source: Linda Helms, Jerome County Historical Society.

The county lines were redrawn in 1919 placing Greenwood School in the new Jerome County.³⁷ The county's first superintendent of schools was June L. Kearney of Jerome. In January 1920, she reported a county-wide school population of 1,035 boys and 995 girls, with forty-eight teachers.³⁸ The teachers at Greenwood School in 1920 were Mildred Hartley and Carol True.³⁹ Despite economic hardships among many in the local farming community at this time, the overall population of Jerome County grew from 5,729 in 1920 to 8,358 in 1930.⁴⁰ During this decade, the vast majority of men living in the Hazelton precinct in 1920 were farmers or laborers on a farm, while the few women with employment worked almost exclusively as teachers. By 1930, however, more men in the Hazelton precinct were working as laborers associated with canal construction. In the Greenwood community, the population growth resulted in an expanded schoolhouse, with an addition that doubled the building's size. The photo (pictured above), courtesy of local historian and lifelong resident Linda Helms, shows the newly expanded Greenwood School as it appeared when her father graduated in 1928.

The addition provided two more classrooms on the main level and an auditorium and gymnasium in the basement. The school educated grades one through eight, at which point students went to high school in Hazelton or Eden. Former student Carl Pool recalled the enlarged school had two big rooms divided by a center hall, with grades one through four occupying one classroom and grades five through eight in the other.⁴¹ The basement beneath the addition functioned as a multi-purpose auditorium. Another former student, Joan Vaughn Davies, who was a member of the last graduating class and whose mother Lillian Vaughn taught school at Greenwood in the early 1950s, recalled the basement had a stage for performances that included a roll-up curtain with an image of a mountain scene and an elk stag.⁴² This space was where the community gathered. Newspaper clippings from the 1920s and 1930s document political party and candidate meetings,

³⁵ "Resume of School Year in County," *Rupert Pioneer-Record*, May 25, 1916, 1.

³⁶ "Hazelton Items," *Idaho Evening Times* (Twin Falls, ID), May 13, 1918, 3; Annie Pike Greenwood, "The Sage-Brush Farmer's Wife," *The Atlantic Monthly*, April 1919, 437.

³⁷ The Greenwoods were against this move that separated them from Rupert with which they were more closely aligned politically, arguing that, among other things, their taxes would increase. Annie Pike Greenwood, "Letters from a Sagebrush Farm," *The Atlantic Monthly*, September 1919, 317.

³⁸ "Schools Face New Year with Spirit of Enthusiasm," *Jerome County Times*, Jan. 1, 1920, 1.

³⁹ "Murtaugh," *Idaho Daily Statesman*, Feb. 13, 1920, 4.

⁴⁰ Forstall, 44.

⁴¹ Smith, 29.

⁴² Joan Vaughn Davies, telephone interview by author, Oct. 27, 2019.

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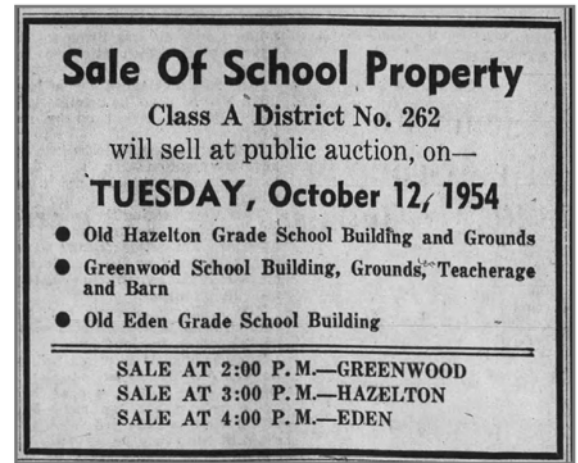
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campaign events, polling day activities, Frontier Grange meetings, non-denominational Sunday School, performances, community picnics, etc., all taking place at the school.

In 1942, during World War II, the federal government opened Hunt Camp / Minidoka Relocation Center near Eden in Jerome County, where more than 9,000 Japanese American civilians were imprisoned during the war. When the camp closed in 1945, one of the buildings was moved to the Greenwood School property to serve as a barn for storage. Davies recalled that the building was located west of the school and playground area, providing a windbreak for the playground during windy seasons. It was among the property sold when the school closed in 1954. It most recently sat on the former Greenwood homestead and was demolished in 2017.⁴³

The area west of the school also was used by the community and was referred to by locals as Greenwood Park, beginning as early as the 1940s. By mid-century, the school grounds included a playground west of the building, consisting of a large swing with a tree, a tall slide, and a merry-go-round. There was a baseball field with a backstop located on the southwest part of the school property. After the school closed in 1954, that space was used as an equestrian riding arena and bleachers were added for spectators.⁴⁴



The Times-News (Twin Falls, ID), Oct. 6, 1954.

School consolidation in rural Jerome County was a topic of discussion in the late 1940s and early 1950s. In June 1952, voters approved the formation of a consolidated Hazelton-Eden school district that included Greenwood School. Although only graduating eight students from the eighth grade that year, the Greenwood district voted 96 to 49 in support of keeping the school open.⁴⁵ It stayed open a few more years, closing in 1954. The Greenwood School building, grounds, teacherage, and barn were sold at public auction on Tuesday, October 12, 1954. The Greenwood community purchased the school building but sold the north addition to the Rupert Grange for \$910. The addition was detached and moved to Rupert later that year.⁴⁶ It remains in Rupert, at 123 K Street, and is owned by the City of Rupert which leases the building to the Brothers in Christ Motorcycle Ministry (see photo 17).

The closing of Greenwood School was the first in a series of events that marked the decline of the once-bustling rural community. In 1958, the State of Idaho announced several proposed routes for an interstate highway through Jerome County. The route selected brought the limited-access highway within yards of the south side of the former Greenwood School. Former teacher Ena Reed recalled that the construction of the highway in the early 1960s was the “final blow” to the community.⁴⁷ Virtually overnight it split the area in two, disconnecting residents south of the highway with those on the north side. Davies recalled that those on the south side of highway 25 were dislocated and all that remained of the property located diagonal from her family's farm was a fruit tree. She called that period a “controversial and emotional” time.⁴⁸

⁴³ Joan Vaughn Davies, email communication with author, Nov. 30, 2019.

⁴⁴ Joan Vaughn Davies, email communication with author, Nov. 22, 2019.

⁴⁵ “Issue is Clarified in School Voting,” *The Times-News* (Twin Falls, ID), Jul. 25, 1952, 12.

⁴⁶ “Greenwood School Sold at Auction,” *The Times-News* (Twin Falls, ID), Oct. 13, 1954, 1; “Grange Buys Building,” *Idaho Daily Statesman*, Oct. 28, 1954, 21; “Two Granges Seat Officers in Joint Meet,” *The Times-News* (Twin Falls, ID), Nov. 22, 1954, 17.

⁴⁷ Smith, 29.

⁴⁸ Joan Vaughn Davies, telephone interview by author, Oct. 27, 2019.

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As rural schools were closing in the post-war period, Grange membership in Idaho was peaking at 14,293 members in 1947 and, by 1980 was in a period of sustained decline.⁴⁹ The Frontier Grange and associated 4-H clubs, along with the non-denominational Sunday School, continued to use the Greenwood building until 1973 when it was sold into private ownership. It has remained shuttered and in disrepair ever since. The seven-acre Greenwood Park was sold in 2002.⁵⁰

The schoolhouse has remained privately owned and vacant since the 1970s. The building received renewed attention in 1988 and 2003 when *We Sagebrush Folks* was republished and in 2018 when Idaho Public Television (IPT) featured the story of Annie Pike Greenwood in an episode of the series "Idaho Experience." The episode, "We Sagebrush Folks: Annie Pike Greenwood's Idaho," included segments filmed at the schoolhouse and featured the recollections of former student and property owner Donald Morrill and his classmate Joan Vaughn Davies. Additionally, Greenwood's grandson Kingsley Thurber and great-niece Alexis Pike toured the building while recalling family stories.⁵¹ All involved in the film are hopeful the renewed attention can result in preserving the schoolhouse.

Architectural Style & Property Type

As the nation developed and a public education system took root in the 19th century, Americans first constructed modest school buildings of locally available materials. Idaho settlers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries followed development patterns similar to those who settled other parts of the country. Likewise, Idaho school building design followed a similar evolution to those schools across the country. The first community schools were typically one- or two-room log or wood-frame buildings, and as the population grew and an education system developed, communities built more substantial and specialized buildings. Rural schoolhouses, like Greenwood School, typically occupied one or two acres at the corner of a section and usually along a well-traveled road.

The availability of mass-produced building materials via railroads and road networks expanded options for builders beyond locally available materials. Likewise, as Idaho communities developed, schools were built reflecting a variety of popular styles, including Queen Anne, Prairie, Craftsman, and Spanish Colonial Revival. Often elements of several styles were evident in one building.⁵² Improved transportation networks coincided with a growing interest in the Craftsman style, which originated in California in the early 20th century. Influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement, the style emphasizes workmanship and the use of natural materials such as wood and stone. Catalogs with mail-order building plans and material kits further popularized the style, which was most commonly reflected in single-family residences. The style remained popular among homebuilders through the early 1930s.⁵³

Although the identities of the designer and builder of Greenwood School are not known, it was likely constructed by an area builder using a standard plan. The school reflects the Craftsman style, incorporating typical stylistic elements such as low-pitched gables with wide projecting eaves, exposed rafter beams, notched barge boards, wood clapboard and shingle sidings, and a stone foundation. It is nearly identical to the Rogerson School in Rogerson, Twin Falls County, that also was built in 1914.⁵⁴ Although it is in poor condition

⁴⁹ Tricia Canaday, Jennifer Svancara, and Jenna Nash, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, "The Grange in Idaho," (Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 2013), E-28, F-36.

⁵⁰ "Planned Greenwood Park Sale Rankles Neighbors," *The Times-News* (Twin Falls, ID), Apr. 14, 2002, 1-2.

⁵¹ *Idaho Experience*, "We Sagebrush Folks: Annie Pike Greenwood's Idaho." Season 2, episode 1. Directed by Bill Krumm and Aaron Kunz. Produced and written by Marcia Franklin. Idaho Public Television, October 2018. Accessed Oct. 17, 2019. <https://www.pbs.org/video/we-sagebrush-folks-annie-pike-greenwoods-idaho-85z6rt/>

⁵² Elizabeth Egleston, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Public School Buildings in Idaho," (Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1991), F-4.

⁵³ Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 2014), 567-578; Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors 1870-1960*, (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., 2009), 187-90.

⁵⁴ Tom Gilbertson, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Rogerson School," 2019.

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and has changed over time, Greenwood School very much retains the ability to convey its significance as a rural school and community building.

Summary

Greenwood School is an important survivor of this once-thriving farming community in Jerome County. The school was built in optimism during the rise of the rural Greenwood community, and it reflects the persistence of the community in enduring the harsh realities of rural life on the irrigated sagebrush landscape. These themes are poignantly illustrated in Annie Pike Greenwood's 1934 book, *We Sagebrush Folks*. The school also has witnessed the subsequent receding of the community following school consolidation and the development of Interstate 84, a major transportation corridor that passes close by the building. Recent renewed attention to the property has not only revealed its significance in history but also has underscored the fragile state of the building and its uncertain future.

Although in poor condition, the Greenwood School is an important local example of the schoolhouse property type that is outlined in the MPDF *Public School Buildings in Idaho*. It has direct associations with the evolution of education in Idaho and Jerome County during the early and middle twentieth century. The property retains integrity, as defined by the MPDF, and it clearly communicates its architectural character and significant historic associations with public education and community life in 20th-century rural Idaho (Criterion A), Annie Pike Greenwood (Criterion B), and Craftsman-style architecture (Criterion C).

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.73 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

1	<u>42.576726</u>	<u>-114.050155</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

Greenwood School is located on 1.73 acres in the SE quarter of the SE quarter of Section 01, Township 10S, R20E in Jerome County, Idaho. The parcel number is RP10S20E0194880.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The above-noted 1.73-acre parcel reflects the present-day property boundary and includes most of the two acres historically associated with Greenwood School since it was built in ca. 1914.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sarah J. Martin, historian, with research assistance from Kerry Davis date Jan. 21, 2020
organization SJM Cultural Resource Services telephone _____
street & number 3901 2nd Avenue NE #202 email SarahMartinCRS@gmail.com
city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98105

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, 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: Greenwood School
City or Vicinity: Hazelton
County: Jerome County **State:** Idaho
Photographer: Kerry Davis
Date Photographed: October 30, 2019

All digital images labeled as follows: ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_000#.tif

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

Photo #1	Property setting, with Frontage Road in foreground and I-84 at right, looking east
Photo #2	Primary (south) elevation, looking north
Photo #3	Primary (south) and west elevations, looking northeast
Photo #4	West elevation, looking east
Photo #5	North elevation, looking south
Photo #6	East elevation, looking west
Photo #7	Primary (south) and east elevations, looking northwest
Photo #8	Entry on primary (south) façade, looking west
Photo #9	Interior, south entry, looking south
Photo #10	Interior, classroom space, looking north
Photo #11	Interior, classroom space, looking east
Photo #12	Interior, small room at southwest corner of building, looking southwest
Photo #13	Interior, east entry and staircase, looking east
Photo #14	Interior, staircase at northeast entry, looking west
Photo #15	Interior, door of coal storage room at south end of basement, facing south
Photo #16	Interior, staircase at former northwest corner of building, looking west
Photo #17	Greenwood School addition, relocated, at 123 K Street in Rupert, Minidoka County, ID

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

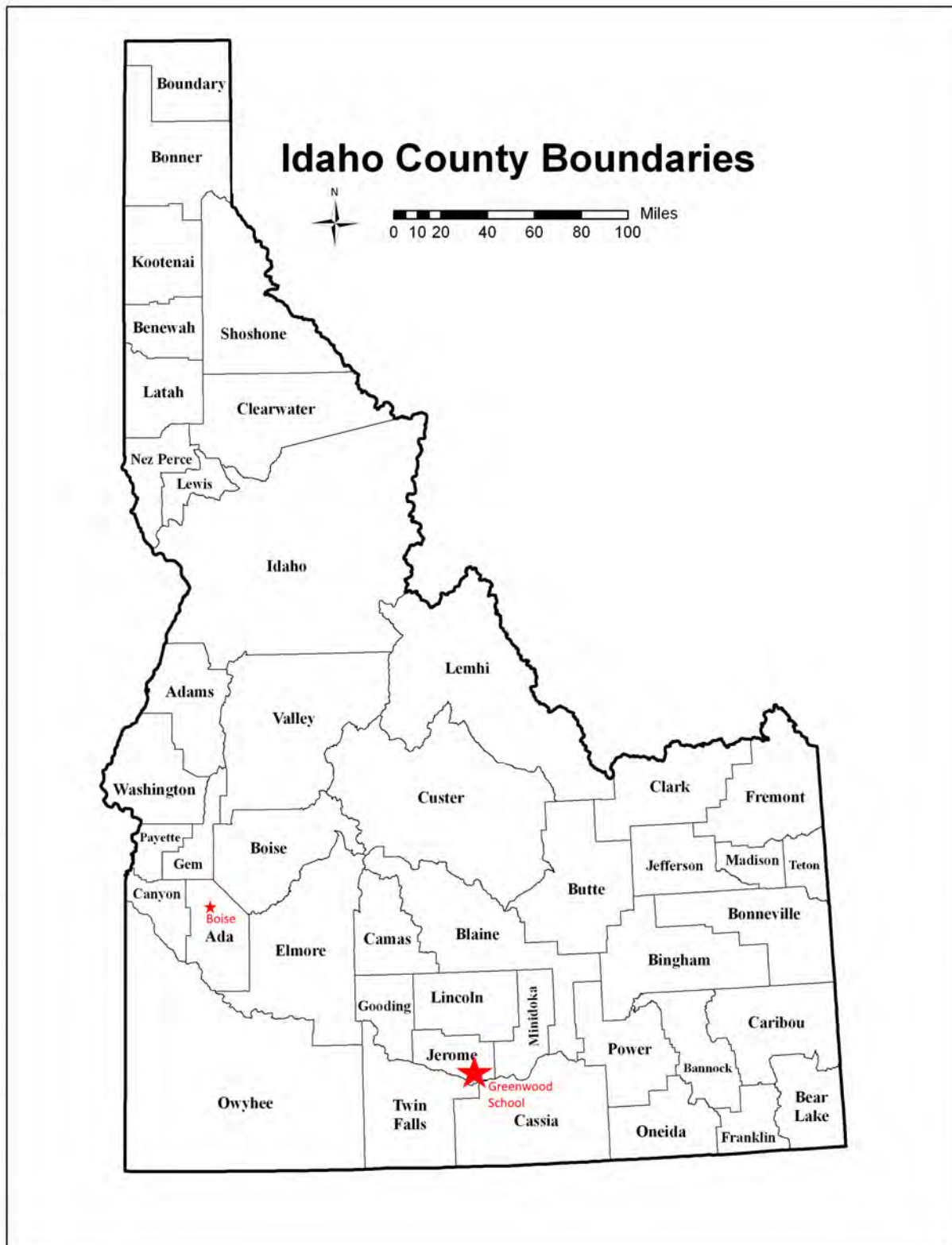
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

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Figure 1. Regional Location Map

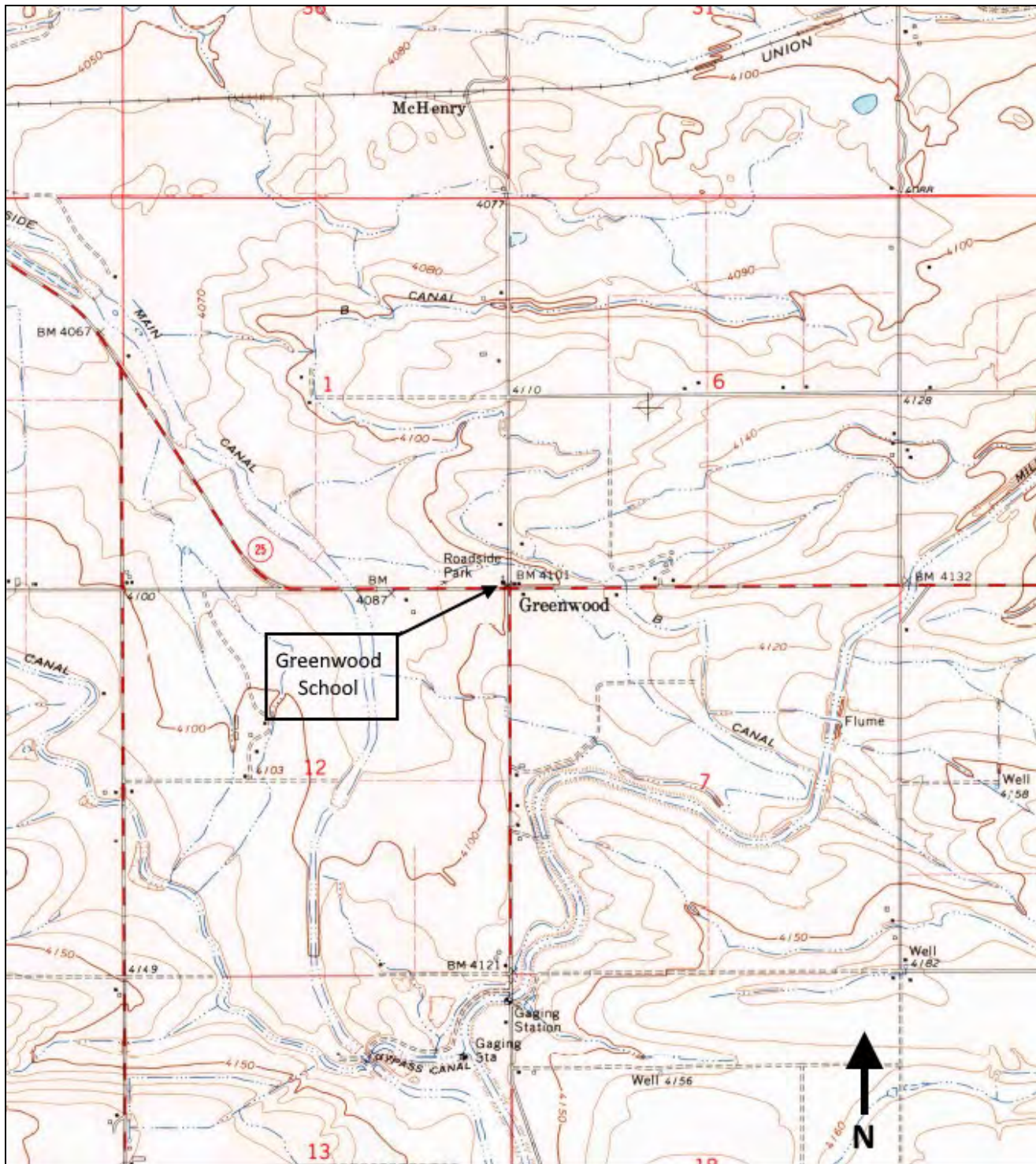
Map of State of Idaho showing counties, state capital, and the location of Greenwood School in Jerome County.



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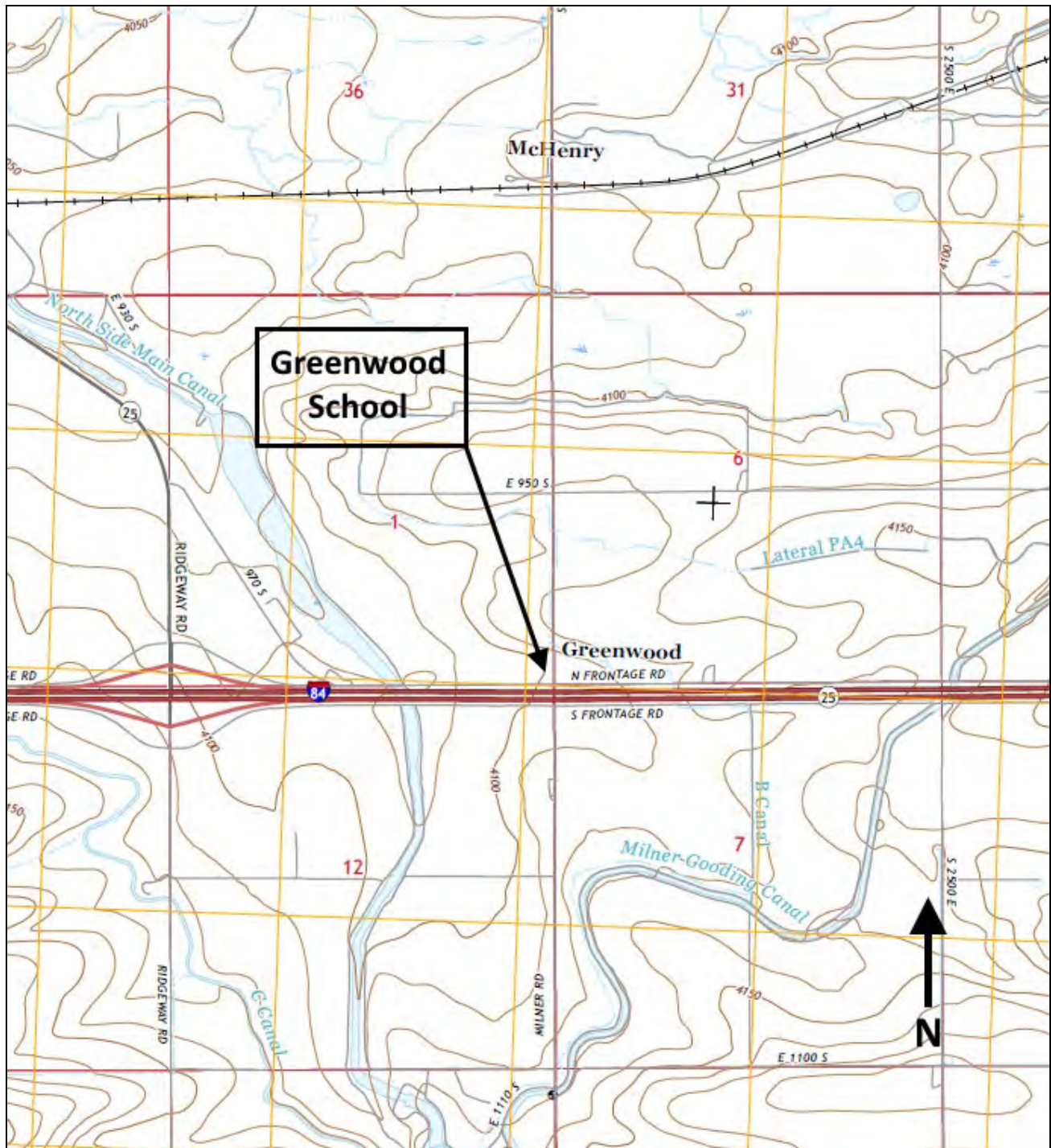
Figure 2. USGS Quadrangle Map (Prior to construction of Interstate 84)
Milner, Idaho Quadrangle, 1964, 7.5 minute series, Scale: 1:24,000
T10S, R20E, Section 1 – Jerome County



Greenwood School
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Figure 3. USGS Quadrangle Map (After construction of Interstate 84)
Milner, Idaho Quadrangle, 2017, 7.5 minute series, Scale: 1:24,000
T10S, R20E, Section 1 – Jerome County



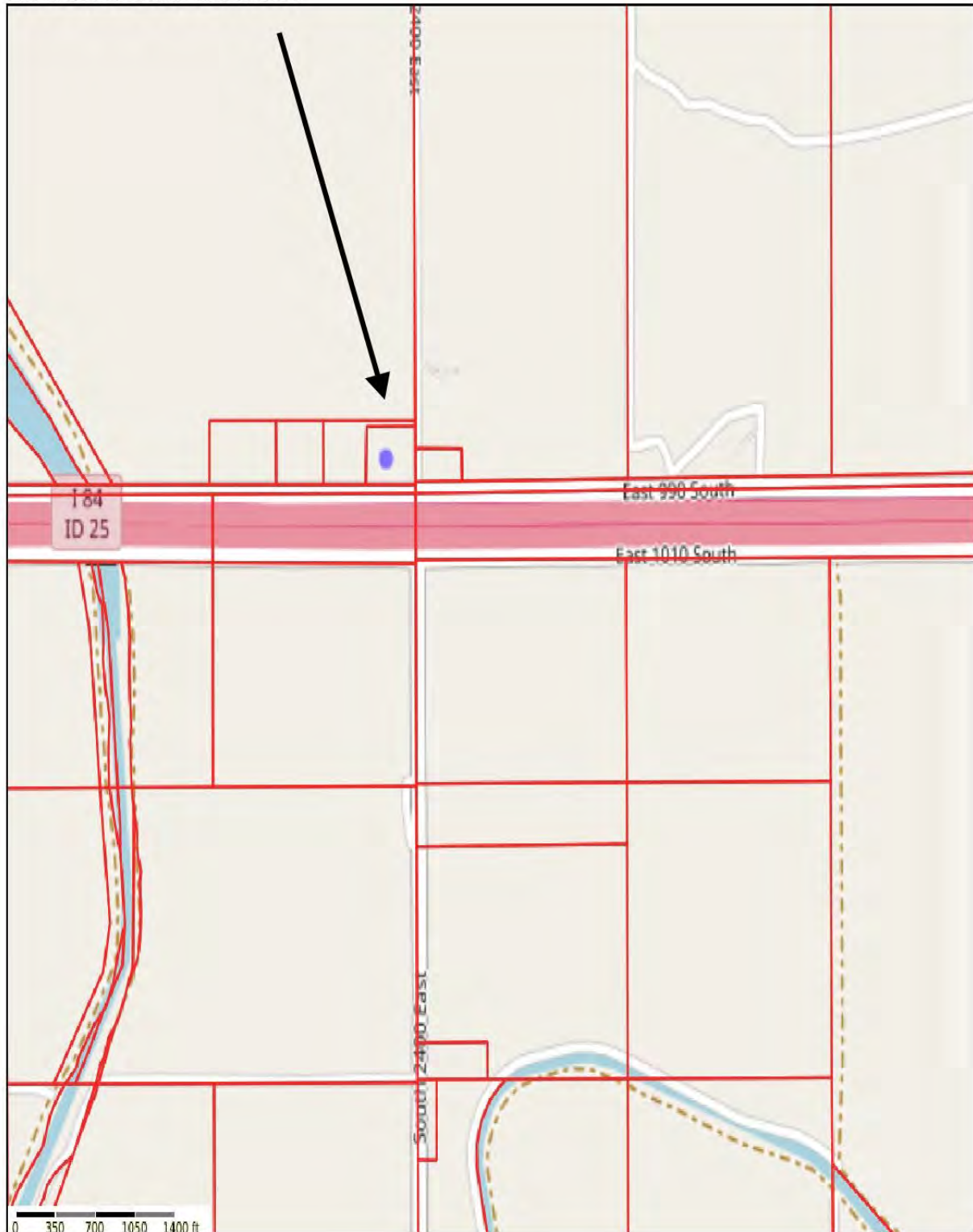
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Figure 4. Jerome County Parcel Map

Arrow points to Greenwood School property, Parcel RP10S20E019480, T10S, R20E, Section 1. Please reference Section 10 Geographic Data for a property boundary description and justification.

Greenwood School

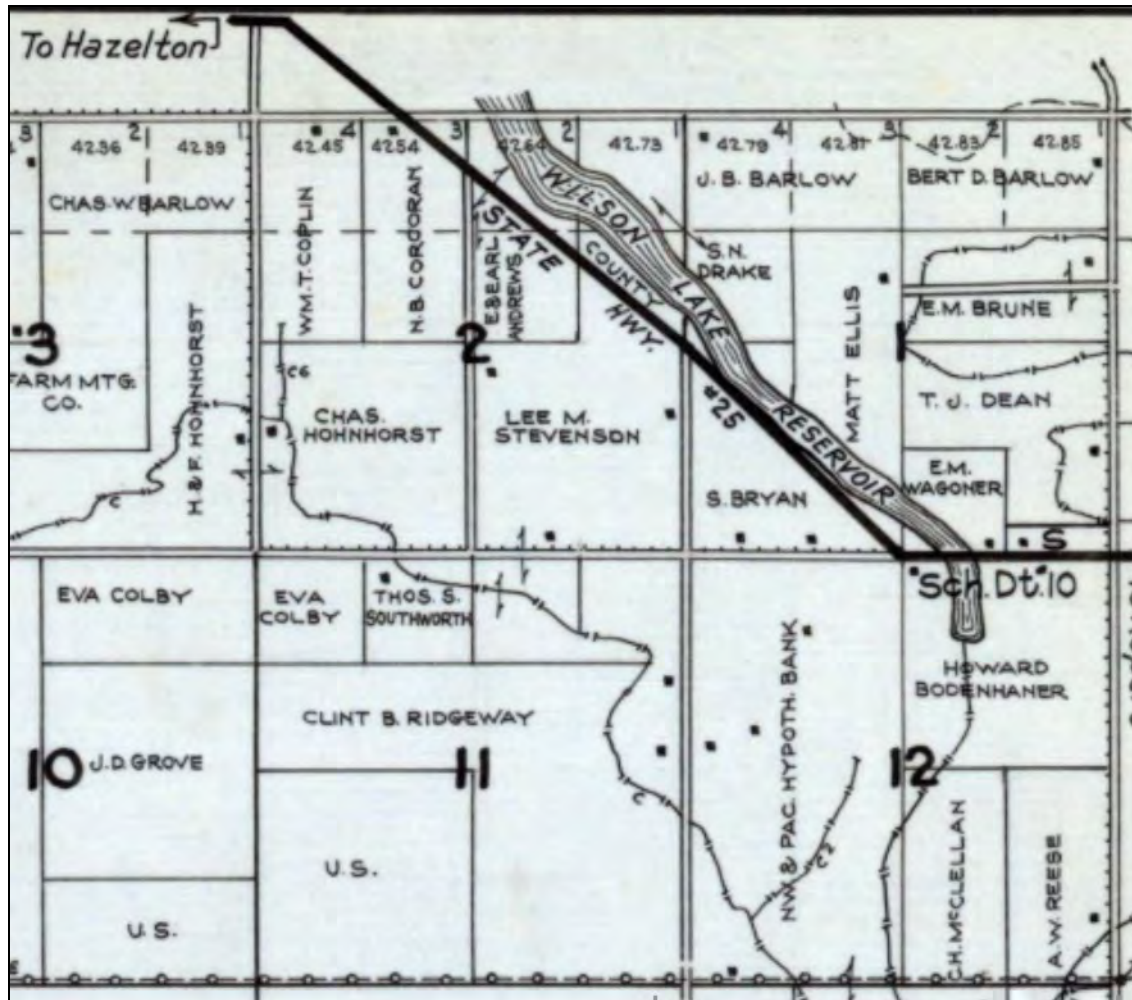


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Figure 5. 1939 Metsker Map.

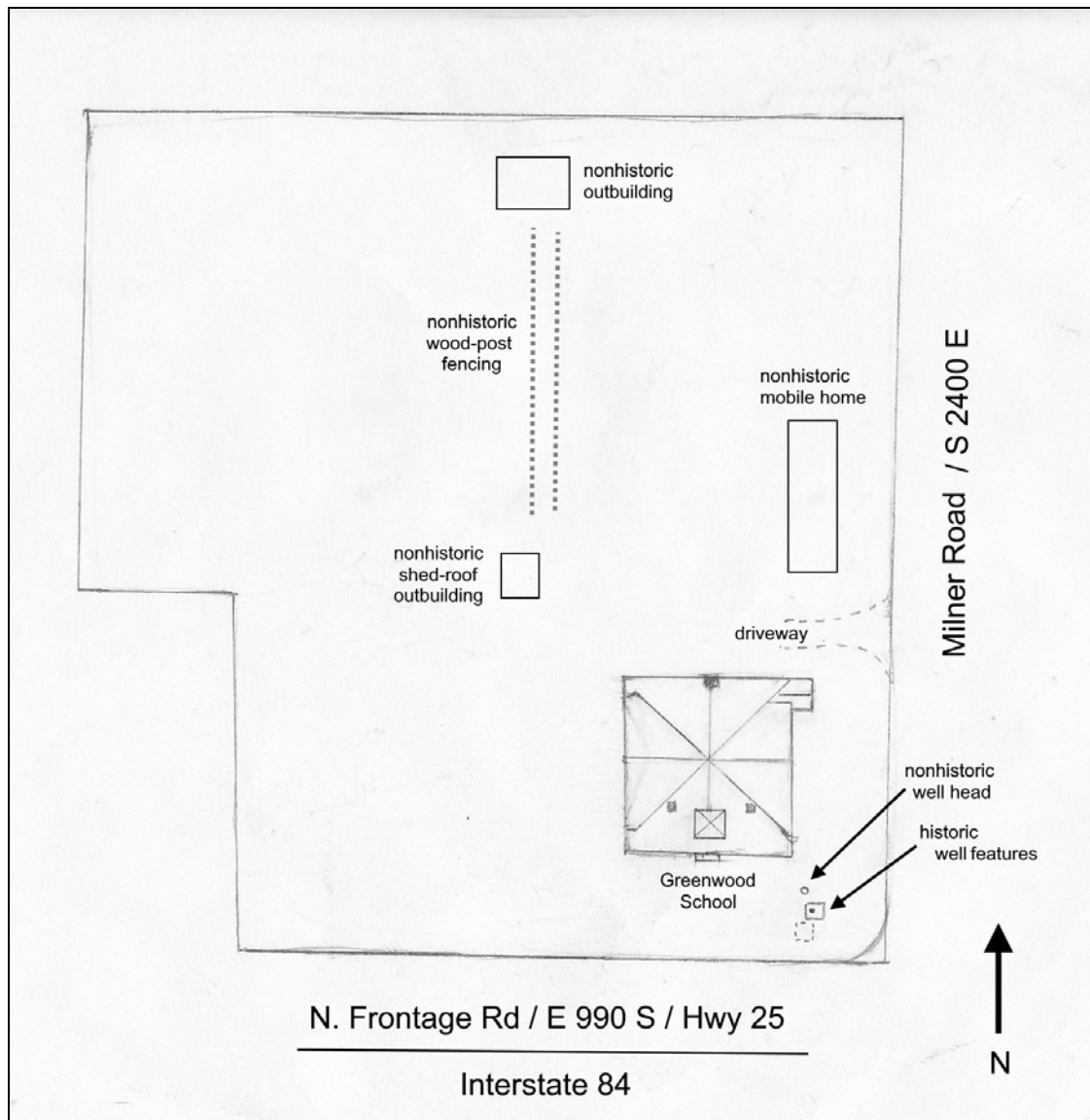
Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12 in Township 10S, Range 20E are shown below. Greenwood School is located in the southeast corner of Section 1.



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Figure 6. Site Plan (not to scale): the site plan below notes various features of the property observed during a site visit on Oct. 30, 2019. The property outline is not reflective of the nomination boundary, but rather it denotes fence lines observed while on site. The Greenwood School is a contributing building; the stationary mobile home and two outbuildings are noncontributing buildings.

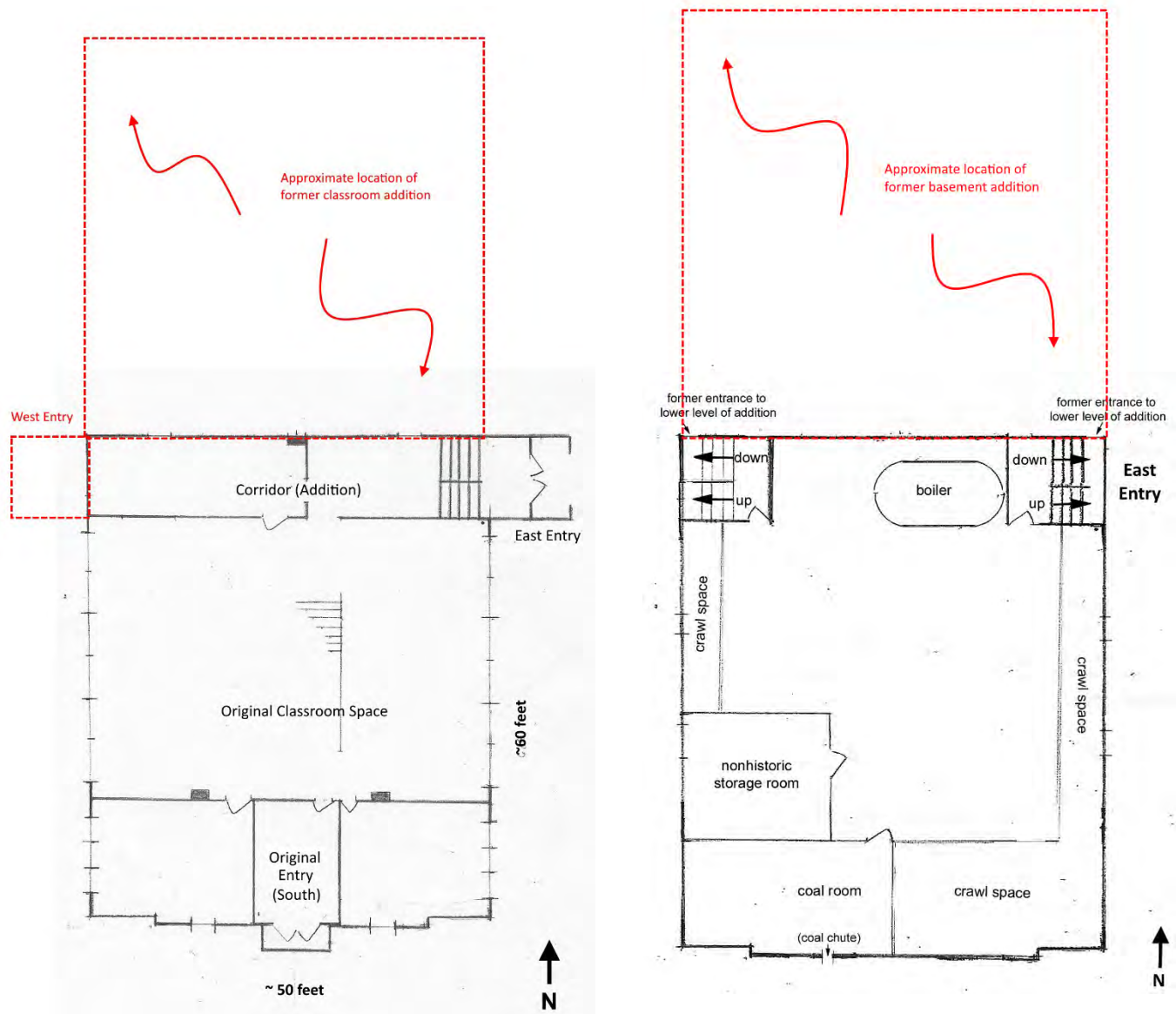


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Figure 7. Sketch Plans

These sketches reflect the current building plan and are derived on-site observations (Oct. 30, 2019). The sketches are not to scale, and measurements are approximations. The red dotted-line marks the approximate location of the addition that was moved to Rupert. Left: Main Level. Right: Basement.



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Figure 8. District 10 Schoolhouse, undated (before 1934)

Source: Annie Pike Greenwood's *We Sagebrush Folks*, page 67.



MY FIRST SCHOOL, "PLEASANT VIEW"

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Figure 9. Greenwood School, undated (ca. 1915-1920)

This photograph was taken shortly after the new Greenwood School was completed and before the addition was built. Camera facing northeast. Source: Annie Pike Greenwood's *We Sagebrush Folks*, page 67. A copy of this photo is on file at the Idaho State Archives, call no. 78-283.



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Figure 10. Greenwood School, undated (ca. late 1920s)

This photograph was taken after the addition to Greenwood School was completed and shows the west side of the building. The original section is at right. Camera looking east.

Source: Linda Helms, Jerome County Historical Society.



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Photo 1. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0001

Property setting, with Frontage Road in foreground and I-84 at right, looking east



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Photo 2. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0002

Primary (south) elevation, looking north



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Photo 3. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0003
Primary (south) and west elevations, looking northeast



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Photo 4. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0004
West elevation, looking east



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Photo 5. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0005

North elevation, looking south



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Photo 6. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0006
East elevation, looking west



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Photo 7. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0007
Primary (south) and east elevations, looking northwest



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Photo 8. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0008
Entry on primary (south) façade, looking west



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Photo 9. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0009
Interior, south entry, looking south



Greenwood School
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Photo 10. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0010
Interior, classroom space, looking north



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Photo 11. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0011
Interior, classroom space, looking east



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Photo 12. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0012

Interior, small room at southwest corner of building, looking southwest



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Photo 13. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0013
Interior, east entry and staircase, looking east



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Photo 14. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0014
Interior, staircase at northeast entry, looking west



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Photo 15. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0015

Interior, door of coal storage room at south end of basement, facing south



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Photo 16. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0016

Interior, staircase at former northwest corner of building, looking west



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Photo 17. ID_JeromeCounty_GreenwoodSchool_0017

Greenwood School addition, removed and relocated to Rupert in 1954, shown here at 123 K Street in Rupert, Minidoka County, ID

