688

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 Fulton High School & Grade School

Other names/site number Fulton Community Center; KHRI #011-628

Name of related Multiple Property Listing Historic Public Schools of Kansas / New Deal-era Resources of Kansas

2. Location

Street & number 408 W Osage Street ☐ not for publication

City or town Fulton ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Bourbon Code 011 Zip code 66738

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 _x_ C ___ D

Patrick Zollner 8-11-15

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:

✓ 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:)

Joe Edson N6. Beall 10.5.15

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

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

x	private
	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	
3	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	**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.)

SOCIAL / Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & Early 20 Century American
Movements: Commercial Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick
roof: Asphalt
other:

Narrative Description

Summary

The Fulton High School and Grade School is located between 4th and 5th streets at 408 West Osage Street in Fulton, Bourbon County, Kansas (2010 population 163). It is one block north of Kansas Highway 31. The property consists of a two-story brick building constructed in 1917, a gymnasium/auditorium that was attached to the north side in 1936, and a free-standing, one-story cafeteria building constructed in 1964. The gymnasium was constructed as part of a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project that also included the demolition of an 1882 school at the same location.

Elaboration

Setting

The property on which the school is located includes 14 lots in block 16 of Fulton, Freedom Township. It is centrally located in Fulton. The school buildings are situated on the south half of the block facing Osage Street between 4th and 5th streets. The surrounding properties are modest single-family dwellings generally built in the early and mid-20th century. There is an east-west gravel alleyway that bisects the block, running behind the school. There is playground equipment southeast and southwest of the 1917 building. The southeast playground area is older and dates back to at least the mid-20th century.

Buildings

1. 1917 School Building (38.009770, -94.721127) **Contributing**

Exterior

The 1917 school building is two stories with a rectangular plan, red-brick exterior, concrete foundation, double-hung wood windows, and a flat roof with a parapet. The front of the building (facing south) features three bays - a full-height central bay that projects forward slightly from the two flanking bays. The entry bay includes a metal double-door entrance set within a cast stone surround that is topped by a raised-letter inscription reading “FULTON.” A metal plaque above “FULTON” says “Class A Elementary School.” There is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows above the entrance on the second story. The windows share a concrete sill and a brick lintel laid in a soldier course topped by a cast stone decorative crown. This central bay is topped by a stepped parapet with stone coping and a date stone with raised lettering that reads “1917.” The flanking end bays are solid brick, lacking any fenestration, but feature details using projecting bricks laid in a soldier course and cast stone corner blocks to create a large rectangular design. Each rectangular design is topped by a cast stone decorative crown and a stepped parapet with stone coping.

The west elevation is comprised almost entirely of windows grouped in threes. This elevation is framed by the stepped parapet that divides the elevation into two vertical bays. The south bay features two groupings of three openings on both the first and second stories. The first story includes six multi-light wood windows (four are 6/6 and two are 6/1, although all were likely 6/6 historically) with brick sills laid in a rowlock pattern. The second story features five 1/1 wood windows, with the northernmost opening serving as a door with a transom and metal fire escape staircase. These two groups of windows each have a stone sill and a brick lintel laid in a soldier course. The north bay mimics the south bay, except for the door. The first story includes six multi-light wood windows (four are 6/6 and two are 6/1, although all were likely 6/6 historically) with brick sills laid in a rowlock pattern. The second story has six 1/1 wood windows, with each grouping of windows featuring a stone sill and a brick lintel laid in a soldier course. The bottom of the parapet is defined by a single row of brick laid in a soldier course that spans the width of the elevation. The top is stepped with stone coping.

Similar to the west side of the 1917 building, the east elevation is comprised almost entirely of windows grouped in threes. This elevation is framed by the stepped parapet that divides the elevation into two vertical bays. The south bay features two groupings of three windows on both the first and second stories. The first story includes six 6/6 double-hung wood windows with brick sills laid in a rowlock pattern. The second story features six 1/1 wood windows stone sills and brick lintels laid in a soldier course. The north bay mimics the south bay on the second story, with its six 1/1 wood windows stone sills and brick lintels laid in a soldier course. The first story of the north bay includes a single-door entrance and two boarded window openings. This area likely included a grouping of three windows at one time, but changes were made to this part of the building in the 1960s (when bathrooms were added inside.

The 1936 gymnasium attaches to the 1917 building at the northwest corner and spans the entire width of the north side of the 1917 building.

Interior

The building's primary entrance on the south side opens into a small vestibule, which leads to a central, double-loaded corridor. A staircase leading to the second floor is just inside the entrance at the right. Historically, the staircase was open, but it was been enclosed in 1996. The original hardwood flooring remains throughout the building, although some areas have been tiled over. The walls are plaster, though some wood paneling was added in 1996. In general, the upper floor has more original materials that are visible and not covered. However, the upper floor has sustained more damage (primarily to ceilings) due to roof leaks.

The building was designed to have eight classrooms – four on the main level and four upstairs. The classrooms were designed with two entrances into the hallway. The first floor classroom doors do not have transoms, but the second-floor doors do. The northeast classroom on the first floor was removed and replaced with bathrooms in 1963, when the cafeteria building was constructed. There is a principal's office on the second floor above the primary entrance.

2. 1936 Gymnasium (38.009910, -94.721075) **Contributing**

Exterior

The gymnasium was built in 1936 as part of a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. It was built using stone salvaged from an 1882 school at the same location. The razing of that school also was a WPA project. The two-story gymnasium was attached to the north side of the 1917 school building. Its south wall, visible at the east and west ends, is finished in brick to blend with the 1917 building. The other three sides are finished in rectangular field stone. It has a barrel roof with an asphalt/silicon exterior covering.

The primary entrance into the gymnasium is through the inset double doors on the west side. These wood-panel and glass doors appear to be historic. Above the entrance, on the primary façade, is a date stone that reads: 1936 / FULTON / PUBLIC SCHOOL / H.O. ADAMS ARCHITECT / BOARD OF EDUCATION / H.C. ABBEY DIRECTOR / D.T. BUNTON SECRETARY / DAN TOWLES TREAS. / L.C. BORK SUPT OF […remainder of text is obscured]. Above this, near the roofline, is another stone with carved lettering that reads: FULTON SCHOOL / AUDITORIUM. On either side of the entrance are groups of windows. The north and south bays include two pairs of windows on both the first and second stories, for a total of 16 widows. The first story windows are 6/1 double-hung wood windows with concrete sills and lintels. The lintels are flush with the stone and feature an interesting speckled finish. The second-story windows are 6/6 double-hung wood windows with concrete sills and framed by a layer of raised, smooth-finished concrete.

The north side of the gymnasium is divided into eight bays by stone buttresses. The center four bays each include a 20-light steel window with a concrete sill and lintel. The second bay from the west end includes a second-story door accessed by a metal fire escape staircase. The second bay from the east end includes a ground-level door. The easternmost and westernmost bays have no fenestration.

The east elevation includes two ground-level window openings that are boarded and a centrally located man door that is several feet off the ground. There are two large openings that were infilled with concrete blocks in 1996.

Interior

The gymnasium can be accessed from inside the 1917 building in two places: 1) at the north end of the first-floor hallway that is opposite the school's primary entrance to the gym, and 2) at the north end of the second-floor hallway that is opposite the staircase. The first floor entrance opens directly onto the gymnasium floor. The second floor entrance leads to a suspended balcony that partially encircles the gymnasium on the south and west walls. The gymnasium space includes a few rows of original wood bleachers on the main floor along the north and south walls and an auditorium stage at the east end. The gym floor is in good repair as is the stage. A pair of swinging doors centered in the west wall of the auditorium leads to a central corridor that leads to the main entrance. This corridor is flanked a classroom on the north and a kitchen on the south. (The walls of the classroom and kitchen have been paneled and vinyl flooring has been installed.) Also, there are two classrooms directly above this space on the second floor.

3. 1964 Cafeteria Building (38.009779, -94.720791) **Contributing**

A free-standing, one-story cafeteria building is located directly east of the 1917 building. A covered walkway spans the space between the two buildings. The building is made of concrete, has a brick exterior, and a flat roof with a considerable overhang. There are two entrances into the building – one each on the east and west sides. The east entrance is located in a projecting vestibule and features double doors topped by a transom. The south elevation is divided into five identical bays, each with two vertical columns of 5 metal windows unified with a cast stone sill. The north elevation is divided into five identical bays, each with a single window in the upper part of the wall near the roofline. The windows are metal and feature a single horizontal muntin.

Alterations and integrity

With the exception of the bathrooms installed at the northeast corner of the first floor of the 1917 school in 1963, there were no modifications to the school or gymnasium until 1996. This is when a grant was received to complete miscellaneous brick repair, enclose the school stairway, install dropped ceilings and wood paneling in some locations, make the bathrooms handicap accessible, recoat the gym roof, and repair the gym ceiling. The gymnasium building has a high degree of interior and exterior integrity, as does the small 1964 cafeteria building.

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.

[x] 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
Government
Architecture

Period of Significance

1917-1965

Significant Dates

1917, 1935

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McCune, Fred G. (architect) – 1917
Clickner Construction Co., Hutchinson, KS – 1917
Adams, H. O. (architect) – 1936

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the school in 1917 and ends in 1965 with the 50-year cut-off date established by the National Park Service to provide sufficient passage of time to allow objective evaluation of the historic resource eligibility at the time of its listing.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Fulton High School & Grade School is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of education and government for its association with local education history and the New Deal-era Works Progress Administration, and Criterion C in the area of architecture. It is nominated as part of two multiple property nominations: the *New Deal-Era Resources of Kansas* (Educational property type) and the *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* (Town Graded School property type).

Elaboration

The town of Fulton began as Osaga in 1869, when a post office was established by that name. It was named for the Little Osage River that runs north of the town.[1] The community was incorporated in January 1874, and its name was changed to Fulton in 1878.[2] By the time William Cutler's *History of the State of Kansas* was published in 1883, Fulton included 350 residents and featured a general merchandise store, hardware store, a shop of wagon makers and blacksmiths, three grain elevators, three hotels, a grist mill, and a school building.[3] A school was erected in 1870 and was taught by E. T. Shaffer. A two-story, four-room stone school building was built in 1882 at a cost of $3500.[4] By 1912, Fulton had a population of 416 and functioned as a small shipping point along the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.[5]

As reflected in the local newspapers of the period, the community began discussing the possibility of a new, bigger school in the mid-1910s. A rather opinionated newspaper editor, who was clearly in favor of erecting a new school building, aroused quite a discussion among Fulton residents. The school board members (F. H. Niles, William L. Shaffer, and W. J. Stevanus) presented their arguments for erecting a new building in an editorial entitled, "Why We Need A New School Building."[6] Their reasons included overcrowding and poor ventilation at the 1882 school and the need for modern educational facilities with an assembly space.[7] Opposition to the new school centered on higher taxation (particularly from the largest landowner in town E. T. Shaffer) and because the plan for a new school called for tearing down the 1882 school. According to the *Fulton Weekly Globe*, E. T. Shaffer attended a town meeting and "moved that the [1882] building not be disposed of…that he considered the old building good, that it had been good enough for his children and many others."[8] He threatened to bring a lawsuit if the school board moved forward with demolishing the old school.[9]

It is not clear what occurred in the following months, but there is no doubt this opposition slowed the effort to construct a new school. The state fire marshal's office weighed in on the condition of the 1882 school. The findings were reported on March 2, 1917 in the *Fulton Globe*: Deputy W. B. Sims found several code violations and recommended "that the upstairs rooms be closed at once and school

[1] Fred Campbell, Jr., and Don Miller, *Historic Reflections of Bourbon County, Kansas* (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 2005), 35.
[2] William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas, vol. 2* (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co, 1883), 1095.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Cambell and Miller, 36.
[5] Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 1* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 702.
[6] *Fulton (KS) Weekly Globe*, 17 March 1916, 1.
[7] Ibid.
[8] *Fulton (KS) Weekly Globe,* 19 May 1916, 1; *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, 20 May 1916, 8.
[9] Ibid.

discontinue in them on receipt of this notice."[10] An annual school meeting (district 27) was held on April 13, 1917 at which a motion was made that the old building be torn down and a new one erected. "Mr. E. T. Shaffer made a talk on this motion. At the close of his talk a call was made for a vote on the motion which was 74 for and 29 against."[11]

It is not clear what occurred after this vote, but an architect (Fred G. McCune of Wichita) was under contract and had completed plans and specifications for a new building by August 1917. Only one reference – an announcement in the August 21, 1917 edition of the *Fort Scott Daily Monitor* – has been found that identifies the architect as McCune. The same article announces the sealed bid process seeking qualified contractors. A few weeks later, the *Fulton Weekly Globe* announced the hiring of a contractor – Clickner Construction Company of Hutchinson – at a price of $10,700. A contract was also let to Perfection Heating Company of Kansas City for the construction of the school's heating plant. Construction was to be completed in 100 "working days."[12] The especially opinionated newspaper editor, who had vocally supported a new school building for months, apparently could not resist one more swipe at the opposition:

A better building than can now be got for the money could have been built a year ago for probably $4,000 less money on account of the advance in price of material, but it seemed to be necessary to spend a year fighting over the proposition after the bonds had been legally voted. There was really no necessity for a town row over a public necessity like this, but it seemed we must have it. It is to be hoped the community can now get together and be unitedly proud of the new building when it is completed and that the rising generation will be able to look back to Fulton and its high school with pride and satisfaction.[13]

As for the fate of the 1882 school building, it remained standing and served as space for elementary classes for a time. (Figure 3) Later newspaper reports suggest it was converted for use as an auditorium and gymnasium.[14]

The controversy of tearing down the 1882 building was recalled during the 1930s when the school district again considered its fate. The debate, however, was not repeated in 1935 when it was again proposed that the 1882 building be demolished. Fulton voters approved $7,500 in bonds to go toward a project demolishing the 1882 school and constructing a new gymnasium and auditorium with salvaged stone from the old building.[15]

Work on this project – both demolition and new construction –was to begin in late November 1935 as part of a WPA project. Eugene Runyan, with the WPA district office, hired 24 workers (22 laborers and two carpenters) to complete the work.[16] WPA project records verify the details provided in the newspaper regarding the two school-related projects in Fulton.[17]

In 1941, Fulton High School was recognized as a Class A high school after four years of effort, an unusual achievement for a small town.[18] For a period, Fulton was a "basketball power" earning itself a

[10] *Fulton (KS) Weekly Globe*, 2 March 1917, 1.
[11] *Fulton (KS) Weekly Globe*, 3 April 1917, 1.
[12] *Fulton (KS) Weekly Globe*, 7 September 1917, 1.
[13] Ibid.
[14] *Fort Scott (KS) Tribune*, 14 November 1935, 1.
[15] Ibid.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Works Progress Administration, Central Office Reference Card Location Project File, MF 6038-6042. Filed at KSHS Library, Topeka, KS. The demolition has an official project number of 65-82-1395. The new construction has an official project number of 65-82-2368.
[18] Cambell and Miller, 36, 40-42.

"room full of trophies."[19] The property functioned as a combined high school and grade school until 1966 when the high school consolidated with Fort Scott. The elementary school later closed in 1978.[20] School district 27 attempted to donate the building to the City of Fulton, but the City declined, so a non-profit corporation was established to take over ownership. The building has become the Fulton Community Center. In more recent years, Fulton has suffered other key closures, including the Presbyterian and Catholic churches in 1993 and the post office in 1998.[21]

Public School Context & Architecture[22]

The Fulton school was built during the Progressive era, which is
…typically defined as the period from 1900 -1920, but in Kansas, the influence extended into the Depression. It was in this period that the standardization movement emerged, significantly impacting numerous aspects of the education system. The standardization movement is defined by an attempt to equalize teacher qualifications, text books, and schools. Its influence was seen in all schools, regardless of size.[23]

Schools of this era were built in rural, urban, and small town settings. Fulton's 1917 school reflects the typical small-town Kansas early 20th century school in its design and construction. Spencer notes that,
The typical town schools were symmetrical in design with a central entrance that was usually the architectural focal point of the building. The schools were typically two stories with a basement, although one- and three-story examples can be found. Stylistically, these buildings are classified as Progressive Era or Commercial Style. Most are red brick, although tan, blond brick, and stone examples are found. The roofs were flat or low-pitched with parapets. The most common stylistic influence in Kansas was Collegiate Gothic; other popular influences included Classical, Colonial and Mission/Spanish Revivals and Beaux Arts.[24]

In her study of over 500 public school buildings in Kansas, Brenda Spencer identified various types of school buildings erected during the Progressive era. The Fulton school is an example of the Town Graded School property type. "This category is inclusive of the vast majority of town schools…The majority of these schools are Progressive Era Schools – Commercial Style, one- and two-story brick structures with a variety of stylistic influences. The plan forms included rectangular and T, I, and U shaped plans typically with a central gymnasium. The graded schools typically had standard classrooms with few specialized spaces."[25] Spencer identifies common exterior alterations including new roofs and replacement windows and doors. Common interior modifications include the installation of contemporary finishes and fixtures and. Common additions or separate buildings include space for a gymnasium, auditorium, cafeteria, vocational classes, etc.[26]

[19] Merle Bird, "One of Kansas' smallest schools may close at the end of this school year," *Topeka Capital-Journal*, 30 April 1978.
[20] Ibid.
[21] Cambell and Miller, 43.
[22] Much of the following quotes Brenda Spencer, *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society, 2004).
[23] Spencer, E18.
[24] Ibid., E20.
[25] Ibid., F35.
[26] Ibid., F36.

New Deal-era Context & Architecture[27]

Through the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Kansas realized many new public buildings and recreational facilities. In 1936, the year the Fulton school gymnasium was built, the WPA employed over 3 million people. In November 1936, the *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* reported that the WPA employed 602 people in Bourbon County.[28] The Fulton project employed at least 25 area residents.[29] And, "between July 1, 1935 and June 1, 1939 the WPA either built or improved 619 buildings in Kansas. That figure includes 36 administrative buildings, 16 auditoriums, 45 barns and stables, 58 community buildings, 59 dormitories, three fire houses, 35 garages, 12 gymnasiums, two hospitals, three jails and reformatories, ten other institutional buildings, seven libraries, 142 schools, 52 stadiums, and 16 warehouses." [30] Additionally, "combination auditorium/gymnasiums were frequently constructed, usually in association with or adjacent to school buildings…"[31]

Buildings constructed as part of New Deal programs "vary from simple utilitarian forms to vernacular and occasionally high style…"[32] The Fulton school gymnasium was built of limestone salvaged from the demolition of an 1882 school at the same location. Although it was designed by architect H. O. Adams, the building exhibits the characteristics of the workers, particularly in the craftsmanship of the concrete lintels above the doors and windows.

Cafeteria Building Significance

The period of significance begins in 1917 with construction of the main school building and ends in 1965, fifty years ago. The MPDF *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* defines the period of significance as 1884-1955, the end date determined by the arbitrary fifty-year cut off. The Fulton school cafeteria building is more than fifty years of age and is evaluated for its significance as part of the nominated property. The cafeteria building is a contributing resource to the nomination based on its integrity and the significance of its function. It is significant for documenting the patterns of development that characterized the Modern School System in the post-World War II era and as an essential physical component to the continued function of the Fulton school. As such, it played an important role in the educational program of the Fulton school district during the latter half of the 20th century.

[27] Much of the following quotes Elizabeth Rosin, *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society, 2002).
[28] *Fort Scott (KS) Daily Tribune-Monitor*, 29 November 1935, 8.
[29] *Fort Scott (KS) Daily Tribune-Monitor*, 14 November 1935, 1.
[30] Rosin, E19-20.
[31] Ibid., F29.
[32] Ibid., F32.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bird, Merle. "One of Kansas' smallest schools may close at the end of this school year." *Topeka Capital-Journal*, 30 April 1978.

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

Campbell, Jr., Fred, and Don Miller. Historic Reflections of Bourbon County, Kansas. Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 2005.

Cutler, William G. *History of the State of Kansas, vol. 2.* Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co, 1883.

Fort Scott (KS) Daily Monitor, 18 May 1916; 20 May 1916.

Fort Scott (KS) Daily Tribune-Monitor, 14 November 1935; 29 November 1935.

Fulton (KS) Weekly Globe, 17 March 1916; 19 May 1916; 2 March 1917; 13 April 1917; 7 September 1917.

Historic Preservation Association of Bourbon County. *Footprints of Bourbon County Families*. Fort Scott, KS: Historic Preservation Association of Bourbon County, 1991.

Rosin, Elizabeth. *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society, 2002.

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

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 acre

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

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

1 39.009770 -94.721127
Latitude: Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
FULTON (TOWN OF), LOTS 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14 LESS E 10' LOT 14 BLOCK 16.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The nominated area includes the property historically (and currently) associated with the former Fulton High School & Grade School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathy Talbot, Secretary; KSHS edits

organization Fulton Community Center date

street & number 2020 Tomahawk Road telephone 660-626-3145

city or town Fort Scott state zip code 66701

e-mail

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

name Fulton Community Center

street & number 408 W Osage Street telephone

city or town Fulton state KS zip code 66738

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.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Fulton High School & Grade School

City or Vicinity: Fulton

County: Bourbon State: KS

Photographer: Sarah J. Martin

Date Photographed: April 28, 2015

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

1 of 20: 1917 school, south (primary) façade, camera facing N
2 of 20: 1917 school at left, 1964 cafeteria building at right, and playground equipment in foreground, camera facing NW
3 of 20: 1964 cafeteria building, entrance at left, camera facing NE
4 of 20: 1964 cafeteria building at left, 1917 school in background, 1936 gymnasium at right, camera facing SW
5 of 20: 1936 gymnasium, camera facing SE
6 of 20: West (primary) façade of 1936 gymnasium, camera facing NE
7 of 20: Close-up of 1936 gymnasium (west wall), camera facing E
8 of 20: 1936 gymnasium, date stone above entrance, camera facing E
9 of 20: West (side) elevation of 1917 school, camera facing E
10 of 20: 1917 school, camera facing N
11 of 20: 1917 school interior, south (primary) entrance, camera facing S
12 of 20: 1917 school interior, typical 1st floor classroom, camera facing W
13 of 20: 1917 school interior, typical 1st floor classroom, camera SE
14 of 20: 1917 school interior, staircase between 1st and 2nd floors, camera facing S
15 of 20: 1917 school interior, 2nd floor hallway, camera facing S
16 of 20: 1917 school interior, typical 2nd floor classroom
17 of 20: 1917 school interior, typical 2nd floor classroom
18 of 20: 1936 gymnasium interior, stage at east end, camera facing NE
19 of 20: 1936 gymnasium interior, double-doors at west end, camera facing W
20 of 20: 1936 gymnasium interior, shows doors connecting gymnasium with 1917 building, camera facing S

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Figure 1: Contextual Aerial Image, Google Earth 2015

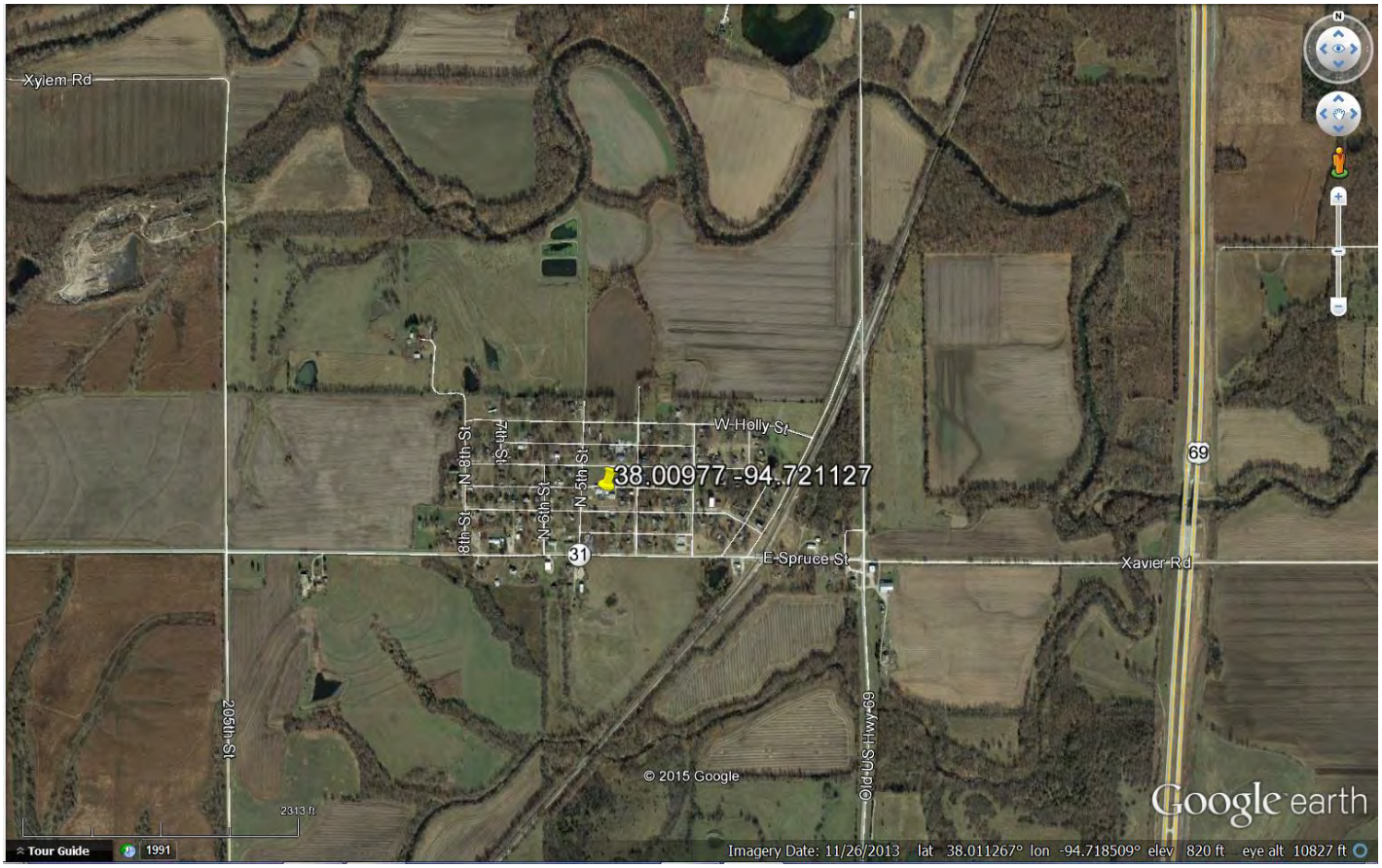
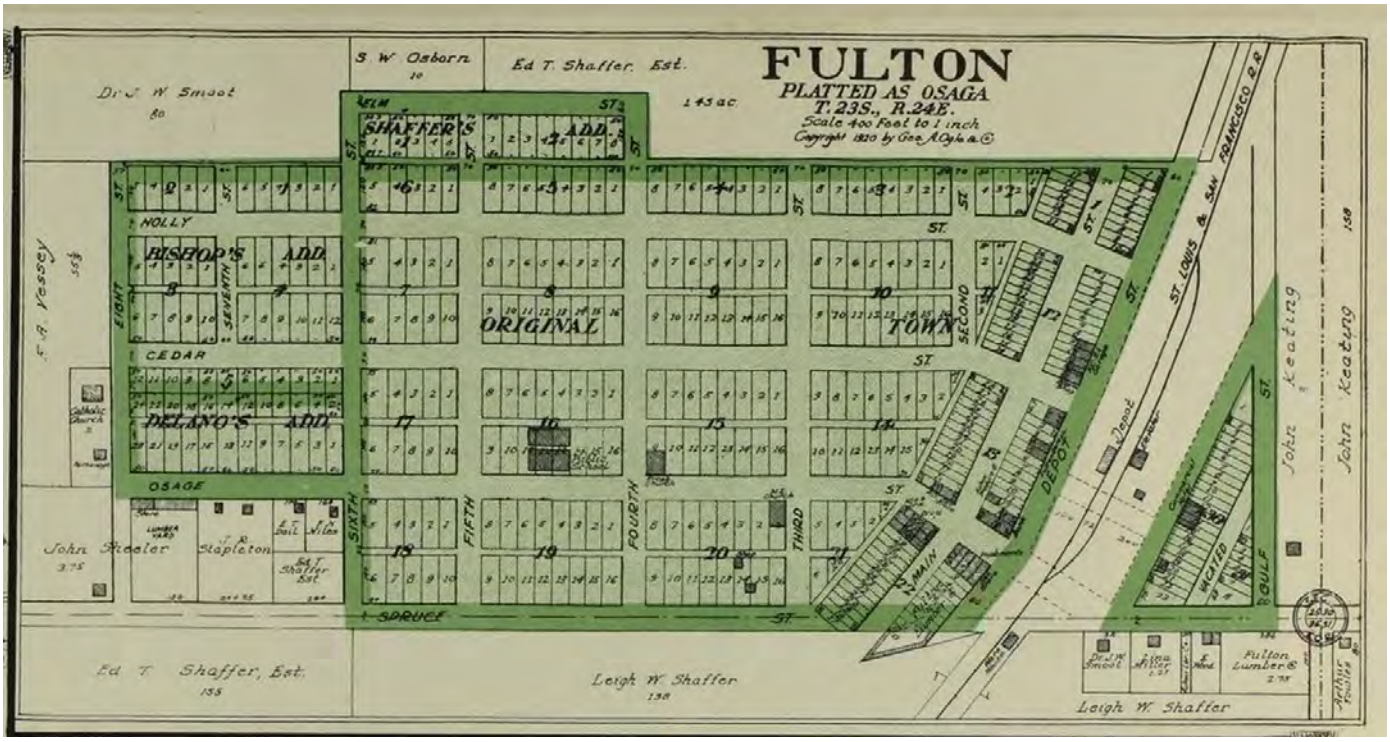


Figure 2: Close-in Aerial Image, Google Earth 2015.

Figure 3: Map of Fulton, illustrating the Public School in Block 16. Source: *Standard Atlas of Bourbon County, Kansas*. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1920. Kansas Memory Collection, item number 223978.

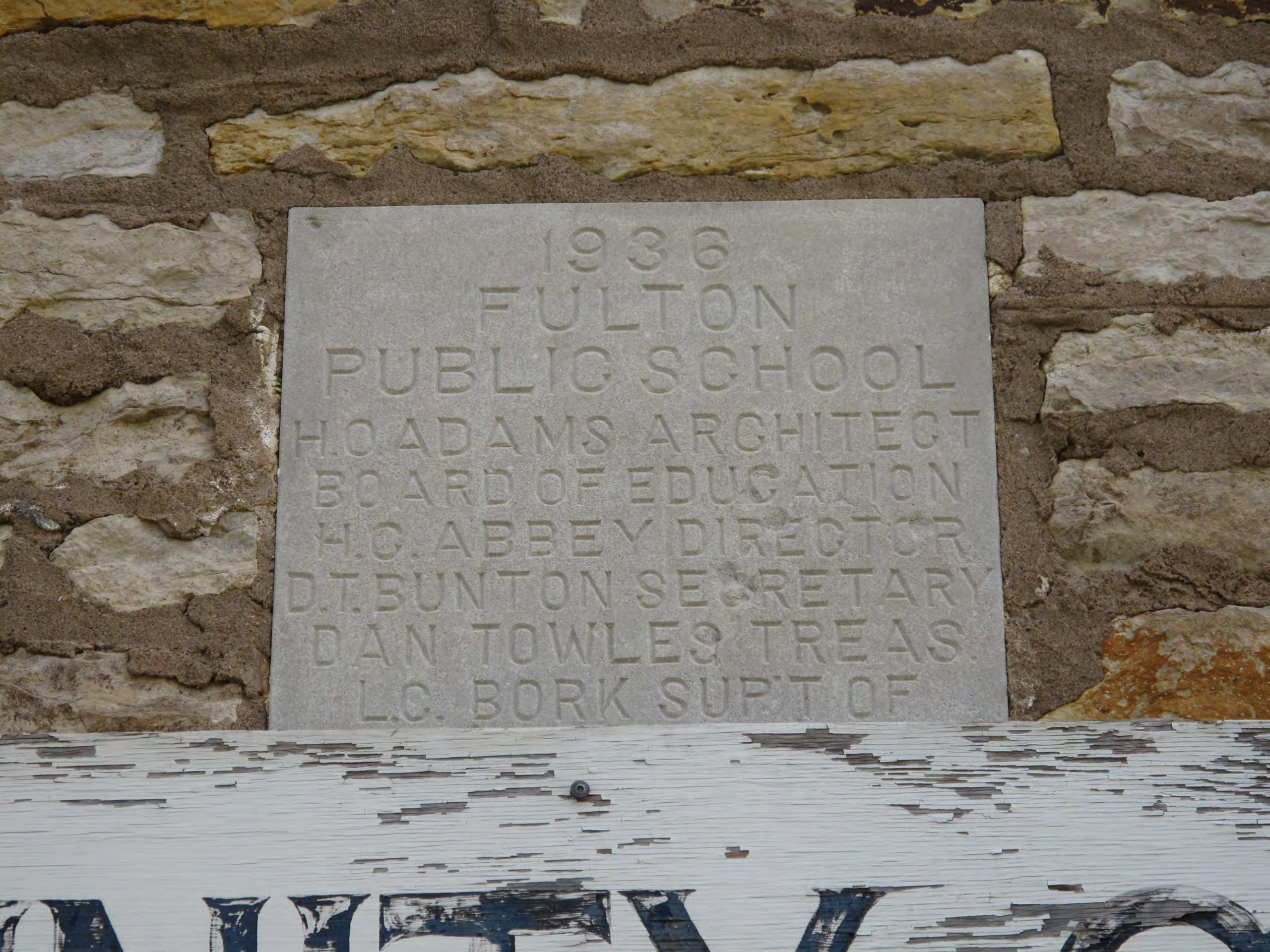


1917
FULTON

FULTON SCHOOL
AUDITORIUM
COMMUNITY CENTER

FULTON SCHOOL
AUDITORIUM
COMMUNITY CENTER

HOOL
UM


1936
FULTON
PUBLIC SCHOOL
H.O.ADAMS ARCHITECT
BOARD OF EDUCATION
H.C. ABBEY DIRECTOR
D.T.BUNTON SECRETARY
DAN TOWLES TREAS.
L.C. BORK SUP'T OF

1917
FULTON

EXIT

FULTON
BEARCATS

PRIVATE
OFFICE
Best Choice

PRIVATE
OFFICE

GEORGIA-PACIFIC
2OE
Y.POPLAR

HOME
VISITOR

EXIT

EXIT
NO SMOKING
NO SMOKING
NOTICE
DO NOT PUT CARTS WITH TABLES & CHAIRS ON THEM IN HALLWAY AS IT BREAKS TILE TILES ON FLOOR
KEEP OUT