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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Lincoln School, District 2

Other names/site number KHRI # 043-1640-00002

Name of related Multiple Property Listing Historic Public Schools of Kansas

2. Location

Street & number 410 North 9th Street ☐ not for publication

City or town Elwood ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Doniphan Code 043 Zip code 66024

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide _x_ local Applicable National Register Criteria: _x_ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Patrick Zollner 5-8-14

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register

____ determined eligible for the National Register

____ determined not eligible for the National Register

____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain:) _____

for Alexis Abernathy 6/27/14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

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

	private
x	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

x	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: school; library
Social: clubhouse, meeting hall, civic, senior center
Health: clinic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vernacular
Modern Movement: Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick
roof: Asphalt / Tar
other:

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

The Lincoln School (built 1935) is located along the west side of 9th Street between Massachusetts and Connecticut streets in Elwood, Doniphan County, Kansas. The one-story brick and concrete building faces east, and is within a neighborhood of single-family residences, a community park, and a church. The school building is one of the community's few older buildings, as this area is prone to major floods associated with the nearby Missouri River. As a result, much of this building's historic environs are no longer extant. (Figures 1 & 2)

Elaboration

The Lincoln School is a one-story, free-standing brick and concrete building with a rectangular footprint measuring 89 feet by 57 feet. It faces east toward 9th Street and occupies the northeast one-third of the block. Parking is located along 9th Street directly in front of the building. The building features a flat roof with a parapet topped with tile, the original 16-over-16 wood sash windows, and subtle Art Deco cast stone elements at the entrance and along the front façade. The top sashes of the double-hung windows are obscured on the exterior of the building by metal siding that is attached to the window frames, because the interior ceiling has been lowered. An interior brick chimney (flush with the north and west walls) is located at the building's northwest corner. The building rests on a concrete foundation, and there is no basement.

The building's east elevation features a central entrance and four sets of three windows. The entrance surround, which slightly projects forward, is ornate cut stone with the date 1934, and a pair of modern metal and glass doors provides direct access into the central corridor. The original wood windows are comprised of 16-over-16 double-hung sashes. The lintels above the windows feature a soldier course of brick bookended by brick-size ornate cut stone with an Art Deco motif. Window sills are cast stone. Also on the building's front façade at the southeast and northeast corners are decorative cast stone elements inlayed in the brick.

The north (side) elevation features just four openings concentrated along the west half of the façade. The two outer openings are fixed 16-light wood sashes. The two central openings are full-height 16-over-16 double-hung windows. The brick chimney rises above the roofline at the northwest corner of the building.

The west (rear) elevation has two sets of three windows concentrated in the center of the façade. These are full-height 16-over-16 double-hung windows, though several of the sashes have been boarded to slow deterioration.

The east (side) elevation has two sets of three windows concentrated at the west end of the façade. Each group of windows, like the others throughout the building, feature cast stone sills and soldier course brick lintels.

Interior

The primary entrance leads to a short central corridor that opens into a large multi-purpose space that occupies much of the west half of the building. There are two enclosed classrooms accessed from this large central room – at the building's northeast and southeast corners. Along the north wall at the west corner of the building are two restrooms and a utility closet. Along the south wall at the west corner of the building is an office.

The building features a concrete floor and brick walls. Some walls, particularly in the classrooms, have non-historic wood paneling and sheetrock finishes. A gridded lowered ceiling has been installed throughout the interior – except in the utility closet along the north wall. The southeast classroom is now used for a local library and has been wired for technological upgrades, yet it maintains the basic open floorplan. The alcove where today's librarian's desk is located was once a cloak room. The northeast classroom has a partial kitchen along the north wall. The restrooms where remodeled following the summer 1993 flood of the Missouri River, and the water mark is still visible on the door of the utility closet.

Integrity

The building retains its character-defining features that identify it as a 1930s-era school. The building has witnessed major floods in the mid- and late-20th century, but its brick, cast stone, and concrete materials have withstood the water. Several interior wood doors, a few radiator units and some wood trim have also survived, along with the building's wood windows. The original layout appears to be intact and demonstrates the condition of segregated education in Doniphan County.

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.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)
Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
Education
Ethnic Heritage: African American

Period of Significance
1935-1955

Significant Dates
1952, 1955

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Harry Wagenknecht, architect

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance begins with the construction of this building in 1935 and ends with the closing of the school in 1955 following the 1954 Brown v. Board U.S. Supreme Court Decision that outlawed segregated schools.

Criteria Considerations (justification)
N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Summary

Lincoln School (built 1935) was the last building in Doniphan County to be used for racially segregated education. The school replaced McKinley School, which burned in 1934, and served African American students in the Elwood area from 1935 until 1955 as a result of the Brown v. Topeka Board of Education U.S. Supreme Court decision in 1954 that outlawed racially segregated educational facilities. The building has withstood two major floods in 1952 and 1993, and is one of the few community landmarks to have survived the floods. In the years after its closure, it served as a community building and library. The building is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of Education and African American heritage. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* multiple property nomination as an example of the Town Graded Schools property type.

Elaboration

Local History

Elwood is located in Washington Township in the northeast corner of Doniphan County, Kansas, across the Missouri River from St. Joseph, Missouri. It is bordered by the Missouri River on the north, east, and south, and as a result, has been hit hard during major floods. It is approximately 15 miles east of Troy, the county seat. This area was settled early in the history of Kansas Territory, which opened for settlement in 1854. The Roseport Town Company laid out the townsite in the summer of 1856. Originally known as Roseport, the town had a station on the St. Joe and Western Railroad.[1] Those associated with the Roseport Town Company disbanded, and the settlement reorganized as Elwood in 1857, only to disband at the onset of the American Civil War in 1861.[2] It was not until 1876 that Elwood reorganized and once again held local elections. Elwood's population was relatively steady at between 600 and 700 residents from 1880 to 1910.[3]

Traditional 19th and 20th century county histories provide little information on the area's African American community. Blacks are known to have settled in Doniphan County soon after the Kansas Territory opened for settlement in 1854, and their settlement is illustrated in Doniphan County's built environment. To date, one building associated exclusively with the county's black population has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places – St. Martha's AME Church and Parsonage.[4] In the nomination, author Deon Wolfenbarger highlights one of the county's earliest black families was that of Nancy Pennel, a slave in North Carolina, who had been freed in 1856 when her owner died. According to Wolfenbarger, "She was left with funds to purchase land in a free state. The administrator of the will purchased land for the Pennel family in 1859- '60 generally northwest of Troy." Her descendants were associated with St. Martha's AME Church.[5]

[1] Deon Wolfenbarger, *Doniphan County Historic Resources Survey Analysis: Summary Report* (1999). On file with the Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka.

[2] William Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883), 494-495.

[3] Ibid.; Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 1* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 585.

[4] Deon Wolfenbarger, "St. Martha's AME Church and Parsonage" National Register of Historic Places registration form (Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society, 2000).

[5] Wolfenbarger, "St. Martha's AME Church and Parsonage," section 8, page 7.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, there were "colored" schools in Highland, Wathena, White Cloud, and Troy.[6] According to Wolfenbarger, "School buildings for African Americans were noted in the [1916] publication [Illustrated Doniphan County], usually only in context of when buildings were turned over for the use of black students at the time a better school was built for the white children."[7] This very scenario played out in White Cloud in 1872 and Wathena in 1879.[8] Most all-black schools known to have operated in Doniphan County were located in towns, "although one rural school in the old Arnold district (school district 31) for black children was noted to have existed in 1871 with a Mrs. Nilbung serving as teacher."[9]

Although the documented history of the education of the county's black children between 1854 and the end of segregation in 1954 remains incomplete, the following story of Elwood's McKinley and Lincoln schools fills in some of that previously undocumented past.

School History

The Elwood school district organized in 1858, and for many years included two buildings each with two classrooms. One building served the education of white students and the other was for local African American students.

Lincoln School was built on the site of the former McKinley School, which served Elwood's black students and burned in mid-October 1934.[10] The *Wathena Times* reported that the fire at McKinley School was of a suspicious origin, and that a reward had been posted for tips leading to the arrest of the arsonists. Sixty-five students, under the direction of two teachers, were attending the school at the time of the fire. Immediately after the fire, the students attended class at the Elwood City Hall.[11]

Plans for the new school called for the construction of a $12,000 brick building at the same location. The *Wathena Times* noted the architect hired was Harry Wagenknecht and that Farmers Grain and Lumber Company furnished materials.[12] Despite the quick effort to set in motion plans to rebuild the school, construction was delayed by weather and other circumstances until late spring 1935.[13] The school was named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, who visited Elwood on November 30, 1859 and stayed in nearby Troy on December 1, 1859.

Lincoln School was used for the education of African American students beginning in September 1935 until May 1955. During these years, the school averaged just over 50 students per year, with a peak of 65 during the 1936-1937 academic year.[14] Students in grades one through eight were educated at Lincoln School. It is somewhat unclear when the Elwood High School was integrated, though it may

[6] The Highland Colored School is no longer extant. The Troy Colored Grade School building is extant, though it has been heavily modified to function as a residence. Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, Record no. 043-5450-00026. This record is accessible online at: http://khri.kansasgis.org/index.cfm?in=043-5450-00026.

[7] Wolfenbarger, "St. Martha's AME Church and Parsonage," section 8, page 11.

[8] Wolfenbarger, "St. Martha's AME Church and Parsonage," section 8, page 11. Quoting "Illustrated Doniphan County," (Troy, KS: Kansas Chief, 6 April 1916; reprint ed., Troy, KS: May 1984), 234 and 98.

[9] Wolfenbarger, "St. Martha's AME Church and Parsonage," section 8, page 11.

[10] "Elwood School Burns," *Wathena Times*, 19 October 1934. Wathena, located approximately five miles west of Elwood, was home to the one area newspaper that provided news of the Elwood school.

[11] Ibid.

[12] "Will Rebuild at Elwood," *Wathena Times*, 9 November 1934. Harry Wagenknecht is listed in the 1930 federal census as a 43-year-old architect living in St. Joseph, Missouri.

[13] "Ready for Elwood Building," *Wathena Times*, 23 May 1935.

[14] *Doniphan County Educational Directory*, 1936-1937; 1937-1938; 1938-1939; 1939-1940; 1940-1941; 1942-1943; 1943-1944; 1945-1946; 1946-1947; 1947-1948; and 1948-1949. Troy, KS: Doniphan County Courthouse. Copies on file with nomination (KSHS).

have been as early as 1916.[15] Recent interviews of former students indicate grades one through eight were attending Lincoln School throughout the 1940s and 1950s.[16] The *Wathena Times* reported that at the time of desegregation in 1955, black high school students were already attending the local high school alongside white students.[17] The long-time teacher of secondary students, William H. Brady, had resigned shortly before the school closed due to declining health, and he died a short time later. His absence left just one teacher, Grace Hooe, teaching the remaining primary students. Prior to this, primary students were taught by Hester Paul Jones from 1931 to 1944 and Mattie G. Page from 1945 to 1954.[18]

The community of Elwood was significantly impacted by flooding in 1952, as were many communities along the Missouri River in northeast Kansas and northwest Missouri. Most buildings in town were flooded, including Lincoln School, though the extent of damage to the building is not known. It was again affected by flooding in 1993, the effects of which can still be seen in Lincoln School.

On May 17, 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court announced its landmark decision in the case Brown v. Topeka Board of Education that overturned the Separate but Equal doctrine established by Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896. The *Wathena Times*, gave only this four-sentence reaction to the decision:

> Elwood's is the only school in Doniphan county which will be affected by the supreme court's decision outlawing segregation of white and colored students. Elwood operates a colored grade school. It was planned to have but one teacher next term as there are colored students in the first six grades. Colored and white students attend the high school together.[19]

The final year of public school classes held at Lincoln School was 1954-1955. The *Wathena Times* listed the final 15 students to attend school in the building, taught by Grace Hooe: Norma Munroe, Roger Watson, Bonita Butcher, Karen Hayes, Maurice Massey, Phyllis Cochrane, Hamilton Terrell, Brenda Vaughn, Billie Davis, Richard Massey, Vernon Terrell, Larry Watson, Don Cochrane, Anita Parker, and Preston Roseby.[20]

For some historic context on public school segregation in Kansas, the following is excerpted from the "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" National Register multiple property nomination:[21]

> The first schools in the area (pre-dating the Territorial period) were schools in which white students were taught along side [American] Indian children at missions in Wyandotte and Council Grove. Although pro-slavery factions fought against the use of tax dollars to support free education for the Negroes, early settlers spoke with nearly unanimous voice, demanding free education for all.[22] The laws of the First Territorial Legislature in 1855 established "...schools...free for every class of white citizen...; the laws of 1858 provided no exclusion because of color...school districts established shall be free...to all children..."[23] In the early years of statehood integration was an issue; in 1867 it was made an offense for school officers to exclude colored children and in 1868, State Superintendent

[15] "Church Honors Black Pioneer," *St. Joseph* (MO) *News-Press*, 28 February 2000, page 1. This newspaper article suggests Roy York was the first black student to attend Elwood High School in 1916 after his father, Alexander York, successfully challenged the Elwood school district in court.

[16] Joan Oyerly, Telephone Interviews of Seven Former Lincoln School Students, March 2014. Notes on file with nomination, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

[17] "Affected By Decision," *Wathena Times*, 20 May 1954.

[18] *Doniphan County Educational Directories;*

[19] "Affected By Decision," *Wathena Times*, 20 May 1954.

[20] *Wathena Times*, 5 May 1955.

[21] Brenda Spencer, "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society, 2004), E14.

[22] Lloyd C. Smith, "A Historical Outline of the Territorial Common Schools in the State of Kansas," *Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia Bulletin of Information* 22 (February 1942): 49.

[23] William C. Cutler, "Schools of Kansas – Era of Peace, Part 19," *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883), 266-276.

McVicar called for school integration, "the only course worthy of a free people."[24] Despite the intentions of the state's forefathers, segregation became the norm. Later legislation actually allow[ed] for segregation in larger cities. Cities built neighborhood schools and therefore most cities had schools specifically for black children, located in black neighborhoods. The issue of school segregation gained national attention and was ultimately resolved by the Brown v. Topeka Board of Education case in 1954.

The following is excerpted from the "Sumner and Monroe Elementary Schools" National Register nomination:[25]

> At the center of the struggle for equal civil rights was the [U.S. Supreme Court] case of Plessy v. Ferguson, (1896), in which the Supreme Court established the doctrine of separate but equal in the use of public transportation facilities. While the Plessy decision itself did not involve the issue of schools, the principle carried over. The segregation of whites and blacks was valid, if the facilities were equal, since it is the "equal" protection of the laws that is guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment...During the forty-year period after 1914, the Court, applying ever more rigid standards of equality, began to find that Negro plaintiffs were being denied equality of treatment as specified in the Plessy decision...By the fall of 1952 the Supreme Court had on its docket cases from four states, Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware, and from the District of Columbia, challenging the constitutionality of racial segregation in public schools...The five cases were argued before the Court in December 1952. The death of Chief Justice [Fred M.] Vinson caused the cases to be reargued in December 1953, after the appointment of Earl Warren as Chief Justice. On May 17, 1954, the Court issued its historic decision in which it concluded that "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." After sixty years, Plessy v. Ferguson was overturned.

Lincoln School was the only still-functioning segregated school in Doniphan County at the time of the Brown v. Topeka Board of Education.[26]

The building sat vacant for several years after the last classes moved out in May 1955. Beginning in 1966, the local school district used the building for the town's first public Kindergarten class, which was taught by Dorothy Turner. The Kindergarten, which was the first desegregated class at Lincoln School, originally was located in the school's south room. Summer classes of the Head Start program were held in the building for several years beginning in 1967. Beginning in 1970, the Community Action Program for Doniphan County used the north classroom and gymnasium for a community center. In the late 1970s, the north classroom was leased to the Area Agency on Aging for use by senior citizens and disabled persons. The Kindergarten class moved out of the south classroom in 1978 and the space was leased to Doniphan County Library District #1 for use as a branch library for the citizens of Elwood. It was run by Hester Chambers Hoggaret. In 1998, the Doniphan County Educational Cooperative, a special education provider for all school districts in Doniphan County, began opened an Alternative At-Risk classroom in the building. Today, the building continues to house the local library.

Historic preservation consultant Deon Wolfenbarger completed a survey of historic resources in Doniphan County in 1998 and 1999. The report of her findings identified five properties that were, at that time, potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to Lincoln School, potentially eligible buildings included the Bethel AME Church (demolished), Elwood City Hall, Standard Oil Gas Station, and a private residence.[27]

Summary

[24] "KSTA Milestones," *The Kansas Teacher* 72, no. 1 (September 1963): 22.

[25] Martha Hagedorn-Krass and Harry A. Butowsky, "Sumner Elementary School and Monroe Elementary School" National Register of Historic Places / National Historic Landmark nomination (Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society, 1991), 7-8.

[26] "Affected By Decision," *Wathena Times*, 20 May 1954.

[27] Deon Wolfenbarger, *Doniphan County Historic Resources Survey Analysis: Summary Report* (1999). On file with the Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka.

Lincoln School (built 1935) was the last building in Doniphan County to be used for racially segregated education. The school replaced McKinley School, which burned in 1934, and served African American students in the Elwood area from 1935 until 1955 as a result of the Brown v. Topeka Board of Education U.S. Supreme Court decision in 1954 that outlawed racially segregated educational facilities. The building is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of Education and African American heritage. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* multiple property nomination as an example of the Town Graded Schools property type.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 1.* Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912.

Doniphan County Educational Directory, 1936-1937; 1937-1938; 1938-1939; 1939-1940; 1940-1941; 1942-1943; 1943-1944; 1945-1946; 1946-1947; 1947-1948; and 1948-1949. Troy, KS: Doniphan County Courthouse. Copies on file with nomination.

Elwood-Wathena Times, March 1964.

Hagedorn-Krass, Martha, and Harry A. Butowsky. "Sumner Elementary School and Monroe Elementary School" National Register of Historic Places / National Historic Landmark nomination. Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society, 1991.

Hartman, Glendon. *A History of Doniphan County Schools*. N.P. June 2000.

Mitchell, Dorieene. *A Summary of Elwood School History*. N.P. 8 September 1979.

Oyerly, Joan. Telephone Interviews of Seven Former Lincoln School Students, March 2014. Notes on file with nomination, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka.

Schoenneck, Monica. *Out of the Past, Into the Future: A History of the Elwood Schools*. N.P., 8 September 1979.

Spencer, Brenda. "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society, 2004.

St. Joseph (MO) *Gazette*, 11 October 1934.

Wathena (KS) *Times*, 19 October 1934; 9 November 1934; 30 November 1934; 23 May 1935; 22 August 1935; 7 November 1935; 20 May 1954; 10 June 1954; 1 July 1954; 9 September 1954; and 5 May 1955.

Wolfenbarger, Deon. *Doniphan County Historic Resources Survey Analysis: Summary Report* (1999). On file with the Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka.

Wolfenbarger, Deon. "St. Martha's AME Church and Parsonage" National Register of Historic Places registration form. Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society, 2000.

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:

__x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society**

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Lincoln School, District 2
Name of Property

Doniphan County, Kansas
County and State

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	39.759201 (Latitude:)	-94.881049 (Longitude:)	3	(Latitude:)	(Longitude:)
2	(Latitude:)	(Longitude:)	4	(Latitude:)	(Longitude:)

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
The nominated property is located in lots 9-12, Block 144 of the Original Town, Elwood, Doniphan County, Kansas.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The nominated property includes the remainder of the parcel historically associated with Lincoln School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Oyerly, Board Chairman, Doniphan County Library District #1; KSHS Staff Edits; Rick Anderson, KSHS, research assistance

organization Doniphan County Library District #1 date January 2014

street & number 510 Fremont Street telephone

city or town Wathena state KS zip code 66090

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Riverside Unified School District #114

street & number 409 Vermont Street telephone

city or town Elwood state Kansas zip code 66024

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.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial 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.

Lincoln School, District 2
Name of Property

Doniphan County, Kansas
County and State

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Lincoln School

City or Vicinity: Elwood

County: Doniphan State: Kansas

Photographer: Amanda Loughlin

Date Photographed: 27 February 2014

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

1 of 13: Overall photograph of Lincoln School, camera facing W
2 of 13: Rear (west) and side (south) elevations, camera facing NE
3 of 13: Rear (west) and side (north) elevations, camera facing SE
4 of 13: Close-up of cast-stone ornament on east façade, camera facing W
5 of 13: Entrance to building, camera facing W
6 of 13: Interior hallway at entrance
7 of 13: Interior, showing large central multi-purpose room
8 of 13: Interior, utility closet door
9 of 13: Interior, utility closet window
10 of 13: Interior, drinking fountain in hallway
11 of 13: Interior, southeast classroom that now functions as library
12 of 13: Interior, southeast classroom that now functions as library
13 of 13: Interior, northeast classroom that now functions as a kitchen and dining area

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Lincoln School, District 2
Name of Property

Doniphan County, Kansas
County and State

Figure 1: Contextual Aerial Image, Google 2014.

Figure 2: Close-in Aerial Image, Google 2014.

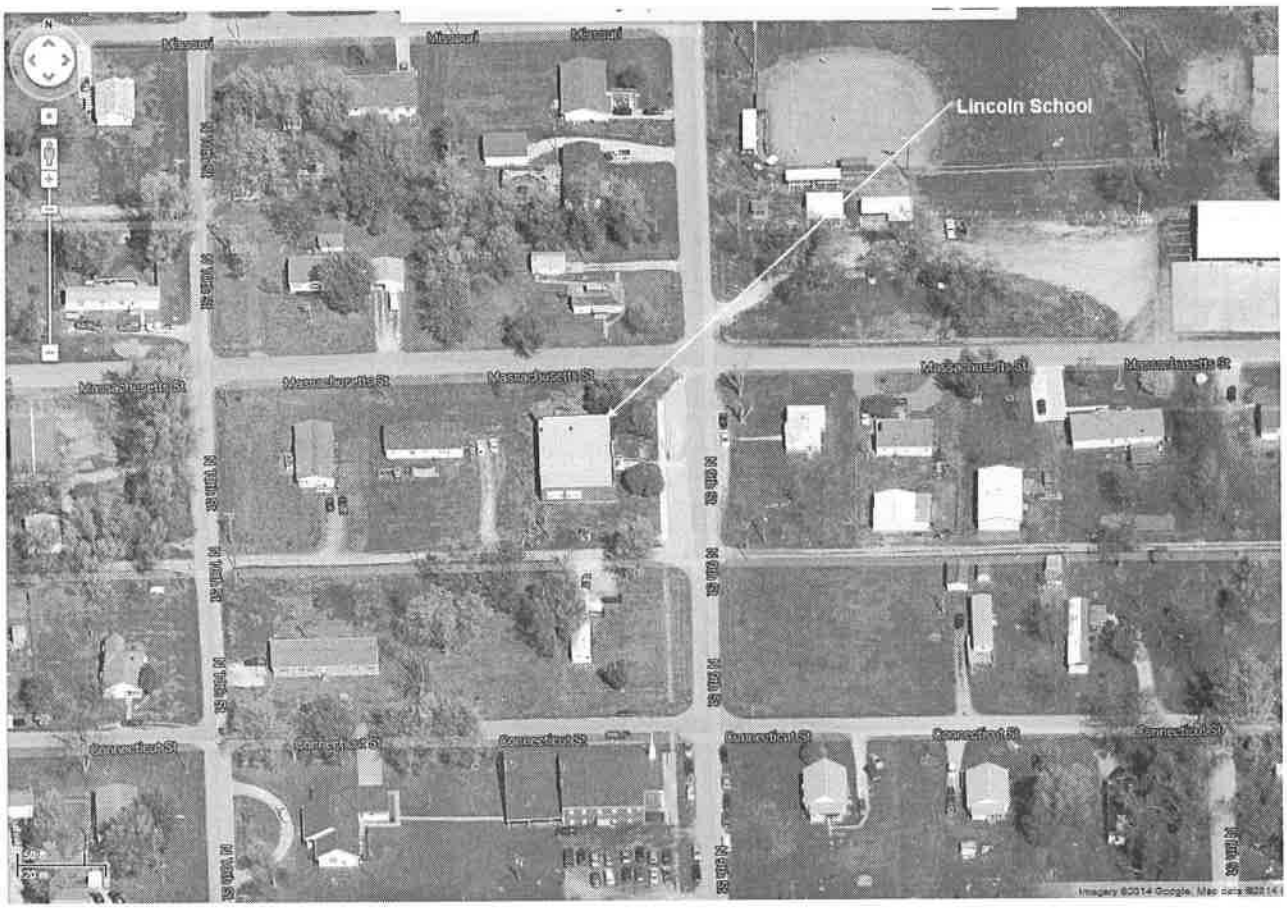


Figure 3: *Historical Plat Book of Doniphan County, Kansas*. Chicago, IL: J. S. Bird, 1882. (page 87) Source: http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/223992/page/90

The construction of the Lincoln School post-dates the publication of this map. It would later be built at the northeast corner of block 144 (SW corner of 9th and Massachusetts streets).

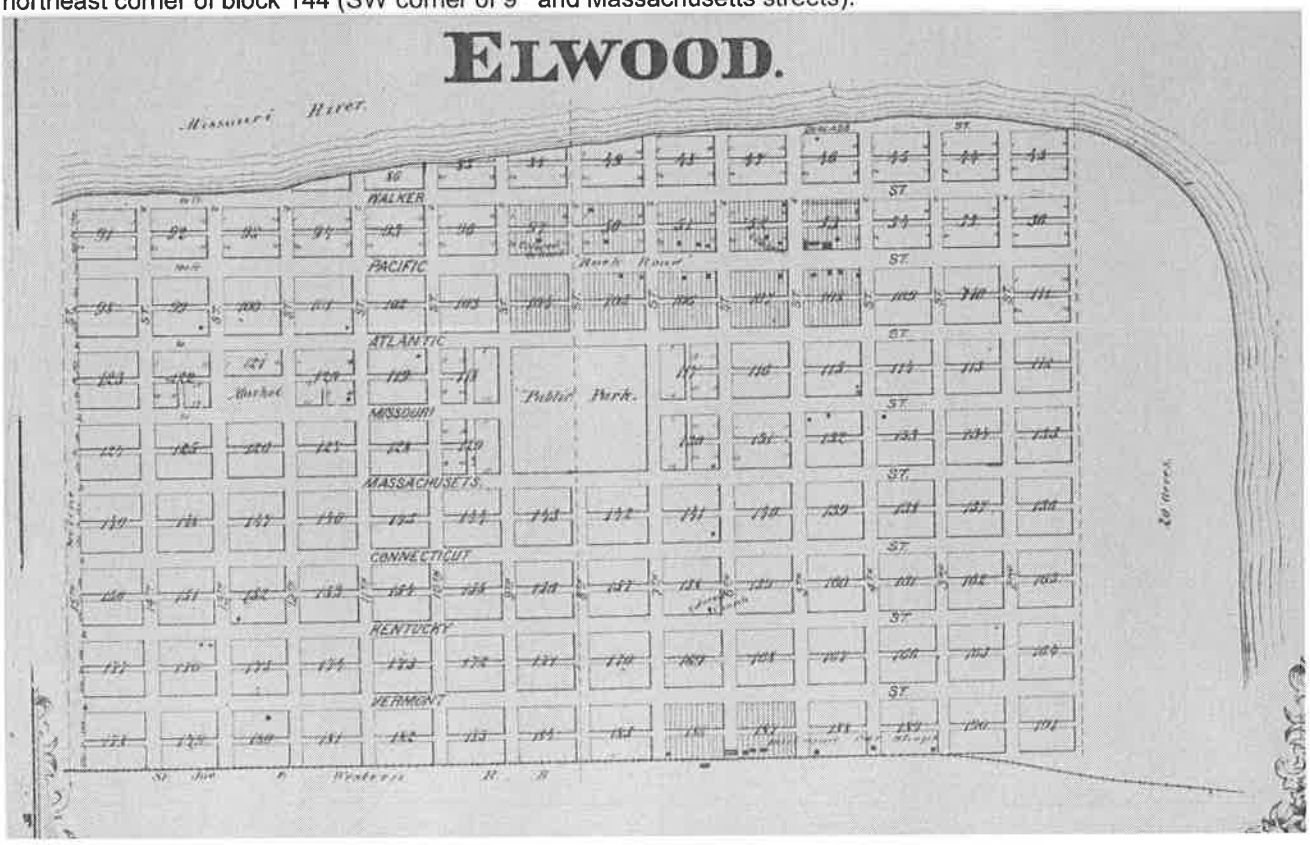


Figure 4: *Plat Book of Doniphan County, Kansas*. Minneapolis, MN: Northwest Publishing Co., 1904. (page 21) Source: http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/209409/page/17

The construction of the Lincoln School post-dates the publication of this map. It would later be built at the northeast corner of block 144 near where the AME Church is noted on this map (SW corner of 9th and Massachusetts streets).

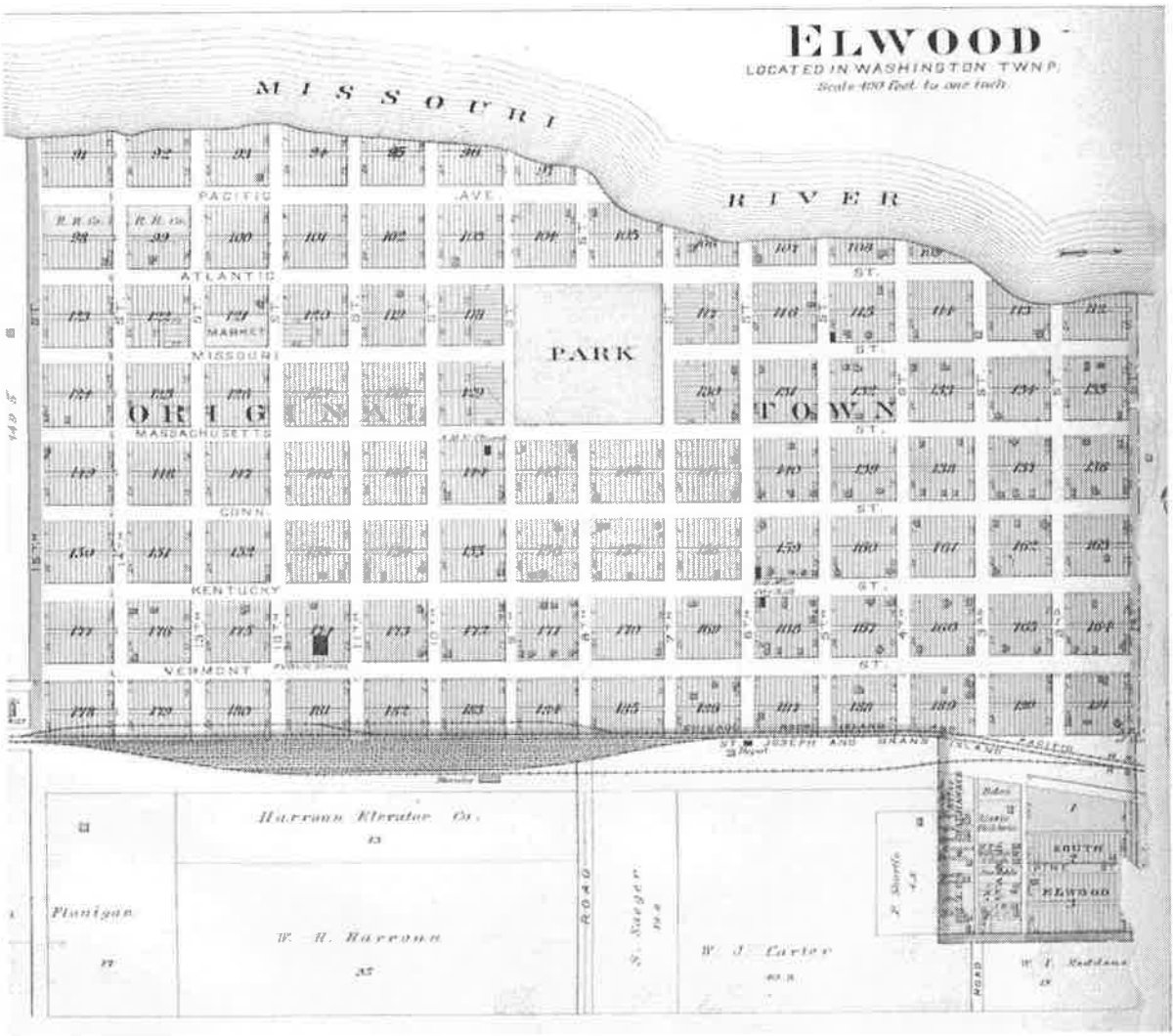


Figure 5: Lincoln School photograph, 1953-1954.

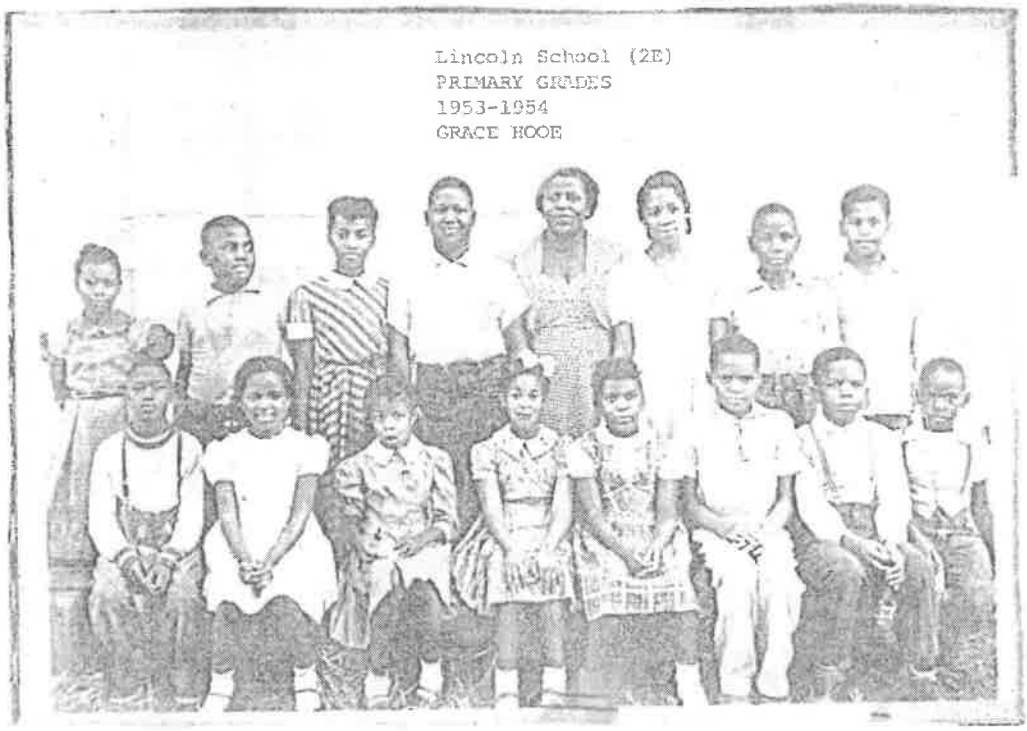
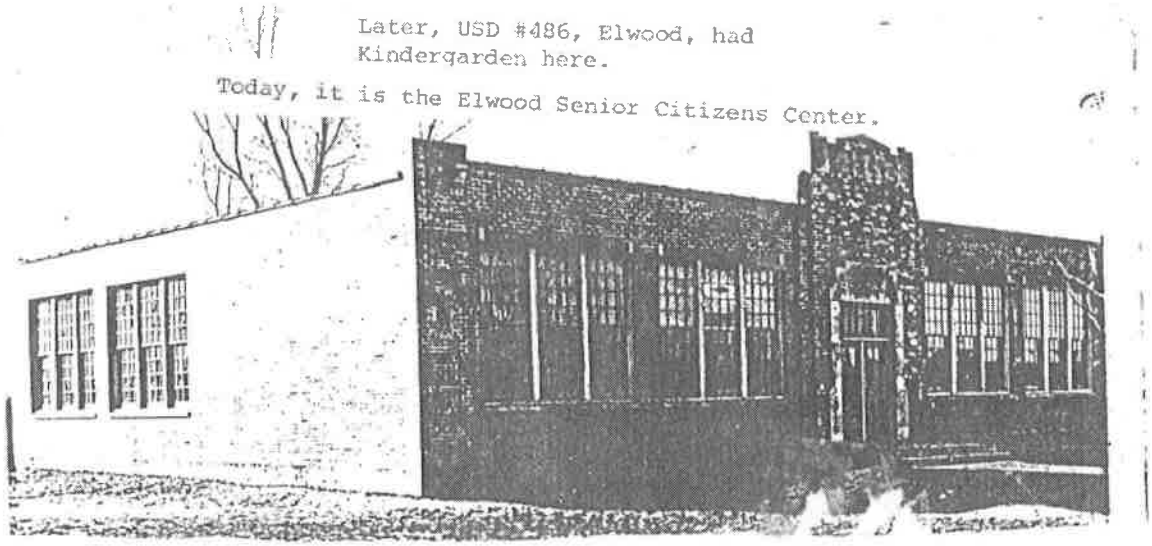


Figure 6: Undated Image of Lincoln School



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RESERVED PARKING
HANDICAPPED PARKING
LIBRARY
BOOK DROP
SENIOR MEAL SITE
410 N 9TH ST
IN MEMORY OF
HUBERT B. HASKELL

1934

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ELWOOD KS

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WED 9 1 2 6
THUR 9 11 2 7
FRI 1 6

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SENIOR CENTER
HOURS
MON-FRI
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