

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 High School
 Other names/site number khri# 105-3189-00003
 Name of related Multiple Property Listing Historic Public Schools of Kansas MPDF

2. Location

Street & number <u>700 S. 4th Street</u>	NA	not for publication
City or town <u>Lincoln</u>	NA	vicinity
State <u>Kansas</u> Code <u>KS</u> County <u>Lincoln</u> Code <u>105</u> Zip code <u>67455</u>		

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

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 x 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

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

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>		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.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Collegiate Gothic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt
other: Stone detailing

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Narrative Description

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

Summary

Lincoln High School is a three-story Collegiate Gothic building located six blocks south of downtown Lincoln. With residential neighborhoods located between downtown and the school. The school site is a small parcel that includes the yard around the school and small parking area on the west. Completed in 1922, the school was centrally located on the site with College Ave. running along the north border. The approach to the school is a defining characteristic with 4th Street (4th and Lincoln being the primary commercial intersection downtown) extending south along an axis that aligns with the front entry of the school. The symmetrical front facade faces north (College Avenue) and is defined by a projecting entry bay, common to Progressive Era Schools. The gabled center bay embodies detailing that is characteristic of the Collegiate Gothic style including pointed arch surrounds, buttress-like pilasters and stone detailing. The flat roof is obscured by a crenulated parapet, also a common characteristic of the Collegiate Gothic Style. The east facade which provides access to the central corridor leading to the combined auditorium/gymnasium is also called out with a gabled parapet and understated stone surround at the entrance. The east facade is asymmetrical with two classrooms south of the entrance and one north of the entry/corridor. Each classroom bay generally has a band of windows (former replacements). The west facade was similarly configured with asymmetrical fenestration but a one-story corridor was built connecting the school to the 1960 band room and shop addition (now occupied by a private business). Different from the front facade, the south/rear facade has a wide center bay corresponding to the auditorium and gymnasium flanked by shorter, unadorned end bays. The school is red brick with brick and ashlar stone detailing. It is a modest example of the Collegiate Gothic style and typical of Post-World War I Progressive Era schools across the nation. Designed by William H. Saylor and built by John Gosling, both of Kansas City, Lincoln High School is one of a few extant Saylor-designed schools in the state.

Elaboration

Site

The high school is located on College Avenue at 4th Street. Fourth Street intersects with College aligning with the central entrance to the school creating a prominent approach from downtown. Originally the site of the Kansas Christian College and former City Graded School, Lincoln High School is visible from downtown and stands out among the residential neighborhoods between downtown and the school.

The school was centrally located on a large parcel with rear athletic field, small frame building southeast of the school and large addition on the west. After vacating the school in 1996, the property was divided into multiple parcels. A narrow parcel on the east includes the east side of the rear field including the frame building built as a poultry house by 1930. The west parcel includes the 1960 west addition on an L-shaped parcel that encompasses a majority of the rear field. The school itself has a lot measuring 215' x 230' which includes the lawn immediately around the school building and a small parking area on the east.

The high school faces north setback from College Avenue with a grass lawn, mature trees and a perimeter sidewalk. A sidewalk on axis with 4th Street extends to the front entrance in the center of the north facade and walks to the west and east sides of the school. Historically brick piers framed the sidewalk.¹ A paved parking area is located east of the school with access to the east door and a door to the lower-level mechanical room. The site was expanded in 1948 to the east for additional parking.² The west entrance was altered to provide a connecting corridor to the 1960 addition. An expansive grass lawn south of the school was used as an athletic field.

There are two buildings that were located on the original school property that are not included in this nomination (no longer located on the school parcel). A wood-frame building was built as a poultry house for the Agriculture classes³; it has not been used for years and is in poor condition on a site overgrown with trees and brush (barely visible and not accessible). The second structure is a concrete block building built on the west side of the school in 1960 for use as a shop and band room. This building has a front-facing gable roof with new metal siding. The connecting bay has been infilled at the west

¹ The brick piers have been salvaged; they are lying on the east side of the school available for reinstallation.

² Hammer, Cindy. *1922-1996 Lincoln, Kansas, 50th Reunion, Class of 1968 [Memory Book]*. Lincoln, KS: n.p., 2018, Lincoln Carnegie Library. Schools Clipping File.

³ The 1937 Sanborn Map illustrates a shop centrally located behind the gym off the south side of the school (since removed) and a poultry house SE of the school, both originally used for Agricultural Education. See Figure 1.

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end, which was the school connection to the addition. The band room addition is non-contributing but in the nominated parcel with the school due to the connecting bay.

Exterior

Lincoln High School is a two and one-half-story building with the lower level being half above ground with full-sized windows along the foundation. The reinforced concrete structure has a rectangular footprint with a U-shaped circulation pattern around the central gymnasium and auditorium at the rear. The roof is flat with crenulated parapet with stone coping. Scuppers remain in place but downspouts have been removed. A large square brick chimney is located near the southeast corner of the building on the south wall.

The exterior facade is red brick, laid in a running bond with ashlar stone detailing. The front facade is comprised of five distinct bays with the outer bays making up the body of the facade where bands of window openings have stone lintels and sills. The lintel of the third-floor windows is a cornice band at the base of the parapet. The end bays (Bays 1 & 5) are distinguished by the band of five windows per floor creating a wider bay compared to four windows on the inner bays (Bays 2 and 4). The windows were originally 4/2 double-hung wood windows, a few of which remain in select locations. Most windows are ca.1970 four horizontal light aluminum units with lower hopper units with screens. There is a second style of replacement windows, also aluminum-framed that are multi-light units.

The center bay projects slightly and rises above the roofline with a gabled parapet. Brick pilasters have shallow buttresses and ashlar stone lower level framing the entry. The entrance is brick with a shallow gable parapet and stone pointed arch surround above the doors. Originally there were four doors with vertical glass lights over single panel wood doors with a wood panel above the doors that remains in place. Aluminum framed glass doors were installed likely when the windows were replaced. The second and third floors above the entrance originally had sets of five narrow windows (now four) with a paneled wood spandrel spanning between the floors resulting in a tall vertical oriented front entry bay. A pointed arch is prominently located above the third floor windows below the gabled parapet and a date stone is inscribed "19 High School 21."

The secondary side facades also have entrances defined by a shallow gabled parapet and stone entry surround. These entrances however, had no special treatment on windows above the first-floor entrances which have a squat stone surround with pilasters and shallow gable parapet and pointed arch above a pair of doors. The distinguishing characteristic of the side facades is the asymmetrical composition of the fenestration. The presence of single windows and doors between the bands of windows are based on interior functions. The lower level has single windows on the east and west facades versus the band of windows like the upper facade. A single door provides access to the basement mechanical room at the south end of the east facade and punched openings were created for single doors for an exterior fire escape at the north end of the facade. As noted above, the west facade has been altered when a one-story connector was attached at the west entrance providing interior access to the west classroom addition. The west facade is similar to the east but the openings vary based on interior uses. The band of windows on the south half of the second level has formerly been blocked in.

The rear facade is comprised of three bays with a wide center bay that extends south beyond the walls of the main school building. The center bay also rises above the rooflines of the main school corresponding to the balcony of the auditorium. The west end bay has bands of windows on all three floors like the front facade with the lower level including a single door at the original shop classroom. The east end bay is generally a solid brick wall with the large brick chimney dividing it from the center bay. The only opening in this bay is a pair of windows on the third floor. The large center bay houses the gymnasium and auditorium, each with a balcony. Both spaces have bands of windows on each floor, originally with three and five windows per bay. A majority of windows on secondary facades have been replaced with aluminum-framed contemporary units. On the rear original wood windows remain in two lower-level bays and several windows in the center bay are boarded.

Lincoln High School is a modest example of the Collegiate Gothic style, lacking prominent characteristics of the style such as gabled roofs or dormers, towers and quoining. Lincoln's school is a red brick building with ashlar stone detailing that portray Collegiate Gothic stylistic influences including a crenulated parapet and pointed arches with subtle detailing at the door surround. The formal composition with its symmetrical front facade with central entry bay and defined parapet with prominent cornice band are characteristic of Progressive Era schools found throughout Kansas and the nation.

Lincoln's new high school was designed in 1922, near the end of the Progressive Era. This period was significant in terms of its effect on the design of public schools which resulted in the emergence of spaces being designed for specialized uses within a school. The term "modern" school design, does not reference architectural style, but rather the plan configuration. The layout of interior spaces and basic form of the building are the most distinguishing features of schools designed in this

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period. The plan configuration represented an emerging trend in school design – one based on interior configuration. This approach reflects a break from the established tradition of the rectangular or T-shaped buildings characteristic of the Progressive Era and resulted in a plan shape determined in large part, by the major interior spaces. Schools of this era are distinguished by the inclusion of separate gymnasiums and auditoriums as compared to a single multi-use “assembly” space common to earlier schools. Classrooms were clustered by use with attention to specialized needs such as outdoor access for manual training shops and sound isolation for music classrooms. The configuration of interior spaces was the predominant factor in the building form.

These characteristics are all exhibited in the design of Lincoln High School. The Collegiate Gothic detailing at Lincoln High School was essentially applied to the entry bays on a red brick symmetrical front facade with central entrance characteristic of the Progressive Era. The plan configuration and varied window configurations on secondary facades reflect Progressive Era tenants of school planning based on interior function.

Interior

The plan form of the school is generally a rectangle with the center gymnasium/auditorium bay projecting beyond the main school on the south. The circulation pattern spans between the east and west entrances with the main entrance centrally located on the north side of the corridor opposite the gymnasium and auditorium which are accessed directly from the corridor. Physical evidence suggests that the gymnasium was actually open to the corridor and front entry foyer. The existing wall with glass block is a later addition. The main entrance has a split stair providing access up and down (first and second floors) and there are stairs at each end of the second floor providing access to the third floor. The central stair serves the lower two levels but does not extend to the third floor. At the east and west ends of the corridor a short leg extends to the south serving classrooms located in the end bays. There is no elevator but a unique aspect of the original design is the use of concrete inclines or ramps in lieu of stairs at the building entrances (i.e. ramps down to lower level and steps up to second floor).

Following the opening of the school in June 1922, the *Lincoln County Republican* featured a description of the new school. The new Lincoln High School building ...will compare very favorably with any building of its kind in Kansas. ... The building is constructed to be almost entirely fire proof. Wood was only used for finishing purposes and on the floors of a few rooms.

A focus on modern building systems was typical of this era.

The building is modern in every respect and contains all of the conveniences which characterize an up-to date school plan. There are three floors, all of the rooms on each receive their light from the outside... The combination steam and hot air heating plant, automatically regulated, together with carefully planned ventilation system should make the building almost perfect from the hygiene point of view.⁴ Each floor has its own set of switches controlling the lighting system in each room... Drinking fountains and lavatories are arranged at convenient places along the halls of each floor. On the southeast corner of the ground floor is located the heating and ventilating plant which includes five furnaces and a large motor-driven fan which drives the air through the air shafts to the various classrooms and halls in the building. The large electric class bells are controlled by switches in the superintendent's office. Built-in (metal) lockers ...are placed in the halls on every floor...

The gymnasium and auditorium are stacked at the center of the south half of the building. The gymnasium is access from the lower level corridor and has boys and girls locker rooms on the west and east side respectively. The gym balcony is accessed from the 2nd floor, designed for two rows of chairs around three sides of the gym. The auditorium is located above the gymnasium and accessed from the third floor corridor with a balcony above. It has a seating capacity of 394 on the main floor and 212 on the balcony making a capacity of 600 permanent seats. The stage is located on the north side of the auditorium against the corridor. “The back of the stage is separated from the hall by three sliding doors which may be pushed upward out of view and the hall added to the stage if a deeper stage is required. Small dressing rooms are located at each side flanking the stage.

The class rooms were strategically grouped and specifically designed. The math room for instance was equipped with a large amount of chalkboards while the Domestic Science room had sinks, countertops and the latest domestic equipment while the Chemistry room also had fixed tables with sink and cabinetry and shelving. The lower level housed the Vocational Agriculture in the southwest corner and the Manual Training department in the northwest corner. On the second floor, the library and a large study hall is located along the east wing with English

⁴ Due in large part to the widespread tuberculosis outbreaks, health and sanitation were a new focus of public buildings in the Progressive Era. This resulting in changes in building design including ventilation with fresh air and exposure of hard, easy-to-clean surfaces such as terrazzo and concrete.

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rooms to the north. The Commercial Department is located in the west wing with the Mathematics room in the northwest corner. The third floor featured the Science (southwest) and Domestic Science (northwest) departments with multiple rooms for each. All of the departments requiring multiple rooms for varied functions had windows in the wall partitions so that one instructor could monitor all rooms.

The east wing of the third floor is comprised of three rooms was reserved for Junior High students. The administrative office was located immediately west of the front stair including a private office for the superintendent and a reception area with built-in closets and vault.

A building so complete in construction and equipment should make school work a pleasure as well as to add exceptional opportunities to all of those connected with the institution. The taxpayers and patrons should feel proud of the building and feel that they have received value returned for the money expended.⁵

The design of the school and corresponding curriculum offerings were consistent with small town high schools of the period. Although modest in comparison to larger city schools, Lincoln's new High School offered classrooms specifically designed for manual training, agriculture, domestic science and commercial departments reflecting the Progressive Era influence of designing for specialized classroom functions.

The description of the school at its opening illustrates the board's and architect's efforts to provide a quality modern facility within budget. Many of the original features and finishes remain in place. Completed in 1922, Lincoln High School served as the city's high school for the next 74 years. A new high school was constructed in 1996 and the old school was closed, standing vacant since that time.

Alterations

Little documentation has been found on the alterations to the school. Exterior changes have included construction of and removal of rear shop building, removal of brick piers at front sidewalk (salvaged for reinstallation), and expansion of the site in 1948 for additional parking on the east side of the school.⁶ The shop and band room addition was constructed in 1960 and connected to the west entrance of the school by a one-story enclosed corridor. Following closure of the school, the band room was separated from the school legal parcel and sold. It is now occupied by a private business and has contemporary metal siding. This west addition remains connected to the school but future plans include demolition of the connecting bay. The nominated parcel includes the west addition.

Undocumented alterations include replacement of windows in at least two phases ca. 1970, the addition of fire escapes on the east facade ca. 1970, and the replacement of the doors at the front entrance ca. 1980s. The original masonry opening at one set of windows on the west facade was infilled with brick/block at an unknown date.

There were minor changes in use that undoubtedly resulted in minor changes to classrooms. In 1937, the Junior High who occupied three rooms on the east wing third floor, was moved to the North School due to crowded conditions at the high school. In 1954, the Junior High was moved back to the high school due to crowded elementary grades at North School.⁷ There was a fire in 1945 in the auditorium, stage and north wall of gymnasium.⁸ The sliding doors at the rear of the stage (in corridor) referenced in the original description of the school were likely removed at that time. They began serving hot meals at the high school in the 1957-58 school year converting classrooms to a kitchen and cafeteria. There was no mention of a kitchen or cafeteria at the school's opening in 1922. Like many small communities, students likely went home for lunch. The area in the northwest corner of the lower-level, originally part of the manual training department, became home to the small school cafeteria and kitchen.

The auditorium and gymnasium closely resemble their original design. The gymnasium has experienced some alteration with the presumed addition of the corridor wall on the lower level and the repairs in the auditorium and gymnasium following the fire in 1945. The stage, balcony and fixed seating remain in the auditorium and the perimeter balcony remains in the gym.

Original finishes included plaster walls and ceilings, concrete floors and some wood floors in select locations, all of which are in place except the wood floors (possibly extant under floor finishes). Vinyl tile and carpet have been installed in some locations over both concrete and wood floors and are in poor condition. There are areas of moisture infiltration due to roof

⁵"New Building Dedicated." *The Lincoln County Republican*. 22 June 1922, 1.

⁶ Hammer, 6

⁷Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

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leaks which has damaged plaster walls and ceilings. The original 2-panel wood doors remain in place on the interior as do wood-frame chalkboards with chalk tray and tack board. Also present is built-in cabinetry and shelving in several classrooms, the vault in the school office and the stage and fixed wood seats in the auditorium. Built-in features and doors retain a stained and varnished finish in some locations and in other locations have been painted. Metal lockers are in place in some locations but have been removed in many areas.

There have obviously been updates to the building's HVAC system. Lighting has been replaced throughout with ceiling-mount fluorescents in most classrooms, mid-century pendants in the auditorium, and industrial pendants in the gymnasium. The 1922 description noted restrooms on each floor which appears to count the locker rooms on the lower level. The restrooms on the second floor presumable located by the end stairs, have formerly been removed. Restrooms remain on the third floor. These restrooms and the locker rooms remain with some metal partitions and fixtures intact.

Lincoln High School retains a moderate to high level of historic integrity, clearly portraying its original design and long-term function as a public school.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1922

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

William H. Saylor, architect (Kansas City)

John Gosling, contractor (Kansas City)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Lincoln High School is 1922, the school's date of completion.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

None

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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 High School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C in the areas of Education and Architecture. The school is significant on a local level as a representative of the town's commitment to public education. Constructed in 1922, the building served needs of the community for seventy-four years. Lincoln High School is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under the *Historic Public Schools of Kansas MPDF* as an excellent example of the *City High School* property type. The school is significant architecturally as a representative of a Collegiate Gothic public school building and the work of Kansas City, Missouri architect William H. Saylor

Lincoln High School reflects Collegiate Gothic stylistic influences common in schools designed in the post-WWI period. The gabled center entry with gothic-arch surrounds, buttress-like pilasters and the crenulated parapet are characteristics of the style. The school's design reflects the latest trends in school planning with a separate auditorium and gymnasium and specialized classrooms for the manual training, agriculture, commercial and domestic science departments. Lincoln High School is an intact representative Wm. H. Saylor's public schools, a specialty throughout his career. Saylor was a talented designer as seen in a variety of buildings in Atchison Kansas, several Elks lodges across the state, as well as in his numerous schools in Kansas during the 1910s and early 1920s.

Elaboration

History of Lincoln

Lincoln County was organized in 1870, five years after settlement of the area had begun. Named for Abraham Lincoln and situated in the middle of the state, the county's capital city, Lincoln, sits in the center at the corner of four adjoining townships. By 1872 the county had a population of approximately 500 residents.⁹ The early pioneers struggled with Indian raids, grasshopper plagues and drought in the 1870s, but as the decade came to a close a new optimism arose. In order to spur growth a group of businessmen in the county placed large advertisements in newspapers in the East and larger Midwest towns such as Chicago detailing the advantages of homesteading in Lincoln County, including the water-rich Saline River valley that provided fertile crop land surrounded by lush grassland that could support extensive cattle ranches. Noted also were quarries that were already producing superior quality Magnesian Limestone that could be polished to a marble finish. Vast coalfields had been discovered and had only begun to be mined. The ads yielded a flood of immigrants tired of the limited opportunity of big city life. By 1880 the county's population had risen to 8,582.¹⁰ At the center of growth, Lincoln matured from a town of 250 residents in 1878 to a city just shy of 2,000 in 1886.¹¹ The city had been platted on May 9, 1871, and one year later it was named the county seat.¹² On September 23, 1879, elections were held and the municipality formed as a city of the third class.

Through the first half of the 1880s, the citizens of Lincoln County traveled to Salina or Ellsworth to transport their goods to market by rail. After a vote for funding passed in October 1885, a Union Pacific route reached the city of Lincoln in early 1886, at which time business began to increase rapidly. From March to May of 1886, 125 buildings were constructed. By the end of the year the town's population doubled and wealth of the town tripled.¹³ During the following decade the early homes were replaced with large stone houses. By 1906 Lincoln was declared "a model place" by the *Topeka State Journal* with the newspaper stating the town had as many businesses as Salina and could more than match them in

⁹ Dorothe Tarrence Homan. *Lincoln- that County in Kansas*. Lindsborg: Barbos' Printing, 2006 [reprint of 1979], quoting F.H. Barnhart, *Lincoln County News*, 3 Apr 1873.

¹⁰ William G. Cutler. *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: A.T. Andreas Publishing Co, 1883.

¹¹ Homan, 99.

¹² When the city of Lincoln became embroiled in a fight over the county seat with the city of Abram, some Lincoln residents thought the name should be changed to Lincoln Center to remind voters that the city was at the very heart of the county. When the town plat was filed with the register of deeds in May 1871, the words "Lincoln Center" were foremost on the paper; and again when the revised plat was filed in 1880. The railroads also recognized the town as Lincoln Center. However the post office and town offices used only Lincoln. The 1979 county history book states that the town is recognized by both names today. Homan, 113.

¹³ Elizabeth Nichols Barr. *A Souvenir History of Lincoln County, Kansas*. Topeka: Kansas Farmer, 1908. Reprinted 1961 by Lincoln Centennial Historical Book Committee, 67.

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quality.¹⁴ Unlike many towns Lincoln's streets were well-graveled and wide. During the first decade of the new century the city built a \$40,000 waterworks, electric light plant and a \$60,000 courthouse.¹⁵ Lincoln businesses included an ice plant, flour mills, a cement plant, a cigar factory, a hospital and sanitarium, three banks with a combined capitalization of \$85,000, and two newspapers.¹⁶

The county population peaked in 1910 at 10,142; the assessed value of property, \$21,198,950; and the value of all agricultural products, including live stock, \$3,653,605.¹⁷ In the same year, the city of Lincoln had a population of over 1,500; by 1922 the number rose to 1,700.¹⁸

History of Schools in Lincoln

Lincoln County residents placed an emphasis on education from the earliest days of settlement of the area. The first school was organized at the dugout home of Thomas Skinner in 1866 by Mrs. Skinner who taught five children, three of whom were her own.¹⁹ Only two years later the first public school in the county was established in Monroe where Mrs. Skinner continued to teach. The first school in the city of Lincoln was the Wait School, where thirty students were taught by Anna C. Wait in the parlor of the home she shared with her husband. Captain Wait ran his law office from the same 10' x 22' building that also included a kitchen, dining room and bedroom.²⁰

In 1872 residents of Lincoln voted \$3,500 in bonds for the erection of a stone school house. The 38' x 42' two-story limestone structure was built the following year and had an average daily attendance of over 100 children.²¹ In only fourteen years the town realized the need for a larger building to educate their children. A \$16,000 school bond was passed and the new three-story, ten-room stone building that housed all grades. It was here at the aptly-named "Central School" that the first commencement was held in Lincoln on May 25, 1887.²²

When school started in September 1887, 275 pupils were enrolled; a number than increased to 400 in two years.²³ In September 1901 the number of high school students had tripled in two years to fifty pupils and doubled again by 1910.²⁴ It was at this time that Lincoln split high school and grade school students into separate buildings. In the fall of 1910 a new school opened on the north side of town that housed one hundred and fifty grade school students. The existing Central School remained crowded; furthered by the addition of a fourth year of high school curriculum in 1905.²⁵

In 1915 a new opportunity to address overcrowding arose. The Kansas Christian College had been established in Lincoln in 1882 offering normal, scientific, classical, and commercial courses.²⁶ The school struggled to maintain sufficient funding and in 1912 spring semester the school closed due to lack of funding. In May of that year a decision was made by the governing organization to merge the college with two other Christian schools and leave the Lincoln campus.²⁷ Two years later town residents voted to purchase the five-acre property and stone building for \$5,500 to house high school students.²⁸ The building eased the overcrowded conditions for a few years, but did not satisfy the growing needs of the city in the long term. When school opened for the fall session in 1920, almost 200 high school students matriculated, a twenty percent increase from the previous year.²⁹ The college building had space for only 167 forcing students to share desks and in several classes three students sat where two were meant to reside.³⁰

¹⁴ "Brighter Days." *Topeka State Journal*. 10 Jan 1906, 3.

¹⁵ Frank Blackmar. *Kansas: a cyclopedia of state history, embracing events, institutions, industries, counties, cities, towns, prominent persons, etc.* Chicago: Standard Publishing Co. 1912, 161. Transcribed by Carolyn Ward at <http://www.ksgenweb.org/archives/1912/l/lincoln.html>.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, 161.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, 164.

¹⁸ *Ibid*, 161 and *The Lincoln Republican*. 8 Jun 1922, 2.

¹⁹ Mabel S. Wallace. *Index of Names in Historic of Lincoln County, Kansas*. Master's Thesis, Colorado State College of Education, 1938, 192, Lincoln Carnegie Library.

²⁰ Barr, 99.

²¹ Cutler.

²² "First Annual Commencement." *The Lincoln Republic*. 25 May 1887. 4.

²³ *The Lincoln Republic*. 8 Sep 1887. 5, and *The Lincoln Beacon*. 7 Mar 1889. 5.

²⁴ *The Lincoln Sentinel*. 26 Sep 1901. 1, and 15 Sep 1910. 1.

²⁵ Barr and Homan. 136.

²⁶ Barr, 1908.

²⁷ "Kansas to Lose School." *The Topeka State Journal*. 30 May 1912.

²⁸ Homan. 101.

²⁹ "High School News." *The Lincoln Republican*. 9 Sep 1920. 5.

³⁰ *Ibid*.

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The New Lincoln High School

A bond issue for \$125,000 was put before the public on April 8, 1920. While most in the community saw the necessity of a new school, many argued against more taxes, feeling burdened by the earlier requirements of city development including electricity, water and sewer that had occurred over the previous decade. Additionally, the Great War had forced the cost of construction materials to new highs and some residents argued that the city should wait until the market stabilized and prices reduced.³¹ The bond measure was passed by a slim margin of eleven votes.³² Plans for the new school progressed slowly and seemed to be doomed when all bids for the new building were far above those to be raised by the bond. Construction of a new school was postponed indefinitely. A February 3, 1921 newspaper editorial detailed the growing need citing the 568 children enrolled in Lincoln schools, 370 of whom were in grade schools.³³ The city decided to move forward with the project. Architect William H. Saylor of Kansas City was hired to design the building and campus. On June 9, 1921, John Gosling, contractor from Kansas City began tearing down the old college building, making way for the new school.³⁴ Local furniture dealer B.G. Hall won the contract to furnish the school; J.P. Kelley, of Kansas City installed the heating.³⁵

The front page of the *Lincoln Republican* on Jun 22, 1922, detailed the June 15th dedication and grand opening of the new high school. The new building was noted as having the most modern conveniences with traditional classrooms alongside spaces for a chemistry laboratory, manual and vocational training, and domestic science surrounding a gymnasium and auditorium.³⁶

The school was described as an "excellent fire proof high school building with the latest modern equipment and conveniences."³⁷ In addition Lincoln had two modern grade school buildings and one smaller (and older) school building.³⁸ In 1963 a statewide change affected the Lincoln school system when the Kansas State Legislature enacted the School Unification Law requiring county redistricting to meet the new requirements that were intended to create uniform districts, equalizing benefits and burdens of education. For Lincoln County the new regulations meant dividing the county into two districts; one centered in Lincoln, the other in Sylvan Grove, incorporating some students outside the county. Creation of District No. 298 in Lincoln required the closure of Beverly and Barnard high schools and their students sent to Lincoln, while District No. 299 centered in Sylvan Grove included students from Vesper.³⁹ Lincoln High School served the community for 74 years.

The last class to graduate from the building was in 1996 after which students moved to the new school. Since that time, the building has largely sat vacant with several different property owners and several different ideas for its reuse. Today the building is owned by the 1922 Foundation, a local 501c3 non-profit organization dedicated to seeing the building redeveloped into a new kind of cornerstone for the community, the same as it was back in 1922.

Architect William Saylor

William Henry Saylor (1878-1948) was born in Indiana in December 1879. His architectural career began in Kansas City as a draftsman for Charles A. Smith in 1900 and for Shepard and Farrar in 1901. By 1904 Shepard and Farrar had promoted Saylor to the position of architect. Saylor left the firm in 1906 and formed a partnership with Herbert R. Seddon. The team designed numerous homes and commercial properties in Kansas City including the Bird and Carnivora House at the Zoo in Swope Park in 1909.⁴⁰ The firm had substantial business in Kansas, especially Atchison where they designed the high school (1908), the John A. Martin Grade School (1915, NR 2016) and the Carnegie Library (1910), all excellent examples of Classical Revival design.⁴¹

³¹ *The Lincoln Sentinel*. 1 Apr 1920.

³² *The Lincoln Republican*. 8 Apr 1920.

³³ *The Lincoln Republican*. 3 Feb 1921.

³⁴ *The Lincoln Republican*. 9 June 1921, 5.

³⁵ *The Lincoln Republican*. 12 Apr 1922, 1; 25 May 1922, 5.

³⁶ *The Lincoln Republican*. 22 Jun 1922, 1.

³⁷ Stark.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Homan, 262.

⁴⁰ *Engineering and Contracting* 30 [1908]. N. 24, 20. The *West Eleventh Street Historic District National Register Nomination* mentions that Saylor and Seddon were responsible for at least three buildings in Kansas City: a building for M.R. and E.C. Platte at 201 Independence Ave., a building for the Hoover Brothers at 922 Oak Street, and a firehouse at 2329 Spruce Street. *Patricia Brown Glenn and Sherry Piland. West Eleventh Street Historic District National Register Nomination*. National Parks Service: Washington, DC, 1980.

⁴¹ *American School Board Journal* XXXVIII-XXIX (1909). 12.

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Sayler and Seddon maintained a temporary office at 526½ Commercial Street in Atchison, Kansas and placed numerous advertisements in the Atchison daily newspapers.⁴² In addition to numerous prominent residences, Sayler and Seddon's work in Atchison included numerous commercial commissions. In an era where reinforced concrete was the cutting edge of materials and a building's ability to withstand fire was prized above all other traits, the warehouse of Sayler and Seddon were finely detailed as well.⁴³ Examples included the Wherrett-Mize Drug Company Building (1911, NR 2010), A.J. Harwi's wholesale hardware warehouse (1906), the Universal Lens Co. (1909), A.M. Lowe's store (1909), Blish, Mize and Silliman Hardware (1909), and Mangelsdorf Brothers Seed Store (1914).⁴⁴

The firm also designed Elks Lodges in Kansas including Atchison (1906), Independence, KS (1907), Topeka, KS (1907, SR 1980), Salina (1909), and Concordia (1909).⁴⁵ From 1911 through 1912, Sayler's primary focus seemed to have been schools and according to the *Lincoln Sentinel* was "favorably known for his work on school buildings."⁴⁶

In addition to the two schools in Atchison, during his early partnership with Seddon he designed a high school for Manhattan (1913). In January 1915 Sayler announced the dissolution of the Sayler and Seddon partnership in the *American Contractor*.⁴⁷ Later, on his own Sayler was responsible for the design of several Kansas schools that were primarily Classical Revival and Progressive Era/Commercial Style buildings, the latter with Collegiate Gothic detailing on some schools. These included Abilene High School (1917), Muscotah (1919), McClouth (1920); and the Beloit High School (1919), a Progressive Era design with Classical detailing not unlike Lincoln's, has been lost to demolition. Built the same year as Lincoln High School, the 1922 Hill City High School is a Progressive Era school with a red tile hipped roof and Collegiate Gothic detailing (building is extant although openings have been infilled and altered).⁴⁸ The Lincoln School Board went to usual lengths in choosing an architect, making three separate trips to view Sayler's other recent designs in the area including: Junction City, Salina, Wichita, and Hutchinson, and high schools in Abilene and Beloit.⁴⁹ They were obviously pleased with what they saw and commissioned Sayler to design the Lincoln High School.

In 1925 Sayler joined the Kansas City team of Albert S. Owen and Charles Payson forming Owen, Sayler and Payson. The firm was known for its design of the Ararat Shrine Temple in Kansas City (1926), the Coffeerville Municipal Building/Courthouse (1929), the Wathena Rural High School (1930) and Grain Valley, MO, High School (1925).⁵⁰ Sayler was also noted for the 1929 renovation to the Bluemont School in Manhattan, KS that added more classrooms, a combination auditorium gymnasium, a library, offices and bathrooms.⁵¹

William H. Sayler was president of the Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects from 1911-1916 and remained active in the organization for a number of years.⁵² By 1940 he was a supervising architect for the Federal Housing Administration and in the mid-1940s he formed an architecture firm with J. Carl Jourdan, where he worked until his death in late 1948.⁵³

A City High School (Historic Public Schools in Kansas)

Lincoln High School is classified as a *City High School*, as defined in *The Historic Public Schools of Kansas MPDF* and meets the property requirements, one of which is a centrally-located high school separate from the Graded School(s) regardless of size of the community. The school embodies distinguishing characteristics of the property type including a publicly-accessible gymnasium and auditorium and classrooms designed for specialized courses – a practice that emerged from Progressive Era educational reforms. The school embodies Collegiate Gothic detailing, the most popular architectural style of public schools built during this period.

⁴² *The Atchison Daily Champion*. 8 Feb 1912. 2.

⁴³ Elizabeth A. Lane. Wherrett-Mize Drug Company Building National Register Nomination. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2010.

⁴⁴ *The Abilene Weekly Chronicle*. 26 Jul 1916. 1; *The Beloit Daily Call*. 7 May 1919; *American Contractor* 31 [1910]. 53; and *Western Contractor* 16-17 [1909].

⁴⁵ *Western Contractor* 16-17 [1909].

⁴⁶ "New Lincoln High School Progressing." *Lincoln Sentinel*, 22 Jul 1920, 8.

⁴⁷ *American Contractor*. 36 (1915). 63.

⁴⁸ *American Architect & Architecture* 118 [1920]. 10; *Iron Age* III (Mar 1923). 728;

⁴⁹ *Lincoln Sentinel*, 22 Jul 1920, 8.

⁵⁰ Glenn and Piland.

⁵¹ *Western Contractor*. 13 Feb 1929. 26.

⁵² *Kansas City Architect and Builder*. May 1902. 7; *Western Contractor*, 15 Oct 1913. 9; and Kansas City, Missouri Landmarks Commission. Architectural Biographical Files.

⁵³ Ancestry.com. 1940 United States Federal Census [Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri; 11B; District: 116-232]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012; and Jackson County Probate Court [1948]. Missouri, Wills and Probate Records, 1766-1988. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.

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Collegiate Gothic is a secular version of Gothic architecture, prevalent around the turn of the 20th century in the United States and England, particularly on college campuses. Introduced to educational buildings at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, Collegiate Gothic emerged as a dominant style on the campuses of Princeton, Yale, Duke and the University of Chicago.⁵⁴ Defining characteristics of the style – pointed arches, crenellations, and towers are rooted in the 16th century English Perpendicular style. Collegiate Gothic generally dates from 1890 to 1930. Although named for its emergence on college campuses, Collegiate Gothic was the dominant style of public school buildings across the nation by the end of the First World War.

The Progressive Era, which began around 1900 and lasted into the 1920s in Kansas, introduced new educational philosophies that promoted a comprehensive view of the cultural, academic, and physical health of students. These reforms addressed sanitation and safety issues, such as proper ventilation and fire safety. As the Progressive Era developed, so too did the standardization movement, which sought to regulate faculty qualifications, instruction and educational materials. Specific courses in domestic science, physical education, as well as established manual and vocational training courses became a customary part of the high school curriculum.⁵⁵ The basic tenets of the era generated innovations in the design and construction of public schools which incorporated specific classroom and recreational spaces into their plans.

Lincoln High School retains a significant level of architectural and historic integrity. The school maintains integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling and association. Integrity of setting and materials have been somewhat compromised by former modifications. Alterations to the site include expansion of the parking (1948), removal of the brick piers (salvaged for reinstallation) and construction of the shop and band addition in 1960. The primary exterior modifications include replacement windows and doors, the addition of new openings on the east facade for fire doors, infill of one window bay on the west facade, and construction of the connecting bay at the west entrance. The exterior retains its original form and massing, original masonry walls and detailing, and with few exceptions, the original masonry openings.

On the interior, extant original features include the basic plan configuration with corridors, ramps and stairways, primary spaces such as the auditorium and gymnasium, built-in features including chalk boards and cabinets in many classrooms, some lockers in the corridors, stage and seating in the auditorium, and interior doors and wood trim throughout (some painted). Extant original features and finishes include plaster walls and ceilings, concrete floors, ramps and stairs most with a painted finish. Many built-in features including interior doors, closets, cabinets, shelving, and the vault remain in place.

According to *The Historic Public Schools of Kansas Multiple Property Document Form (MPDF)*,⁵⁶ alterations such as replacement windows and doors are common among those schools that served their intended use for decades. These alterations will not automatically render a school ineligible for register listing. The original masonry openings at doors and windows of Lincoln High School have generally been maintained and are clearly visible. The plan configuration with separate gymnasium and auditorium and course-specific classrooms reflect the expanded curriculum and design of the modern high school plan that emerged from The Progressive Era. The school embodies distinctive characteristics of the Collegiate Gothic architectural style including crenulated parapet with shallow gables over entrances and stone surrounds at entrances featuring pointed arches. Lincoln High School clearly communicates its historic function as a public high school and embodies the characteristics of the "City Schools" property type as defined in the *Historic Public Schools of Kansas MPDF*.

⁵⁴ Marcus Whiffen. *American Architecture since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1992.

⁵⁵ Spencer.

⁵⁶ Brenda Spencer. *Historic Public Schools of Kansas National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2005.

Lincoln High School
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1992.

Newspapers: *The Abilene Weekly Chronicle, The Atchison Daily Champion, The Beloit Daily Call, The Lincoln Beacon, The Lincoln Republican. The Lincoln Sentinel, and The Topeka State Journal.*

Professional Journals: *American Architect & Architecture, American Contractor, American School Board Journal, Engineering and Contracting, Iron Age, Kansas City Architect and Builder, and Western Contractor.*

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: **Lincoln County Economic Development Foundation**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Lincoln High School
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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1.4

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 39.03328 -98.147734
Latitude: Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property spans two separate parcels:

- 1) The original school building addressed at 700 S. 4th Street and defined as:
COLLEGE ADDITION, N230'(S) OF E215'OF BLOCK A., and
- 2) A portion of the property addressed at 113 W. College Avenue
COLLEGE ADDITION, ACRES 3.79, BLOCK A EX E215 OF N230 & EX E68 OF S237
ALL LOT 3 BLK 2 & BLOCK B EX E68'.

The boundary on parcel 2 is a 20' perimeter around the building (formerly known as the school shop and currently attached to the historic school building by a one-story connecting bay) located in the northwest quadrant of the property.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The above legal description encompasses the historic school building and the 1960 band room addition, connected to the school building at the west facade via a small enclosed bay. The boundary reflects the entire parcel on which the school is located with part of the parking area on east. Although the 1960 addition on the west was re-platted as a separate parcel when the building (school addition) was privately purchased by a business, the nominated parcel includes the addition and connector bay with a 20' perimeter.

The balance of the west parcel includes the school's former practice field at the rear. A third parcel includes access from the street back to a parcel at the east end of the original school grounds which included the frame shop building that is in deteriorated condition. These latter parcels are owned separately from the school and not included in this nomination except the 20' perimeter around the old shop addition.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Brenda and Michelle Spencer

organization Spencer Preservation date 28 January 2019

street & number 10150 Onaga Road telephone 785-456-9857

city or town Wamego state KS zip code 66547

e-mail brenda@spencerpreservation.com

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

name 1922 Foundation, Jeanne Crangle, chair jeanne.crangle@sbcglobal.net

street & number PO Box 285 telephone 785-524-5051

city or town Lincoln state KS zip code 67455

Continued

Lincoln High School
Name of Property

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PROPERTY OWNER Continued:

Second Property Owner: Travis Schwerdtfager, 223 E College Ave., Lincoln, KS 67455-2609.

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

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Lincoln High School

City or Vicinity: Lincoln

County: Lincoln State: KS

Photographer: Brenda Spencer

Date Photographed: 17 October 2018

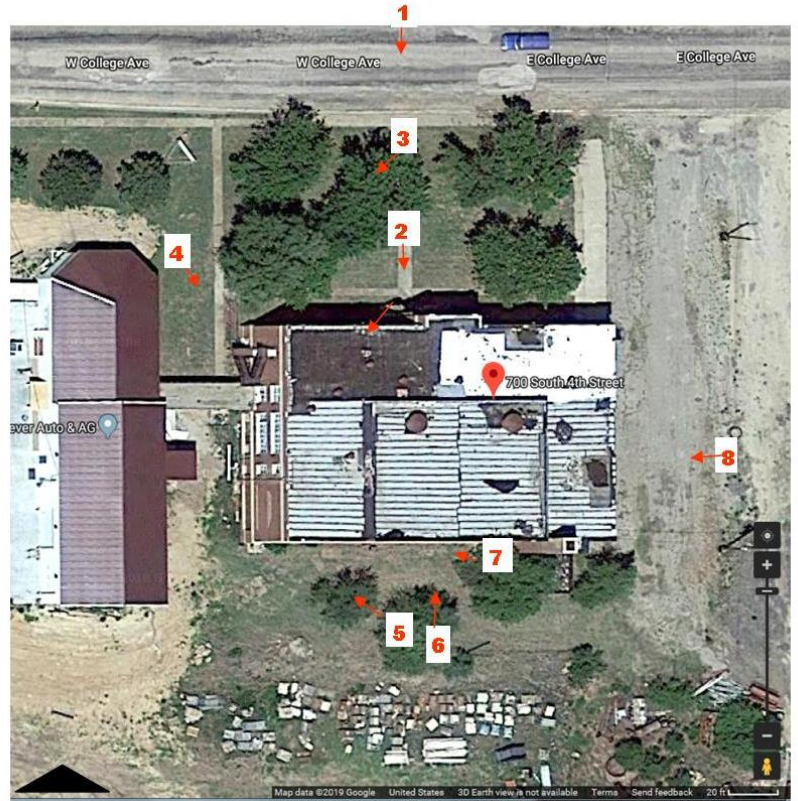
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #	Direction	Description
1 of #24:	S	Front/North facade from 4 th and College
2 of #24:	S	Front entrance at center bay, north facade (doors boarded due to vandalism)
3 of #24:	SW	Looking at W/2 of front facade and 1960 west addition with connector to school
4 of #24:	SE	Northwest corner of school with one-story connector bay to 1960s classroom addition at W door
5 of #24:	NW	West end of rear facade and rear view of 1960 classroom addition (now private business)
6 of #24:	N	South/rear facade
7 of #24:	N	Upper sashes extant from original 4/2 DH wood windows at some window openings on S facade; Lower sash is boarded.
8 of #24:	W	East facade with lower level entry
9 of #24:	NW	Looking NW in center bay at ramps down from front stair with kitchen on W (R)
10 of #24:	N	Detail of original wood door at corridor entry to lower level classroom
11 of #24:	E	Classroom at NE corner of lower level
12 of #24:	E	Gymnasium, from lower level with non-original glass block and shelves Thought originally to have been open to corridor opposite front entrance
13 of #24:	S	Balcony around perimeter of gymnasium
14 of #24:	E	East end of 2 nd floor corridor with school office in distance and auditorium on (R)
15 of #24:	S	Original closets in place in school office with vault on (L)
16 of #24:	E	Classroom in NE corner of 2 nd floor with original door, chalk board and coat closets
17 of #24:	E	First floor of gymnasium looking east with stage on north end
18 of #24:	S	Stairs at west end (present at both ends) with steps up to auditorium balcony
19 of #24:	SW	Fixed seating in place in auditorium balcony with half-wall railing at front edge
20 of #24:	W	Looking down on stage from auditorium balcony (Stage on N side of auditorium)
21 of #24:	SW	Former Home Economics Room at NW corner 3 rd floor
22 of #24:	W	Science Class Room on west end of 3 rd floor
23 of #24:	W	Looking W in lower level corridor from center stair
24 of #24:	E	Looking down to lower level entrance at east end of first floor corridor

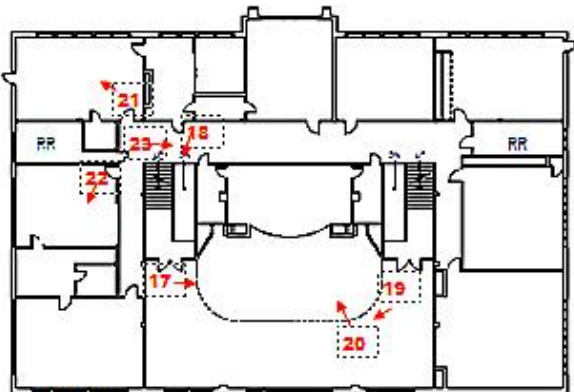
Lincoln High School
Name of Property

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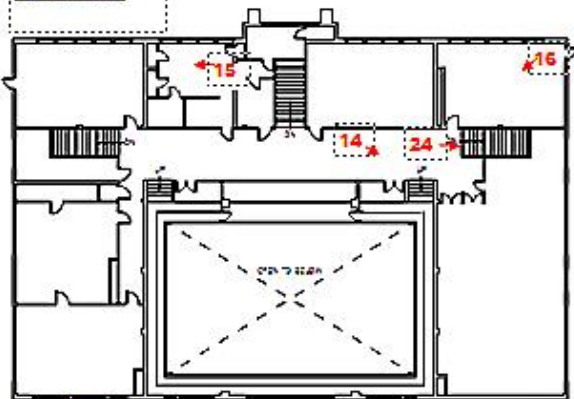
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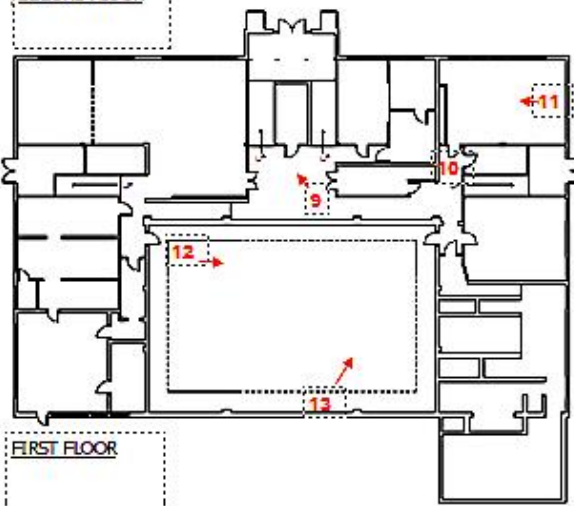
LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL
700 S. 4th Street, Lincoln, KS
PHOTO KEY— EXTERIOR
Aerial Photo from Google Maps © 2019



THIRD FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

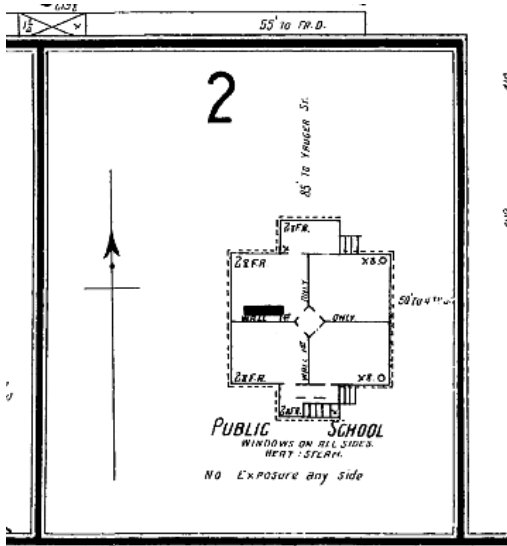
LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL
700 S. 4th Street, Lincoln, KS
PHOTO KEY— INTERIOR
Existing Floor Plans provided by Lincoln County
Economic Developing Foundation

Lincoln High School
Name of Property

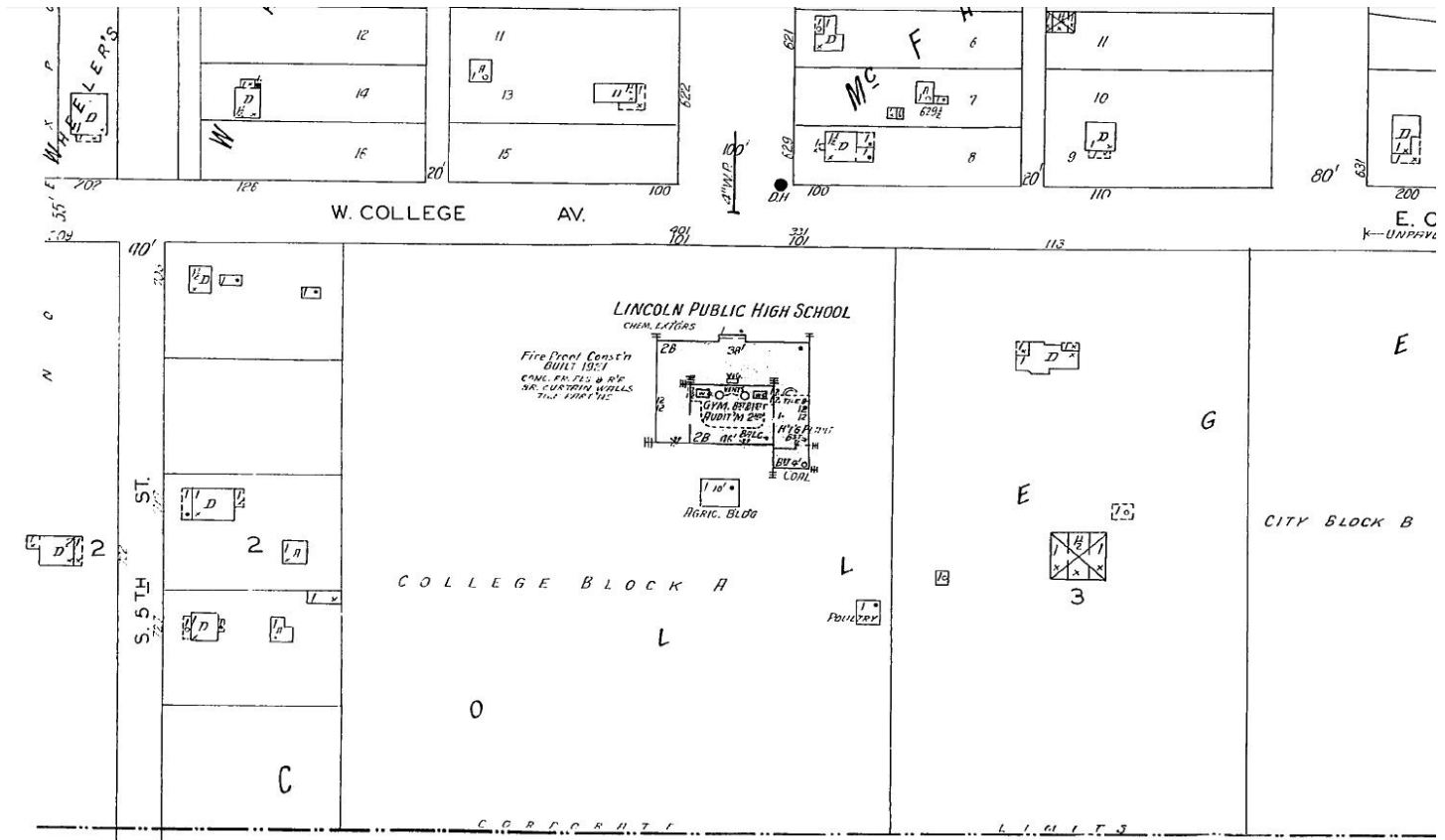
Lincoln, KS
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Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, and scanned images below.



Excerpt Sheet 3, 1905 Map showing former Christian College building on site of existing school



Excerpt Sheet 4, 1937 Map showing former Lincoln High School built 1921-22 with concrete block shop in rear (demolished) and a small frame poultry house (extant in poor condition and now on separate legal parcel). Map is prior to 1960 west addition.

Figure 1 – Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Lincoln, Lincoln Co. Kansas.

Lincoln High School
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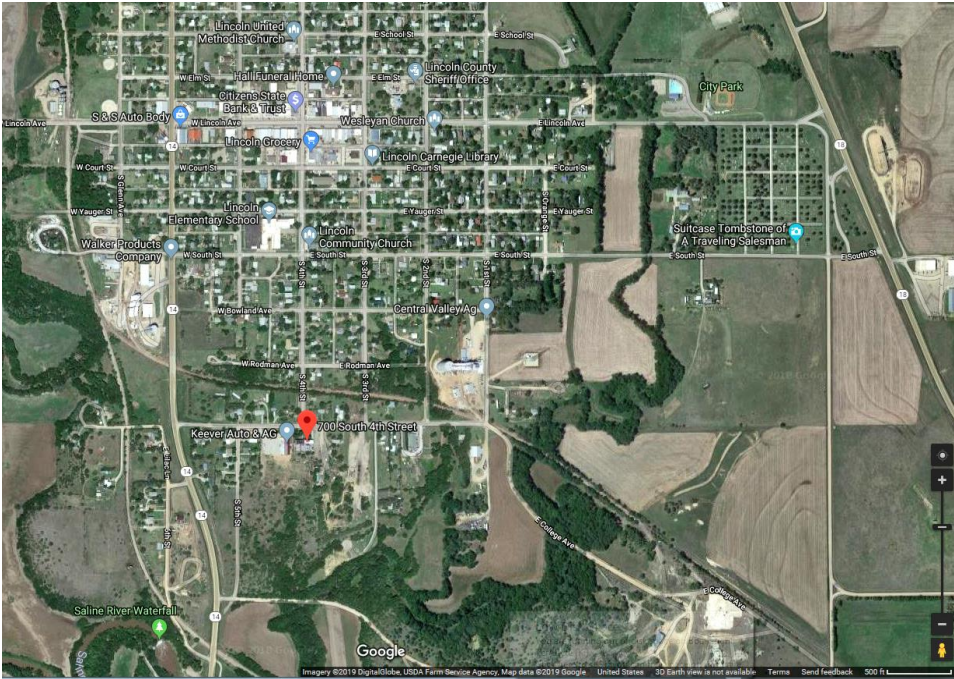


Figure 2- Context Map of Lincoln Center



Site Plan, Lincoln High School,

700 S. 4th Street, Lincoln, KS.
WGS 84, Lat/Long: 39.03328 -98.14774.
Aerial Image from Google Maps (c) 2019

Lincoln High School
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Figure 3- Parcel Map illustrating property lines for Lincoln High School
700 S. 4th Street, Lincoln, KS.
WGS 84, Lat/Long: 39.03328 -98.14774.
Open Records for County Appraisers (ORKA) downloaded 7-22-2019 (2015 911 Map as base)

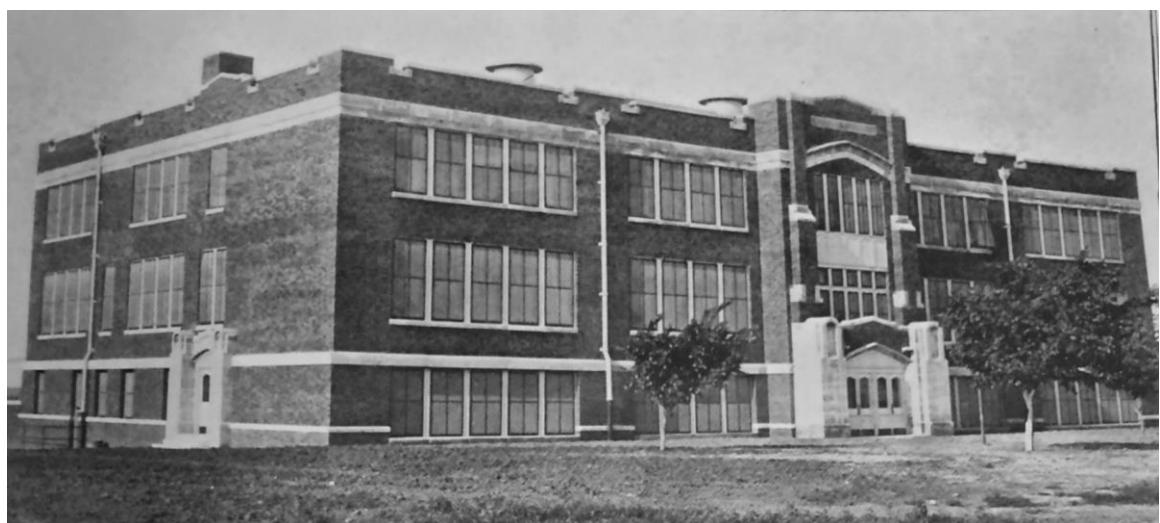


Figure 4 – View of School shortly after construction. Leonard J. Stark. Lincoln High School Course of Study and Announcements 1930-31, Lincoln County Economic Development Foundation/Lincoln Carnegie Library

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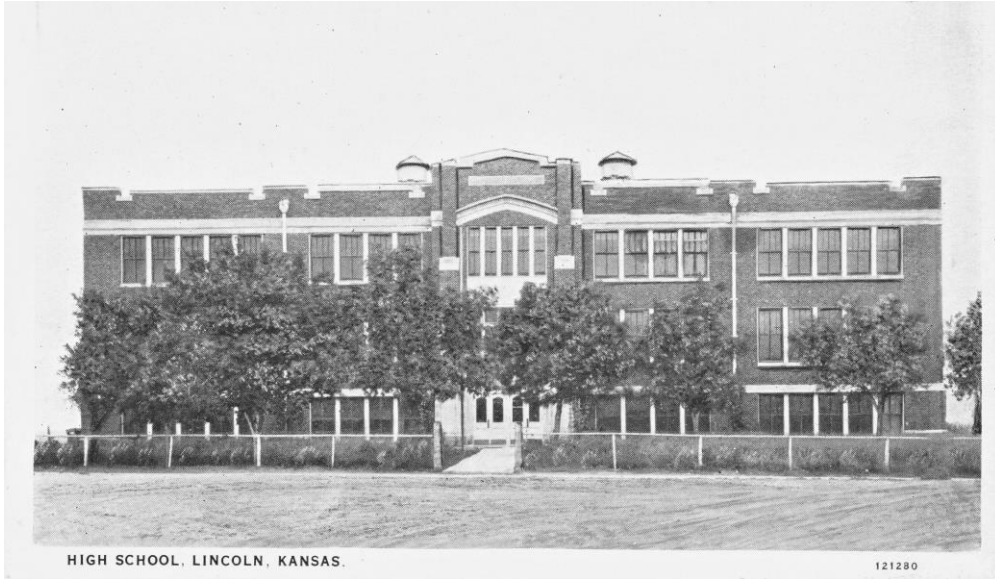


Figure 5 – Undated postcard with early view of Lincoln High School, Lincoln County Historical Museum



Figure 6 – Undated early view of School (fence gone and brick piers frame sidewalk), Lincoln County Economic Development Foundation

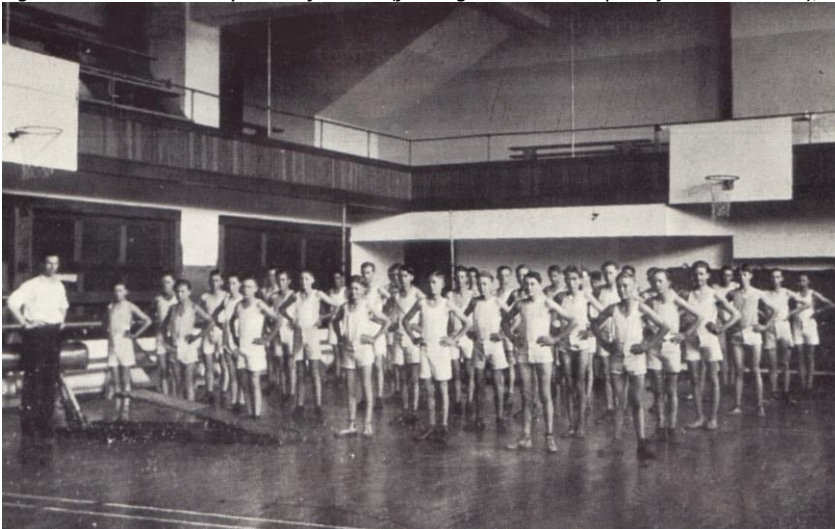


Figure 7 – Early View of Gymnasium, Leonard J. Stark. Lincoln High School Course of Study and Announcements 1930-31, Lincoln County Economic Development Foundation/Lincoln Carnegie Library

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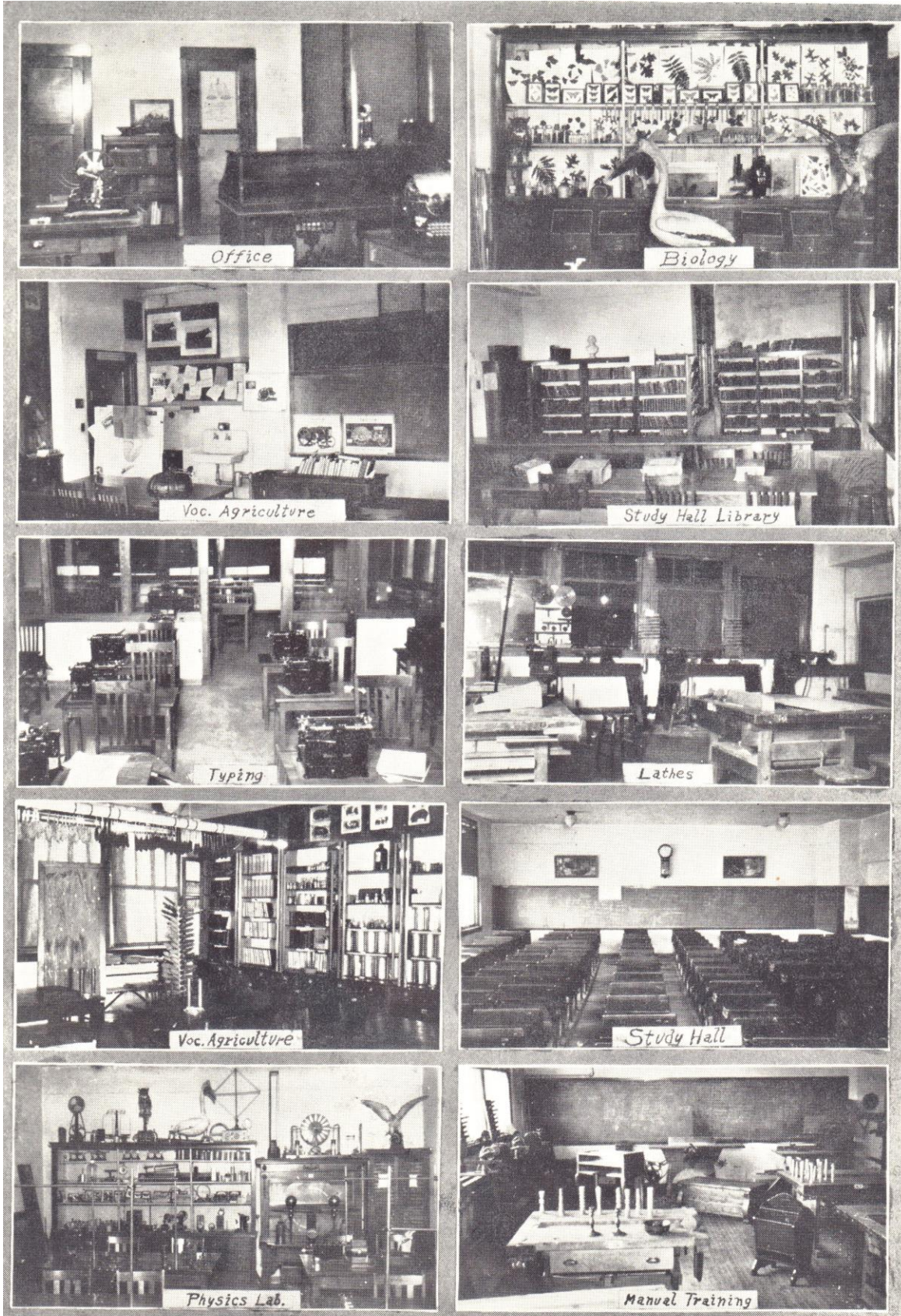


Figure 8 – Early interior views of school. Leonard J. Stark. Lincoln High School Course of Study and Announcements 1930-31, Lincoln County Economic Development Foundation

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Figure 8 – 1959 view of school from northeast corner (original windows remain in place in 1959), Lincoln County Economic Development Foundation



Figure 9 - ca.1970s of front of school (new storm windows in place at some windows-dark frames)
Lincoln County Economic Development Foundation



Figure 10 – ca. 1990 view of school (replacement windows and doors in place at most openings)
1991 Lincoln High School Centennial Booklet, Lincoln Carnegie Library