

(Oct. 1990)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Eola School
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 12119 FM 381
CITY OR TOWN: Eola
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Concho
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
VICINITY: N/A
CODE: 095 **ZIP CODE:** 76937

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

Signature of certifying official

11-4-05
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

12-22-05

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING	
	1	1	BUILDINGS
	0	0	SITES
	4	1	STRUCTURES
	0	0	OBJECTS
	5	2	TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: EDUCATION=school

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: COMMERCE/TRADE=restaurant, WORK IN PROGRESS

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: MODERN MOVEMENT=moderne, art deco

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
WALLS STONE=Limestone, BRICK, STUCCO
ROOF METAL, ASPHALT
OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-8).

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Eola School
Eola, Concho County, Texas

The Eola School is located in Eola, eighteen miles east of San Angelo, in central Texas. The approximately 7.5 acre site is flat with very few trees. The site includes the single story school building, two concrete water tanks, a 1930s residence, and tennis court on the north, with a large open field on the south. A low limestone wall surrounds the entire property. The school, rock wall, tennis court, and water tanks are contributing resources. The school was built in two phases: a 1928/1948 stucco building with classrooms and auditorium, and a 1939 limestone and brick gymnasium addition. The two T-plan segments connect to form a long central hall with the gym and auditorium extending off the rear, or north, side. From the front of the building, the slightly higher roofs of the auditorium and gym are visible above the flat-roofed main body of the building. The eastern half of the building, built in 1928 and repaired in 1948 after a fire, is white stucco with triangular arches and pilasters capped with low relief chevrons in a restrained zig zag moderne style. In contrast, the western portion of the building, added in 1939 with Works Progress Administration(WPA) funds, is constructed of rough faced limestone with brick trim. The gym is spanned by a barrel vault with brick buttresses along the east and west sides. WPA funds were also used to construct the stone wall, water tanks and possibly the tennis court. The Eola School closed in 1983 but has had minimal changes since 1948 when it reached its final stage of development. After lying vacant for a few years the school is currently being rehabilitated. The property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to a high degree.

Eola, Texas is eighteen miles east of San Angelo near the geographical center of the state. Eola is a rural farm community of 300 residents as of January 2004. The school is located near the intersection of FM 765 and FM 381. The surrounding neighborhood has some vacant commercial buildings, a general store, and scattered houses on large flat lots with a few pecan and mesquite trees. The school sits on a flat lot with minimal vegetation except two large cedar trees. The site also includes two concrete water tanks and an asphalt tennis court southeast of the school building, a 1930s residence with covered parking structure on the west side of the school, and a large open field to the south. The entire site is surrounded with a 3.5 foot limestone wall. The wall curves in near the west side of the school and runs in front of the residence. Entry to the site is through a break in the wall at the back of the curve. The entry is framed by brick capped pillars, and the word EOLA is spelled out in red brick set into the limestone wall left of the entrance. A dirt driveway leads through the entry to a dirt parking area in front of the school.

The water tanks and wall are considered contributing structures because they were built in 1939, along with part of the school, with funds from the WPA. The tennis court may have been constructed at the same time, but in any case it was in place by 1939¹ and is therefore considered a contributing structure. The residence and its covered parking structure are both non contributing resources

The 1930s residence was built as the home economics building, later became the superintendent's residence, and is currently used as a private residence. It is a stucco clad rectangular plan house with additions on the

¹ Rosemary Lewellen interview on 23 April 2005 by Bob Brinkman

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north and west, a pitched standing seam metal roof, and wood 2/2 and aluminum windows. Although the house is historically associated with the school it has been considerably altered including the additions, aluminum windows and a gable roof columned entry. The covered parking structure behind the house is a simple metal post structure with metal roof of an unknown date.

The school building has two distinct building phases; a white stucco Moderne style portion on the east, and a brick and limestone portion built by the WPA in 1939. In plan the two buildings form a double front facing T with an auditorium and gymnasium projecting from the rear of the building. A central hallway runs east-west the length of the building accessing the class rooms.

The slightly larger, eastern, portion of the building was built in 1928, struck by fire in 1946, and repaired in 1948 on the same foundation and reusing much of the same materials. This portion of the building is white stucco with a band of yellow clay tile at the parapet roof and a low relief stucco band below the windows. Pilasters with a chevron motif extend above the parapet and divide the bays of steel windows. The two entrances, one on the east and one on the south elevation, are characterized by a triangular arch frontispiece, which extends above the parapet with smaller pointed arch pilasters on either side. A vestibule, also formed by a pointed arch leads to double multi-light doors with a transom window. In 1939 Federal WPA funds supplemented local bond issues to construct three additional rooms, the gymnasium, two large concrete water tanks, and limestone wall. The gymnasium addition, built in 1939, is constructed of rough faced coursed ashlar limestone with red brick detailing. The red brick serves as an accent at the base, roofline, and quoins.

From the south, or front elevation both building phases are visible, appearing almost as separate buildings sharing a common wall (they are connected in the interior). The stucco portion has eight window bays divided by pilasters. The steel casement windows are three and four bays wide. The main entrance is located midway along the stucco portion of the elevation and is highlighted by a modest zig zag moderne surround. There is a granite plaque set in the wall to the immediate right of the entrance which lists the 1928 school board members by name.

The western half of the south elevation is the 1939 brick and limestone addition. From the south elevation the barrel vault of the gym is visible above the flat roof. All windows on this elevation are 6 over 6 double-hung wood sash windows. Red brick around the windows contrasts with the rough faced limestone body of the building. From east to west fenestration consists of two bays of five windows each, a centrally located recessed entrance vestibule with wood double doors and transom windows, and nine asymmetrically grouped windows west of the entrance.

The narrow west elevation has a single entrance in the center leading to a classroom and four wooden sash windows on the north side of the door.

The south elevation is characterized by the two projecting masses corresponding to the gym and auditorium.

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The gym has a north facing barrel vault framed by stepped brick pilasters or buttresses on either side. The side elevations of the gym consist of windows just below the roofline divided by brick buttresses, four on each side. The concrete pier and beam structure is exposed among the limestone on the south elevation. The only openings on the south elevation are two single doors surrounded by brick.

Between the gym and auditorium are two wood sash windows on the 1939 addition, and large metal casement windows on the 1928/48 portion. A single story boiler room abuts the auditorium on the west side. The north side of the auditorium has only two small windows flanking a central metal double door.

The east elevation is narrow and entirely stucco. The entrance, which opens onto the hallway, is framed by a pointed arch and pilasters. There are smaller, elevated windows corresponding to the men's and women's restrooms on either side of the entrance.

Physical Development

There is little photographic evidence or architectural documentation of the school as it was first built in 1928. A graduation photograph taken in 1938 shows that it was a one story brick building with wood-sash divided-light windows. Bands of limestone formed a continuous header and sill. It appears that the brick may have been covered in stucco below the sill, although bushes obscure the base of the building. Written descriptions of the interior as well as physical evidence uncovered during the recent rehabilitation indicate that the current footprint of the building and the interior arrangement of the rooms reflect the 1928 configuration.

In 1939, with WPA funds, the town added a gymnasium, an addition that almost doubled the square footage of the building. The new addition was constructed of rough faced ashlar limestone with brick accents. By using brick and limestone, the same materials as the original building, but reversing the field and accent materials, the gymnasium would have been clearly marked as an addition while still relating to the original structure. In addition to the gymnasium, WPA funds were used to construct a 3.5 foot limestone wall with brick capped pillars around the school grounds.

In 1946 a fire struck the original portion of the school, leaving the gymnasium addition untouched. Based on physical evidence it appears that the fire affected the roof, floor and wood windows, but did not damage the brick walls. In repairing the building in 1948, the windows were replaced with metal casement windows, and the wood framing of the floor and roof were replaced with metal and concrete. Although the brick exterior walls were retained, they were covered with stucco, giving the building a very different, and updated look. The pointed, zig zag style pilasters and door surrounds were also added as part of the post-fire repairs. Because the physical appearance of the building changed significantly after the fire, the current building reads as a 1948 building with a 1939 gymnasium wing.

Due to consolidation, the Eola School closed in 1983 and the building remained vacant for years. The site has been subdivided and the house and field are now under separate ownership. The school building is privately

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owned and is in the process of being restored. The building remains relatively unaltered since it reached the final stage of development in 1948 and retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship. Because the rock wall, tanks, field and residence, remain the site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling and association to a high degree.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- ☒ **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 VALUE, 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: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Education

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1928-1955

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1928, 1939, 1948

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER Luther Hines Gaskins

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-9 through 8-12).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-13).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- ☐ 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 #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- ☒ State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other -- Specify Repository:

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The small town of Eola is located near San Angelo, in the geographical center of Texas. Since its founding at the turn of the century, citizens of Eola actively and persistently pursued a school system and school facilities for their children. The school was built 1928 and expanded with the help of WPA funds 1939. The school has also served as a social center and gathering point for the small community. Through consolidation the student body at Eola School grew steadily until 1983, at which point the Eola school district was consolidated into a neighboring district. The Eola School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A in the area of Education at the local level of significance.

Concho County lies on the edge of the Edwards Plateau region near the geographical center of Texas. When the county was formed out of McCulloch County in 1879 it was a sparsely populated region with no established community. The town of Paint Rock was established, and became the county seat.² Farming, and sheep and cattle ranching have historically formed the county's economic base.

In 1890 Concho County began selling public school lands for fifty cents an acre to encourage settlement.³ The first recorded settlers in the area that would become Eola were Asher L. Lollar and his wife Lizzie Leon Hollman. The couple married at the Coleman County Courthouse, January 26th, 1898 and in February of the same year, they loaded their belongings (a bed, two chairs, a table and a stove) into a covered wagon and moved to Concho County. They selected a site three and one-half miles southeast of present day Eola, where they settled, camping in the bed of their wagon until lumber could be brought from Ballinger to build a home.⁴ Within a year, two or three more families arrived. Settlers took turns going to Paint Rock for mail and supplies. At the turn of the century, the settlers hired a carrier to bring mail from San Angelo twice a week. In 1901 the new settlement received a post office under the original town name of Jordan, Texas. The name was changed to Eola in 1903, reportedly because there was already a post office by the name of Jordan.⁵ The name Eola came from nearby Aeolus Creek. Eola's first store was built in 1902, followed by others in 1904, 1908 and 1909. The town grew from four families in 1902, to a population 25 in 1914, reaching its peak population of 350 in 1947.⁶

Schools in Eola and Concho County

Being a sparsely populated county, early schools in Concho County were predominantly one-teacher schools, many of which operated less than nine months out of the year. Large ranches, which were too far from a school, would often employ a governess to provide educational instruction to the children.⁷ The first schooling available to children in Eola was in a one-room church building on the Will Stephenson ranch, just one-mile east of the current school site. The teacher was Mr. L. W. Manire. When the building school burned down,

² "Concho County" Handbook of Texas Online

³ "Eola, TX" Handbook of Texas online

⁴ LeFevre

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ "Eola, TX" Handbook of Texas online

⁷ Rucker, 6

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classes were held in the 1903 Baptist Church until 1905 when citizens decided to organize an Eola school district out of the Paint Rock school district. In 1906, a two-room schoolhouse was built on the east side of town. The cost of construction was twelve hundred dollars with most of the money being donated by student's families. Students came to this two-teacher school as far as ten miles away, and some walked six miles. In 1912 two more rooms were added to the original building and this served until the present school building was erected in 1928.⁸

In 1928 Eola citizens voted in favor of a school bond and built an eight-room steam-heated brick building with auditorium and office space. J.M. Carter, school board president, led a movement to create an affiliated school system. By 1933 sufficient credits had been obtained for Eola School to become fully accredited by the State Department of Education. Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics were added to the curriculum the same year.⁹

Sometime between 1928 and 1939 a building was constructed on the west side of the school. According to Rosemary Lewellen, class of 1939, the house originally served as the home economics building and it was there when she graduated.¹⁰ Most likely it was constructed sometime after 1933 when the home economics curriculum was introduced. The building later became the superintendent's house.

Early in 1939 a petition was circulated and citizens voted in favor of a \$15,000 bond measure to supplement Federal Works Progress Administration funds for the purpose of building a gymnasium and additional rooms. Plans and specifications were drawn up by L.H. Gaskins, an Architect from San Angelo, Texas. Included in the project were a 3.5 foot high rock wall around the 8 acre site, and two 22,119 gallon concrete water storage tanks.

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was a New Deal program designed to ease the effects of the Great Depression through work relief. The federal government partnered with a local public authority to provide employment to unemployed heads of household on beneficial public projects. The vast majority of building projects were public works such as infrastructure improvements, post offices, recreational facilities and schools. The local sponsor was responsible for architectural designs as well as a percentage of the cost of the project. The sponsor's contribution could take forms other than cash such as land and materials. In addition to providing a useful public facility, the goal of these projects was to put as many local unemployed people to work as possible, as a result, projects were designed to utilize more labor than capital. WPA buildings tended to be simple and modern in design, with minimal ornament to keep costs down. In addition, local materials were favored for their low cost and the fact that quarrying local stone or milling local lumbar created additional employment opportunities.

⁸ LeFevre

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Lewellen interview

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The Eola School gym reflects some of the guiding principals of WPA projects in both design and function. Schools frequently benefited from WPA projects because of their value to a community. Recreational facilities such as gyms and parks were also favorite WPA projects because they provided children with healthy and constructive recreational opportunities. The simple design of the gym, a barrel vault with only functional brick buttresses and brick trim for ornament, is typical of the minimal modern designs of these buildings. The use of local materials, such as the rough faced limestone, further identifies the building as a product of New Deal era construction.

In 1946 a fire broke out in the 1928 portion of the school building. According to James Cannon, who is rehabilitating the building, it appears that the walls and foundation remained intact, while wood elements, such as floor and roof framing and windows, were damaged. In 1948 the building was repaired and given an updated look featuring a simple decorative motif based on the current Art Deco style. The windows were replaced with metal, and the exterior brick walls were stuccoed. Flat topped pilasters with low-relief downward pointing chevrons were added to accent the window bays, and the two entrances were highlighted by pointed arches and pilasters with low-relief chevrons. The result is multiple angles creating a restrained zig-zag pattern.

In 1940 a University of Texas masters thesis studied schools in Concho County for a proposed reorganization. At a time when many school age children in the county still attended one-teacher rural schools, the Eola School had 221 students, eleven teachers and taught elementary through high school. All of the teachers held a Bachelors Degree. It was the second largest school in the county with modern facilities.¹¹

Students at the Eola School

The student body of the Eola School was primarily white and of Eastern European descent. A majority of early settlers to the area were from Central and Eastern Europe. "In 1920 there were more than 100 people in the vicinity of Eola who were reported to be of Czech descent."¹² Hispanic children, mostly the children of migrant workers, also attended Eola School, often starting the school year after the harvest because their parents were traveling for work. Eola's few African American residents sent their children to the black school in Ballinger.

A long time Eola resident, eighty-four year old Dahlia Hensley-Kling, moved to Eola in 1932 with her parents and four siblings. They settled in an area about 5 miles east of Eola referred to as Henderson. At first, she attended a small school by the name of Henderson Chapel. By the time she was twelve the school was consolidated with Eola School. Mrs. Kling vividly recalls when she was in the tenth grade (1936-37) a man, who called himself Roy Rogers, drove a truck pulling a horse trailer into the school yard, he unloaded and watered his horse and proceeded to perform amazing rope tricks with the lariat and his horse.¹³

Mrs. Kling's sister, Wanda Logston, graduated from Eola School in 1940 in a class of approximately 25 to 30

¹¹ Rucker, 6

¹² "Eola, TX" Handbook of Texas online

¹³ Hensley-Kling Interview

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students, sizeable by rural school standards. She recalls the later renowned singer, Ernest Tubbs, performing during intermission at a school play and getting pointers from him on how to play the electric guitar she owned at the time. She also recalls the high school volleyball team winning several tournaments in the surrounding west Texas region and playing in the state playoffs in 1940.¹⁴

Mrs. Floy Ray Tonne taught school in 1943 and also recalls between 25 and 35 students in each class. Her husband, Alfred Tonne, drove a school bus to the communities of Wall, Vancourt and Veribest to bring students to school in Eola.

Clara Phinney, a former student at Eola School recalls her graduation day during World War II, walking down the aisle of the school auditorium to receive her diploma. Later that same evening, in the same auditorium she married her first husband, Henry F. Bass, a U.S. Air Force Sergeant based at Goodfellow Air Force Base. Mrs. Bass said, "Getting married in the auditorium was the best place because it fit all our friends". There was standing room only in the Eola School auditorium with everyone in the community present.¹⁵

After consolidation in 1955 The Eola school district became one of only four in Concho County.¹⁶ But by 1983 the Eola School District was further consolidated into the Eden School District. Today students in Eola attend school at Eden or Paint Rock.

In a town the size of Eola, the school was a social center that brought the community together. It provided a source of entertainment and gathering point through athletic events, organizations and clubs, plays, and graduations. It also served for non-school related events such as weddings and funerals because of the auditorium's large seating capacity. The yearly Halloween carnival was a much-anticipated event. Community members decorated and ran booths, which were used as fundraisers for the school. Even after the school closed, the volunteer fire department held a Halloween haunted house at the school to raise money for the repair and purchase equipment for the fire department.

Constructed in 1928, and expanded in 1939, the Eola School was a center for education and community life. The early and persistent efforts of the community members to establish and expand their schools are a testament to the importance of education in the community. For its role in the history and development in Eola, the school is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local levels of significance under criterion A in the area of Education.

¹⁴ Longston Interview

¹⁵ Phinney Interview

¹⁶ Handbook of Texas Online

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Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge, Mass: The M.I.T. Press. 1969

San Angelo Standard Times December 1, 1948

Interviews

Kling, Dahlia on 28 August 2004, by Ernest Torres Jr.

Lewellen, Rosemary on 23 April 2005 by Bob Brinkman

Longston, Wanda on 9 September 2004 by Ernest Torres Jr.

Phinney, Clara on 5 September 2004 by Ernest Torres Jr.

Tonne, Floy Ray on 28 February 2003 By James Cannon

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: approximately 7.5 acres

UTM REFERENCES	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
	14	396497	3474513

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION a tract of land southeast of the intersection of FM 381 and FM 765 approximately 550 feet by 600 feet bounded by FM 381 on the west and a rock wall on the north, east and south. Recorded in the L Panthel Survey, Eola, TX

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION Nomination includes all property historically associated with the school

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Hannah Vaughan, Texas Historical Commission, with assistance from James Cannon, property owner

ORGANIZATION: Texas Historical Commission

DATE: 4-16-2004

STREET & NUMBER: PO Box 12276

TELEPHONE: 512-463-6046

CITY OR TOWN: Austin

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 78722

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-22)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheet Figure-14 through Figure-21)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: James Cannon

STREET & NUMBER: 12119 FM 381

CITY OR TOWN: Eola

STATE: Texas

TELEPHONE: 325-469-3314

ZIP CODE: 76937

NAME: James Whitlock

STREET & NUMBER: 3949 Grape Creek Rd

CITY OR TOWN: Eola

STATE: Texas

TELEPHONE: 325-653-9522

ZIP CODE: 76903

NAME: Bennie Tonne 687

STREET & NUMBER: PO Box

CITY OR TOWN: Eola

STATE: Texas

TELEPHONE: 325-469-3920

ZIP CODE: 76937

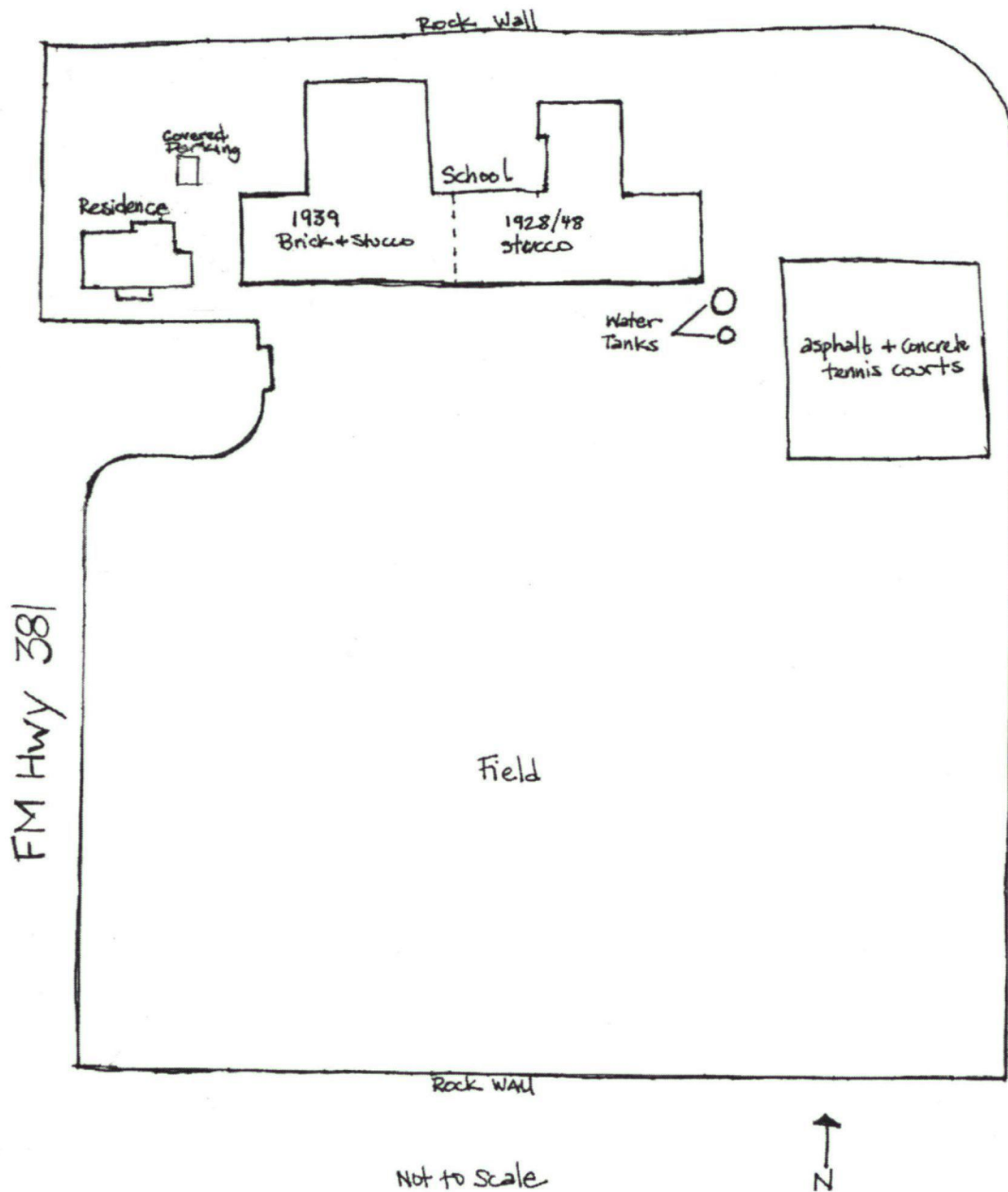
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Eola School
Eola, Concho County, Texas

Figure 1 Site plan



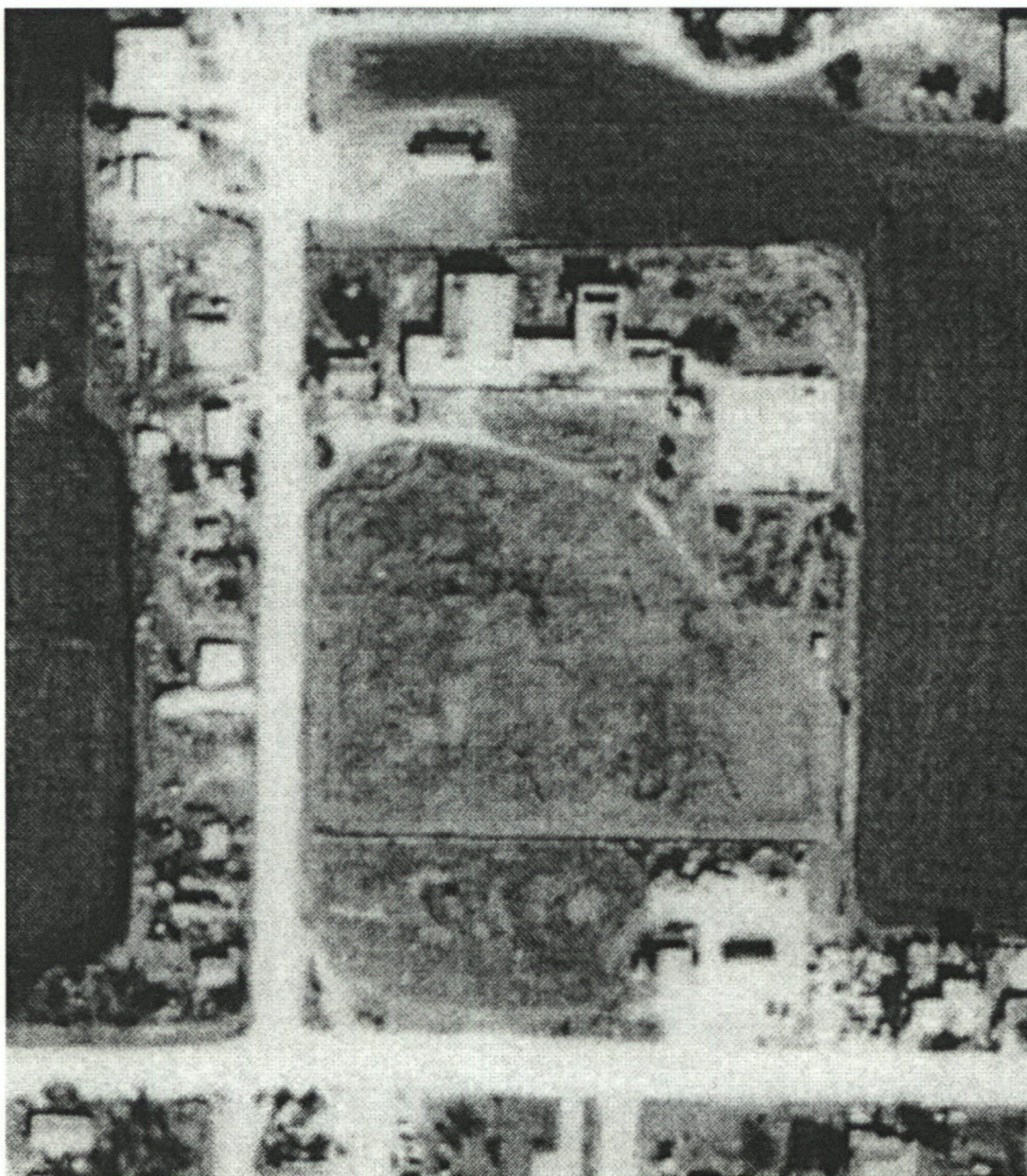
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Eola School
Eola, Concho County, Texas

Figure 2 2005 Aerial Photo



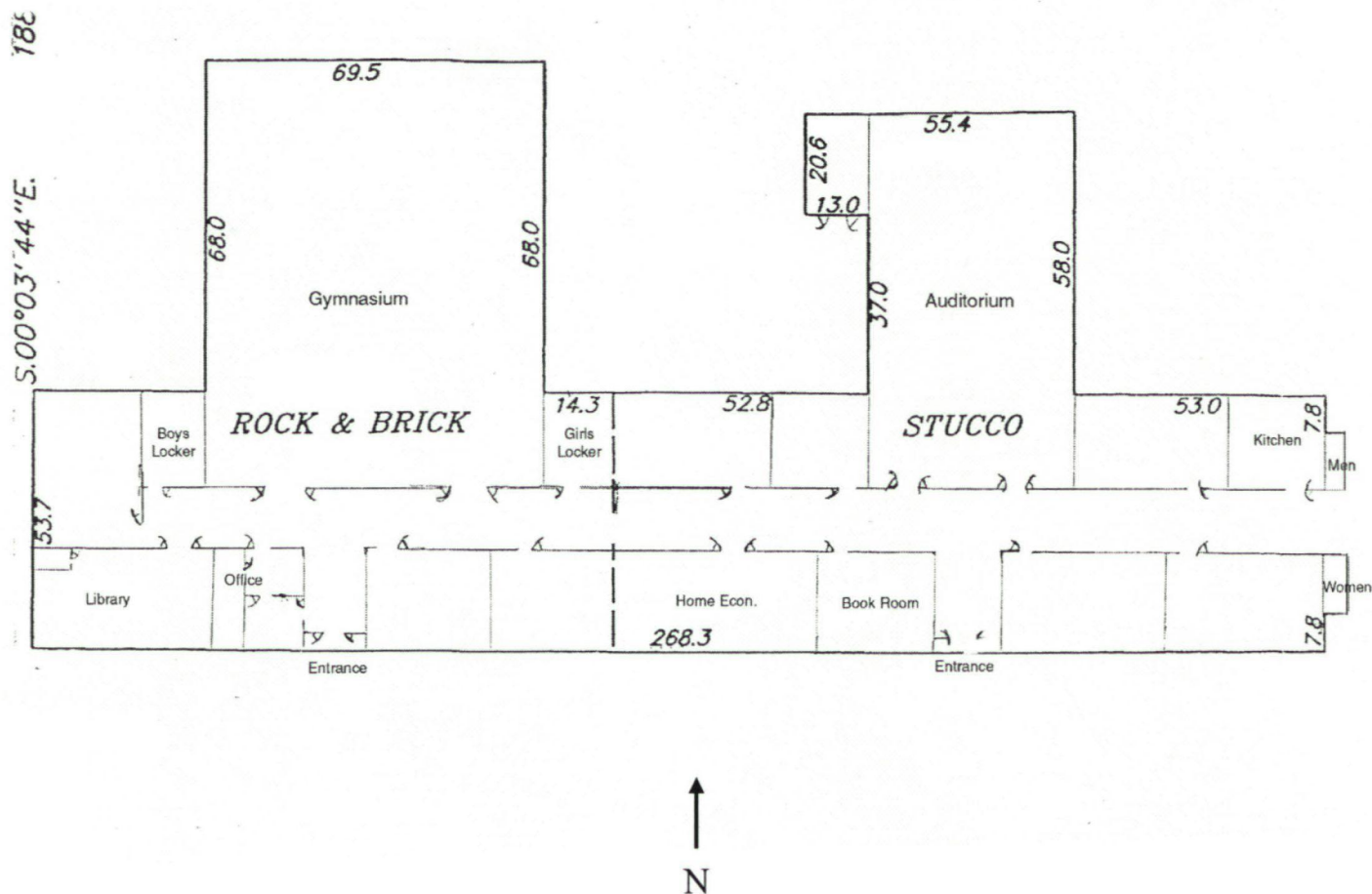
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Eola School
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Figure 3 School floor plan



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Eola School
Eola, Concho County, Texas

Figure 4 1938 Graduate with school in background



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Eola School
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Figure 5 South (front) elevation

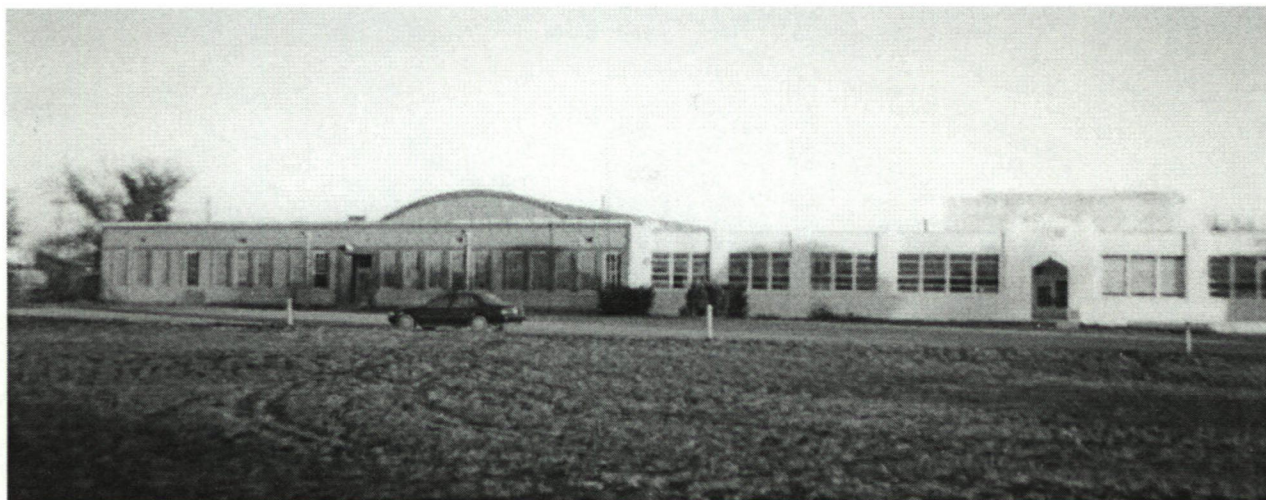
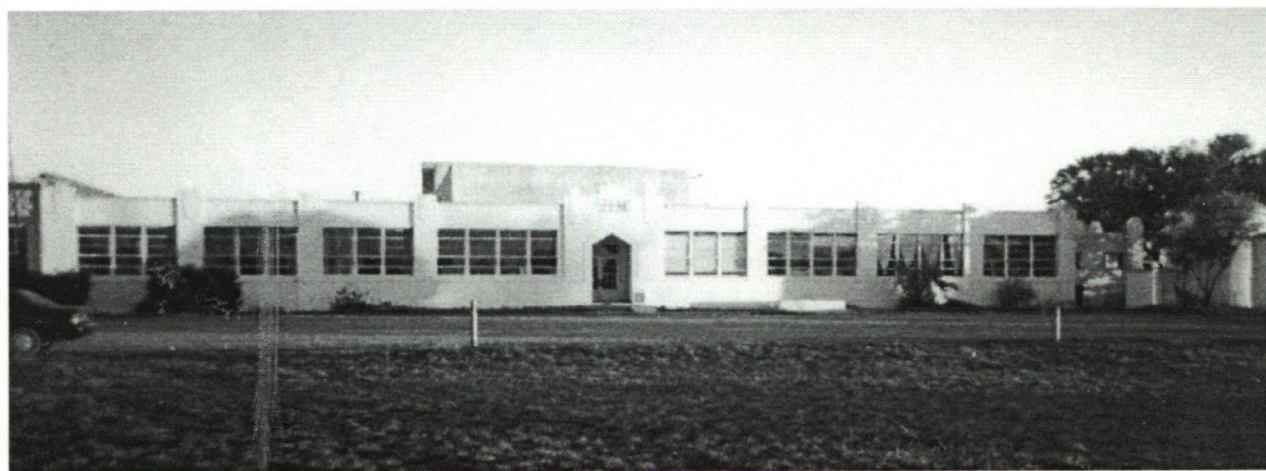


Figure 6 South (front) elevation, east end



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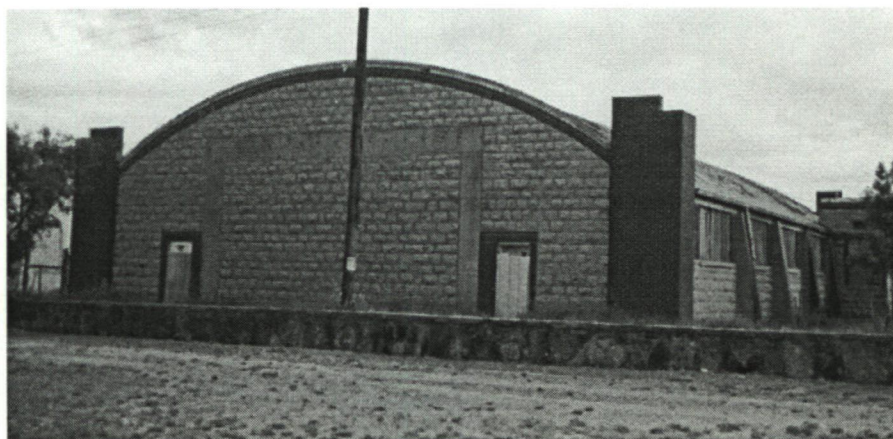
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Figure 7 North (rear) gym addition, facing west



Figure 8 North (rear) gym addition, facing east



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Eola School
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Figure 9 Residence with rock wall



Figure 10 Entry



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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

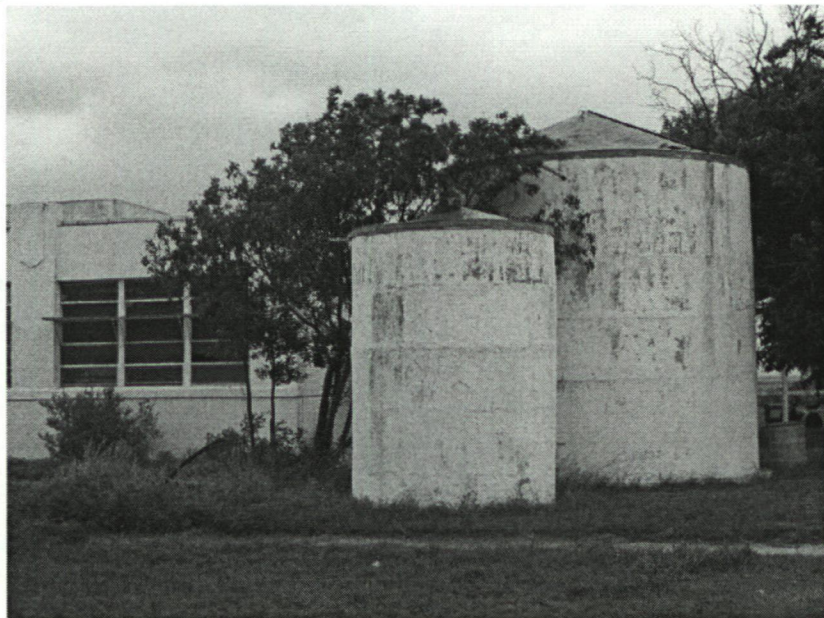
Section Figure Page 21

Eola School
Eola, Concho County, Texas

Figure 11 Tennis court



Figure 12 Water Tanks



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photo Page 22

Eola School
Eola, Concho County, Texas

Photo Log

Eola School
Eola, Concho County, Texas
All Photographs by Bob Brinkman
June 2005
Negatives on file with the Texas Historical Commission

Photo 1 of 4
South elevation
Camera facing north

Photo 2 of 4
South elevation
Camera facing northeast

Photo 3 of 4
South elevation west end (gymnasium)
Camera facing north

Photo 4 of 4
West elevation of gymnasium
Camera facing southeast

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Eola School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Concho

DATE RECEIVED: 11/08/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/07/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/22/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/22/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05001458

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12.22.05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



Eola School
Eola, Concho Co., TX
1 of 4



Eola School
Eola, Concho Co., TX
2 of 4



Eola School

Eola, Concho Co., TX

3 of 4



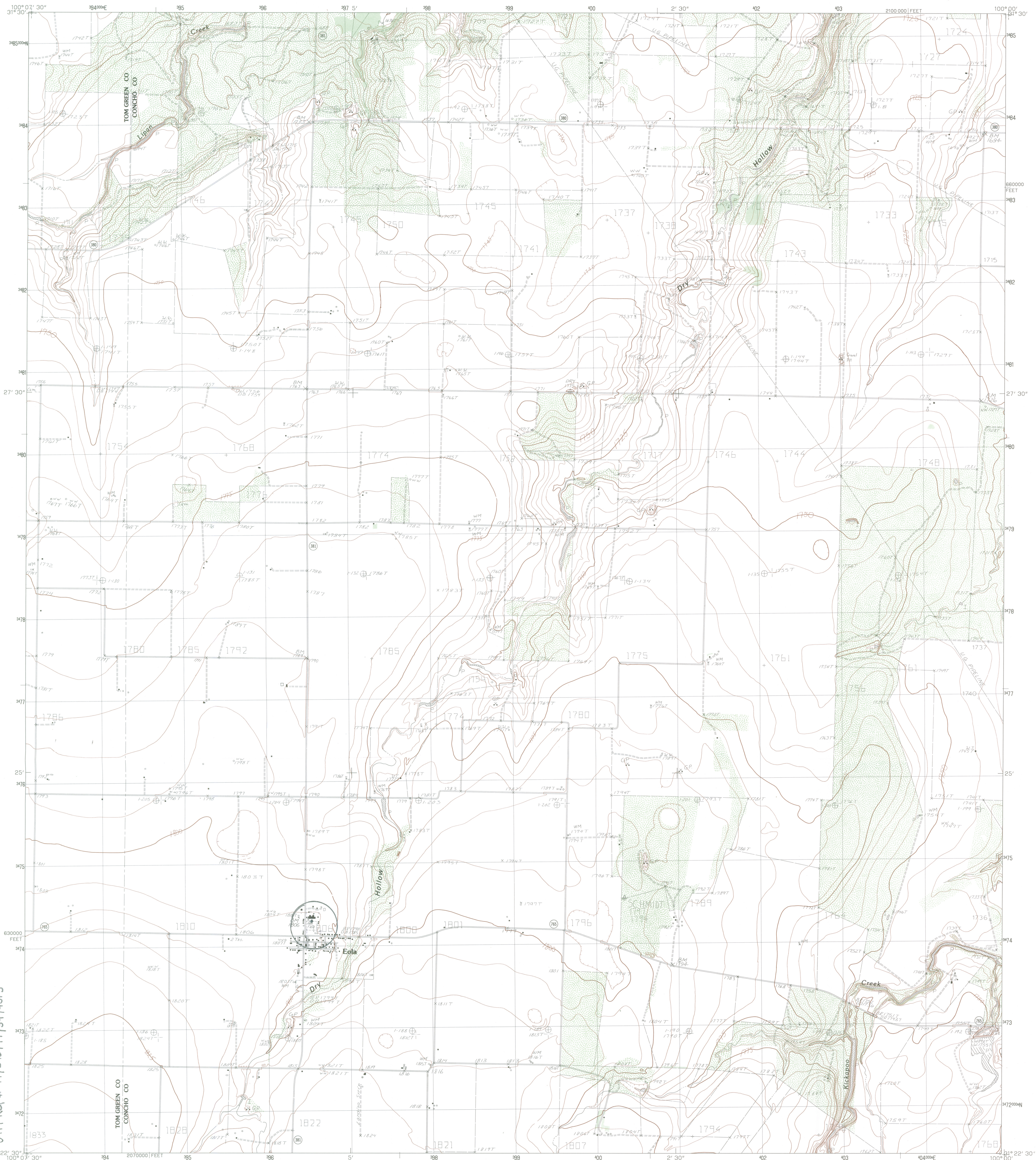
Eola School

Eola, Concho Co., TX

4 of 4

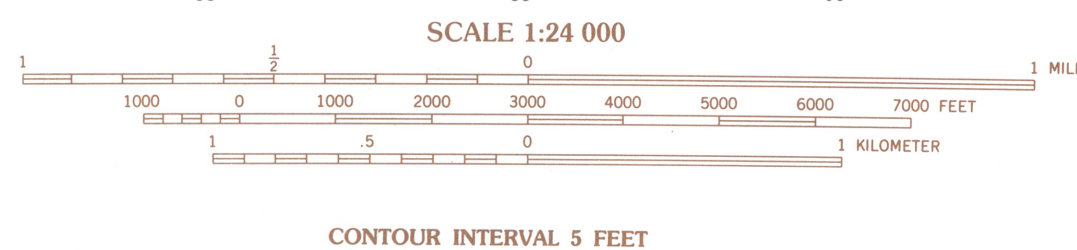
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

EOLA QUADRANGLE
TEXAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY USGS, NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1976
FIELD CHECKED 1977 MAP EDITED 1984
PROJECTION LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 14
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICS TEXAS, CENTRAL ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION 033° WEST
1984 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 8°30' EAST
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983, move
the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
(13 meters south and 34 meters east)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal and State Reservations shown on this map

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Infor-
mation shown as of date of
field check.



ROAD LEGEND
Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

1	2	3	1 Miles
4	5	6	2 Louisa
7	8	7	3 Paint Rock
		8	4 Mereta
			5 Millersview NW
			6 Vancouver
			7 Vick
			8 Millersview SW

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES
3100-144

EOLA, TEXAS
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1984

31100-D1-TF-024



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Rick Perry • Governor

John L. Nau, III • Chairman

F. Lawrence Oaks • Executive Director

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

TO: Janet Matthews, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Hannah Vaughan, Historian
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Eola School, Eola, Concho Co., TX

DATE: November 4, 2005



The following materials are submitted regarding: The Eola School

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original National Register of Historic Places form
<input type="checkbox"/>	Resubmitted nomination
<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple Property nomination form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photographs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USGS map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:

COMMENTS:

☐ SHPO requests substantive review

☐ The enclosed owner objections (do ☐) (do not ☐) constitute a majority of property owners

☐ Other _____