Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1 No.
III-9

2. County
Adair

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Hettenger Property

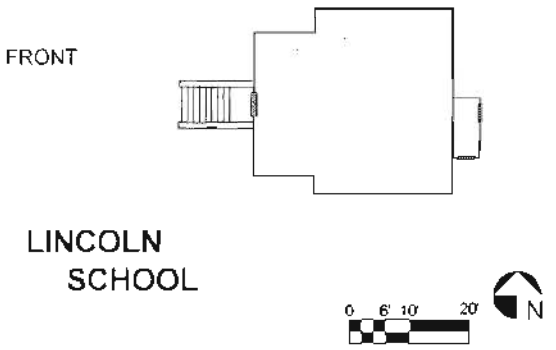
5. Other Names
Lincoln School



6 Location
907 Wabash St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Kirksville, MO.

8 Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
1913-1914

15. Style or Design
T-plan, late Victorian

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Apartments

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Richard and Ruth Hettinger
4081 Co. Rd. 195
Philadelphia, MO. 63463

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23 Local Contact person or Organization
Adam Davis, Kirksville, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
2 1/2

26. Basement
Yes [X] No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Cross gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Common bond

32. Plan Shape
T-shape

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35 Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a classic T-plan school with an entrance hall and a single classroom. It exhibits a raised concrete foundation and the entrance is accessed by a walk-up concrete porch. The facade features large double sash nine-over-one windows that flank the entrance and a distinctive palladian window in the gable above. The windows at the rear of the building are smaller nine-over-one. The roof is cross-gabled, with inset windows in the gables on the north and south ends and wide eaves. There are quoins on all corners of the building. Other than hardwood floors, little of the original interior remains.

39. History and Significance

Following the Civil War a small black community formed in Kirksville, comprised mainly of ex-slaves from Adair and surrounding counties. The men were mostly railroad workers and coal miners who worked in the mines west of the city. Around 1870 an African American school, Lincoln School, was established. The earliest records, dating to 1874-'75 mention a Mrs. A.D. Risdon, the teacher. In June 1877 a new school building was constructed. Its location is now unknown, but we do know that this second school was added to in 1890. In 1914 the present Lincoln School was erected on land purchased by the school board the previous year. An early teacher there was Floyd Ancell. Later Miss Mabel Range was a teacher at Lincoln; other early teachers included Mirth Smith, Mattie Williams and Frank Harris, along with his wife.

Through the 1920s and '30s Lincoln's enrollment averaged 20-25 students, 3 or 4 for each grade. Typical days at Lincoln began at 9 o'clock and ended at 4 o'clock. They were preceded by outdoor play; then the students were called inside by the teacher ringing a handbell. Class began with a prayer, the Pledge of Allegiance and songs like "Lift Every Voice and Sing," "America," etc. As was characteristic in one-room schools, each grade was called forward one by one to give its lessons. Though the books provided to Lincoln students were used, as was the general custom, they were at least in fairly good condition as a rule. Older students assisted by instructing the younger ones. Students sat in single desks; the blackboard was located on the south wall.

In addition to the single classroom there was a cloak room in the entrance hall. Separate boys' and girls' bathrooms were in the basement. At recess the children played baseball and other games outside on the playground; in inclement weather they played hopscotch in the basement. The basement also served as a lunch room. Until the late 1930s students carried their lunches. Sometime in the late '30s lunches and snacks began to be provided by the school board and brought into the school. Because of the Lincoln's small size, Christmas programs and graduation were held alternately at the AME and the Baptist church.

The regular curriculum was a basic one. White teachers from the Kirksville schools came to Lincoln on a regular basis to teach art, music and physical education. Beginning in the late '30s the school also began offering high school courses in the basement on an as-needed basis. A second teacher was hired to teach them. Practical arts classes such as sewing and typing were an important part of the high school curriculum. However, in the 1940s Lincoln ceased offering high school courses. Black children who wanted to attend high school had to travel to Dumas School in Macon, twenty-five miles away. The Kirksville School District paid their tuition and probably also provided transportation by private car.

In the 1940s Kirksville's black community started to deteriorate as young blacks left to find better jobs in other cities. The Kirksville schools were desegregated in 1954. At that point there were only nine students enrolled at Lincoln, all of whom were absorbed into Kirksville's white public schools when the black school closed.

In the years following desegregation the building remained vacant. A private individual bought the structure in the 1960s, and converted it into an apartment house, dividing the single classroom and removing much of the interior trim. Subsequent owners have further renovated the building, but fortunately without altering its exterior.

Lincoln School is significant because it is the last material remnant of Kirksville's African American community. Architecturally it is notable also, as a reflection of the transition in school architecture from Victorian to modern.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

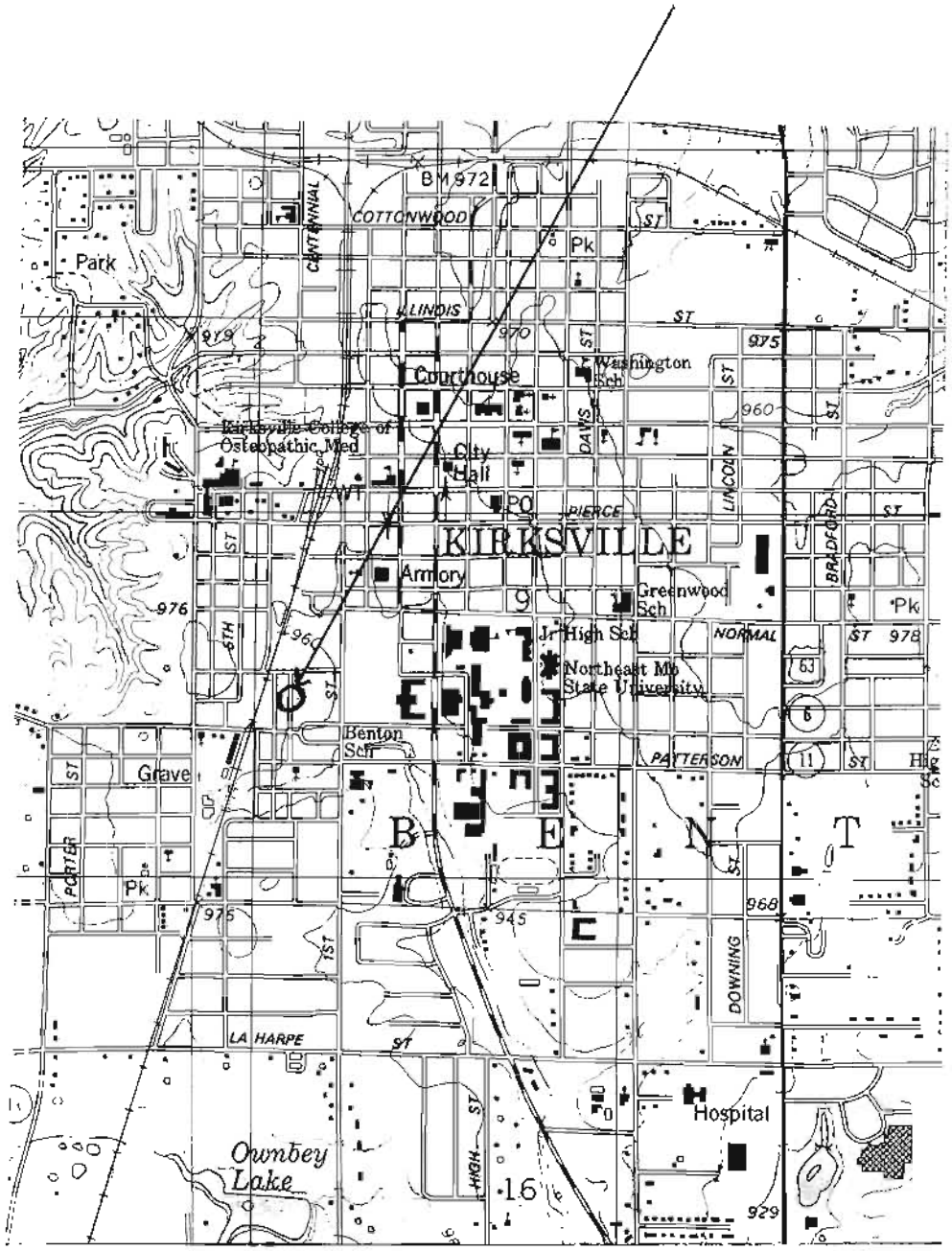
Lincoln School is located in a residential neighborhood on the western edge of Kirksville. An alley runs along the east side of the property. No outbuildings remain.

41. Sources of information

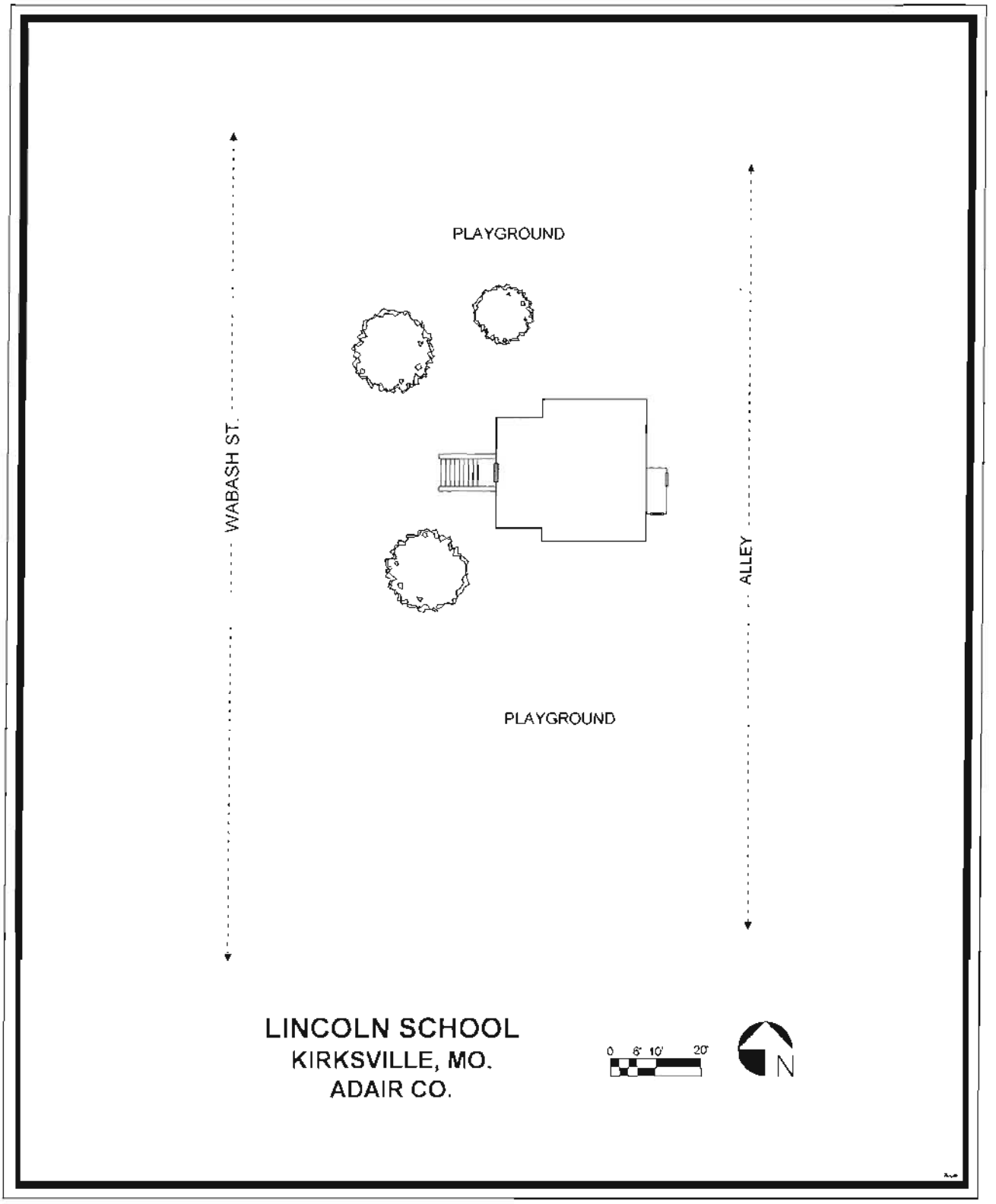
A Book of Adair County History. Kirksville: Adair County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
Cooper, Emily. Interview. Tape recording. Macon, Missouri. July 13, 2001.
Missouri. Adair County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Adair County Courthouse, Kirksville, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Map


BM 972
COTTONWOOD
CENTENNIAL
Park
Pk
ILLINOIS
ST
Courthouse
Washington Sch
DAVIS
LINCOLN
Kirksville College of Osteopathic Med
City Hall
PO
PIERCE
KIRKSVILLE
Armory
Greenwood Sch
Jr High Sch
NORMAL
Northeast Mo State University
BALDWIN
Benton Sch
PATTERSON
Grave
PORTER
BENT
LA HARPE
DOWNING
Hospital
Chumbey Lake
HIGH
16
919
970
975
960
976
978
968
945
929

Site plan: large area



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-19

2. County
Andrew

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Clement Residence

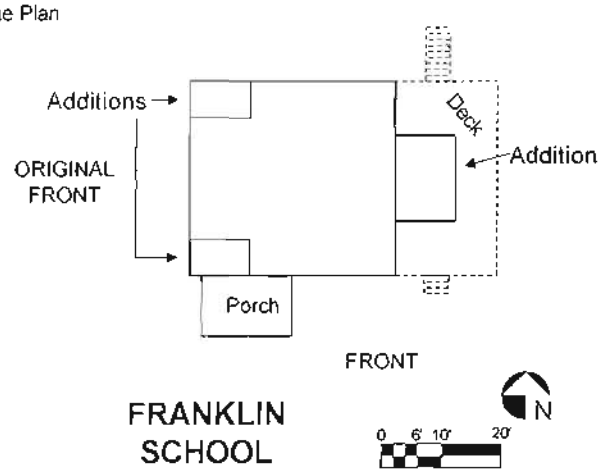
5. Other Names
Franklin School



6 Location
907 W. Duncan Dr.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Savannah, MO.

8 Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11 Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13 Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1900

15. Style or Design
T-plan school

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Shirley Clement
907 W. Duncan Dr.
Savannah, MO. 64485

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Betty Anslinger, Savannah, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1 1/2

26. Basement
Yes [X] Partial No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Stone

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped w/front gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Clapboard

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

Franklin School was originally a frame, t-plan schoolhouse. The original facade featured a pedimental gable; the orientation of the building has been changed, however, and the gable is no longer on the facade. Additions have been made to the northwest and southwest corners of the building (making it a rectangular shape). A small addition has also been made to the east side of the structure. The building retains the original clapboard exterior. The original entrance has been enclosed, and a new entrance has been created on the southwest corner, featuring a small, concrete shed-roof porch. The original

windows have been removed and replaced with double-sash three-over-one windows. A rear entrance with French doors has been added on the eastern side of the building, along with a raised deck. The interior plan has been extensively modified; a successive series of renovations has effectively obliterated the original features. The attic has recently been converted into a two-bedroom half storey.

39. History and Significance

Following the Civil War a black community developed in Savannah, concentrated primarily on the northeast edge of town. Andrew County had not been a large slaveholding region, and the African American population clustered in several communities in the county; the main one was Savannah (another was a small freedmen's settlement northeast of Fillmore). Most of Savannah's older black residents had come to Andrew County as slaves, brought by white owners from Southern states, among them Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. The north edge of the town, where Savannah's black population resided, was traditionally known as "Nigger Hill." The land had originally been purchased in 1846 by Gallant Raines, a white slave owner, and was divided into lots in 1868, when it was turned into the Hudgens and Carpenter's Subdivision.

By the late 19th century the town's blacks had established two churches. The most prominent was the AME church, on the west side of 10th Street. The first school for Savannah's African American community, a small frame structure in the north part of town, is believed to have been established in the late 1860s and served the black community until 1904. In November, 1903, the School District of Savannah purchased Lot 11, Block 16 of Hudgens and Carpeter's Subdivision from John and Emma Kellogg for $500. This became the site of the new frame building, Franklin School, for African American pupils.

As originally constructed, Franklin School was a small building, probably one-room, of what was essentially a T-plan, although the T was quite small and would have served as a foyer. The structure featured large four-over-four windows on the south side (and probably the north as well), double, multi-light entrance door on the west side, a center gable with a circular vent and a hipped roof over the long part of the T. Blackboards were on the east side of the school.

The enrollment at Franklin was larger in the late nineteenth century than after the turn of the century. In the 1880s 48 African American students were enrolled in Savannah's colored school. Teachers there included William Levine, Kate Emmison, David Walden, C.J. Lawton, Ruhama Brown, Alexander Hughes, W.J. Hickman, G.W. Wade, H.W. Lansdwon, Grace Williams and Edgar Bales. The community declined rapidly in the early part of the 20th century, as its younger members left to pursue education and better jobs in St. Joseph and Kansas City. By the 1940s, the Board of Education decided to close Franklin School and use the funds allocated to African American education to pay for tuition, transportation and materials to send Savannah's few remaining black children to St. Joseph, where they would receive a better education.

In November, 1946, the school district sold the Franklin School building to Gerald Latham. Subsequent owners were: George Gibbins (1947), John W. Miller (1961), Milton Hanna (1961), J.D. and Louise Miller (1968), The American National Bank of St. Joseph (1970). The present owner, Shirley Clement, purchased the property in the 1980s. At some point the orientation of the building was changed; the original door was covered, additions were made on the northwest and southwest corners of the building, and a front door was added on the south side. The interior has been substantially altered; the space has been divided to create a kitchen and bedroom. The attic has also been converted into two bedrooms.

Franklin School is significant as the last material remnant of Savannah's once-thriving black community, especially in light of the fact that the one other central institution of the community, the AME church, has been moved one-half mile north of its original location and has become part of a private home.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Franklin is located on a large lot in a residential area at the corner of 10th Street and Duncan Drive (north edge of town). The lot slopes to the north, and borders on pasture to the north. There is a small, one-car detached garage and driveway southeast of the building.

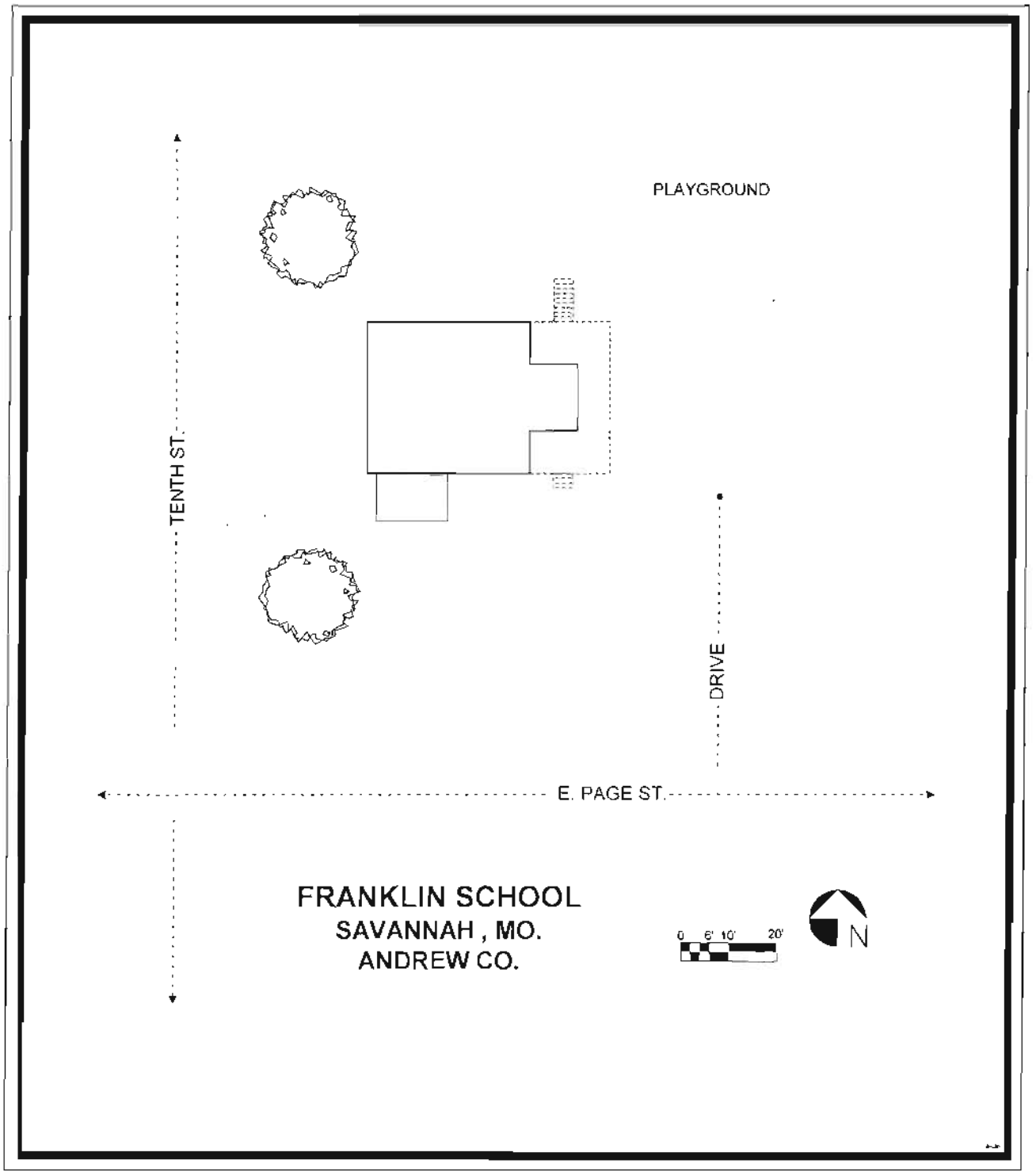
41. Sources of information

Andrew County; A Community. N.p.:n.p., 1980.
Andrew County School Report. N.p.:n.p., 1911.
History of Andrew County, Missouri. N.p.: n.p., n.d.
Historical Atlas of Andrew County, Missouri. 1904.
Missouri. Andrew County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Andrew County Courthouse, Savannah, Missouri.
Clement, Shirley. Interview. Savannah, MO. March 14, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


1091
1100
High Sch
1071
Park
WT
Savannah
Cemetery
Cem
DD
16
1077

Site plan: large area



Franklin School
Savannah, MO.
View from southwest





Franklin School
View from east

Franklin School
View from northeasteast





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

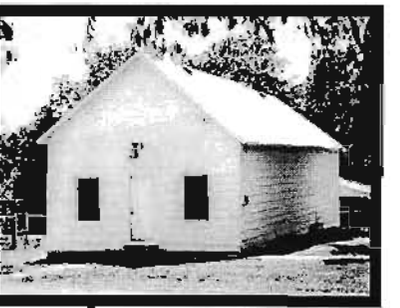
1. No.
III-24

2. County
Bates

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Briscoe Prince Hall Masonic Lodge

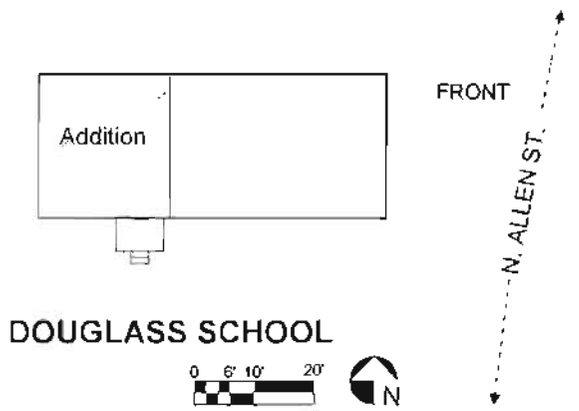
5. Other Names
Douglass School



6. Location
N. Allen St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Butler, MO.

8 Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1890

15. Style or Design
Gable end school

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Meeting hall

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Briscoe Lodge #50
N. Allen St.
Butler, MO. 64730

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
E. Burton, Butler, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Masonite siding

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Douglass School is a simple frame, one-room gable-end schoolhouse with a kitchen addition on the west end. The exterior has been covered with Masonite siding. Modern one-over-one windows have replaced the originals. The insulated front door is also a modern replacement. It is accessed by a concrete stoop that is not original. The original windows remain in the wall, but have been covered with the exterior siding. On the south side is a back door, leading to a small concrete porch that was added at a later date. The building sits on its original stone foundation.

Butler's black community developed after Emancipation, on the eastern edge of the town. The African American population was small, and supported itself primarily by menial labor in and around Butler.

The extant African American school, Lincoln School, was built about 1890. The building first appears on a plat map of 1895. In 1898, W.W. Kenoly was the principal and Arthur Wright was the teacher. The structure was a one-room 24' x 34' school building with gable end oriented toward the east. The interior featured single desks facing a blackboard at the west end, which extended on the north side of the classroom. There were two four-over-four windows on the facade, and four four-over-fours with arched upper sashes on both the north and the south sides.

The typical school day at Lincoln began with the Pledge of Allegiance and the Negro national anthem. Singing of both secular songs and hymns was a common activity before the students began their studies. Students carried their lunches if they lived at a distance, or went home for lunch if they lived close to school. In the 1940s a kitchen and lunch room was added, and the teacher prepared the noon meal. This extension, which also served as a recreation area for the students, where they did gymnastics in the winter, measured 24' by 24'. The playground was located south of the school. There was also a ball field. Every Friday, weather permitting, the students went on a hike and took picnic lunches. Books and materials were always previously used ones from the white school. down to the chalk for the chalkboards

Numerous celebrations throughout the year were community affairs. They included a Halloween party and parade, a Christmas program, school plays. The end-of-school games were a long-awaited event; there students demonstrated athletic prowess in events like relay races, and academic accomplishments, and received prizes. Larger events and celebrations were sometimes held at the AME church.

In the 1930s and '40s, teachers at Lincoln included George Anderson, Adele Burton, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Williams, Professor Preston, Professor Ellis (Ellis was the teacher at the time of desegregation). In later years, the eight-grade class took a class trip. Typically they chartered a bus and traveled to the Kansas City zoo; at other times they toured nearby prisons. The black community of Butler peaked in the '40s and '50s, and supported a AME and Baptist church, along with a variety of black-owned businesses, all located on the east edge of town. A kindergarten program was begun at Lincoln in 1953.

The community declined in the '60s, as younger members began moving away in search of better economic opportunities. Butler's schools were desegregated around 1955. Lincoln School was sold to the local chapter of the Prince Hall Masons in 1956. The organization continues to use the structure and have preserved it. In the 1960s the building was re-sided and covered the original windows.

Lincoln School is important because it is the only remaining African American school in Bates County. Along with the AME and Baptist churches, it is one of the last material remnants of Butler's African American community. Architecturally it has retained much of its integrity. Although the original windows were covered over, they are still in place. The interior has been largely preserved as it was in 1954, including the original floors and ceiling, wainscoting and chalkboards. Despite the modifications of siding, etc., it is a good candidate for a National Register nomination.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

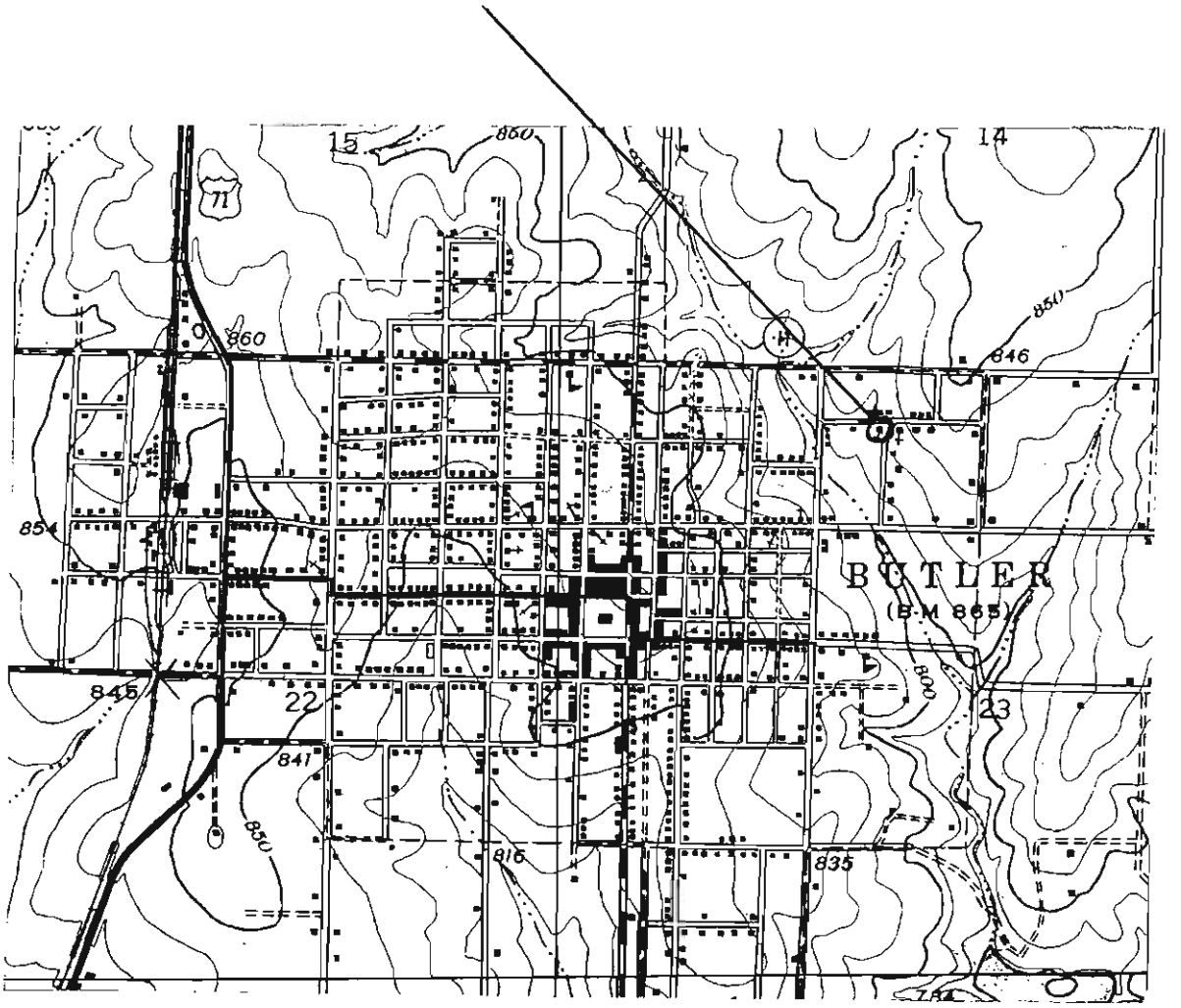
Douglass School is located on the corner of Allen and East Page Streets, on the extreme northeastern end of Butler. The building sits on the periphery of Allen Park. Across the street, to the north, is pasture. There are no original outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

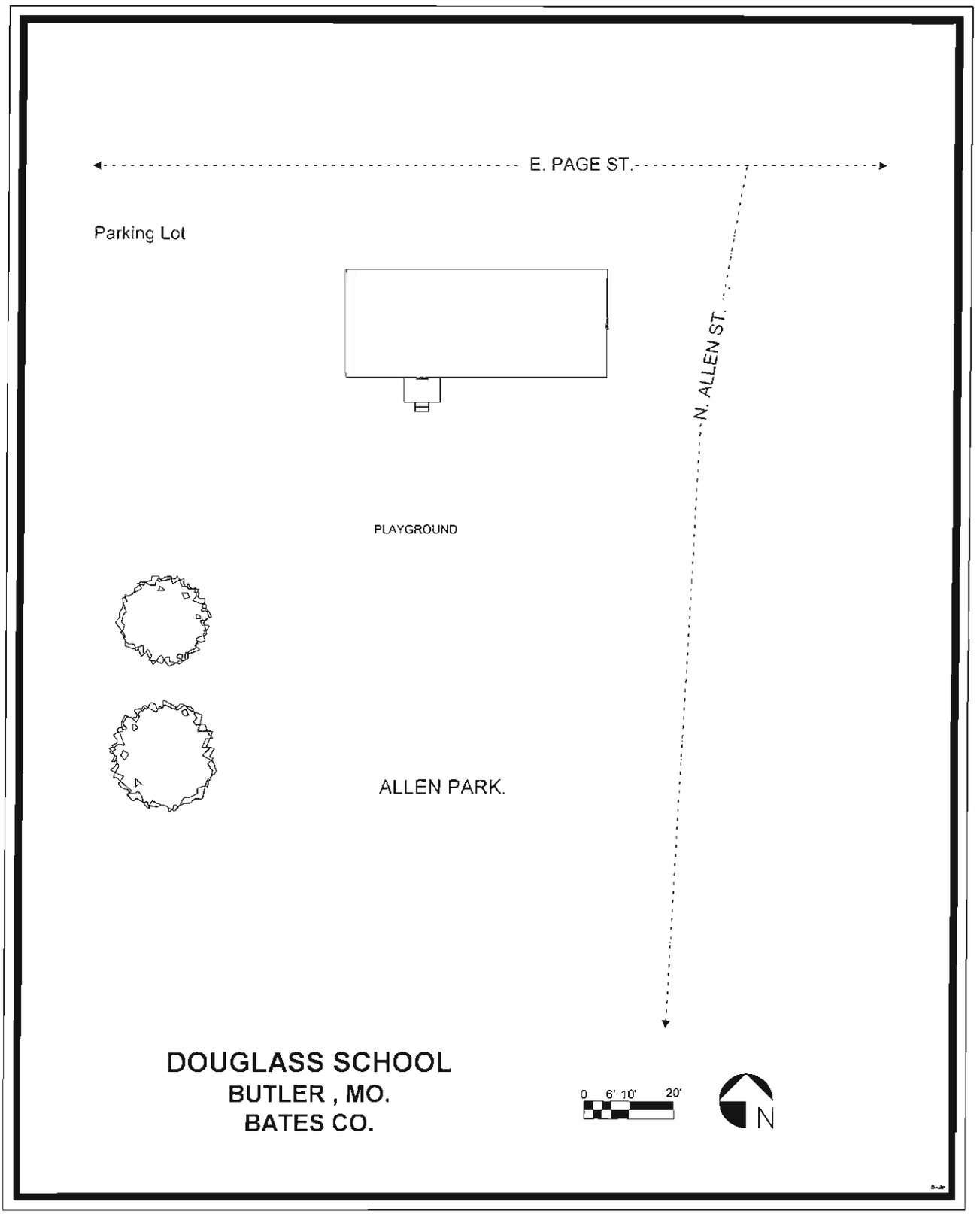
Brown, David. Interview. Butler, MO. May 12, 2001.
Burton, Elenor. Interview. Tape recording. Butler, MO. May 12, 2001.
Butler Missouri Centennial Souvenir Program--1856-1956. Butler, MO: n.p., 1956.
Catalogue of the Butler Public Schools--1898-1899. Butler, MO: Board of Education of the Public Schools, 1898.
Catalogue of the Board of Education of the Public Schools--1911-1912. Butler, MO: n.p., 1911.
Missouri. Bates County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Bates County Courthouse, Butler, Missouri .
Wright, Millie. Telephone interview. Butler, MO. May 11, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Map


15
14
71
860
850
846
854
BUTLER
(B.M. 865)
845
22
23
841
800
850
816
835

Site plan: large area



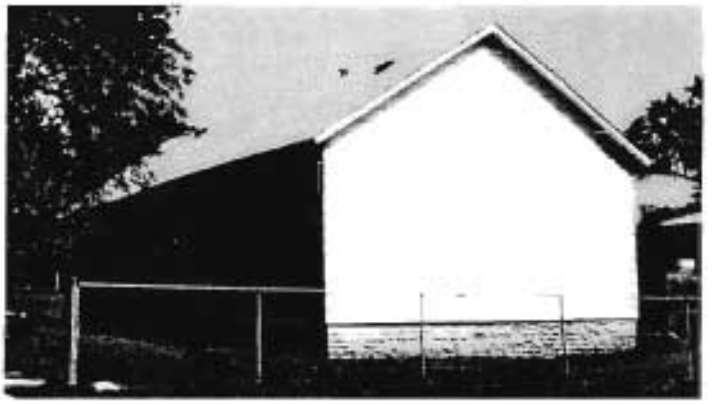
Douglass School
Butler, MO.
View from northeast

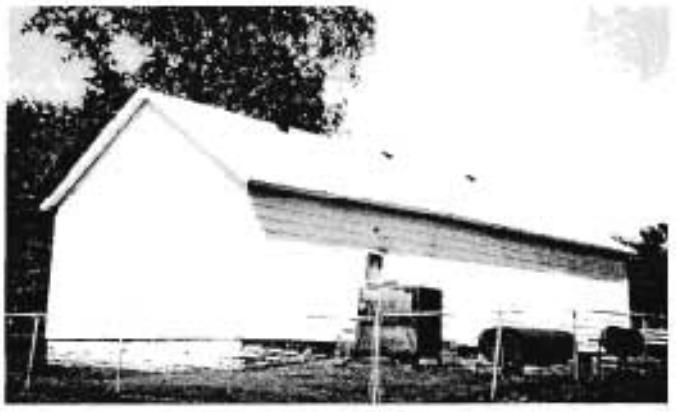




Douglass School.
View from southeast

Douglass School.
View from northwest





Douglass School.
View from southwest



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-12

2 County
Caldwell

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Shaffer Property

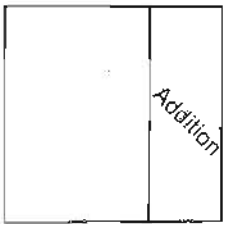
5. Other Names
Douglass School



6. Location
N. Douglass St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Kingston, MO.

8. Site Plan



DOUGLASS SCHOOL

9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12 Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13 Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1896

15 Style or Design
Gable end school w/addition

16. Architect
Undetermined

17 Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Storage

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21 Owner of Property
Larry Shaffer
18122 Co. Rd. F
Smithville, MO. 64089

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Diane Forseith, Kingston, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable w/shed add., asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 2 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Clapboard /board and batten

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [ ]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Poor
Exterior Poor

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [X] No [ ]
Elements

37 Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

Kingston's Douglass School is a simple gable-end school with a shed addition on the east side. Original four-over-four windows are still intact on the west side; also preserved is the original entrance door (south side) with two-light transom. Original clapboard is still in place on the school; board and batten covers the addition. Although significantly deteriorated, most of the original interior features are still intact, including floor, ceiling, trim and even chalkboards.

39. History and Significance

A small community of African Americans developed on the northeastern edge of Kingston, adjacent to the city cemetery, in the 1860s. Typically, the men worked as farm hands or as miners for in the local coal pits; the women were domestic servants. Many of these early residents were undoubtedly former slaves from the Kingston/Hamilton area. Sometime in the 1870s an African American school was built; its exact location is currently unknown. Early in this decade the school enrollment reached 24 students. In June of 1886, 50 students were enrolled--20 males and 30 females.

In 1890 a new black school was erected, at approximately the same time that an AME church was built nearby. A newspaper article dated December 11, 1891, announced that Kingston's old black school, furniture and fixtures would be sold for cash at public auction. Enrollment continued to grow, and in 1897 the new school had more students than ever before. Professor Charles S. Hunter was a teacher during these early years, and in 1897 lobbied with the school board for repairs and alterations, which were approved.

Families whose children attended the school were: the Bells, the Cheshires, the Hockadays, the Joneses, the Johnsons, the Findleys, the Lewises, the Macks, the Millers, the Morees, the Stones, the Simpsons, the Thomases, the Tuckers, the Vaughns, the Williams and the Yearbys.

The school appears on a Kingston city map dated 1907; it is unknown how much longer it continued to be used, though based on census data, we can speculate that it served the community into the 1920s, when the black community rapidly declined. By 1932 the Douglass School was closed and Kingston's seven remaining students were transported to Lincoln School in Hamilton (see III-11). In 1932 Kingston's A.M.E. Church also closed its doors due to a dwindling congregation.

Following the departure of most of Kingston's black citizens, the buildings owned and used by them deteriorated badly. Many were bulldozed. Their former neighborhood included four short streets that branched off of Douglass Avenue and encompassed several acres of the pasture where the now isolated school building stands. The Methodist Church, dilapidated and a favorite target of vandals, remained until 1950 when a violent windstorm destroyed it. For many years the school has sat vacant. At some point a shed addition was made to the east side as a storage facility. More recently the school has been readapted for use as a cattle shelter and hay shed.

The school at Kingston is important as one of two remaining black cultural resources in the town; only the school and one nearby residence stand as material reminders of Kingston's black community. Moreover, it is one of only two African American schools remaining in Caldwell County. Though in poor condition, it has been very minimally altered; its architectural integrity makes it a fine example of an African American one-room school. If it can be stabilized to prevent further deterioration, it is a good candidate for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Douglass School is located in a pasture on North Douglass Street on the northeastern outskirts of the city, adjacent to the city cemetery. No outbuildings remain.

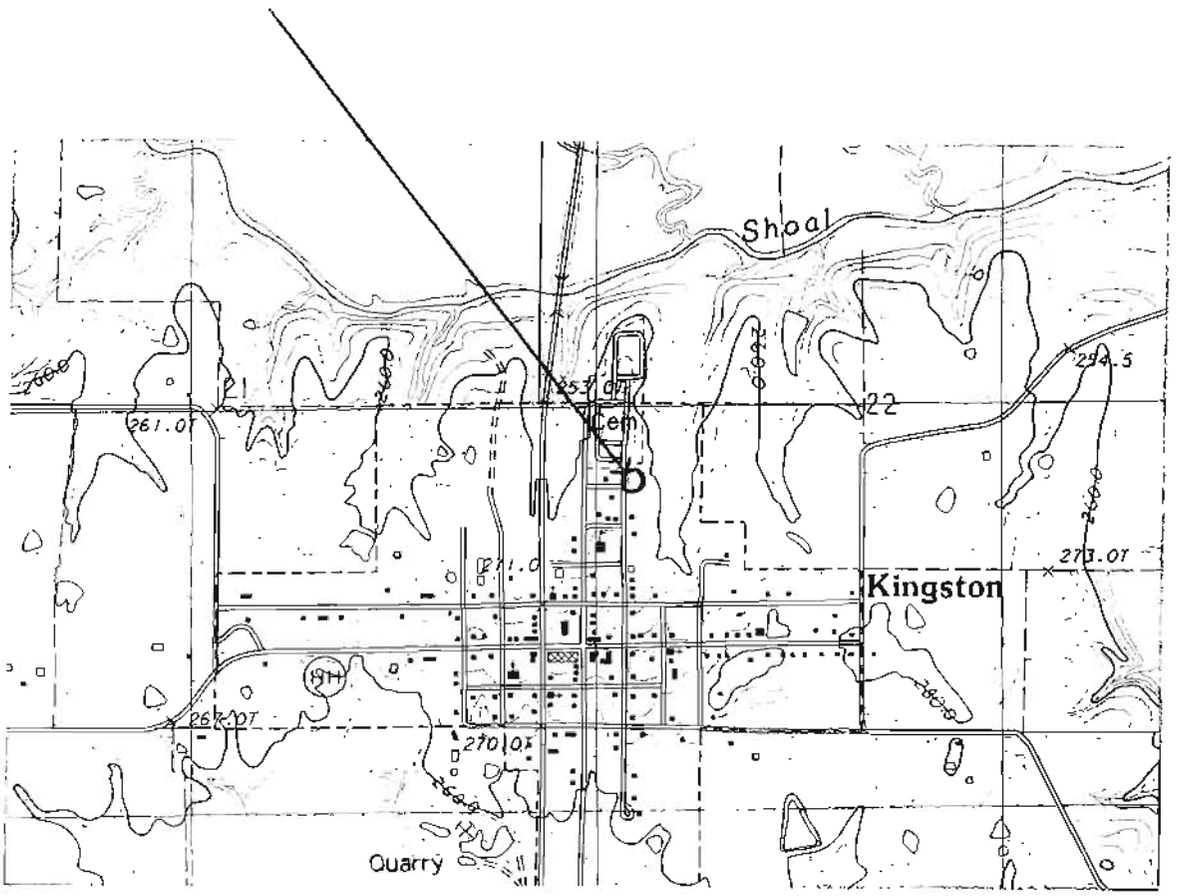
41. Sources of information

Atlas of Caldwell County, Missouri. Kingston, MO: Filson Publishing Co, 1907.
Bethel, Marvin. Interview. Kingston, MO. June 19, 2001.
Bethel, Mildred. Interview. Kingston, MO. June 19, 2001.
Ely, Ruby. "The Booming 1880s." *Caldwell County, Missouri: A Peek in the Past,* Vol. 2. Kingston, MO.: n.p., n.d.

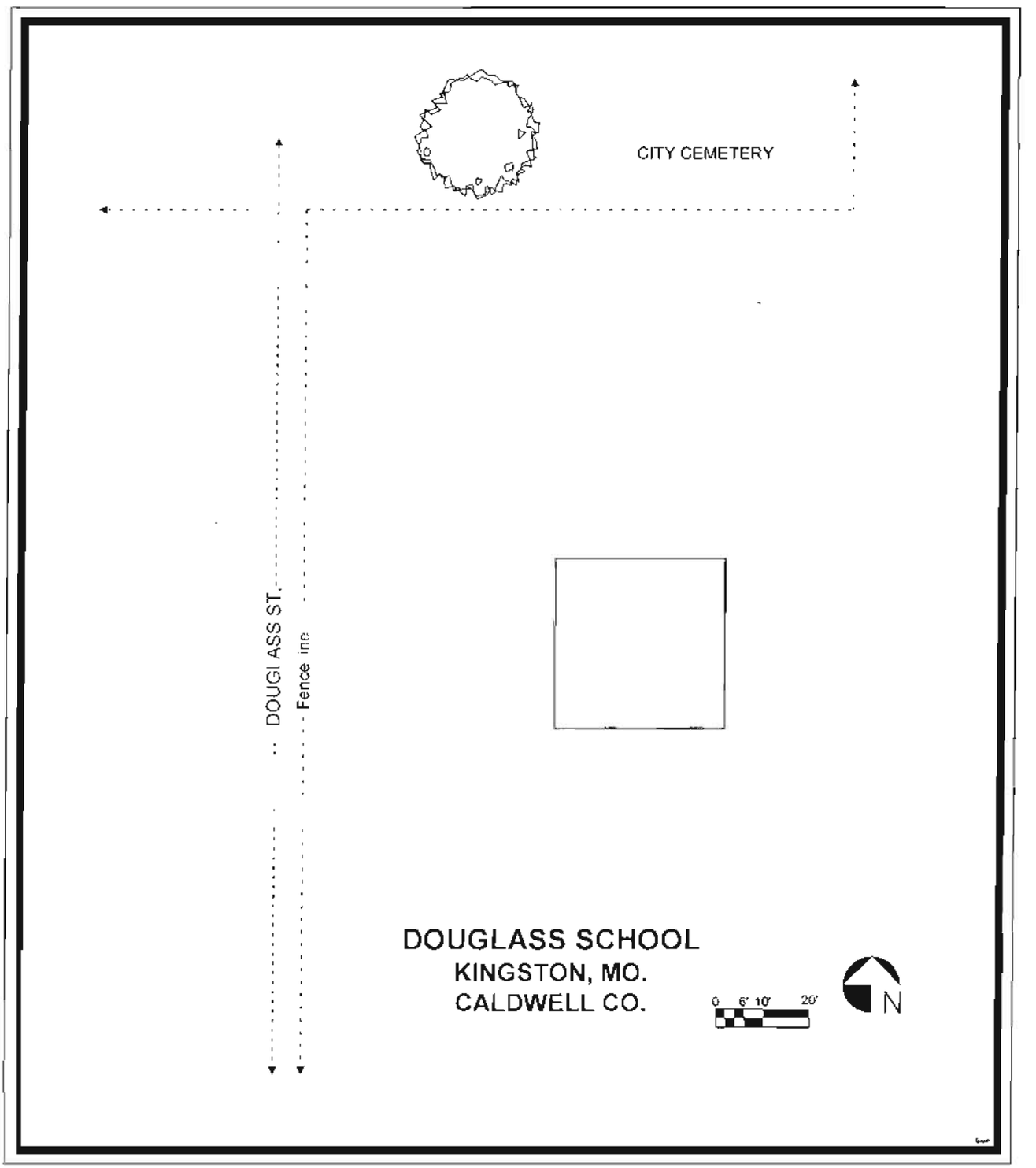
Missouri. Caldwell County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Caldwell County Courthouse, Kingston, Missouri.

The First 150 Years of Kingston, Missouri: Sesquicentennial 1843-1993. Kingston, MO.: n.p., 1993.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


Shoal
Cem
Kingston
Quarry
261.0T
271.0
273.0T
270.0T
294.5
22
21
19H

Site plan large area

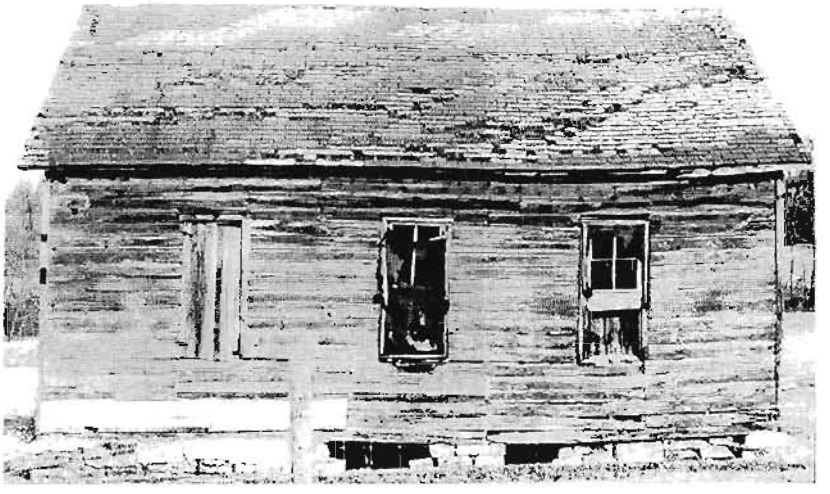




Douglass School
Kingston, MO.
View from southwest

Douglass School
View from northwest





Douglass School
View from west



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No
III-13

2 County
Caldwell

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Parsons Residence

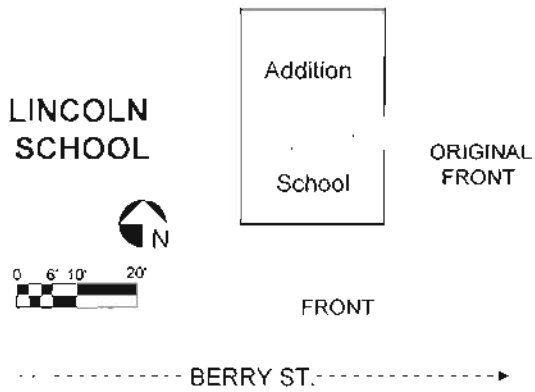
5. Other Names
Lincoln School



6. Location
607 E. Berry St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Hamilton, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13 Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1890; c.1950

15. Style or Design
Gable end school/church w/add.

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School/church

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Edwin Parsons Jr.
607 E. Berry St.
Hamilton, MO. 64644

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Edwin Parsons,Hamilton, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 2 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Masonite siding

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Hamilton's Lincoln School was originally a simple gable-end school, but has been added to and extensively remodeled. Originally the gable was at the east end of the school. However, at some point the original roof was removed and the roof structure rebuilt so that the gable was shifted to the south end of the building. It is sheathed in masonite siding and original windows and doors have been replaced with modern ones. The facade now includes a picture window and a gable awning with triangular knee braces over the entrance.

39. History and Significance

A black community developed in Hamilton in the 1870s; its nucleus was former slaves who had been brought from Kentucky and Virginia by their masters. The community is vanished, however, and little is known about its history and growth. Most of the men were employed as farm hands or coal miners. The women generally worked as domestics, washing, ironing, cooking and serving meals in the homes of local white citizens. Traditional for years in Hamilton were possum suppers, featuring baked possum, sweet potatoes and cornbread, that were open to and attended by both blacks and whites.

Lincoln School was probably built sometime in the 1890s; it is said to have been used as both a church and a school and was likely outfitted with pews rather than desks. The initial deed to the property could not be located and the building does not appear on plat maps of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The original structure measured a modest 12' x 24' with two windows in both north south walls and a gable entrance facing east. The original door jamb is still encased in the wall. It continued to serve the community's black children through the 1930s. A 1932 article in the local newspaper describes a masquerade party held by the students at Lincoln School. That year, however, there were only 14 students enrolled, seven of whom traveled from Kingston, located twelve miles south, in a private car (Kingston's black population had declined so severely that the school there closed in the early years of the Depression). That year (1932), Mrs. Chester Bristow was the teacher. Already Hamilton's black community was dwindling, and it is likely that the school closed by the mid 1940s. It is believed that the conviction of a black man for murdering a white citizen caused racial tension in Hamilton that played a key role in the disappearance, soon afterward, of the African American population from the town.

In the 1950s the building was remodeled by a private owner and an extensive addition was made to the north side. The original north wall of the school was removed, as were all the original doors, windows and trim. In the 1980s Edwin Parsons purchased the property and the original entrance, on the east, was covered, and a new entrance was created on the south side; at this same time the roof was restructured and the gable shifted to the new "front" of the building. Currently, three walls and the original hardwood floor are all that remain of Lincoln School. The flagpole still stands at the west side of the building on what was the playground.

Despite the extensive alterations, this site is important as the last material remnant of Hamilton's lost black community. Lincoln School and Kingston's Douglass School are the only two extant African American Schools in Caldwell County and the only two identified black cultural resources of any kind in the county.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Hamilton's Lincoln School is located in a residential area on east Berry Street in the eastern edge of Hamilton. A driveway runs along the eastern edge of the property. A modern detached garage is situated behind.

41. Sources of information

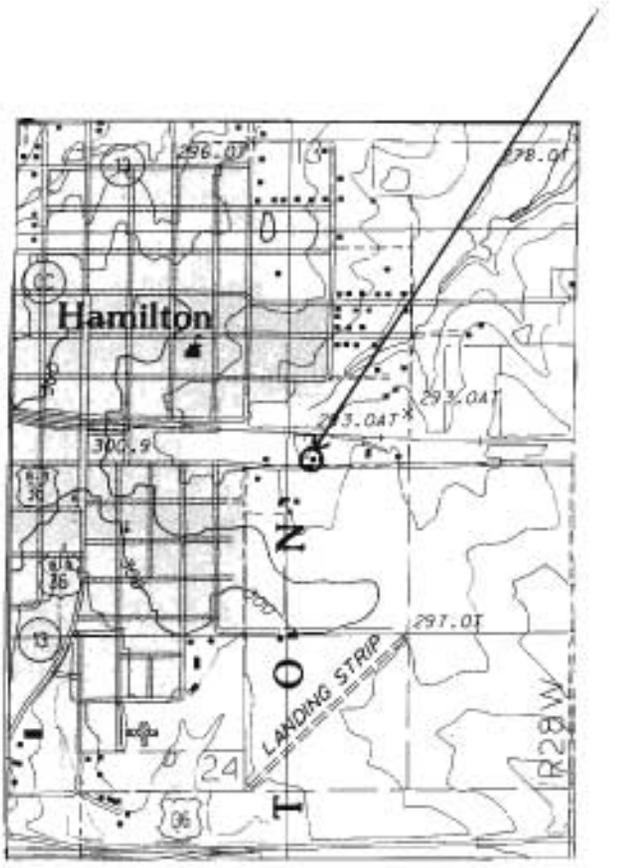
Atlas of Caldwell County, Missouri. Kingston, MO: Filson Publishing Co, 1907.

Ely, Ruby. "Black People of Early Hamilton." *Caldwell County, Missouri--A Peek at the Past*, Vol. 1. N.p.: n.p.,n.d.

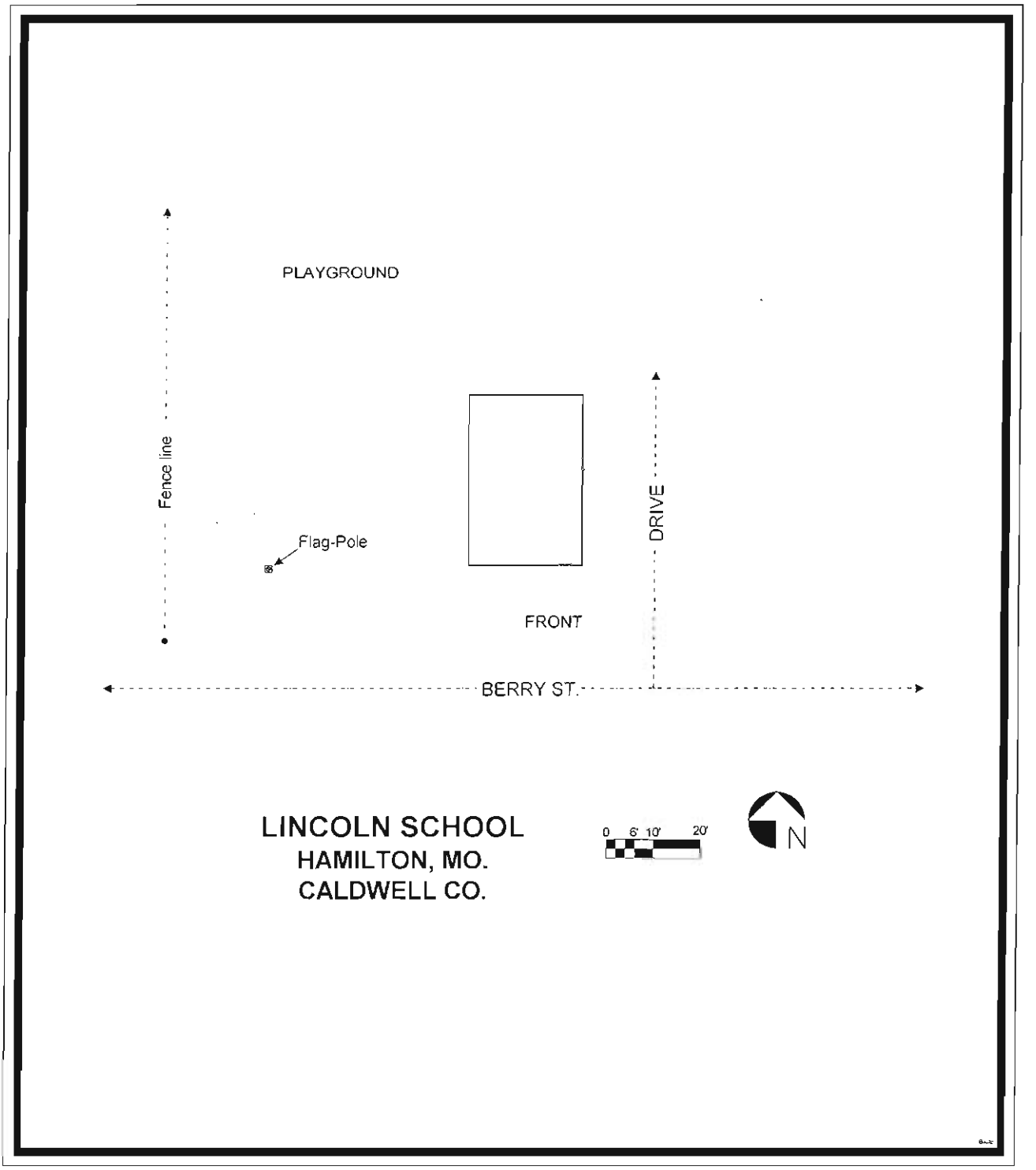
The First 150 Years of Kingston, Missouri: Sesquicentennial 1843-1993. Kingston, MO.: n.p., 1993.

Missouri. Caldwell County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Caldwell County Courthouse, Kingston, Missouri.
Parsons, Edwin, Jr. Interview. Hamilton, MO. June 19, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


Hamilton
296.0T
298.0T
293.0AT
293.0AT
300.9
291.0T
LANDING STRIP
T 0 N
R28W
24

Site plan: large area



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-20

2. County
Cass

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
American Heritage Realty Property

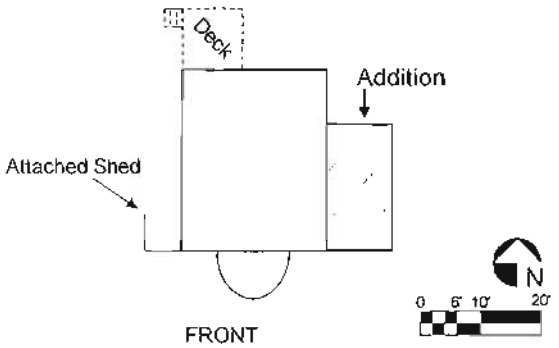
5. Other Names
Prince Whipple School



6. Location
902 Elm St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Harrisonville, MO.

8. Site Plan



PRINCE WHIPPLE SCHOOL

9 Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12 Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1910

15. Style or Design
Vernacular

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
American Heritage Realty
Harrisonville, MO. 64701

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Cass Co. Historical Society

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [X] No [ ] Partial

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Flat w/parapet, wood w/tar paper

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Common Bond

32. Plan Shape
Irregular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

Harrisonville's Prince Whipple School was originally a simple rectangular brick schoolhouse of vernacular design with flat roof. A gabled roof has replaced the original, with a small, semicircular oculus on the front that is echoed on the rear gable. Below is a narrow ornamental gable that extends across the facade. There is a gabled awning over the small, semicircular concrete entrance porch. A bathroom addition has been made to the east side of the building; the addition features faux half-timbering siding. The original windows have been removed and replaced with vertically divided, two-light modern windows,

three on the west side and three on the north. The large shingled, triangular lintels over all remaining windows and rear door are a later addition. There is a small deck on the rear, and an open lean-to shed on the west side of the building. The interior has been completely altered; no original fixtures remain.

39 History and Significance

Following the Civil War a black community developed in Harrisonville. Early African American residents worked mainly as menial laborers. In the 20th century many worked at a foundry or the Ford plant, both of which were established later. The black community was located on the northeast end of the town.

By the 1880s the African American population had established a white frame two-room school o n Elm Street, commonly known as the "African School" or "Colored School." Later the African School burned, and school was held for Harrisonville's black children in a private home on Bradley Street, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leander, until a new brick building, Prince Whipple School, was constructed at the corner of Elm Street and King Avenue.

Plat maps showing the locations of the old African School and Prince Whipple School indicate that the new school was constructed about 100 feet south of the earlier structure. Prince Whipple School was a rectangular brick structure, somewhat smaller than the original African School, with a band of decorative brickwork on the upper facade; otherwise it was unadorned. It featured three white-bordered windows on the west side. The blackboard was on the north wall, opposite the door. Later a block bathroom addition was made to the building .

Ordinarily the school day at Prince Whipple School began at 9 a.m., when students were called in from the playground by the teacher ringing a bell. Students said a morning prayer, raised the flag and sang the National Anthem. Classes were called up by grade to do their lessons. Books were very old ones, handed down from the white school. The facility was poorly lighted, with windows only on the west and a single center, overhead light. The coal furnace was also inadequate to heat the building in winter. Originally there was an outhouse. In the 1940s, the bathroom addition was completed. There were no cooking facilities or lunchroom, so students carried their lunches from home.

Teachers at Prince Whipple School included Mrs. Charlene Patton in the 1930s and Professor Nelson Green, who taught for many years in Cooper County also, and Mrs. Dorothy Green, his wife. In the 1930s and '40s, enrollment averaged 15 or 20, with only a few students graduating in any given year.

The school served elementary as well as high school students in later years, probably beginning in the '40s. Up to that point many students completed their education with the eighth grade, since going to high school would have meant moving to live with relatives in Kansas City or possibly Sedalia. Beginning in the '40s, most of those who went to high school at Prince Whipple went only for two years, studying a curriculum that included English, math, geometry and algebra. The baseball team played other black schools in the area, including Holden and Pleasant Hill. Players had no uniforms, but wore whatever they had. Students also had the opportunity to go on field trips and compete in debates. School programs included a May Day celebration, a Christmas program and an Easter play; these were performed at one of Harrisonville's black churches (AME or Baptist). Commencement services were held at the Baptist church or Lee Theater.

From the late 1930s and '40s the African American population of Harrisonville was in decline; the community shrank rapidly in the '50s. However, Prince Whipple School continued to serve Harrisonville's blacks until desegregation in 1954. Afterward it was sold to a series of private individuals and converted into a home. It is currently used for that purpose. A gable roof with a semicircular oculus replaced the original flat roof and a double gabled porch was added. A small shed-roof addition was made to the west side for storage. Vertical siding was put on the addition and a deck was added to the rear of the house,

along with a rear door on the north side. Original doors and windows were all replaced, and raised, shingled, triangular window lintels were added as part of a recent renovation. The interior has been completely renovated.

Despite the numerous superficial alterations to its exterior, the original structure of the school is entirely intact. Prince Whipple School is important as the single extant African American school building in Cass County, which once had three black schools. It is significant, too, as one of the last African American landmarks in the town of Harrisonville.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Prince Whipple is located on a large lot at the northeast edge of Harrisonville, close to the Harrisonville water tower, in a residential area on Elm Street. There is a contemporaneous basketball goal and other playground equipment on the former playground, west of the building. No original outbuildings remain.

41. Sources of information

Allen, Bernice. "Black School Recognized." Cass County Democrat, n.d.

Diuguid, Lewis W. "Harrisonville's 1954 School Board had the Courage to Lead. " *The Kansas City Star.* May 18, 1994.

Missouri. Cass County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Cass County Courthouse, Harrisonville, Missouri.

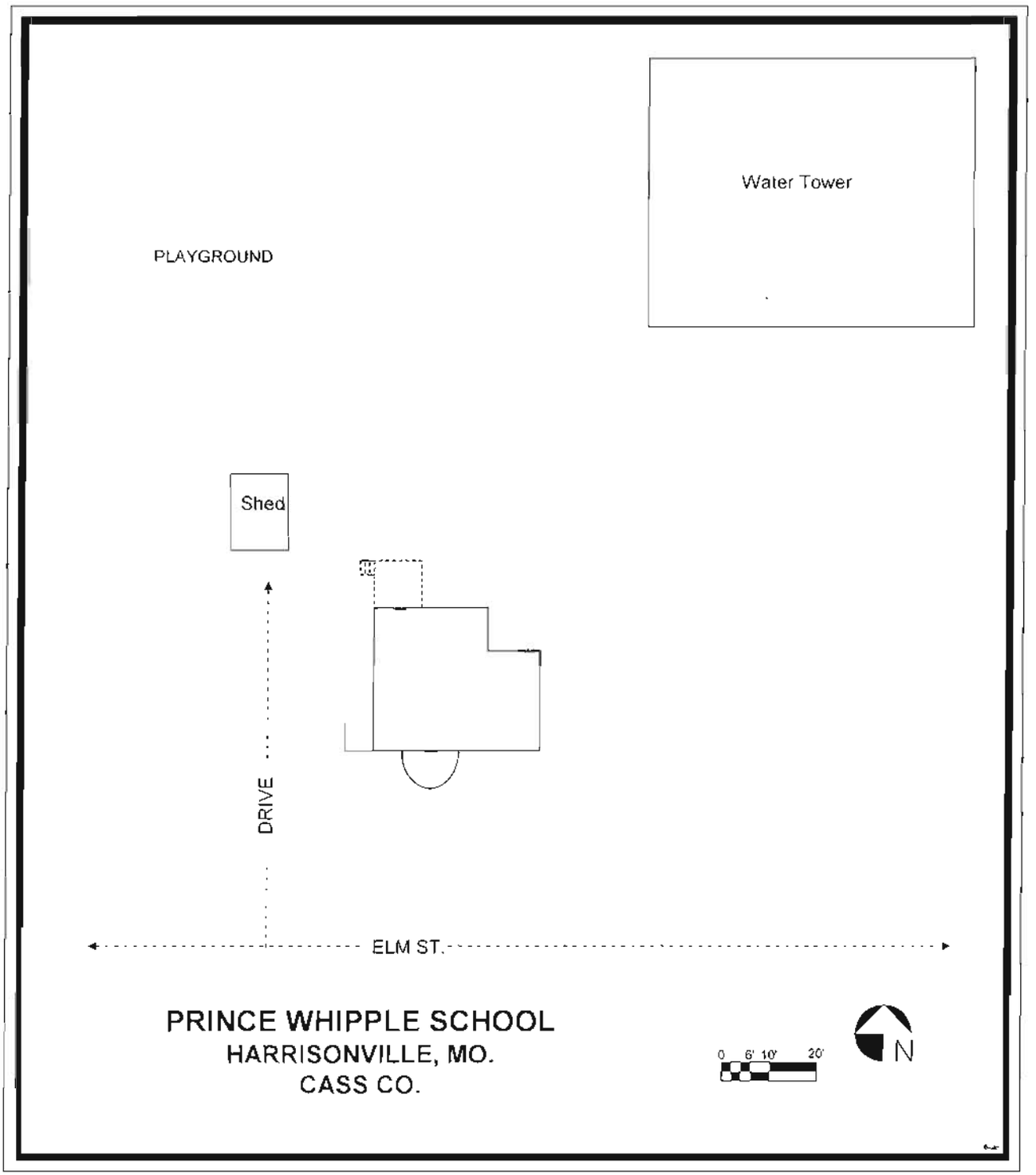
Stewert, Mary. Interview. Tape recording. Harrisonville, MO. May 12, 2001.

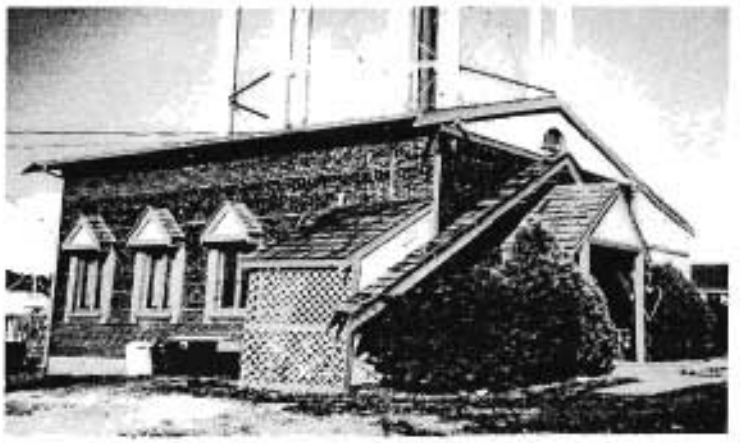
Atlas

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


Quarry
HARRISONVILLE
(BM 904)
Drive-in
Theater
BM 892

Site plan: large area

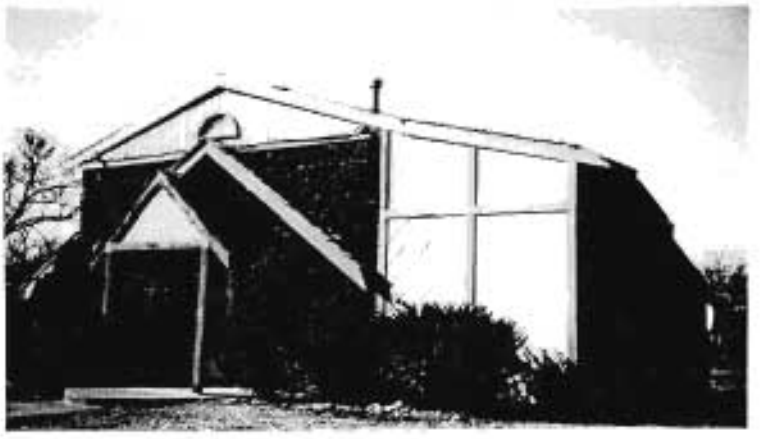




Prince Whipple School
Harrisonville, MO.
View from southwest

Prince Whipple School
View from northwest





Prince Whipple School
View from southeast



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-33

2. County
Christian

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Hopkins Property

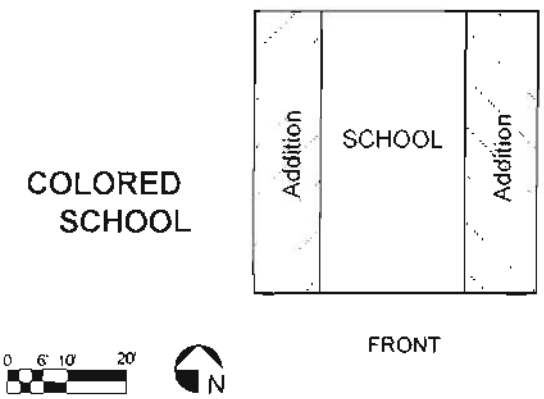
5. Other Names
Colored School



6. Location

7 City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Vcn. Highlandville, MO.

8. Site Plan



9 Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13 Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1900

15. Style or Design
Gable end school w/additions

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Barn

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Rose Hopkins
745 Hopkins Rd.
Highlandville, MO. 65669

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Scott Snider, Ozark, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone, Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, Corrugated metal

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 1

31. Wall Treatment
Clapboard/board and batten

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Poor
Exterior Poor

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [X] No [ ]
Elements/vandalism

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

The African American school southwest of Ozark was originally a simple gable-end frame building with clapboard exterior and one room. Later it was converted into a barn; it includes shed-roof saddlebag additions with board-and-batten exteriors on the east and west sides. The roofs of both the original portion and the additions are metal. The ceiling and windows have been removed, but the original floor, some original trim and a section of blackboard, as well as the door, have survived. The original building has a stone foundation; the additions have poured concrete foundations. The building is structurally

intact, but has experienced neglect, exposure to the elements and vandalism.

39. History and Significance

After Emancipation two known African American communities developed in Christian County, Ozark and another settlement approximately 7 miles to the west, somewhat east of Highlandville. There were never many blacks in the county, however, as it was not a large slaveholding county. At the beginning of the Civil War, the population of Christian County had been 5,491; of these, 229 were African American. By 1870, the total population of the county had increased by over 1,000 to 6,707; however the black population was half what it had been in 1860, totaling 114. The smaller concentration of former slaves grew up in a remote rural area east of Highlandville. In 1869, 2,451 school-age children resided in the county. Only 80 of them were black. (Ninety years later, in 1957-8, the enumeration of school-age children was 3,255. All of them were white.

Very little is known about the community between Ozark and Highlandville. The economy was almost certainly agricultural. Building techniques and materials used to construct the school outside Highlandville suggest that it was built around the turn of the century, though it does not appear on maps of the period. As constructed, it was a gable-end frame building with a clapboard exterior; the gable end faced south, and featured double-leaf doors (now gone), and a blackboard on the north end of the single classroom. There were three evenly spaced windows on both the east and west sides, though they, too, have been removed.

Local oral history says that the building was a black school; but one informant believes it was a white school early on. After being abandoned as a school, probably in the 1930s, the building was converted into a barn, with frame, board-and-batten additions on the east and west sides--the eastern one designed as a milking barn. No specific historical information has yet been found about the community served by the school, or how long it functioned as an African American school. We hope that further research will uncover both written and oral historical sources to fill in the gaps.

Although quite dilapidated, the building is important as a potential black cultural resource and intriguing archeological site, as well serving to perhaps motivate African American scholars to uncover some of the county's lost black history.

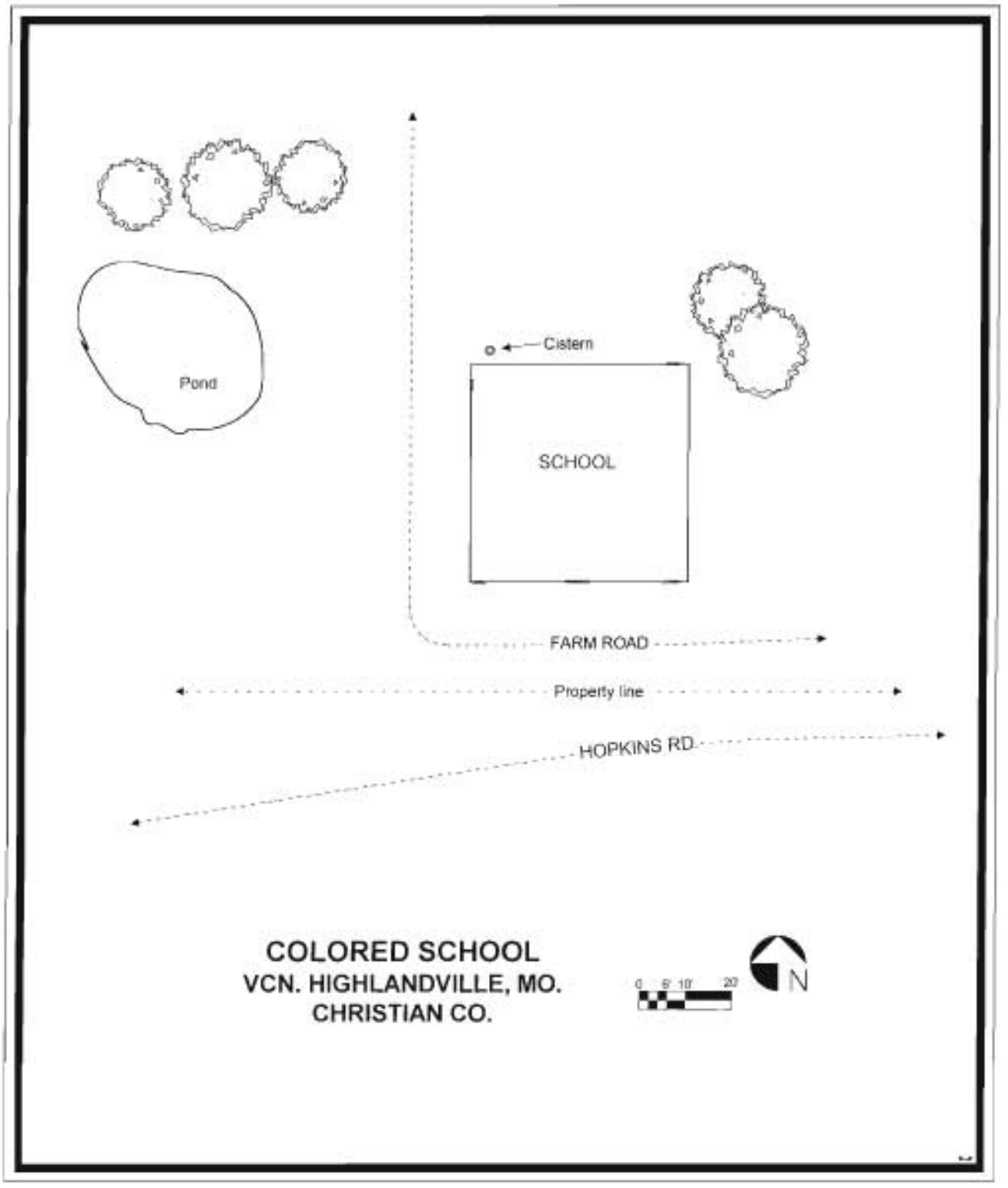
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The school between Ozark and Highlandville is located in a rugged agricultural area off Highway 65, approximately one mile west of the highway. A small house sits just east of the structure, on the same property. There is a pond to the west, and a cistern a few feet north of the building. Across the street is a church.

41. Sources of information

Christian County--Its First 100 Years. Ozark, MO: Christian County Centennial, Inc. N.d..
Green, David. Interview. Highlandville, MO. Aug. 4, 2001.
Missouri. Christian County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Christian County Courthouse, Ozark, Missouri.
Snider, Scott. Interview. Ozark, MO. July 20, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

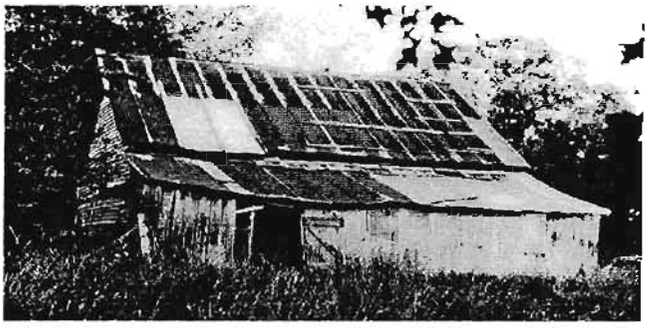

Pond
Cistern
SCHOOL
FARM ROAD
Property line
HOPKINS RD
COLORED SCHOOL
VCN. HIGHLANDVILLE, MO.
CHRISTIAN CO.
0 5 10 20
N



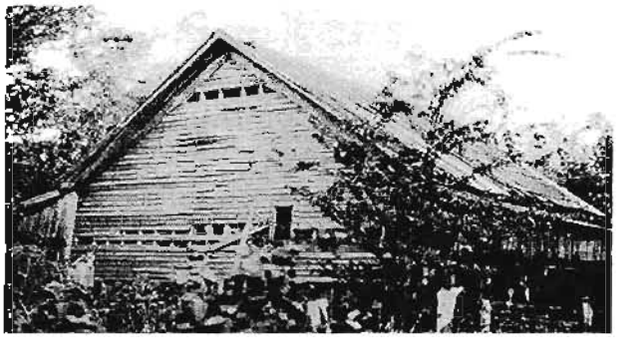
Colored School
Vcn. Highlandville, MO.
View from southwest



Colored School
View from south



Colored School
View from west



Colored School
View from northwest



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-32

2. County
Christian

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Essick Residence

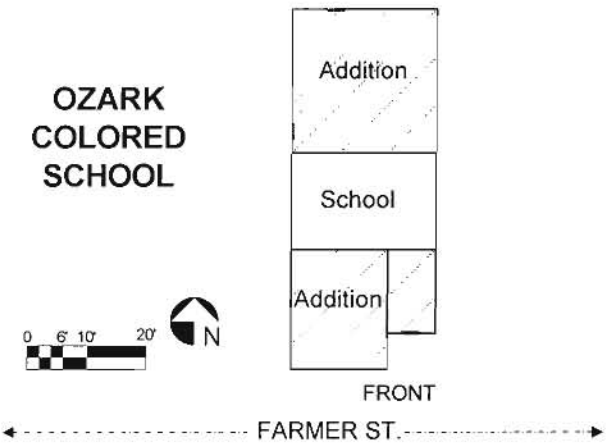
5. Other Names
Ozark Colored School



6. Location
105 Farmer St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Ozark, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register? Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible? Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1880

15. Style or Design
Gable end school w/additions

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Mearle and Nona Essick
105 Farmer St.
Ozark, MO. 65721

22. Open to Public Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Scott Snider

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Cross gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 2 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Vinyl siding

32. Plan Shape
Irregular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [X]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What? Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road? Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Ozark Colored was originally a simple one-storey frame gable-end schoolhouse, but two later additions have resulted in a cross-gabled vernacular structure with an additional storey on the north side. An enclosed shed-roof porch with a gable has recently been added to the southeast corner. The north addition includes a walk-out basement/garage, with living space on the main floor and a large attached deck. All windows are modern one-over-ones; the original school windows were removed to accommodae the additions. The south addition includes a gabled dormer ; the current facade exhibits a .

gable with returns and a faux-Victorian sunburst ornament on the gable, as well as faux-Victorian trim over the window. The interior has been completely altered to fit the buildings current function of private residence.

39. History and Significance

After Emancipation an African American community developed in Ozark. They earned their livings as farmhands and domestics. A small black cemetery west of the town on County Road NN confirms the black settlement in Ozark immediately following the Civil War. There were never many blacks in the county, however, as it was not a large slaveholding county. At the beginning of the Civil War, the population of Christian County had been 5,491; of these, 229 were African American. By 1870, the total population of the county had increased by over 1,000 to 6,707; however the black population was half what it had been in 1860, totaling 114. The Ozark settlement of blacks was not the only one in the county; a second concentration of former slaves grew up in a remote rural area east of Highlandville. In 1869, 2,451 school-age children resided in the county. Only 80 of them were black. (Ninety years later, in 1957-8, the enumeration of school-age children was 3,255. All of them were white.)

At some point there were enough school-aged black children in the town to merit the organization of a formal school. The first school for African Americans may well have been held in the local black church. Probably around the turn of the century, Ozark's black children began to attend school at what may have been an earlier white school, at the location of the present building, on Farmer Street . A single-room, gable-end schoolhouse with an entrance facing north, toward Jackson Port Road, the building was probably built in the 1860s, or perhaps even before the Civil War. The teacher during its use as a school for white children was Mrs. A.H. Farmer, for whose family Farmer Street was named. During the time that African American children attended there, one of the teachers was Blanche (or possibly Odessea) Kelly, who also did domestic work for a family named Taylor.

By the 1930s the building was no longer used as a school; the town's black children were attending school at a church. (By the 1940s, the African American children of the town had begun using the white school building after hours. At this time, Ozark's black population was already y experiencing a significant decline.) After the school closed, the property was sold to the Eason family, who converted the school building into a residence. The structure was moved and turned 90 degrees, and placed on a concrete foundation. Where the original gable end had faced north. the building now faced east. An addition was made to the south side of the building, which resulted in an ell plan. A small porch was also added. The original entrance was converted into a window. Later a second two-storey addition was made on the north side. The Eassick family bought the house in the 1980s, and have recently remodeled the interior, added vinyl siding, gable returns and Victorian ornament.

The school in Ozark is important, despite the extensive changes, because it retains its architectural integrity and is one of the few remaining traces of the black community that once lived there.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

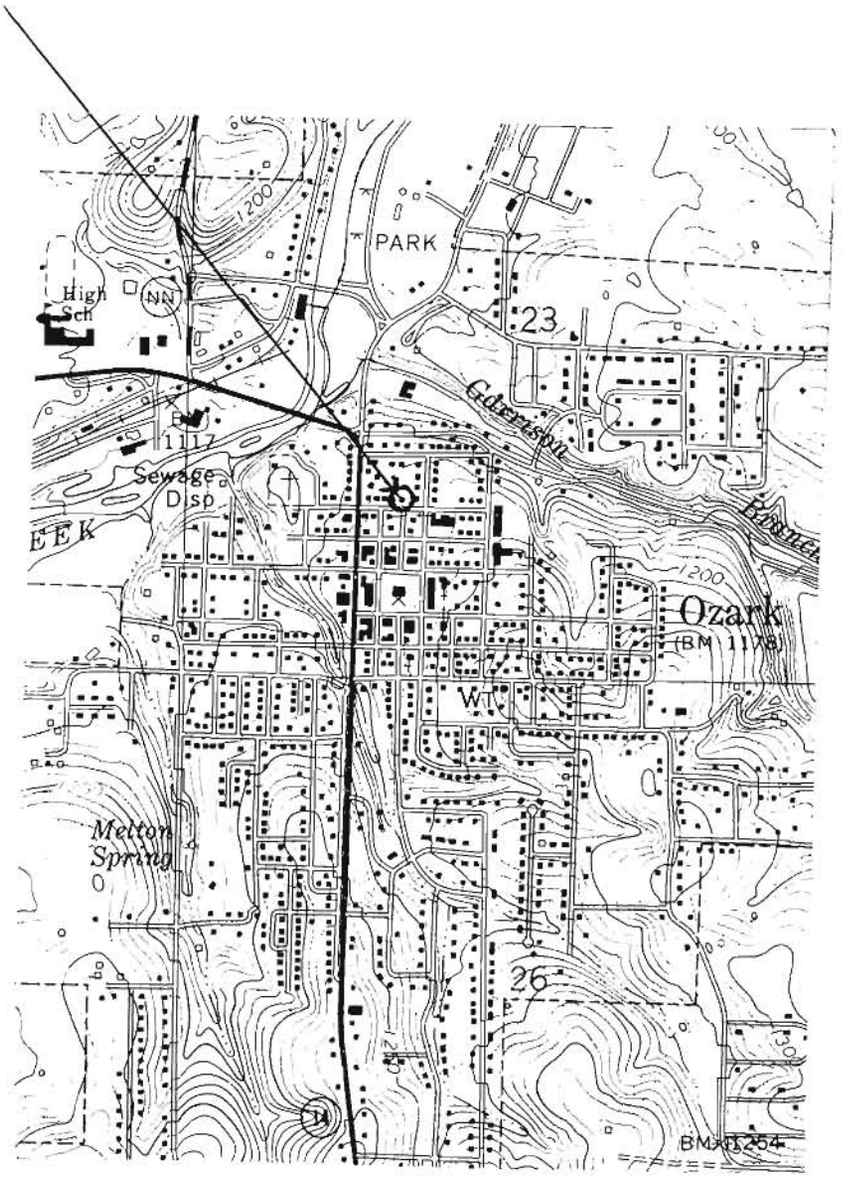
Ozark Colored is located on a north-sloping lot between Farmer Street and Jackson Port Road, with access from either street. The residential neighborhood is approximately three blocks north of downtown Ozark. There are no remaining outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

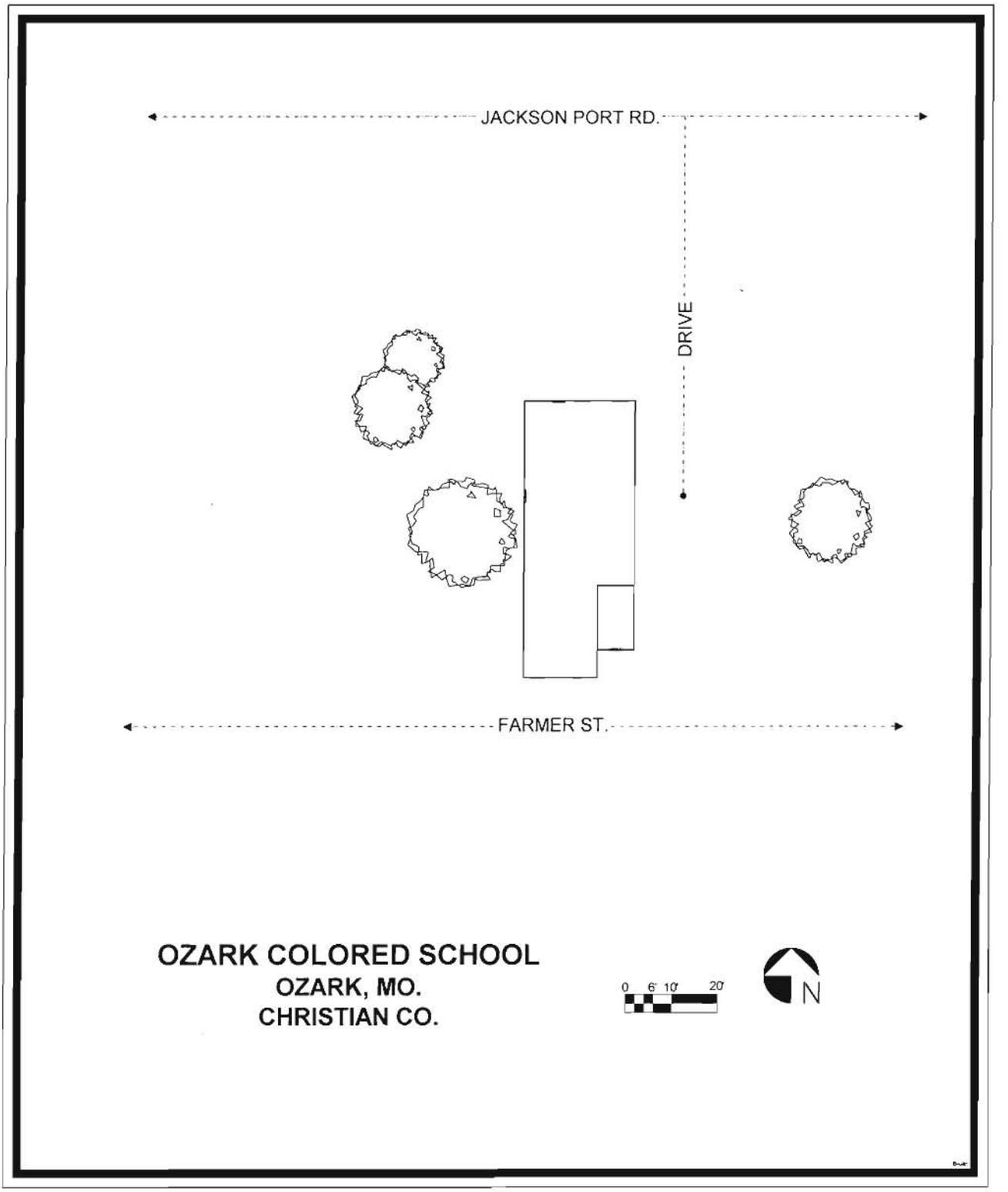
Christian County--Its First 100 Years. Ozark, MO: Christian County Centennial, Inc. N.d..
Missouri. Christian County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Christian County Courthouse, Ozark, Missouri.

Ozarks Watch 11:3-4, 1998.
Snider, Scott. Interview. Ozark, MO. July 20, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


PARK
High Sch
NN
1200
23
Gilbertsburg
Sewage Disp
1117
EEK
Ozark
(BM 1178)
WT
Melton Spring
26
BM 1264

Site plan: large area





Ozark Colored School
Ozark, MO
View from southeast



Ozark Colored School
View from east



Ozark Colored School
View from southwest



Ozark Colored School
View from northeast

Ozark Colored School with open porch.
View from southeast c. 1990





Students ay Ozark Colored School
C. 1900



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1 No.
III-14

2 County
Clinton

3 Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4 Present Name
Davis Temple Pentecostal Church

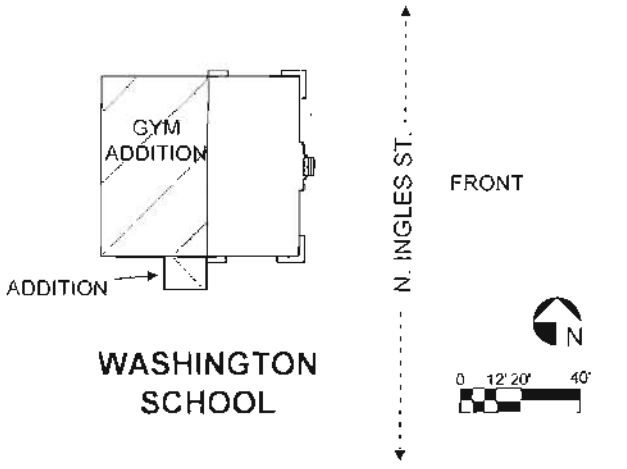
5. Other Names
Booker T. Washington School; Sumner School



6 Location
709 N. Ingles St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Plattsburg, MO.

8 Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register? Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible? Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1885

15. Style or Design
Vernacular, Italianate

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Church

20. Ownership Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Davis Temple Pentecostal Church
709 Ingles St.
Plattsburg, MO. 64477

22. Open to Public Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Veronica Kinslow, Plattsburg, MO

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone, concrete bl.

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped w/rear & cent. gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays Front 5 Side 3

31 Wall Treatment
Common Bond

32 Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35 Preservation Underway Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What? Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road? Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Washington School is a single storey brick schoolhouse of Victorian Italianate design, with a gabled block/brick veneer gymnasium addition on the west side. The building features original double-sash two-over-two windows, vertically divided, with dressed sills and decorative arched brick cornices with keystones. The entrance is located in a central projecting, gabled bay ; the original double-leaf entrance doors feature a double transom light, with a horizontal, multi-pane light below and an arched, vertically divided two-pane light above. The entrance is surrounded by a brick arch with pilasters and is capped by a small pediment. The brickwork on the facade is the most ornate, and stands in bold

contrast to the horizontal nature of the otherwise plain facade. Most of the original windows have either been replaced,
covered or bricked over. The interior space retains original floors and twelve-foot ceiling, although interior ceilings have been lowered. Most of the interior trim has been replaced; some remains, however, notably in the entrance hall--where the ceiling has not been lowered. The gymnasium has been completely renovated for use as a church sanctuary, although the original wood floor remains. Stained glass windows have replaced the original gym windows as part of this renovation, and a gabled vestibule and glass-door entrance have been added on the south side.

39. History and Significance

In the late1800s a black community developed in Plattsburg. The large black population was located in the northwest corner of the town. In the 1870s they erected a log school building; a Second Baptist Church was also built early on. An A.M.E. church, now vanished, was also built (in later years the community also established a Pentecostal church). In 1881 the present structure, Sumner School, was erected on the site of the earlier log building.

As originally designed, Sumner was a t-plan, two-storey brick Italianate building with a hipped roof and central gable. There was probably a bell tower, although this has not been confirmed. The windows featured heavy brick double-arched cornices with decorative keystones. There was an elaborate arched entrance, part of a two-storey projecting bay, on the east side, capped with an ornamental pediment. and pilasters. There were four original classrooms, two upstairs and two downstairs, with wide central halls on both floors. The upstairs classrooms included a shop.

Until 1930, the black community was large, and the school employed three or four teachers. Teachers included: Professor N.J. Berry (who taught when there were 40 students there in 1881)Professor Charles Hayden (early 1920s), Mrs. Redus (lower grades), Professor Basyl (principal), Grace Davis, Katherine Haggett Mills (from St. Joseph), Ruby Warren, Katherine May (upper grades), Mrs. Myrtle Marshall (from St. Joseph).

The school was damaged by two fires over the years; the most damaging occurred in 1930, when the top floor burned. The lower storey escaped serious damage and was restored, with the placement of additional support that included large concrete buttresses on all four corners of the building. A shorter entrance pediment was constructed on the projecting bay. A new hipped roof was built over the single storey. Probably the school was renamed at this time, becoming Washington School.

During the 1930s and '40s, enrollment averaged 6-10 students per grade. In the early 1940s high school classes were instituted at Washington. One of the two remaining classrooms was utilized for high school students, the other for grades 1-8. High school classes ceased in the late '40s, and students were bused to Bartlett High School, in St. Joseph, about 25 miles away. Bus drivers were Goose Atterbury and Verge Kelly.

The typical daily routine at Washington School began when the teacher summoned students from the playground with a bell, and later a whistle. The students said the Lord's Prayer, sang "Lift Every Voice" and said the Pledge of Allegiance. After the classes were divided between elementary and high school, the procedure for lessons followed the typical one-room-school practice of calling up students for lessons by grade. Books and materials were second-hand and usually out-of-date, though occasionally new items were received. The white principal occasionally arrived with new supplies, such as jars of paste. Most new supplies had to be furnished by parents. Field trips were a part of the curriculum, notably Mrs. May's annual field trip to the Jefferson City correctional facility.

Mrs. Marshall coordinated a trip to the May Day parade in St. Joseph. Students participated in school plays throughout the year. Annual celebrations included Halloween parties, where students wore homemade costumes and bobbed for apples, among other activities. There was a Valentine's Day party, a Christmas party, a Maypole for May Day. The last day of school in May was a celebrated event that was followed by a Commencement ceremony. These celebrations were held in the school building, with the exception of Commencement, which was held in the Second Baptist Church. During the 1940s students at Washington School were immunized against smallpox, though the white students in the community did not receive immunizations until the after-effects could be reviewed.

In 1950, Shady Grove School in Mecca closed, and students from there began attending Washington at Plattsburg. In 1953 a brick gymnasium with a hipped roof was added to Washington School on the west side; the addition was intended to be architecturally integrated with the earlier structure. Sports equipment was cheap and inferior. Three years later Plattsburg schools were desegregated. Mrs. Marshall, one of the black teachers at Washington, was unable to get a position at the formerly white school

After being sold in the 1950s, Washington School became a garment factory. More recently the building has been used as a Pentecostal church, and continues to be used for that purpose. Since it closed as a school, the exterior of the building has been minimally changed, but the interior has been divided . The original central hallway has been divided into two rooms, but retains original trim, ceiling and fixtures. The north classroom was converted into a dining room with a kitchen area. The south classroom has been converted into the church administrative office and parsonage. The gymnasium has been converted into a sanctuary, with a small vestibule and entrance door added on the south side.

Washington School is architecturally significant as a very well-preserved building that retains its integrity remarkably, given the loss of the original upper storey. It is an excellent example of a classic Victorian schoolhouse. Historically it has been an important community center for the black population, as first a school and now a church. Washington educated fully three generations of African Americans in Plattsburg, and now serves as the main black church in the town. It is also the oldest and best-preserved African American school in Clinton County. Along with Bryant AME Church in Cameron, it is one of the most notable historic African American sites in the region.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Washington School is located at the intersection of Ingles and Vance Streets, in a residential area on the northern edge of Plattsburg. An open field and parking lot lie to the south. There is a driveway behind the building, to the west. No outbuildings remain.

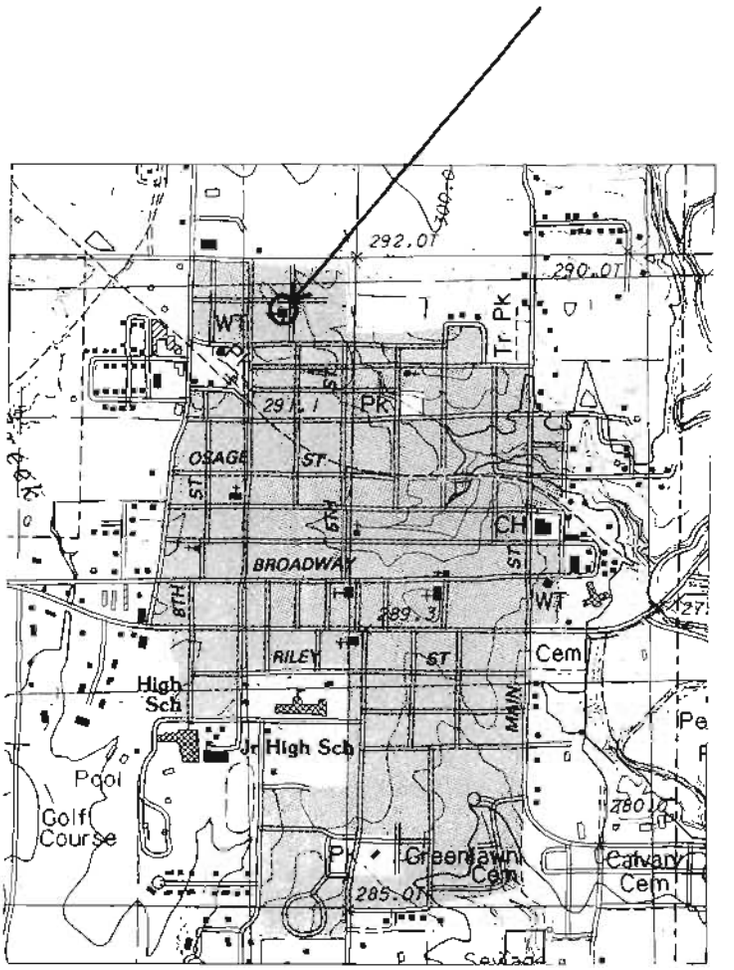
41. Sources of information

Belcher, Phoebe Zula. Interview. Tape recording. Lathrop, MO. April 29, 2001
History of Clinton County, Missouri. St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Co., 1881.
Green, Julia. Interview. Plattsburg, MO. June 16, 2001.
Harris, Doyle. Interview. Plattsburg, MO. June 16, 2001.
Harris, Luvina. Interview. Plattsburg, MO. June 16, 2001.
Harris, Robert. Interview. Plattsburg, MO. June 16, 2001.
Jackson, Mrs. Herbert. Interview. Cameron, MO. April 22, 2001.
Kinslow, Veronica. Interview. Tape recording. Plattsburg, MO. June 15, 2001.

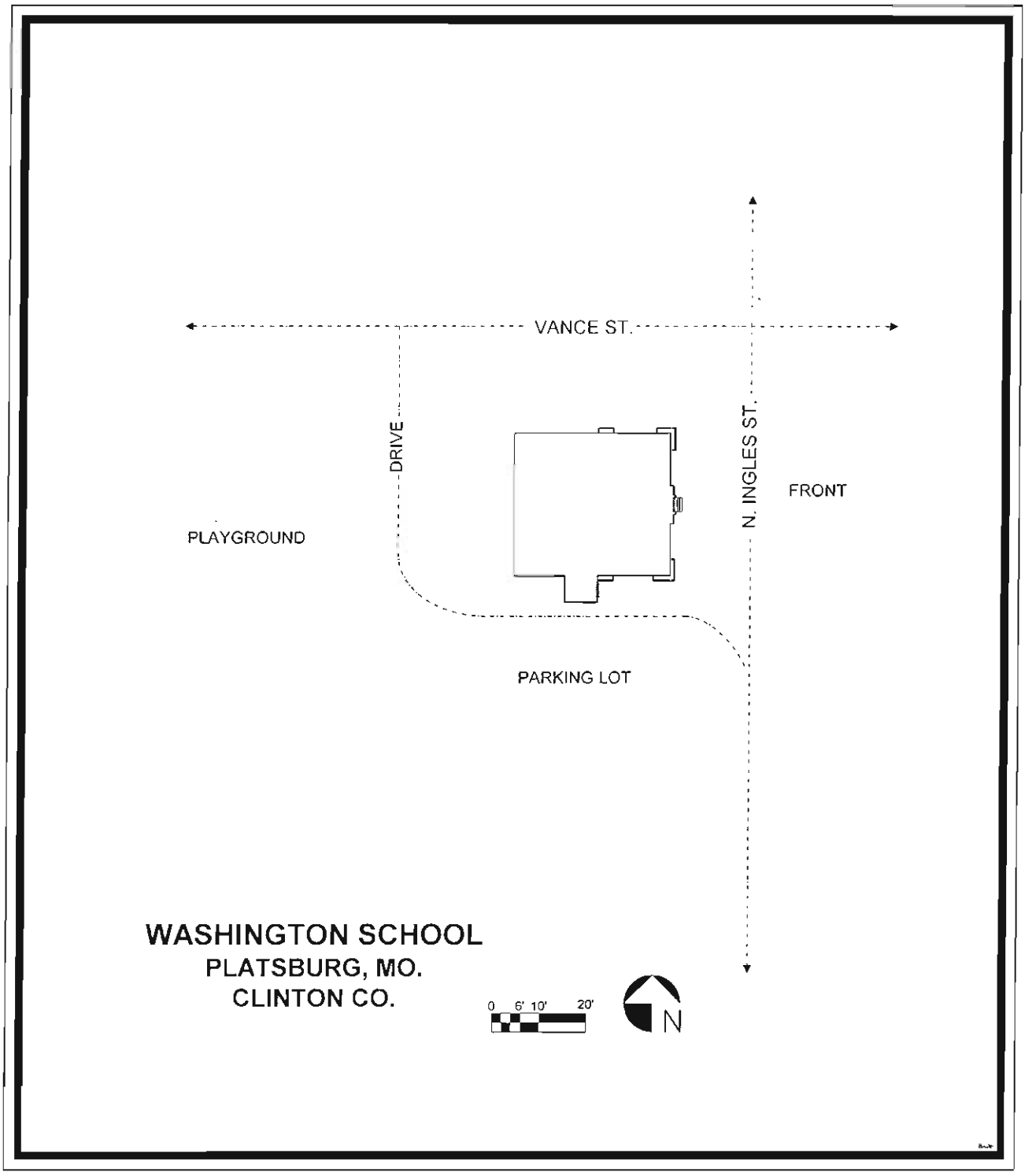
Missouri. Clinton County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Clinton County Courthouse, Plattsburg, Missouri.
An Illustrated Atlas of Clinton County, Missouri 1876. Philadelphia: Edwards Bros., 1876.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1926.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1949.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Map

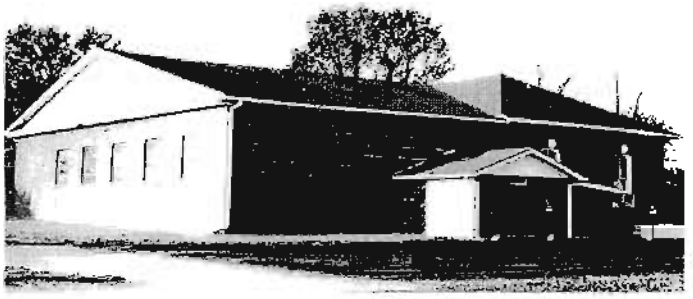

292.0T
290.0T
WT
Tr Pk
PK
OSAGE
ST
CH
BROADWAY
289.3
WT
RILEY
Cem
High Sch
Jr High Sch
MAIN
Pool
Golf Course
Greenlawn Cem
Calvary Cem
285.0T

Site plan: large area



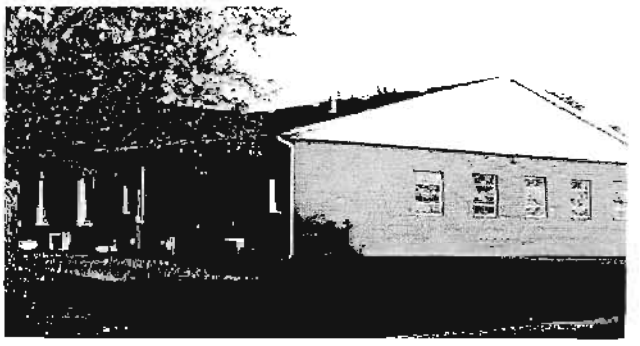
Washington School
Plattsburg, MO.
View from northeast





Washington School
View from southwest

Washington School
View from northwest





Washington School
View from southeast



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

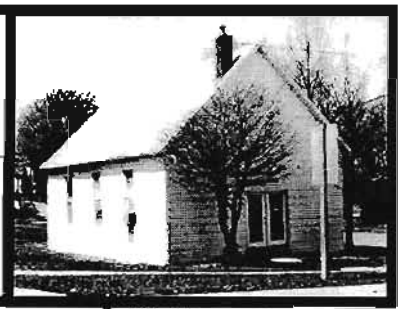
1. No.
III-16

2. County
Clinton

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Jesus Chapel Pentecostal Church

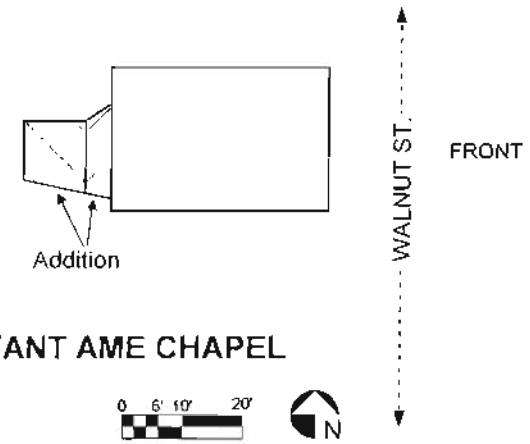
5. Other Names
Bryant A.M.E. Chapel



6 Location
400 Walnut St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Cameron, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13 Name of Established District

14 Date(s) or Period
c.1881

15. Style or Design
Gable end church

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
Church

19. Present use
Church

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Betty Jackson
507 W. Walnut
Cameron, MO. 64429

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Betty Jackson, Cameron, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone, block, concrete

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 4

31. Wall Treatment
Masonite siding

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular w/adds.

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [X] No [ ]
Development

37 Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

Cameron's historic Bryant AME Chpel is a simple, gable-end church with two later additions (bathrooms) on the west end. There are small four-over-four double-sash windows on the north side of the addition. The original two-over-two double-sash windows remain on both the north and south sides, three per wall. The original double doors have been replaced with French doors, and the original clapboard has been covered with Masonite siding. Some interior trim remains, and the pulpit chairs are still in place.

Following the Civil War a small African American community grew up in Cameron, although it would never be large--Clinton County had not been a large slaveholding county and there was not a large black population there after Emancipation. Its members supported themselves doing menial labor and domestic work for local whites.

In 1876 the trustees of the A.M. E Church of Cameron initiated a campaign to construct a church. They purchased property at the southwest corner of 5th and Walnut from Susan and Rude Hardin; the cost was $30. In 1881, under the supervision of M.S. Bryant (for whom the church is named), Bryant Chapel A.M.E. was completed; a parsonage was constructed behind the building, to the west, at the same time. As constructed, Bryant Chapel is a simple, unadorned gable-end frame church with clapboard siding.

The History of Clinton County of 1881 suggests that prior to this time there was a black school building in Cameron, that doubled as a meeting place for the A.M.E. church. The school had been established soon after Emancipation, but was eventually closed because there were so few children attending. Its location is unknown, and no other sources have been located t hat confirm this. In any event, shortly after its completion, African American children from Cameron began to attend class at Bryant Chapel. Students in grades 1-8 attended school at Bryant Chapel from the 1880s through the 1930s. The pews served as desks; students used second-hand materials and books from the white school. Recess was held on the playground, behind the church. Days usually began with prayer, the Pledge of Allegiance and a song.

One early teacher at Bryant Chapel was Professor Ridge. Another was Mabel Young, from Oklahoma. Later, in the 1930s, Leona Fine was the teacher. The enrollment was small, and by 1938, with the decline of Cameron's black population, there were only four school-aged children in the town: Betty Jackson, Robert and James Tapp, and Fran Suggs. School had ceased to be held at the church, and was now held at the home of Dudley Wilson, at 2nd and Mead Streets; Leona Fine continued to be the teacher. Not long afterward the school was moved to an old green house on 1st Street, across from the Coca Cola Bottling Company. Finally, in 1944, the black community of Cameron received its first school since the end of the nineteenth century, Douglass School, a one-room frame building that was erected on South Nettleton Street. It functioned until after desegregation, in 1955.

The church that had housed Cameron's school for almost 50 years was active at first, with community fund-raisers, such as a possum supper that was attended by both blacks and whites, ice cream socials, and an annual basket dinner; the proceeds from the last supplemented the pastor's salary. Eventually, as with the enrollment at the school, the congregation shrank, with the dwindling of the community. By 1955 there were only eight members. With the aid of white friends, and women's groups of the Methodist church, services continued every other Sunday, with A.G. Harper presiding. In 1973 the congregation had shrunk to one active family, the Jacksons, and services were discontinued. The building sat unused, and because of its location in a commercially zoned area it was in danger of being razed. When the black Pentecostals requested permission to use the building, the Jacksons gave them the key but the A.M.E. church (consisting by this time only of the Jacksons) retained ownership. The Pentecostals added a bathroom addition on the west end of the structure; plumbing was installed, so for the first time the church had running water. In more recent years the Pentecostals have covered the building in Masonite siding and replaced the original entrance with French doors. In addition, they lowered the ceiling. Although the original pews have been replaced, the pulpit chairs, as well as much of the interior trim, is still intact.

Bryant A.M.E. Chapel is significant for its architectural integrity; it is an excellent example of a simple 19th-century African American church. It has experienced little alteration, and remains in relatively good condition. Historically, It is significant as the last material remnant of a practically vanished African American community as well as the oldest surviving black church in the region. In light of both its architectural importance, as well as its great historic value, it should immediately be considered for inclusion on the National Register of Historic places. Due to its location on a corner lot in a rapidly expanding commercial district of Cameron, it is in imminent danger of being purchased and razed in the name of development.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

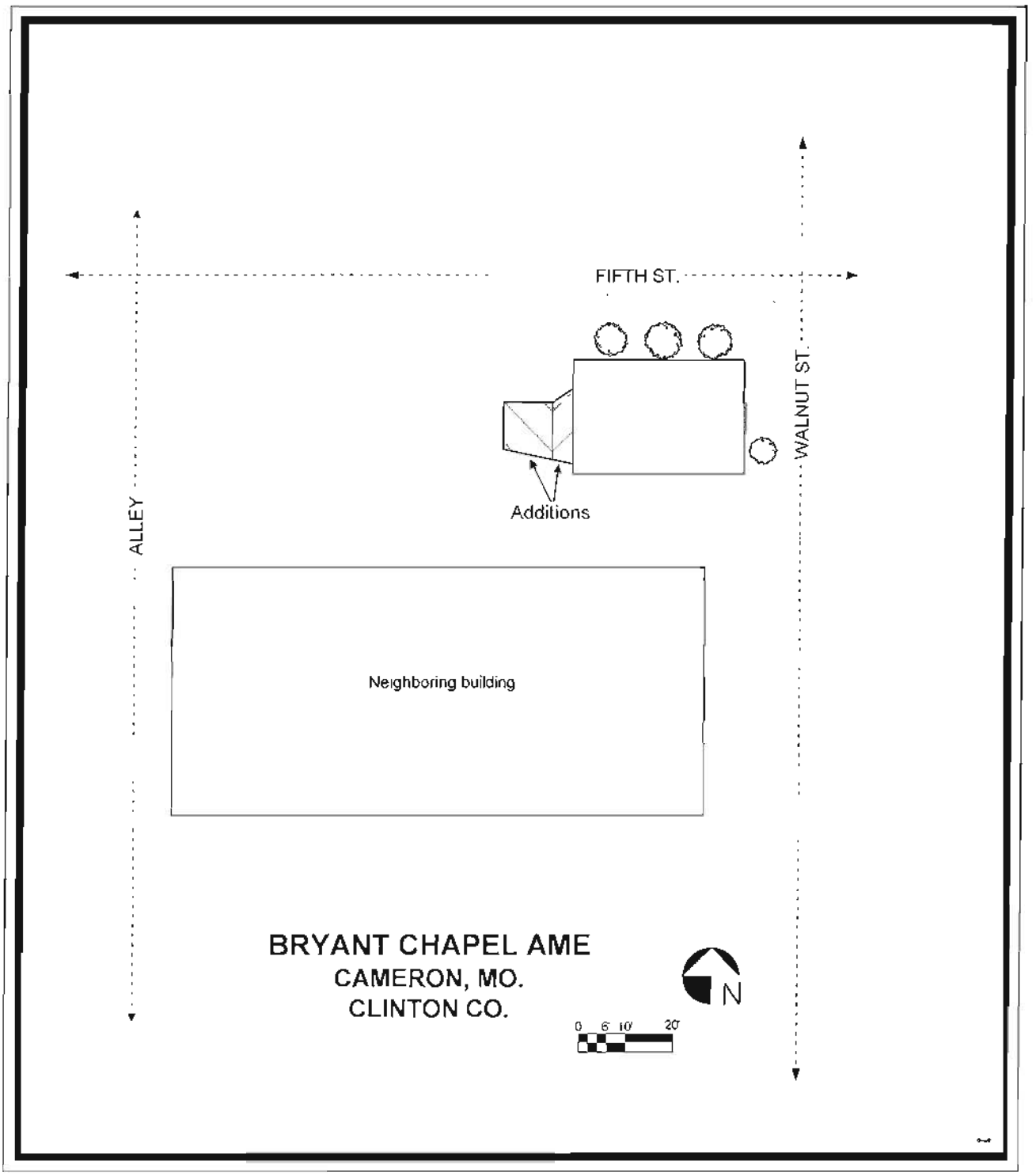
This Cameron landmark is located on a large lot at the southwest corner of and Walnut and 5th Streets at the northern end of the city. An alley runs along the north edge of the property. The site is bordered on the south by a large, modern commercial building. No outbuildings remain.

41. Sources of information

An Illustrated Atlas of Clinton County, Missouri. Philadelphia: Edwards Bros., 1876.
Belcher, Phoebe Zula. Interview. Tape recording. Lathrop, MO. April 29, 2001
Cameron Centennial Book: 1855-1955. Cameron, MO: n.p., 1955.
Cope, Cleo Ann. "African-Americans Were Brought to the Area in Chains," *Cameron Citizen Observer.* March 25, 1999.
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History of Clinton County, Missouri. St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Co., 1881.
Jackson, Betty. Interview. Cameron, MO. April 22 and April 29, 2001.
Jackson, Herbert. Interview. Cameron, MO. April 22, 2001.
Jackson, Mrs. Herbert. Interview. Cameron, MO. April 22, 2001.
Missouri. Clinton County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Clinton County Courthouse, Plattsburg, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Site plan: large area





Bryant AME Chapel
Cameron, MO.
View from southeast

Bryant AME Chapel
View from west





Bryant AME Chapel
View from northwest



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-17

2. County
Clinton

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4 Present Name
Gervais Property

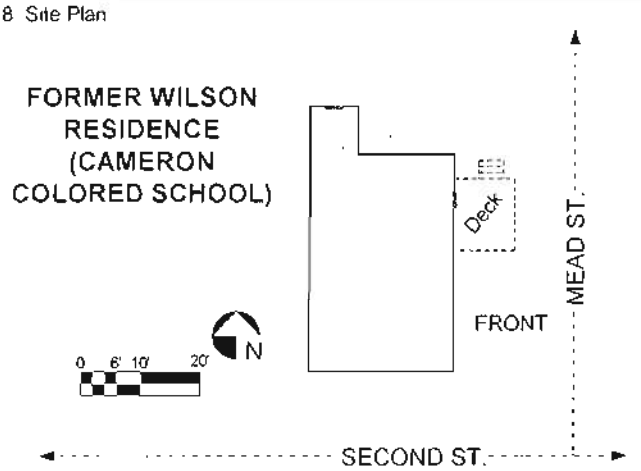
5. Other Names
Wilson Residence
(Cameron Colored School)



6 Location
203 Mead St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Cameron, MO.

8 Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1920

15. Style or Design
Vernacular

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
Residence

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Harold Gervais
9057 N.E. Hwy. 69
Cameron, MO . 64429

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Betty Jackson, Cameron, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete block

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30 No of Bays
Front 3 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Masonite siding

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular w/add.

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37 Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

The former Wilson residence is a one-story frame, side-gable structure with modern two-over-two horizontally divided double-sash windows, Masonite siding, an asphalt-shingle roof. A deck has been added to the front. The interior has undergone numerous renovations; nothing remains of its original interior features.

39. History and Significance

A small African American community developed in Cameron after Emancipation, although Clinton County had not been a large slaveholding county, and there was not a large black population there. The community's economy was supported by menial jobs and domestic work for local whites.

The History of Clinton County of 1881 suggests that prior to 1881 there was a black school building in Cameron, that doubled as a meeting place for the A.M.E. church. The school had been established soon after Emancipation, but was later closed because there were only a handful of children enrolled. Its location is uncertain, and no additional sources have been located t hat confirm this. In any case, shortly after Bryant Chapel A.M.E. Church was completed, African American children from Cameron began to attend class there. Students in grades 1-8 attended school at Bryant Chapel from the 1880s through the 1930s. In 1938, due to the drop in Cameron's black population, there were only four school-aged children in the town: Betty Jackson, Robert and James Tapp, and Fran Suggs. School was no longer held at the church, and was now conducted at the home of Dudley Wilson, at 2nd and Mead Streets; Leona Fine, who had taught at Bryant Chapel in later years, continued to be the teacher.

Originally, the Dudley Wilson home was a two-story frame house with clapboard exterior, and an entrance facing 2nd Street. It had previously been a boarding house for crewmen of the Burlington Northern. After Mrs. Wilson died, Dudley Wilson decided that the house was too big for just himself, so he allowed Cameron's black children to use the dining room for classes.

As was usually the case, children received books and materials that were handed down from the white school. Many were torn and had missing pages. Reference books tended to be in somewhat better shape. Days started with the traditional prayer and song; at recess the children played outside, in Wilson's back yard. Among students attending were Herb and Arnold Jackson, Wilbur Tapp and Barbara Crane--just enough enrollment to keep the school functioning.

Upon Wilson's death, the house passed to his niece, who kept it as a rental property, despite the badly leaking roof. The school then moved to a house at the corner of 1st Street, across from the Coca Cola Bottling Company. Betty Jackson, who attended both the school at Wilson's home and the one on 1st Street recalls, "It wasn't much better. We couldn't go to school when it rained because the roof leaked there, too. One time some ladies tried to help us, so they arranged for the grade school by McCorkle Park to furnish us hot lunches . . . The school sent leftovers, like a bucket of beans with bread and butter. That was stopped after three months." Finally, in 1944, the black community of Cameron received its first school since the end of the nineteenth century, Douglass School, a one-room frame building that was erected on South Nettleton Street. It functioned until after desegregation, in 1955; in 1998 it was razed.

Wilson's house continued to be used as rental property and passed through a succession of owners. In the 1950s it was seriously damaged by fire; in effect, the entire top storey was destroyed and never rebuilt. At some point the house was covered with Masonite siding. Windows, doors, and the entire interior have been altered from the original plan.

Although architecturally not significant, and despite the numerous changes that have been made to the original building, the former home of Dudley Wilson is historically significant to the African American community of Cameron. Not only is it a symbol of the resourcefulness of blacks in staking their claim to education; other than Bryant A.M.E. Church, it is the only extant building in the town that housed an African American school.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

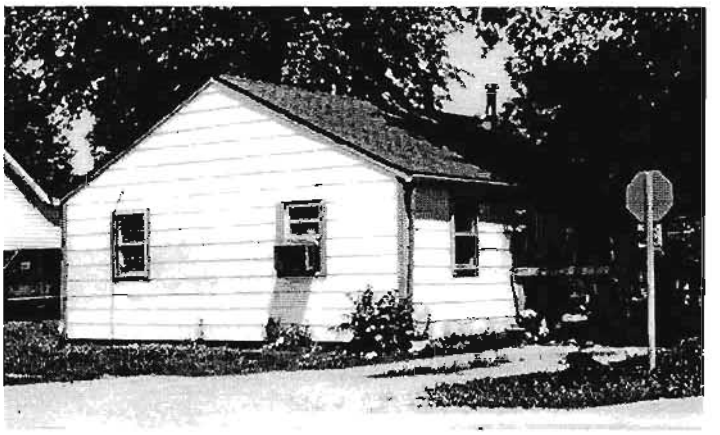
The the former Wilson residence is located in a residential area at the corner of Mead and Second Streets in south Cameron, immediately north of the railroad tracks. There is a detached one-car garage west of the building. No original outbuildings remain.

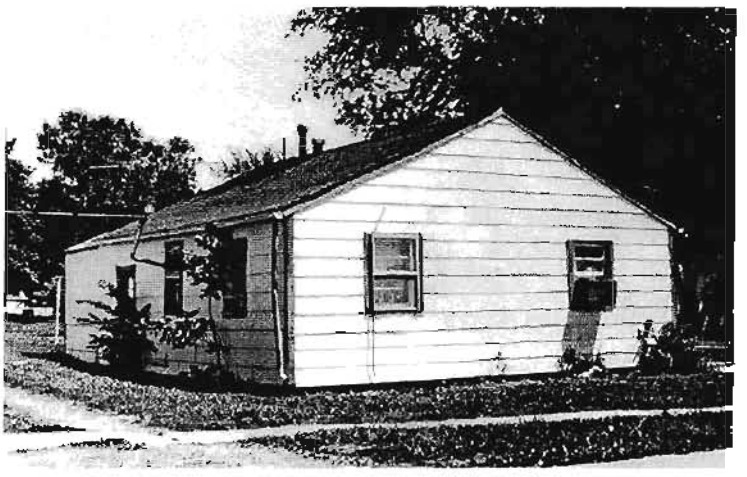
41. Sources of information

Cameron Centennial Book: 1855-1955. Cameron, MO: n.p., 1955.
Cope, Cleo Ann. "African-Americans Were Brought to the Area in Chains," *Cameron Citizen Observer.* March 25, 1999.
Cope, Cleo Ann. "Douglas School--Days From Yesteryear," *Cameron Citizen Observer.* March 30, 2000.
History of Clinton County, Missouri. St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Co., 1881.
Jackson, Betty. Interview. Cameron, MO. April 22 and April 29, 2001.
Jackson, Herbert. Interview. Cameron, MO. April 22, 2001.
Missouri. Clinton County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Clinton County Courthouse, Plattsburg, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Wilson Residence
(Cameron Colored School)
Cameron, MO.
View from southeast





Wilson Residence
(Cameron Colored School)
View from northwest



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-18

2. County
Clinton

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Masonic Lodge Meeting Hall

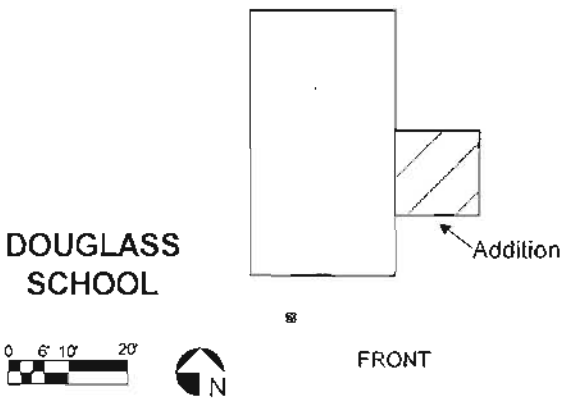
5. Other Names
Douglass School



6. Location
Cedar St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Lathrop, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1930

15. Style or Design
Vernacular

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Meeting hall

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Lathrop Masonic Lodge
Cedar St.
Lathrop, MO. 64465

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Jimmy Eames, Lathrop, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete/ block

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Vinyl siding

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular/w add.

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

Lathrop's former Douglass School is a simple rectangular frame, hipped-roof school with an entrance hall. There is a later frame addition on the east side of the building. The exterior of the building is covered with vinyl siding. Most original windows have been removed, and the entrance door is a modern replacement. Much of the interior remains intact, including floors and trim.

39. History and Significance

In Lathrop, a black community developed on the western edge of the town in the 1860s and '70s. By 1878, they had built a school, Douglass School; its original location is unknown. An early teacher at Douglass was Mrs. Scott, who taught there in 1881. Douglass was one of nine African American schools in Clinton County in 1881. By the late nineteenth century the community had established both an A.M.E. and a Baptist church. Beginning around this time, Lathrop became known as the mule capital of the world, and much of the industry was staffed by African Americans, who worked as trainers and drivers.

In the late '20s a large lot at the corner of Pine and Cedar Streets was obtained by the local school board for the site of a new African American school. Shortly afterward, the new Douglass School, the extant building, was erected. As originally constructed, Douglass was a 24' x 44' frame one-room building with a hipped roof, that accommodated grades one through eight in its sole classroom. The new school had an entrance hall at the south end of the building; as part of a later renovation, girls' and boys' bathrooms would replace the hall. Some time after that, a 14' x 14' kitchen was added to the east side of the building.

Lathrop's African American population peaked in the 1920s and '30s. Families whose children attended Douglass included: Tapp, Childress, Kidd, Redmond, Brooks, Davis, Johnson, Finley, Weston, Willis, Williams, Grayson, Ogilvie, Delph, Harding and Belcher. Beginning in 1936, Vera Gudgel became the teacher at Douglass, taking over for Carrie Tully, who had married and become ineligible to teach. Although the school occasionally received some new materials, books were always castoffs from the white school, delivered in person by the principal.

School days began with the Pledge of Allegiance, the Lord's Prayer and Psalms and children's stories. On Monday morning current events were discussed. Singing was a favorite activity. Popular hymns, and songs like "Home on the Range," "White Christmas" and "God Bless America" were among the favorites. At the end of every year the students performed a special program, which was held in the white school, as were other pageants and special events throughout the year.

During the 1940s, high school students from Lathrop could attend high school at Bartlett, in St. Joseph, though this meant a drive of twenty-five miles.

Lathrop's schools officially desegregated in 1954, but the school board kept Douglass open until 1959. By the late '50s the African American community had declined to the point that there were very few black students who entered the white school in '59. Despite her many years of teaching experience, Vera Gudgel was not hired to teach there, and had to resort to doing domestic work for white families in Lathrop. For several years after the school was effectively integrated, the principal paid black students $5 apiece to stay at home on the night of the school prom.

In the early 1960s Douglass School was converted into a meeting hall for the Rebekah Lodge. More recently it has served as the meeting hall for the white Masons. In the mid 1990s it was covered in vinyl siding, the original door was replaced, and all of the windows except for the kitchen windows were covered.

Douglass School had experienced alterations and renovations; nevertheless it has retained its architectural integrity and is significant as one of only two African American cultural resources in Lathrop, as well as one of three black schoolhouses still standing in Clinton County.

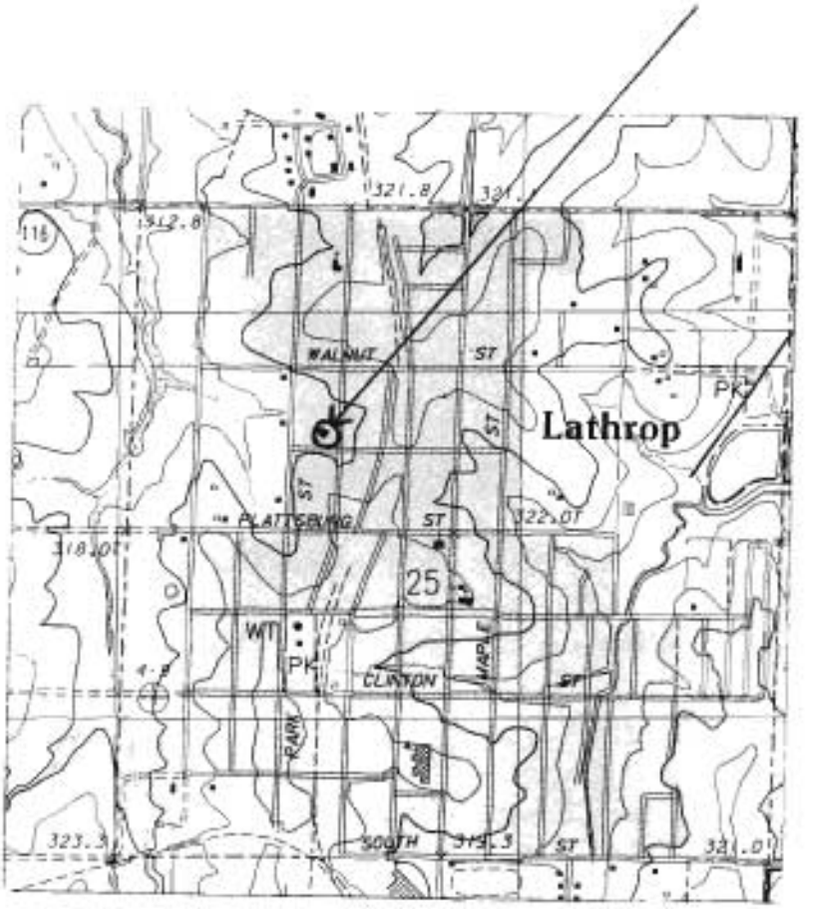
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Douglass School is located on a spacious lot at the corner of Cedar and Pine Streets, in a residential neighborhood of west-central Lathrop. There is a parking lot in front of the structure. There are no original outbuildings.

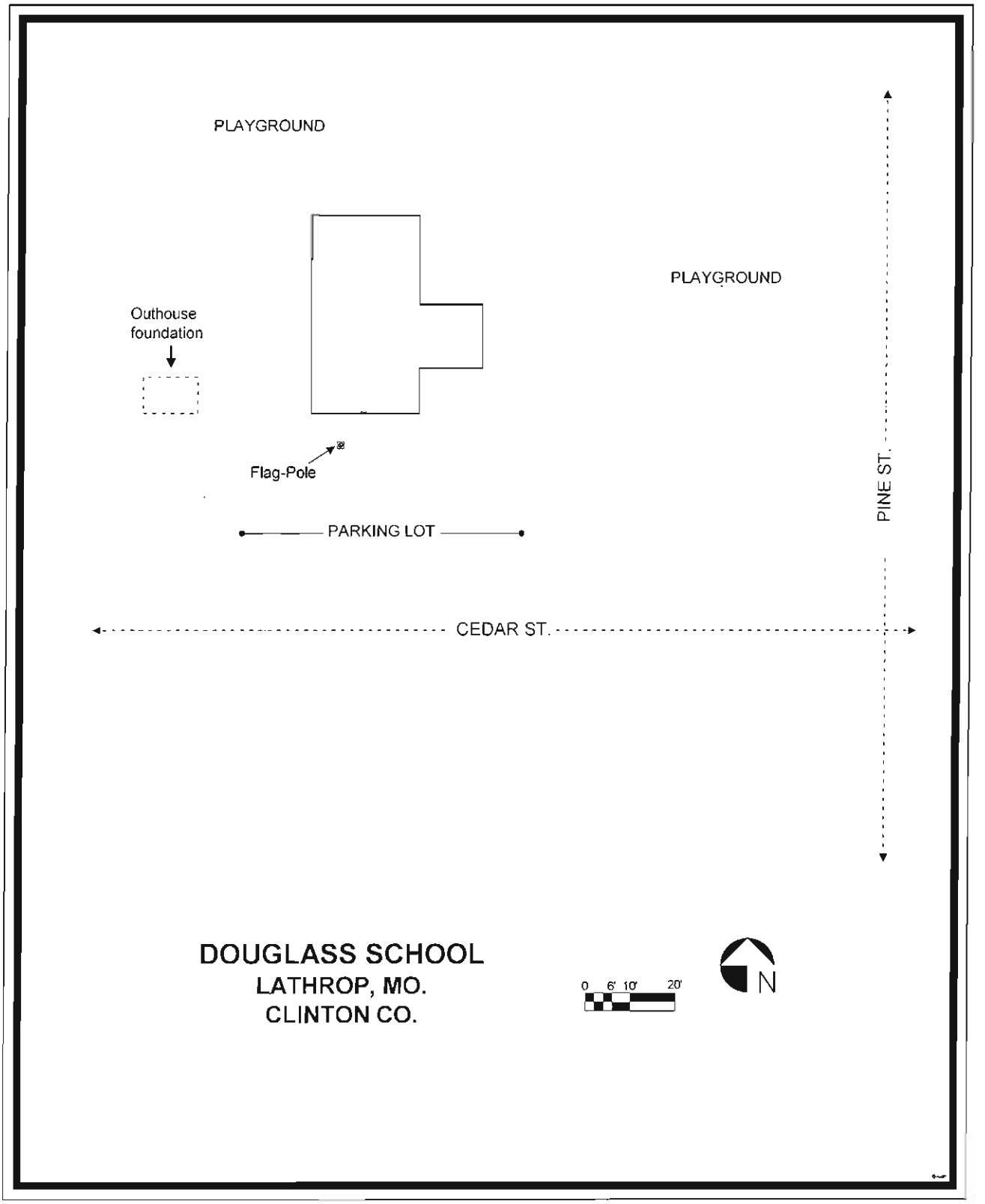
41. Sources of information

Belcher, Phoebe Zula. Interview. Tape recording. Lathrop, MO. April 29, 2001
Grayson, Duke. Interview. Tape recording. Lathrop, MO. April 29, 2001.
Gudgell, Vera. "My Years of Teaching in Lathrop." *The Lathrop Optimist.* July 2, 1976.
History of Clinton County, Missouri. St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Co., 1881.
Harris, Robert. Interview. Plattsburg, MO. June 15, 2001.
Lathrop, Missouri 1867-1967. N.p.: n.p., 1967.
Missouri. Clinton County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Clinton County Courthouse, Plattsburg, Missouri.

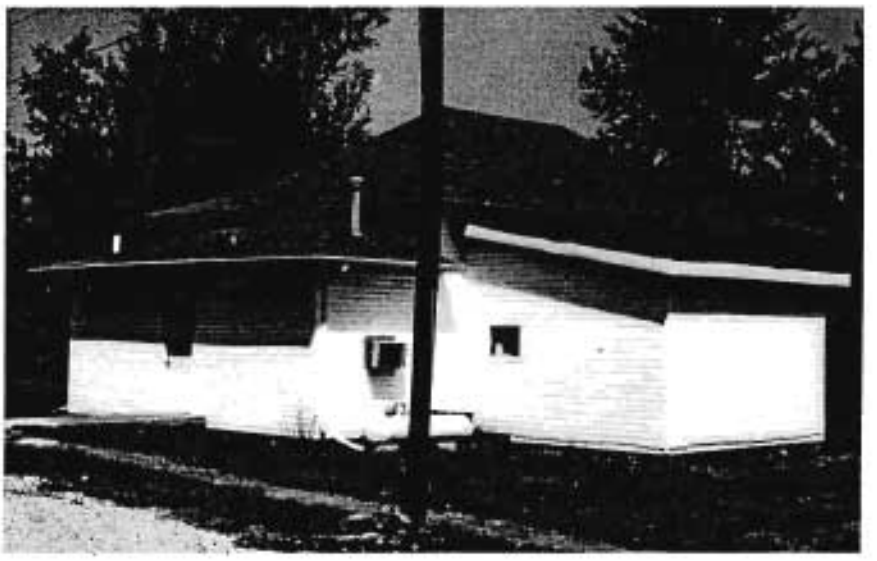
42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


Lathrop
WALNUT
ST
PK
PLATTSBURG
322.0T
318.0T
25
WT
CLINTON
MAPLE
RAIL
SOUTH
323.3
321.0

Site plan: large area



Douglass School
Lathrop, MO.
View from southeast





Douglass School
View from southwest



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No
III-15

2. County
Clinton

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Harris Property

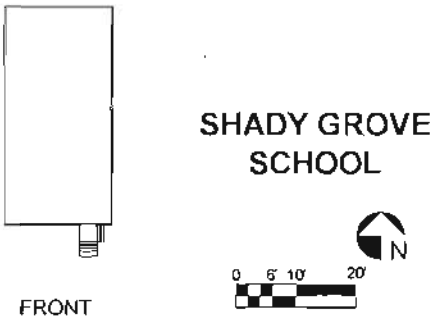
5. Other Names
Shady Grove School



6. Location

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Vcn. Smithville, MO

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1895

15. Style or Design
Gable end school

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Vacant

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Robert Harris
2953 S. 7th St.
Louisville, KY. 40216

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
V. Kinslow, Plattsburg, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Masonite over clapboard

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Poor
Exterior Poor

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [X] No [ ]
Elements/ vandalism

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Shady Grove School is a simple, gable end frame structure with double-sash one-over-one windows on both the east and west sides. There is an offset entrance with a vestibule, that has a set of double windows. Although greatly dilapidated and damaged by vandalism, the interior retains some original features, including painted plaster blackboards and the original ceiling, floor and trim.

In the late 1870s a group of African Americans--some former slaves from the area and some exodusters from Arkansas and other Southern states--formed a community near Mecca, approximately five miles north of Smithville. The community outside Mecca was an entirely black agricultural community; its members supported themselves farming the rugged and barely tillable land, or working as farm hands for local farmers, both black and white.

Soon afterwards, Shady Grove Baptist Church was erected; it stood approximately 100 feet east of the school. The church cemetery, which was behind the church, northeast of the school, remains. It is uncertain when and why the log school was replaced. Early on, women in the community taught the children how to read and write. In the 1890s, the present school was built, just west of the church, across a now-vanished road, probably on what was at the time church property.

Shady Grove School was originally a one-room frame schoolhouse with a cloakroom vestibule and clapboard exterior. The entrance, which opened into a vestibule, faced south; there were three windows on both the east and west sides of the building. The blackboard was located on the north end.

In the 1920s and '30s teachers at Shady Grove included: Mrs. Cowell, Mattie Chinn, Ella Kay, Thelma Lawson, Mrs. Hicklin, Roberta C. Hicklin.

One former student, Ora May, who attended the school after the turn of the century, recalled of Shady Grove School:

It was just a little one-room building there with a porch on the south side of it. They used to burn coal in those great big stoves. The old building is still there. Some of those classes had seven to eight, some ten. In those days the teacher teached from the 1st to the 8th grade, one teacher. There would be 30 to 35 in one room sometimes. I don't think they had 40. . . .

Another former student, Roy Bailey, who attended at the community's height, around the '20s, recalls what the school was like then:

. . . around 60 to 70 kids went to it at one time . . . [It was] Just like in the church. She [the teacher] would have a desk up in front, and then there would be three rows of desks. One down on this side and one down through the middle and one down the other. Sometimes there would be three or four, and if they was little, there would be four in one sitting. When I went to school, there was four in most every seat that was there. Back in them days , it was homemade seats made out of walnut. After that, they went and bought them factory seats. Back then, some of the kids that was still going to school was 20 years old. Some of them boys had left home when they was in the first World War, left from right down there and went to war, then that come to cutting the kids down. When I quit school, I don't guess there was but 25 going to school.

The community shrank significantly during the 1940s. As its older members died, younger ones sold their property and migrated to larger, more urban areas for better job opportunities. (Later, in the 1970s, the last few black farms in the area were purchased so that Smithville Lake could be created. At that point, the small town of Mecca was mostly submerged.) Shady Grove closed in January 1950; afterward the few students who had been enrolled there were transported to Washington School in Plattsburg, about ten miles northeast of Mecca.

The school building was abandoned after it was closed. Sometime in the 1960s the neighboring Baptist church was razed and a gravel parking lot created. Since 1950 it has mainly been vacant, although it appears that at one point it may have been used as a residence. It has experienced neglect and vandalism. Nevertheless, it is structurally intact. Along with Shady Grove cemetery it is the last material reminder of this once-vital black farming community; it is also the only remaining rural black school in Clinton County, a county rich in black heritage.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

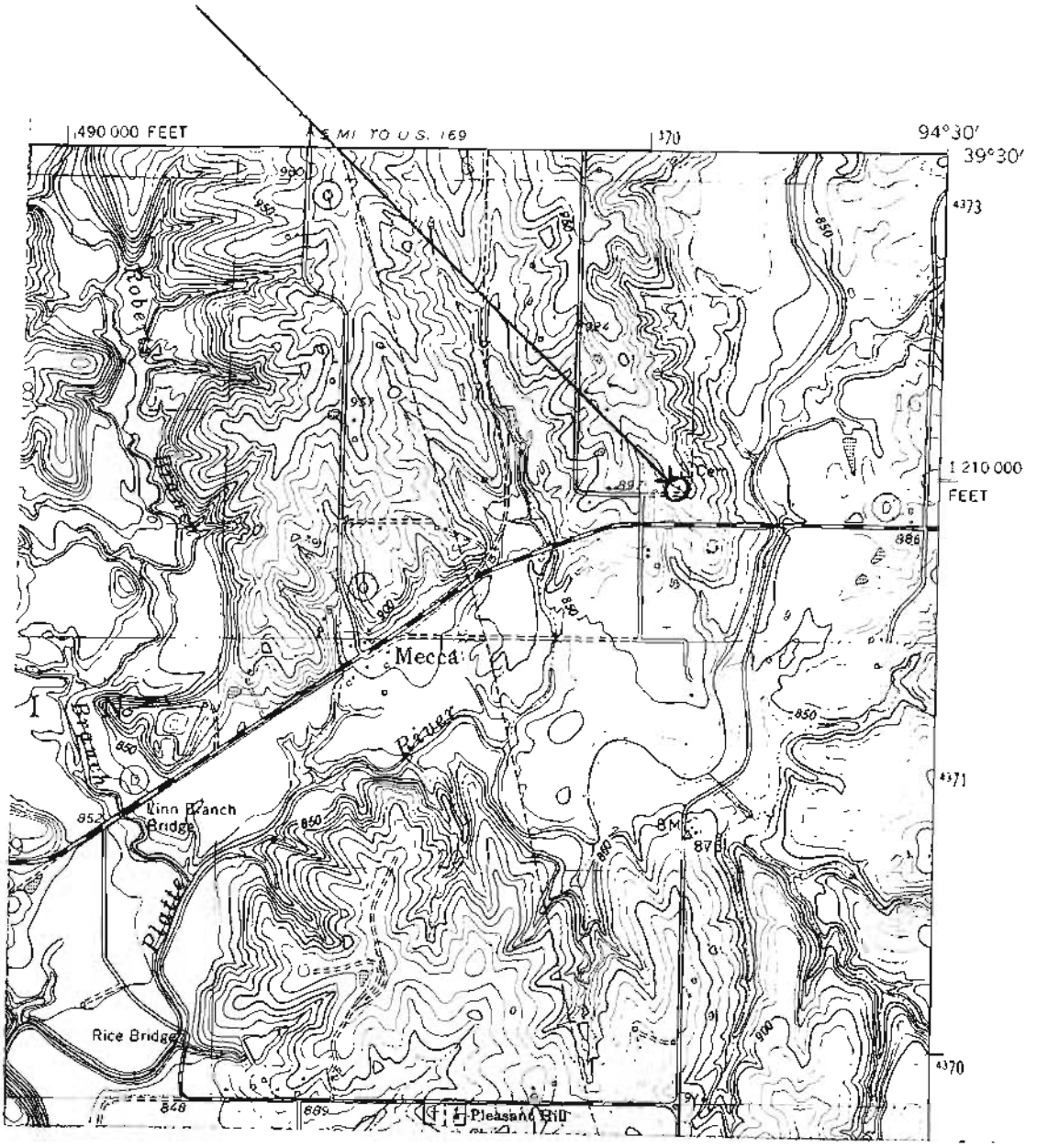
Shady Grove School is located approximately ten miles southwest of Plattsburg and five miles north of Smithville, in southwestern Clinton County. The structure is hidden by dense trees and underbrush. Shady Grove Cemetery is approximately 100 feet northeast of the building. A parking lot is just east of the building. There is pasture on the west side of the building. No outbuildings remain.

41 Sources of information

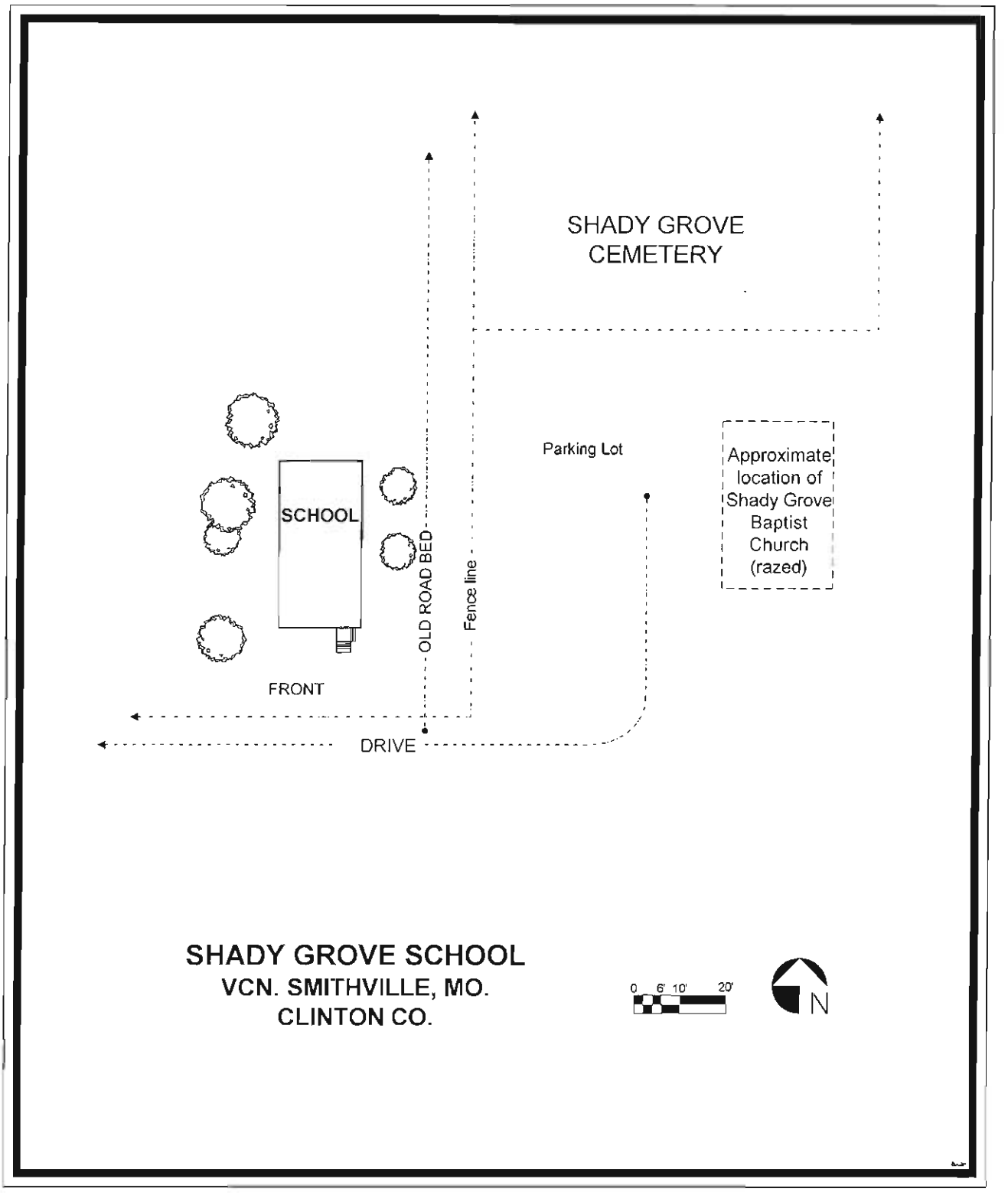
History of Clinton County, Missouri. St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Co., 1881.
Harris, Robert. Interview. Plattsburg, MO. June 15, 2001.
Kinslow, Veronica. Interview. Tape recording. Plattsburg, MO. June 15, 2001.
Missouri. Clinton County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Clinton County Courthouse, Plattsburg, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Map


1490 000 FEET
5 MI TO U.S. 169
370
94°30'
39°30'
4373
1 210 000
FEET
Mecca
Platte River
Linn Branch
Bridge
Platte
Rice Bridge
Pleasant Hill
4371
4370

Site plan: large area



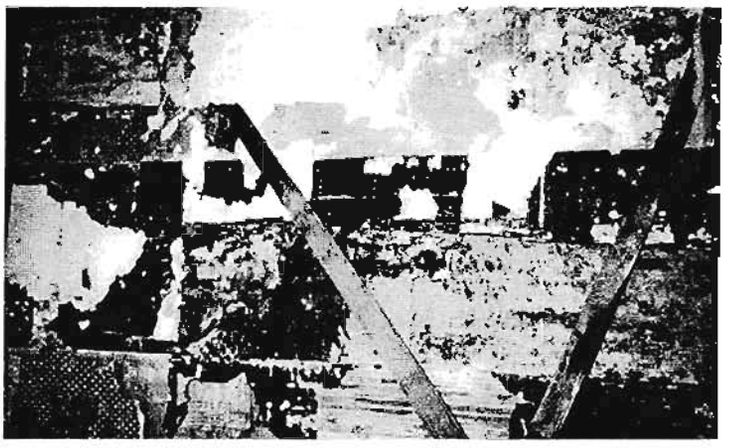
Shady Grove School
Vcn. Smithville, MO.
View from south





Shady Grove School
View from northwest

Shady Grove School
Interior: chalkboard



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-27

2. County
Dade

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Greenfield Public Schools Classroom annex

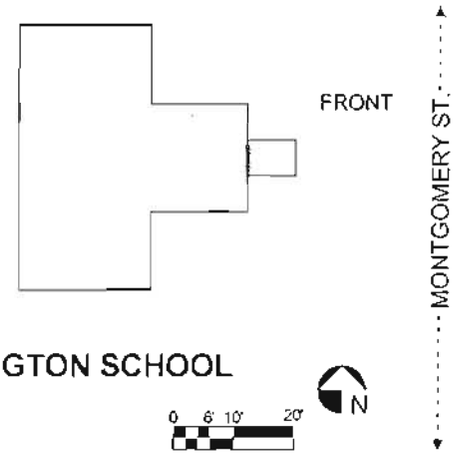
5. Other Names
Washington School



6. Location
410 Montgomery St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Greenfield, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
1947

15. Style or Design
T-plan, contemporary

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Shelby Mead

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Classrooms

20. Ownership
Public [X] Private [ ]

21. Owner of Property
Greenfield Public Schools
409 Montgomery St.
Greenfield, MO. 65661

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Goldie West, Greenfield, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27 Foundation Material
Concrete block

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped w/front gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 1

31. Wall Treatment
Common bond

32. Plan Shape
T-plan

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [X]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Washington School is a typical t-plan school of light-colored, textured brick, with a 3-room interior plan. The original entrance doors have been replaced with glass doors and sidelights. There are two windows on the east side and four on the west side. The size of the original windows has been reduced by partially bricking up the openings; the windows have been replaced with smaller, double-sash one-over-one aluminum windows. Almost all of the interior features--hardwood floors, doors and trim--are still in place. The original stone plaque with the name and construction date of the school is centered above the entrance door on the facade.

39. History and Significance

By the early 1870s a black community had developed at the northwestern edge of Greenfield. Most of its members were former slaves from the surrounding area. The men were typically employed as laborers for local white farmers, while the women worked mainly as domestics.

During this time Brock's Chapel A.M.E. served the African American population of Greenfield. There were two African American schools in Dade County; Lincoln School, in Greenfield, was one of them. It was a one-room frame building on Meng Street, in what is now the 400 or 500 block. Records show that in the 1870s 37 boys and 31 girls--64% of the black school-age children in the county--attended public schools; the fact that 36% did not attend was due in large part to the great distance that some children would have had to travel to school.

The first reference to a colored school in Greenfield appears in August 1875 in the *Advocate*: "Colored School, Dade Co. Mr. St. L. H. G. Burton, Esq. of Joplin to teach for $25 per month." The *Greenfield Vedette* of October 1889 lists Lincoln Nelson as the only teacher. In 1899-1900, Richard Douglass was the teacher.

Sometime after the turn of the century, records refer to the Booker T. Washington School in Greenfield. Since there is no indication that a new building was erected, it appears that the community changed the name of the school. Teachers in the early 1900s included James M. Fulbright (1907-1912), A. M. Wilkins (1912-1913), Mrs. Iola Gibson (1927), Mrs. A.E. Reed (1937).

By the 1940s, the one-room structure must have proved inadequate because a $9,000 bond issue was passed, with only four dissenting votes, to fund construction of another school. The new building was begun in May of 1947 and completed that summer. The new building--the present structure--also called Washington School, was one block south of the previous school; the new location had easier access to water and sewer service, and also had better drainage.

As constructed, Washington School is a simple two-classroom T-plan brick building that accommodated the lower grades in one classroom and the upper grades in the other. The faculty had probably expanded to two teachers. Initially a Miss Hannah taught in the new building.

Washington continued to function until desegregation, in 1955. After it closed, the school board retained the building. In the 1960s the board moved it across town to its present location on Montgomery Street (adjacent to Greenfield Elementary School), where it was placed on a concrete block foundation. After this, the original front door and windows were replaced with glass double doors and smaller, more energy-efficient windows, but the interior remained much the same, including the original wood floors. Since that time it has been used continuously as music classroom space for the junior high band.

Although Washington School was only used for seven or eight years, it is historically important as the last material remnant of Greenfield's vanished black community. Moreover, it is the only surviving black school in Dade County. Despite fenestrations and changes made to the entrance, it retains its architectural integrity and many of its interior features: it is a fine late example of the enduring T-plan form.

40 Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Washington School is located across from Greenfield Elementary School, to the west, on a large, fenced lot on Montgomery Street in Greenfield. There is a playground (not the original playground) behind the building. The neighborhood is residential. No outbuildings remain.

41. Sources of information

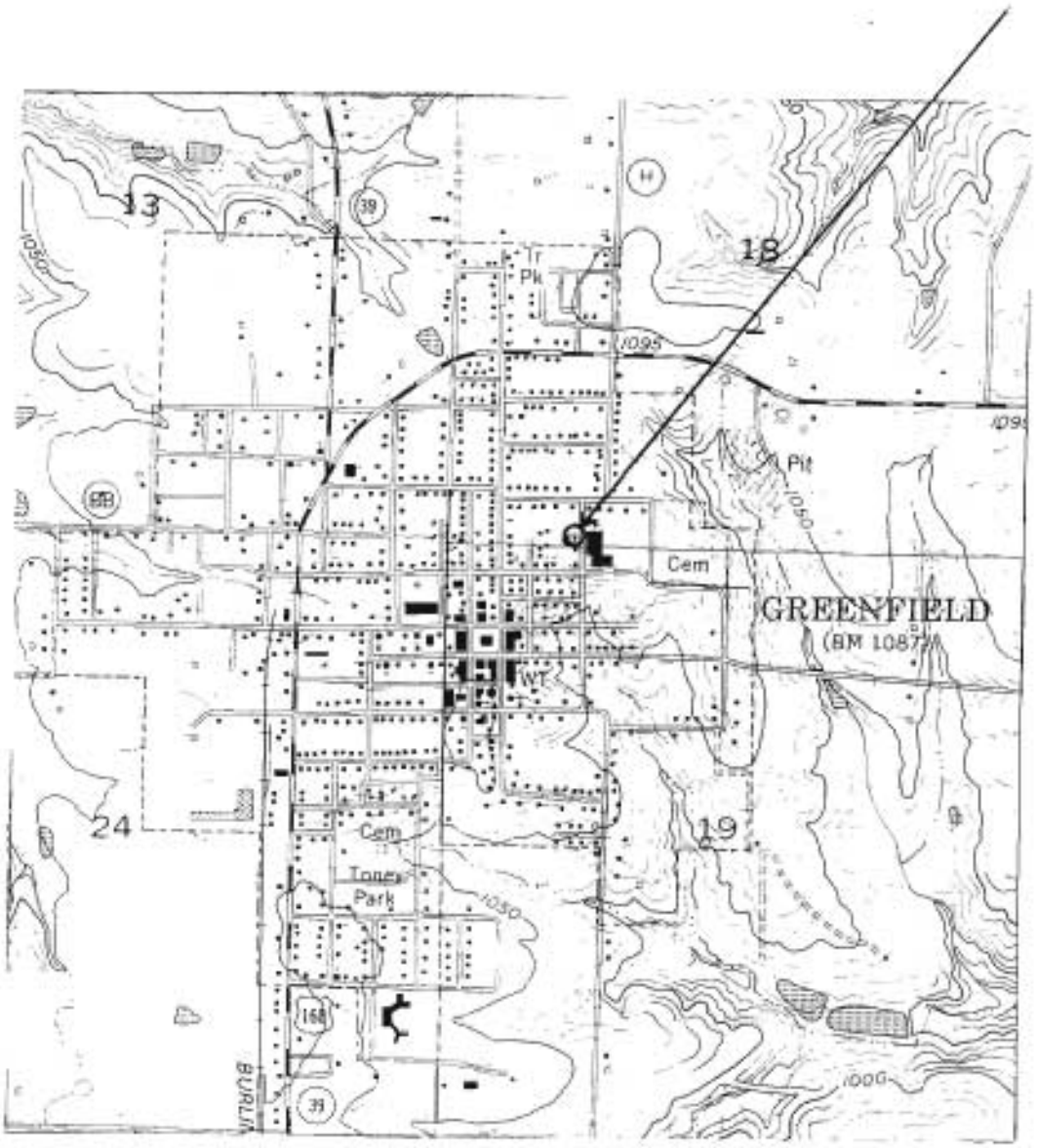
Dade County Advocate. May 29, 1947.

Missouri. Dade County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Dade County Courthouse, Greenfield, Missouri.

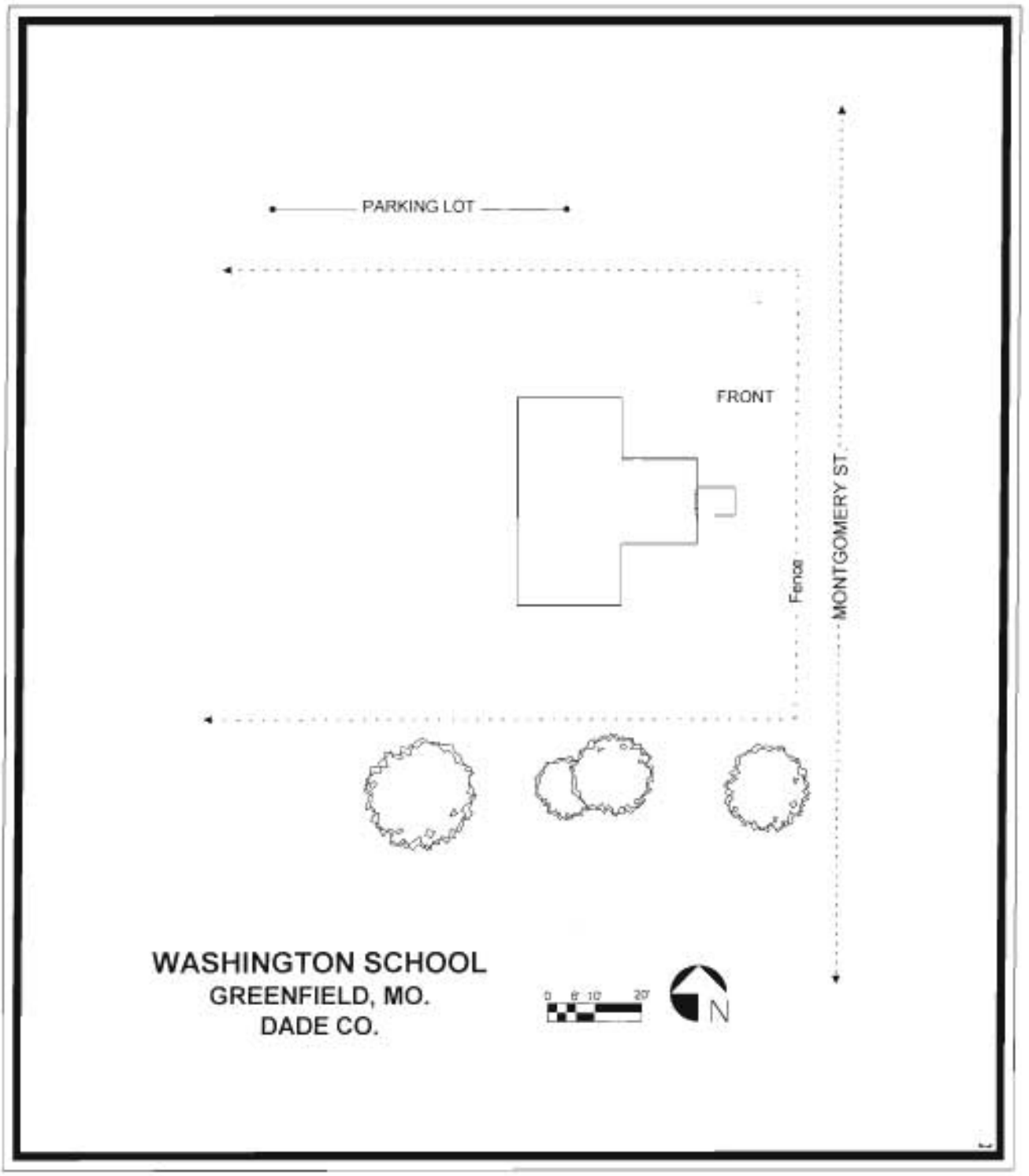
41 Sources of information

Souvenir Program, 125th Anniversary, July 6-10, 1966. Greenfield, MO.: Dade County Missouri Quasqui-centennial Association, Inc. 1966.
West, Goldie. Interview. Greenfield, MO. July, 19, 2001.
West, Goldie, Lorraine Carlock-Adams and Kathy Bloomer. *The Dade County Black History, Vol I.* Greenfield, MO: Dade County Genealogical Society, n.d.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


13
18
24
19
Tr
Pk
1095
Pit
1050
Cem
GREENFIELD
(BM 1087)
WT
Cem
Tones
Park
1050
1000
BURLA
39
168
88
H

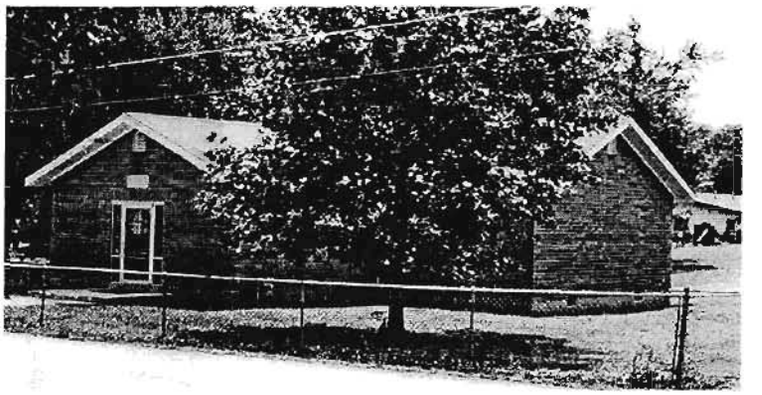
Site plan: large area

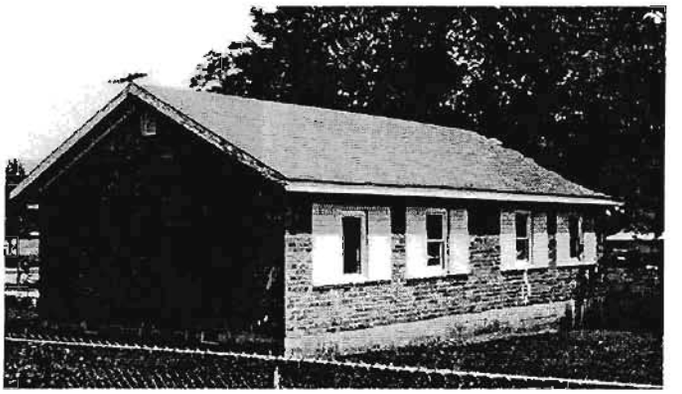


Booker T. Washington School
Greenfield, MO.
View from east



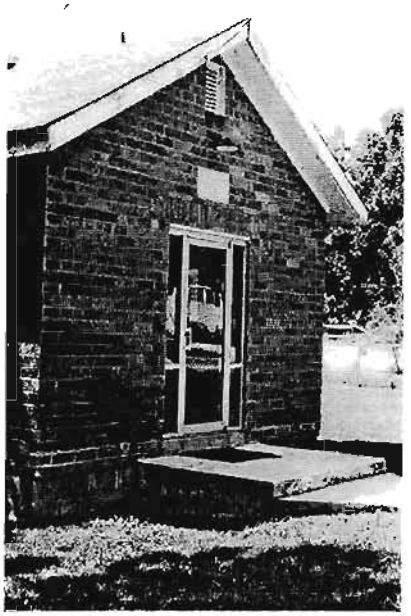
Washington School
View from northeast





Washington School
View from northwest

Booker T. Washington School
View from east: facade





Booker T. Washington School
Facade: detail



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-31

2. County
Greene

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Berry Property

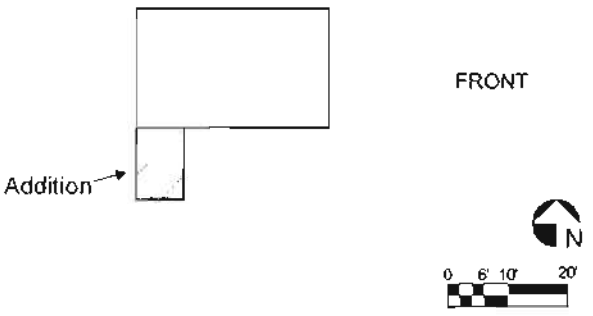
5. Other Names
Ash Grove Colored School



6. Location
611 E. Prairie Ln., Ash Grove
(until May, 2000) Berry property, Ash Grove
(Present site of dismantled school)

7 City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Vcn. Ash Grove, MO.

8 Site Plan



ASH GROVE COLORED SCHOOL
(Prairie Ln. Location)

9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10 On National Register? Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible? Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1885, c. 1930

15. Style or Design
Gable end school

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Vacant

20. Ownership Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Karl Moses Berry
14617 W. Farm Rd. 74
Ash Grove, MO. 65604

22. Open to Public Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
K.M. Berry, Ash Grove, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement Yes [ ] No [X]

27 Foundation Material
Stone (original)

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, corrugated galvanized metal

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Clapboard

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [X]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What? Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road? Yes [ ] No [X]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Ash Grove Colored School is a small gable-end frame building with clapboard exterior and small gabled addition. The original entrance door with three pane light (c. 1930) and six-over-six windows are intact on end opposite entrance. There is a large bay of windows extending the length of the building on one side. Sections of the south side have been cut away and crude garage doors installed. The floor (including joists) has also been removed, in the name of adaptive reuse. The building was moved to the present site in May, 2000. It currently awaits reassembly on a permanent site.

39. History and Significance

An African American community established itself at Ash Grove after Emancipation, at the southwest end of the town. From early on, most of its members worked for the Ash Grove Lime and Cement Company. By the late 19th century they had erected an A.M.E. church on west Main Street and a Baptist church on West Cave Street, near the original site of the school. Prominent members of the black community were Berry, Harris, Yocum, Reeves, Carlock.

Some time shortly after Emancipation a school, Elm Spring School, was established for Ash Grove's African American children. In 1884 it was sold by the school board, which allocated the money from the sale to purchase a lot from John Mason for fifty dollars, in the western section of the town. A new school was erected there, and functioned until the early 1930s.

As designed, Ash Grove Colored was a simple gable-end frame school building with clapboard, constructed on a rock foundation, measuring approximately 32' x 20'. Six-over-six windows were installed on three sides of the building. The chalkboard was located on one of the side walls and between the two windows in end opposite the entrance. Along the other side wall was a series of windows.

The school accommodated grades 1-8; one teacher at the school during the '30s was Mrs. Doster. There was no high school curriculum; high school students were transported to Lincoln School in Springfield.

In the early '30s the building burned; subsequently Ash Grove Colored School was rebuilt, and continued to function until it was closed in 1939 because of a drop in enrollment and a consequent lack of state aid. By all indication, the the fire was fairly extensive and the building experienced significant changes. Windows on the facade were removed, and a new door installed.

Soon after it closed, the school board relocated the building to the site of the white high school, Ash Grove High, where it was used as a band hall and to house home economics classes through the 1940s. During World War II the facility was also used during the summer as a community cannery, where residents could put up their produce against wartime food shortages.

The school board sold the school building in the 1950s, for $300, to a private owner. The structure was then moved again to a nearby site at 611 E. Prairie Lane, Ash Grove, where it was converted to a garage. The floor was removed and a garage-door opening was cut into the gable end of the building. In May 2000 the building was on the verge of being demolished by its owners at that time, Bob and Carolyn Loehmann, who were planning to create a housing development on the land where it stood. Moses Berry, concerned that the historic structure would be lost, asked the Loehmanns for the building; they agreed to give it to him, and the structure was moved by a professional mover to Berry's farm, just southwest of the town. Presently, the building is located on the Berry property, awaiting a permanent site.

Ash Grove Colored school is significant as one of only a few rural black schools in Greene County, the only remaining black school in the county except for Lincoln in Springfield. Despite the fact that it has been greatly altered and relocated, it is an important African American cultural resource in the Ozarks, and the last remnant of Ash Grove's once thriving black community. When reassembled and restored to its original condition, is will be home to the Ozarks African American Heritage Museum. It has recently been placed on the Green County Register of Historic Sites.

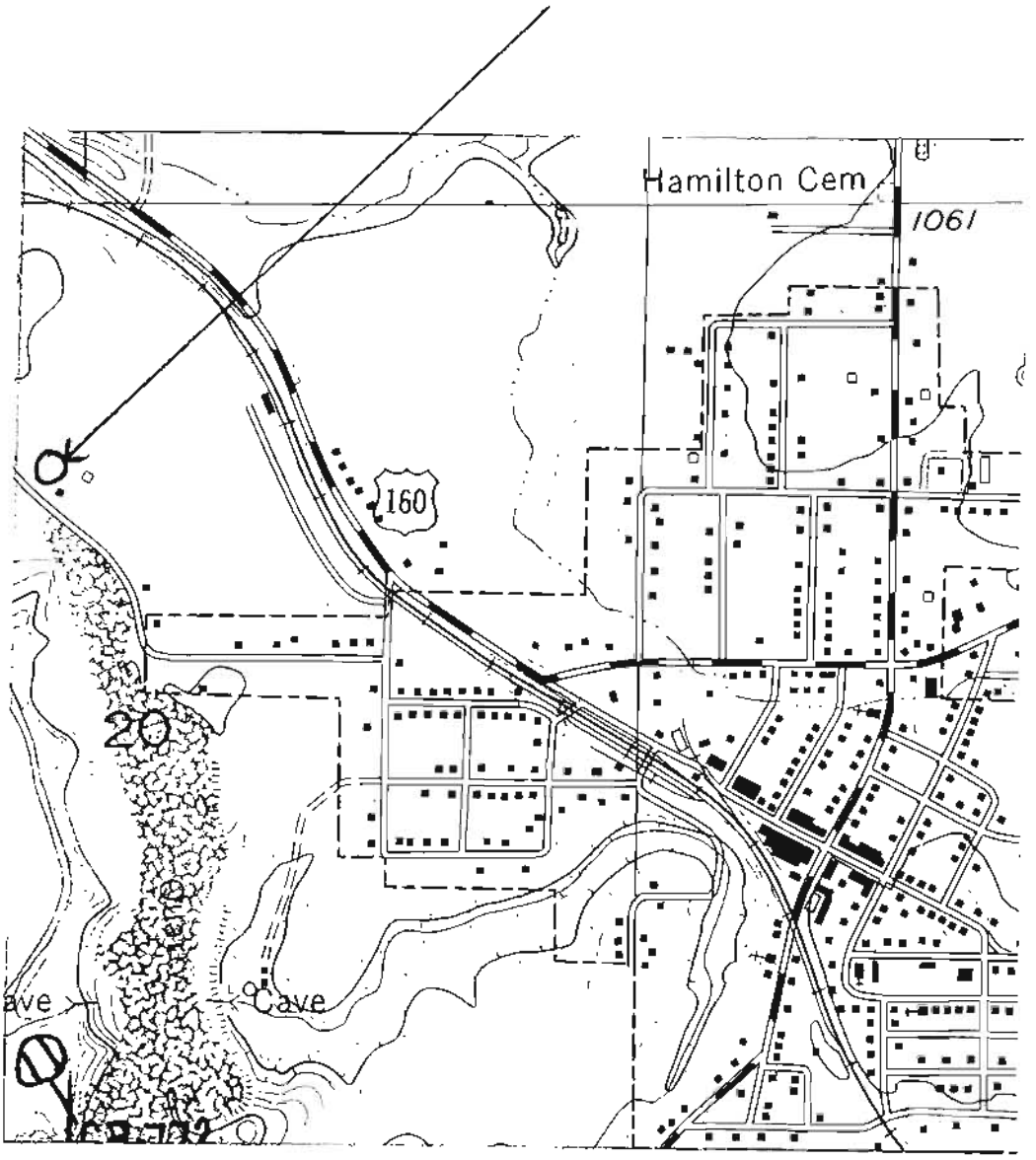
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Ash Grove Colored School is located on the Moses Berry farm, approximately one mile southwest of Ash Grove. The recently moved building awaits reassembly on a permanent site southwest of the Berry home.

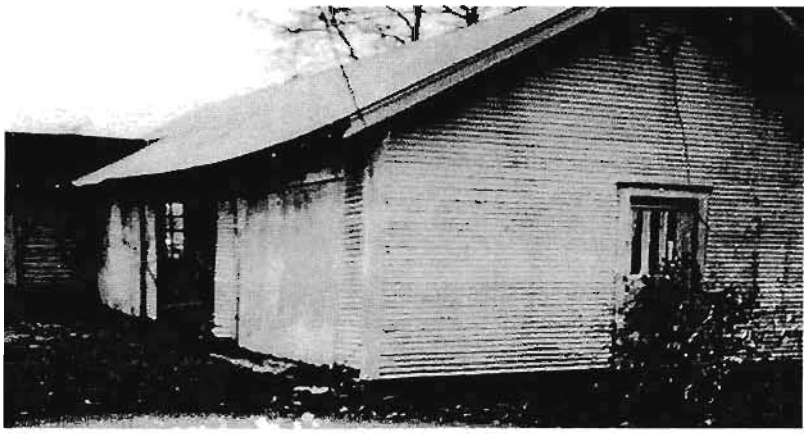
41. Sources of information

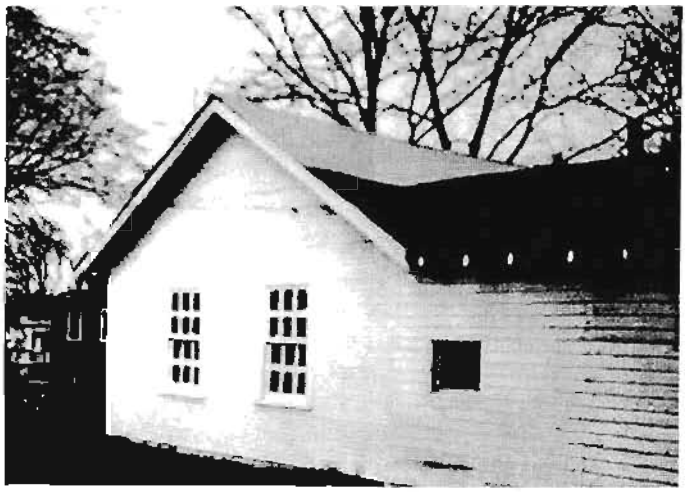
Berry, Karl Moses. Interview. Ash Grove, MO. Aug. 4, 2001.
Burton, David L. "Green County Historic Site Nomination and Registration Form." April, 2000.
West, Goldie, Lorraine Carlock-Adams and Kathy Bloomer. The Dade County Black History, Vol I. Greenfield, MO: Dade County Genealogical Society, n.d.
Missouri. Greene County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Green County Courthouse, Springfield, Missouri.
Riley, Claudette. "Lack of Funds Stalls Plans for Museum." *Springfield News-Leader*. N.d.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


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Cave

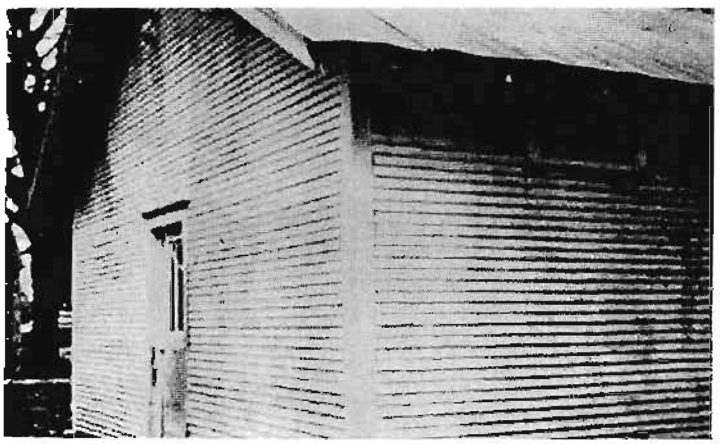
Ash Grove Colored School
Vcn. Ash Grove, MO.
View from southeast





Ash Grove Colored School
View from southwest

Ash Grove Colored School
View from northeast





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MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1 No
III-11

2. County
Grundy

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Trenton Head Start

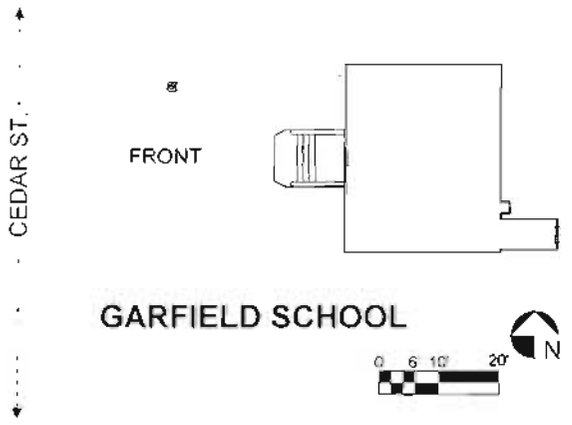
5. Other Names
Garfield School



6. Location
1700 Cedar St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Trenton, MO.

8 Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13 Name of Established District

14 Date(s) or Period
1939

15. Style or Design
Vernacular cube

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
School

20 Ownership
Public [X] Private [ ]

21. Owner of Property
North Central Missouri College
1301 Main St.
Trenton, MO. 64683

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Beverly Hooker, Trenton, Mo.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25 No of Stories
1

26 Basement
Yes [X] No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 4

31. Wall Treatment
Common Bond

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [ ]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

Trenton's Garfield School is a cube-shaped brick building with a short rear-entrance extension on the east side and a hipped-ridge roof. Stylistically, it reflects the simple utilitarian deco utilized in schools and public buildings of the 1930s. There are one-over-one double sash replacement windows on the west, south and east sides. Simple squares of ornamental brickwork highlight the window headers and door; the former double-leaf door has been replaced with a single, modern door. A stone belt course encircles the building at sill height. There is a small concrete walk-up entrance porch.

door. A stone belt course encircles the building at sill height. There is a small concrete walk-up entrance porch.

39. History and Significance

The African American community in Trenton developed in the late 1860s. Its members earned their living doing menial labor for whites in the town, working on the railroad or in the local coal mines. Early families included: Jones, Morton, Pittman, Trosker, Henry, Estes, Keyes, Stevenson. At its height, after the turn of the century, the black population numbered around 200 people. Trenton's African American residents were concentrated in the northeastern corner of Trenton, along East 15th Street, north to 17th Street; the neighborhood later extended as far north as 22nd Street.

Early on an African American Baptist church was constructed on Merrill Street, and an AME church on Chestnut, near 17th. Both have since been razed. The first school for black children was built in 1869. It was ordered sold in 1875, and in 1876 it was bought for $500. A new school was subsequently built, on the order of John Verbrick, for $525. The building, located in the 1700 block of Cedar Street, measured 24' x 28'. This structure served Trenton's black children until 1939, when the present school was constructed on the same site. Billy Grimes, a former student at the second black school in Trenton, described it as a frame building with a single large room with a temporary divider, heated by a wood stove, with an outhouse. The school, which accommodated grades one through eight, had a bookcase and used books from the white school, Grimes recalled, along with torn-up desks, also from the white school. The school day began characteristically, with a prayer and the Pledge of Allegiance. Teachers at this school included Miss Brummel (later Mrs. Taylor), Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Mary Crenshaw and Lois Young. Young was the last teacher to serve at this school.

The new school, Garfield School, was a simple, hipped-roof brick building erected just north of the old school. It was described by a 1939 white observer as "modern in every respect). It featured indoor bathrooms in the basement and, like the old school, had only one classroom. Fern Brown was one of the teachers at Garfield, along with Lois Young. Plays, Christmas programs and the year-end commencement were memorable and important events. Sometimes they were held at the school, sometimes at the local library.

In the 1940s Trenton's black community declined rapidly, as younger members left to look for more and better jobs. Garfield closed some time after World War II. Its sole remaining student was transported 20 miles to Garrison School, in Chillicothe.

After it closed, Garfield remained the property of the Trenton School District; it was used as a kindergarten. Later it was owned jointly by the school district and North Central Missouri College. With the exception of replacing and modernizing windows and some minor interior changes, the building has experienced little alteration. In recent years, for approximately the last decade, it has been the sole property of the college; currently it houses a Head Start preschool.

Architecturally Garfield is important as a an example of the blocky symmetry and plain style that was prevalent in schools built in the 1930s. The fact that it has been consciously well preserved adds to its architectural value. Its value to the black community is clear as well; it is one of the few material remnants of Trenton's now dwindling African American community. In addition it is the only remaining African American school in Grundy County.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Garfield School is located in a residential area on a large lot at the corner of Cedar and 18th Streets in north Trenton. There is a vacant lot to the south and a parking lot on the north side. No outbuildings remain.

41. Sources of information

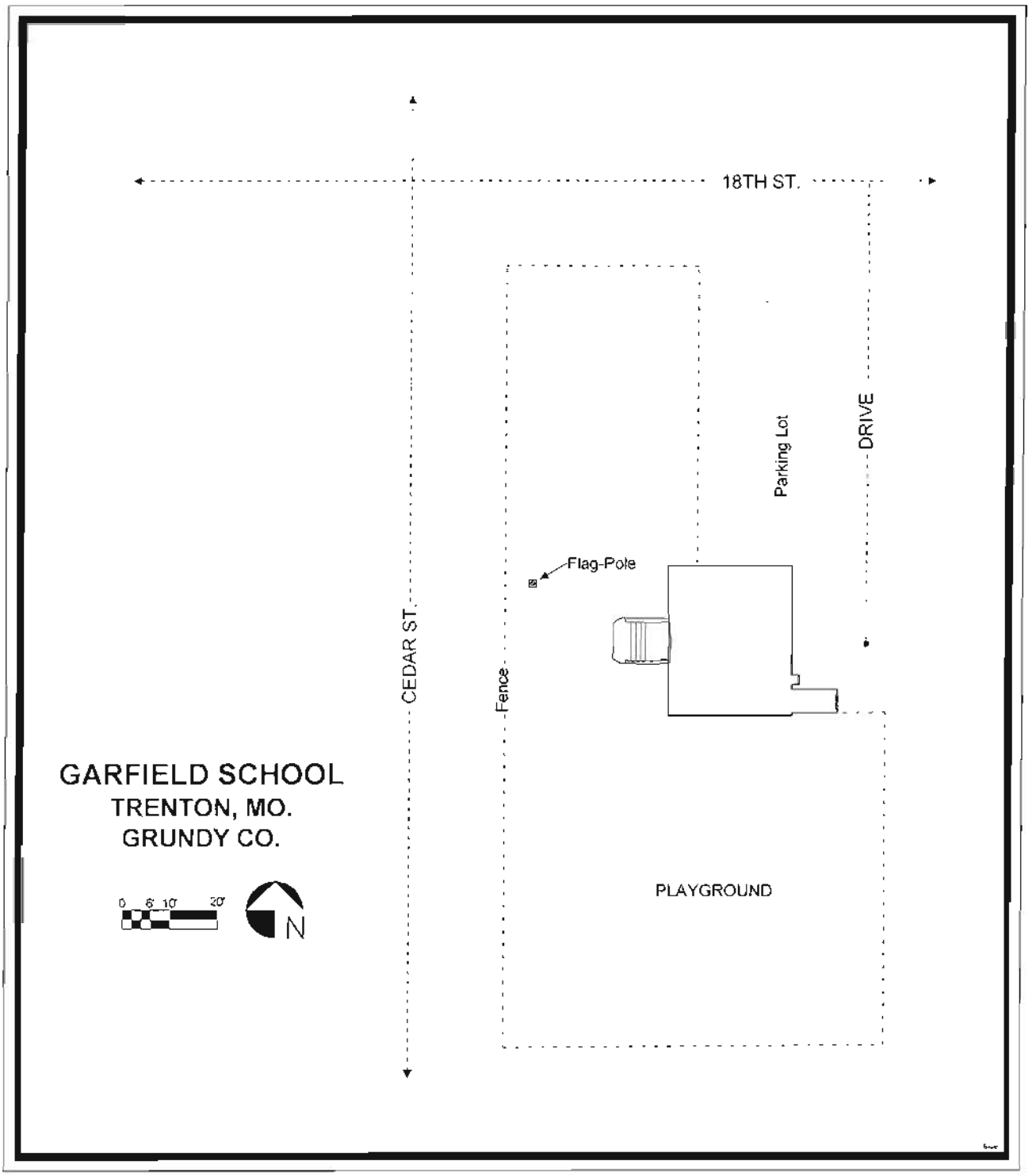
Denslow, William Ray. Centennial History of Grundy County, Missouri 1839-1939. Trenton, MO.: n.p., 1939.

Grimes, Billy. Telephone interview. Trenton, MO. June 12, 2001.

Missouri. Grundy County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Grundy County Courthouse, Trenton, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Site plan: large area



Garfield School
Trenton, MO.
View from southwest



Garfield School
View from northeast







Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

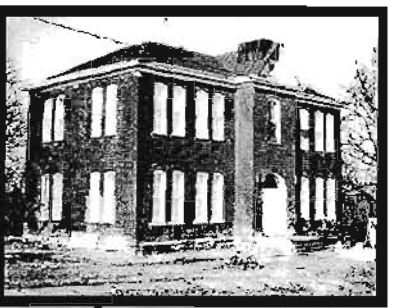
1. No.
III-23

2. County
Henry

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Lyon Residence

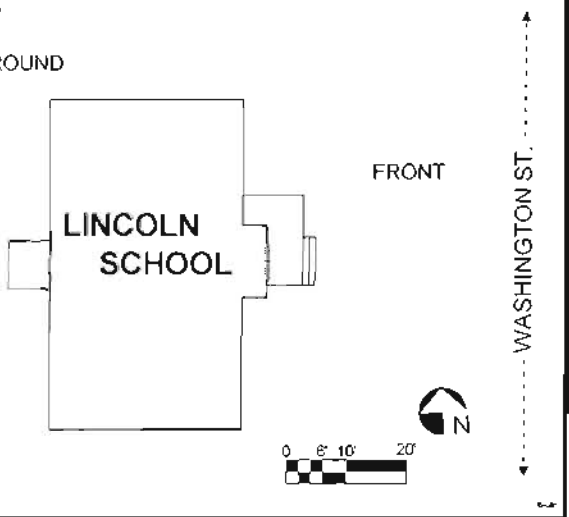
5. Other Names
Lincoln School



6. Location
813 N. Washington St.

7 City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Clinton, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12 Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1894

15. Style or Design
Four-over-Four, Italianate

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Donald Lyon
813 N. Washington St.
Clinton, MO. 64735

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Henry County Historical Society

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
2

26. Basement
Yes [X] Partial No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Stone

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped w/front gable, standing-seam metal

30. No of Bays
Front 5 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Common Bond

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37 Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a classic Victorian four-over-four brick school with a hipped roof and five-bay front, including a projecting central bay capped by a gable. The original double-sash four-over-four arched windows, with arched double headers and dressed stone sills, are still intact . The original arched entrance has replacement doors, but retains the multi-paned arched fan light and a rectangular oculus in the pedimental gable. The bell tower has been removed. The building is otherwise completely original on the exterior. An open concrete porch accesses the entrance. There is a small concrete stoop at the rear

entrance. Little of the original interior remains, with the exception of the staircase and floors.

39. History and Significance

Henry County had been a large slaveholding county prior to the Civil War, due to the large number of settlers who came there from the upper South. Immediately after the Civil War a black community--the largest of four distinct black communities in the county--developed on the northern outskirts of Clinton. Its members were mainly farmhands for white farmers in the area. The African American population soon built a Baptist and an A.M.E. church. The first school for African Americans in the town was housed in a two-story frame building, Lincoln School, formerly used by the white schoolchildren, that had been relocated from the northwest corner of the town square to North Washington Street (site of the present building) after the construction of a new Franklin School for the town whites. This building had to accommodate the 148 school-aged African American children then living in and around Clinton.

Around 1894 the frame building was destroyed by fire. Immediately a new brick building, also called Lincoln School, was built on the site of the earlier building. At this time, Clinton was experiencing an influx of black residents.

As designed, Lincoln was a two-story, brick four-by-four school, with six rooms, including two large classrooms and an entrance hall on each floor. Cost of construction was $7,000. The building had a capacity of 200 people.

Enrollment was substantial in Lincoln's early years (90 students in 1903), but many students did not complete the school year for a variety of reasons. For example, the 1895-6 class roll books of the Clinton Public Schools indicate that of the 31 pupils enrolled in Mrs. Fannie Walden's first and second grades, twelve withdrew before the year was out, one from illness, two who moved away, five for unknown reasons and four to go to work. Older students withdrew for the same reasons, but additionally sometimes left school out of apathy or inappropriate sexual behavior. During the 1910-11 school year, A. W. Freeman's 5-8 grade classes had a total enrollment of 24 students, but seven failed to complete the year, three out of "indolence," one who was forced to go to work, two because they moved, and one due to "nudity."

Principal/teachers at Lincoln (only people served as principal in the eighty-year history of the school) were A.W. Freeman (principal and teacher), who spent his entire life (52 years) in the Clinton schools. He began teaching in 1877 in the old frame building, and retired in 1929, with honors. D. C. Stewart subsequently was principal at Lincoln. He was replaced by Mrs. Alta Nash Wilson, a Lincoln graduate, who had been teaching in the schools since 1921. Initially Wilson taught the first four grades and another teacher taught the other four. Soon, however, the faculty was reduced to a single teacher. Wilson taught all eight grades for 36 years, and was also the janitor. She retired with desegregation, in 1957. Other teachers included: Mrs. Levia Trice, Mrs. Fanny Waldon, Gladys Wilson Murrell, Marie Grady Andrews, Alice Edward Pegees, Mrs. Ruth McKenzie, Bessie McDaniel (1910), Eunice Freeman, Nettie Gordon, Julia C. Digges, Mrs. W. M. Kitchen, Clara Avery, Both teachers and principals were always paid substantially less than their counterparts in the white school. In 1903, for example, Freeman, the principal, received $50/month, while the principal of the white high school was paid $90/month. Levia Trice was paid $40/month and Miss Brame was paid $20/month, at a time when the lowest paid white teacher was making $37.50.

Around 1920 the school employed two teachers (a practice that would later cease), and had an enrollment of over 100 students. Typical days at Lincoln during the '20s and '30s began with prayer and a song. Classes were held in the two rooms downstairs. Grades 1-4 occupied one room and Grades 5-8 the other. Upstairs high school classes--a three-year curriculum--were taught for a period. High school classes were generally taught by the principal. The other room was used as an auditorium, and for school

band practices. Characteristically, materials and books were second-hand. There was a very small library; as was the case in other communities, blacks were not allowed to use the public library.

Traditional school events included a Halloween Party, a Christmas program, Black History Week and the year-end Commencement ceremony, all held at Lincoln School.

During the 1940s the African American population of Clinton began to decline. In 1957 the Clinton Public Schools desegregated--a process that went smoothly, although it occurred late. Immediately following integration the Clinton Board of Education sold the structure to Estil White and Walter Avery, who converted it into an apartment house; at this time the interior space was divided into apartments. Later it was used for a lawnmower repair shop. At some point the black community members removed the bell tower and transferred it to the Baptist church, where it remains. The present owners, the Lyon family, have converted it into a single-family dwelling and are restoring the structure; however, the original floor plan is unlikely to be restored.

Lincoln School is architecturally notable as the best-preserved four-over-four school in the region. It has retained its architectural integrity on the exterior. The original four-over-four arched windows are all in place, as is the original arched entrance fan light and original standing-seamed metal roof. Historically the building is very important; it served three generations of African American students in Clinton. In addition, many of its principals and faculty were virtual community legends. Despite the interior alterations, the building should be considered for a National Register nomination.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This Clinton landmark is located in a residential area, on a large lot on North Washington Street at the northwest corner of town. There is a small driveway and garage to the south. Woods border the site on the north and west. No outbuildings remain.

41 Sources of information

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Stewert, Dorothy. Telephone interview. Clinton, MO. February 17, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Lincoln School
Clinton, MO.
View from southeast

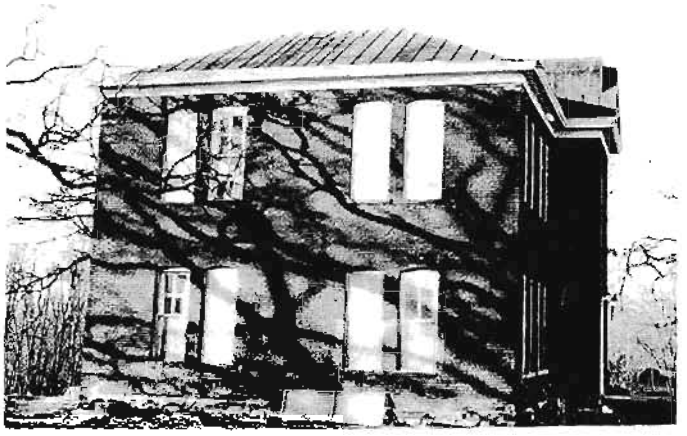




Lincoln School
View from northwest

Lincoln School
View from southwest





Lincoln School
View from south



Lincoln School
View from east: central projecting bay



Original bell tower of Lincoln School on
Second Baptist Church, Clinton

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-21

2. County
Henry

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Hayhurst property

5. Other Names
Tebo Colored School

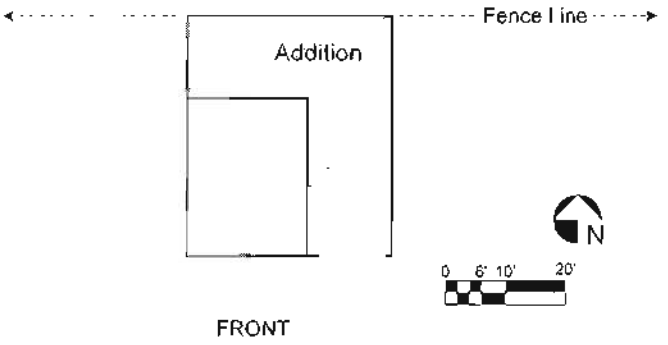


6. Location
T.43--R.25--S.3

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Vcn. Leeton, MO.

8. Site Plan

TEBO COLORED SCHOOL



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1900

15. Style or Design
Gable end School w/shed add.

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Storage shed

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Clyde Hayhurst
RR. 1
Leeton, MO. 64761

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Clyde Hayhurst, Leeton, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, corrugated metal

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Clapboard w/vertical board addition

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [ ]
Moved [X]

34. Condition
Interior Fair
Exterior Fair

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

Tebo School is a simple gable end, frame structure with the original clapboard exterior. It features double-sash four-over-four windows, three on each side. There are open board-and-batten, shed-roofed additions (saddlebag type) on the north and east sides. The windows are covered by original board shutters. The interior features are entirely intact and original; they include the trim and the black-painted chalkboards. Following relocation from its original site, it was placed on a stone foundation that is not the original.

39. History and Significance

A small black community grew up just after the Civil War in a rural area approximately 5 miles west of Windsor, in northeastern Henry County. The community was founded by former slaves, a number of them from the Avery family, who had come to Missouri from Kentucky, with a large number of slaves. The first settler was a former slave, Lou Avery; other early families in the community included the Sipes, Shockleys, Freemans, Parks, Kidds and Fewells. The settlement was located on a branch of Tebo Creek called Wade's Creek. Many of the blacks in Tebo owned their own farms, but some others continued to work for the Averys and other local white farmers.

Local celebrations were important in the social and cultural life of Tebo: basket dinners, dances in individual homes, picnics, music--notably concerts by Blind Boone--and baseball games and dog fights. The community reached its zenith between 1910 and 1920. During this period several Tennessee families joined the community.

In the late 19th century Tebo had grown large enough to accommodate both a Baptist and a Methodist (AME) church. A school was established quite early, possibly by the 1870s. At one time there were two schools for black children in the area, one east of Wade's Creek and one west of the creek. Later, school was held at the Methodist Church. At this time there were two teachers, one for upper grades and one for younger children. Edward Lindsay, a white man, was one of the teachers at Tebo. Other teachers over the years included Alberta Wells Sipes, Opal Willis Rhodes, Ella Patterson Cox and Mr. Gaines, from Warrensburg, who is said to have kept a leather strap in his pocket for discipline.

In 1910 the extant Tebo school building was constructed and the two schools were combined. The building was originally located at T.43--R.25--S.10, south of the present site and on the western edge of the Tebo community. Classes continued to be held at this location until a diphtheria epidemic necessitated the closing of the school in 1925 or '26. According to Stowe Avery, whose family attended the school, the desire of white county governing officials to close the black school may have played as large a part as diphtheria in the demise of the Tebo school. After the Tebo school closed, children whose families had the resources sent them to live and study in Windsor. Those whose families couldn't afford to do so simply stopped going to school. Very few area blacks finished the eighth grade.

Sometime around the 1930s the black population began to decline, as the agricultural economy proved insufficient to the needs of a large community and large individual families. Mechanization also reduced the need for local farm laborers and put blacks out of work. Community members began to leave in search of work in the packing houses in Kansas City and jobs in Sedalia. Area whites were reluctant to hire black workers during the Depression. According to Avery, "The whites starved them out."

The school building remained vacant until 1946, when a local farmer bought it and moved it to its present location, approximately one mile north of its original site, to use for storage. In recent years additions have been made to the north and east sides of the building; otherwise the interior and exterior of the school remains unaltered.

Although it has been moved from its original location, Tebo school is a fine example of a one-room African American school. It is the only rural black school left in the county--one of only three blacks schools in the county.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Tebo School is located on the Hayhurst property, approximately five miles west of Windsor. The building is surrounded by pasture, and is part of a farm complex that includes the Hayhurst

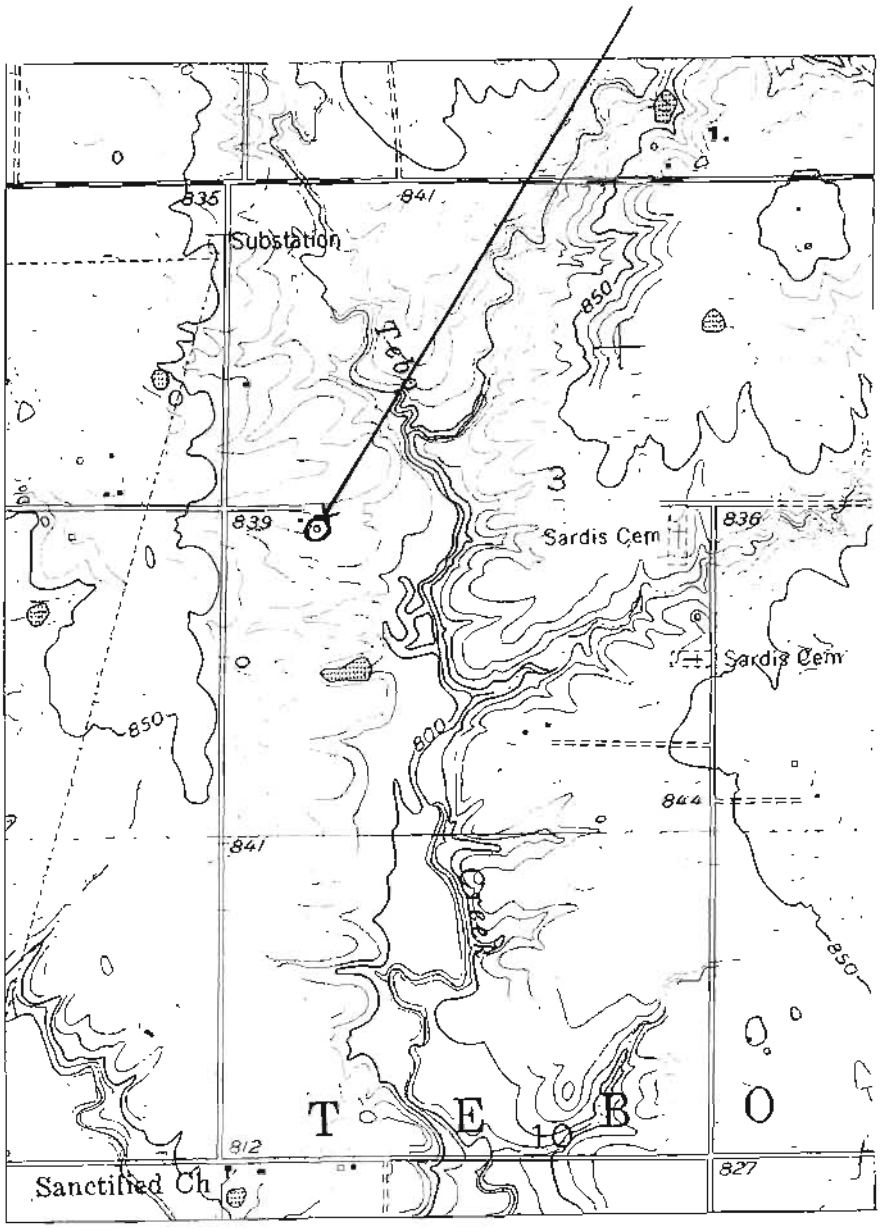
residence, a barn and various other outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

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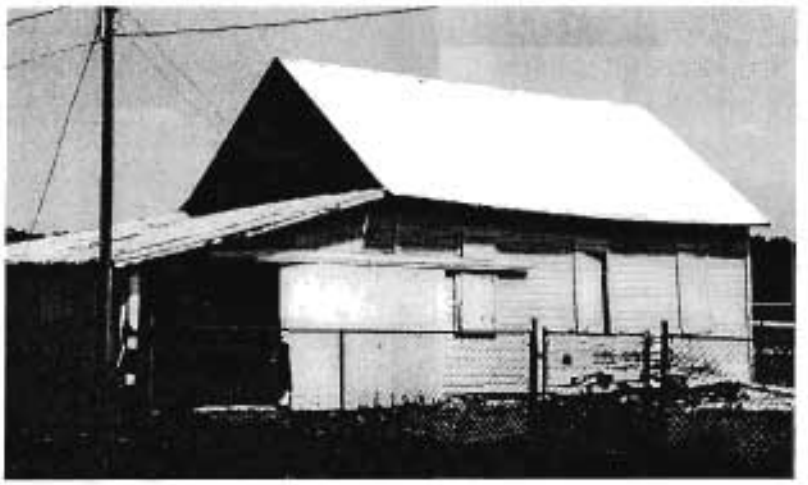
42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Map


835
841
Substation
850
839
Sardis Cem
836
Sardis Cem
850
800
844
841
850
T E 10 B O
812
Sanctified Ch
827

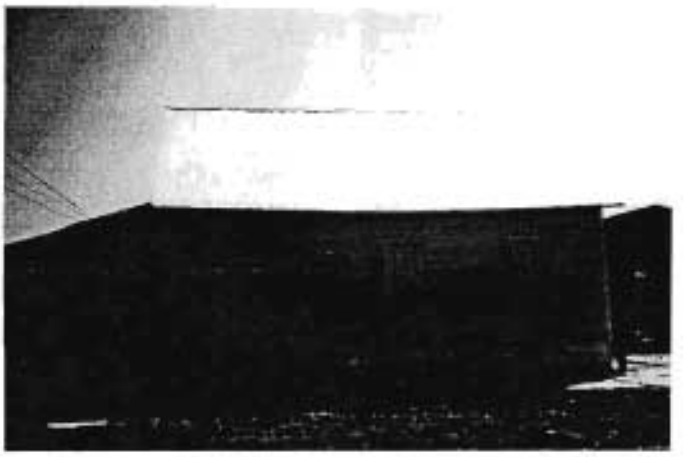
Tebo School
Vcn., Leeton, MO
View from southeast





Tebo School
View from northwest

Tebo School
View from west



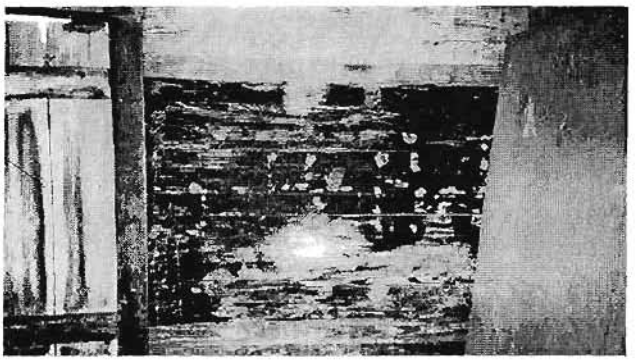


Tebo School
View from southwest



Tebo School
Original shutters on eastern exterior wall

Tebo School
View of interior: chalkboard







Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No
III-22

2. County
Henry

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Dulabin/Bower Residence

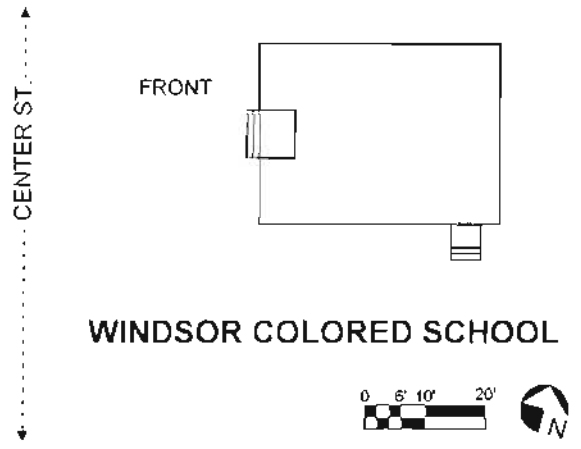
5. Other Names
Windsor Colored School



6. Location
502 Center St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Windsor, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1930

15. Style or Design
Vernacular

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Rebecca Dulabin & Helen Bower
502 Center St.
Windsor, MO. 65360

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Windsor Historical Society

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Ceramic block

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Stucco

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Fair
Exterior Fair

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Windsor Colored is a rectangular one-room block schoolhouse with stucco exterior, of vernacular design. There have been extensive alterations of windows; large windows on both the north and south sides have been partially closed up with boards, and modern windows have been set into the former openings. The structure features a recessed entrance with a modern door and a wooden porch. A door opening has been cut into the east end of the building's south wall. A concrete stoop has been added at the rear entrance, and a shed awning has been added above the rear door.

39. History and Significance

In Windsor, in the late 19th century a black settlement originated, composed largely of former slaves from the area. The economy of the area was agricultural. Most of the African American men in Windsor worked as farm laborers in the area around the town. The women were usually employed as domestics. By 1880 the community had erected an AME and a Baptist church in the 500 block of Center Street. The A.M.E. church was razed approximately 20 years ago, but the Baptist church remains to this day. Around the same time that the churches were constructed, a school was established on the west side of Center Street, across from the churches. This first school, known only as Windsor Colored, was a one-room gable-end frame building .

The African American community reached its peak in the 1920s and '30s. Around 1930 Windsor Colored burned, and the present building was constructed on the same lot, just south of the original school site. As designed, the new Windsor Colored was a rectangular ceramic block building, still consisting of only one room, though much larger to serve the increased enrollment, with a blackboard on the east end. The rubble of the old building was removed, and the area where it had stood became the playground.

The school days at Windsor typically began with a prayer and a song. Students received texts and other materials that had been handed down by the white schools; books sometimes had holes in them. School programs were held at the school, including: Christmas programs, graduation and plays such as *The Wild Man of Borneo*. Teachers at the new school building included Emma Drake Smith, Flossie Logan and Mr. Turner.

African American children continued to attend class in this building until the Windsor schools were desegregated in 1955. Subsequently the school board retained the building for several years. Later it was sold to a private individual. A series of individual owners has modified the building for use as a residence. The exterior was covered in stucco. The original interior has been completely altered; many of the original windows have been removed or shortened to accommodate a lowered ceiling.

Despite these changes, Windsor Colored is important as one of three African American schools remaining in Henry County and one of only a handful of black sites in the city of Windsor, along with the neighboring church and shotgun parsonage.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

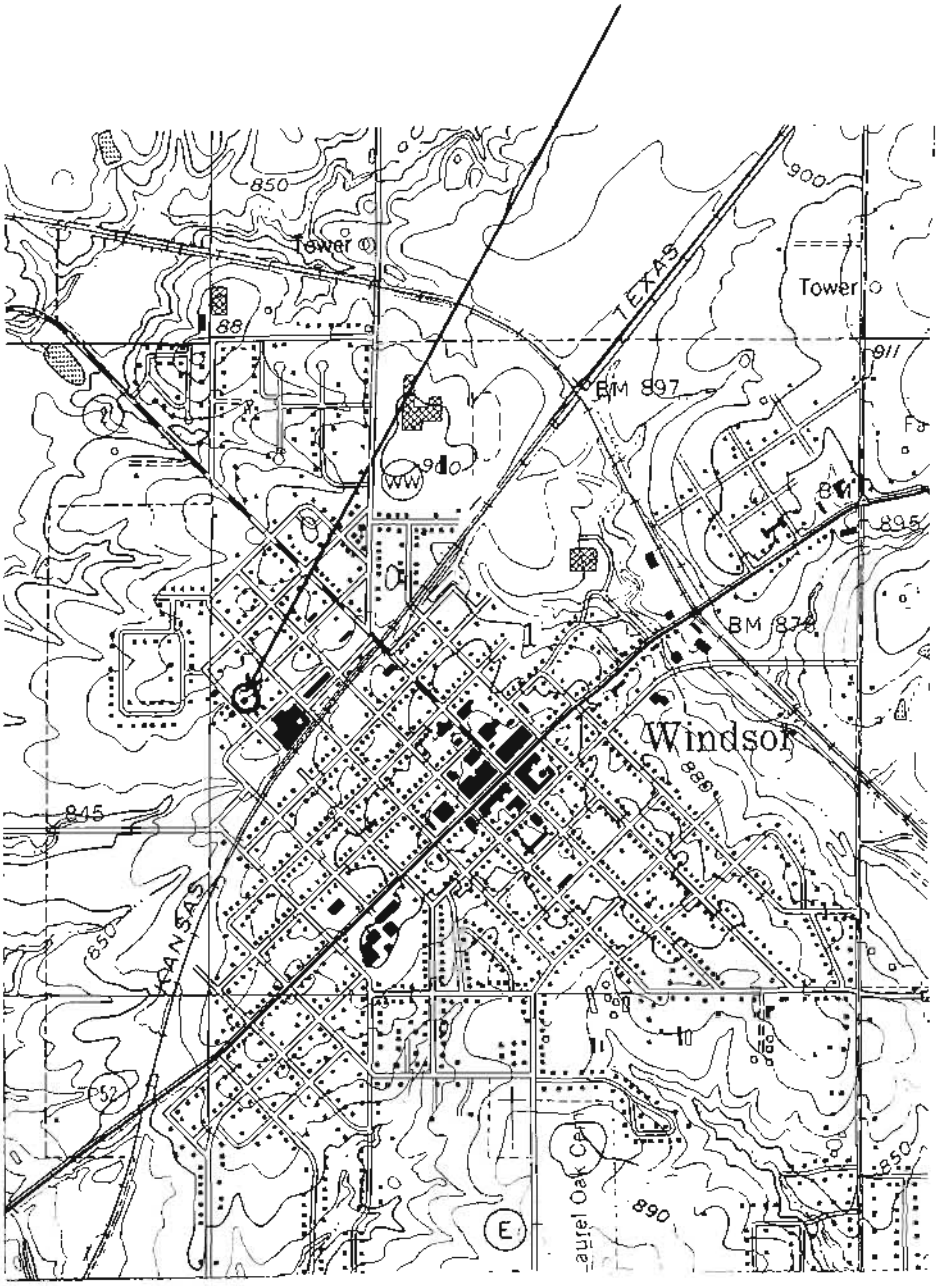
Windsor Colored School is located on a large lot in the northwestern edge of the city. An alley runs along the south edge of the property. No outbuildings remain. A historic Baptist Church and late nineteenth-century shotgun house are located across Center street, in the same block.

41. Sources of information

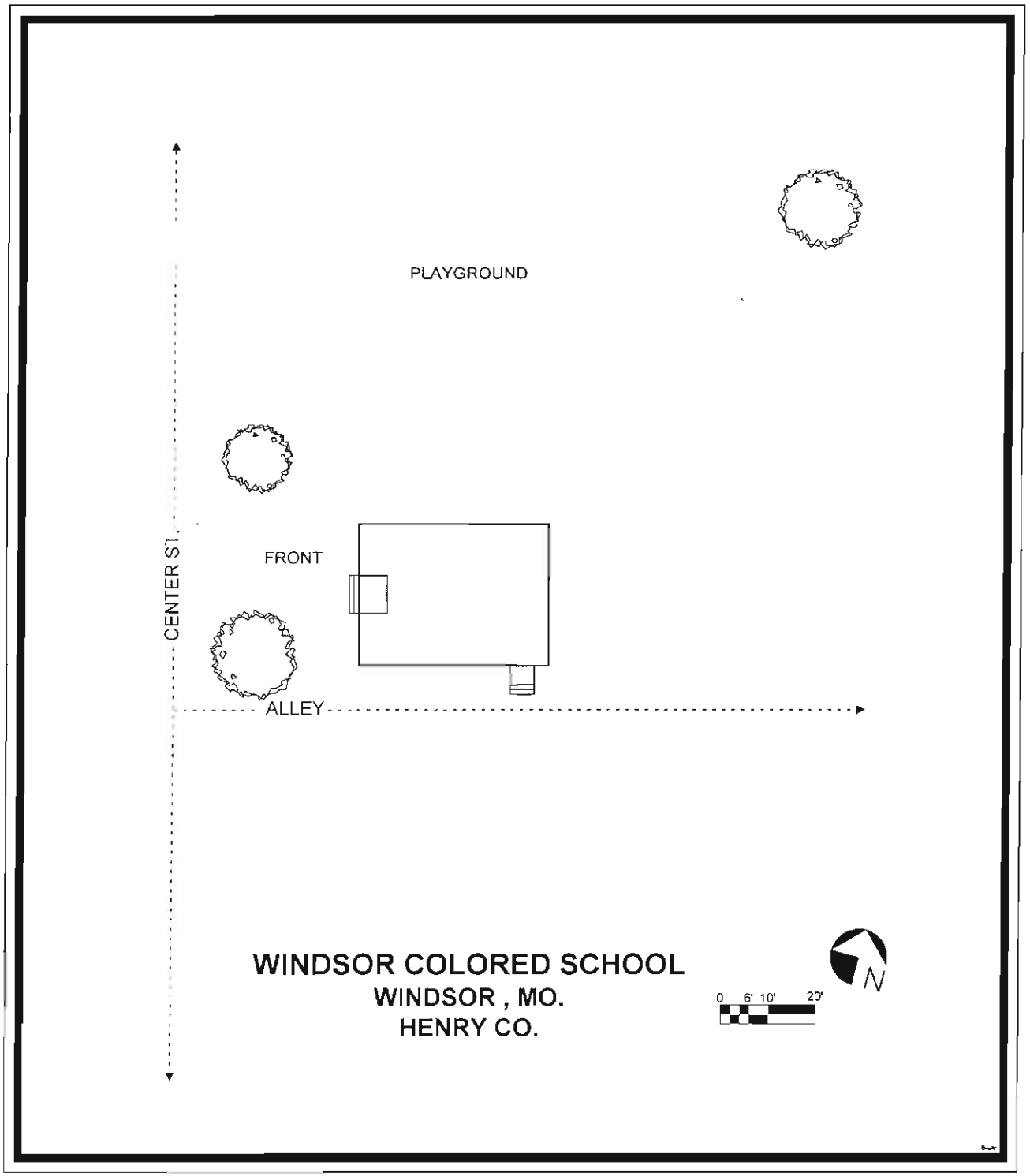
History of Henry and St. Clair Counties, Missouri. St Joseph, MO: National Historical Company, 1883.
Lamkin, Uel W. *History of Henry County, Missouri.* N.p.: Historical Publishing Co., 1919.
Missouri. Henry County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Henry County Courthouse, Clinton, Missouri.
Strayton, Al. Interview. Windsor, MO. March 23, 2001.
Strayton, Oreta. Interview. Windsor, MO. March 23, 2001.
Standard Atlas of Henry County, Missouri 1918. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle and Co., 1918.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

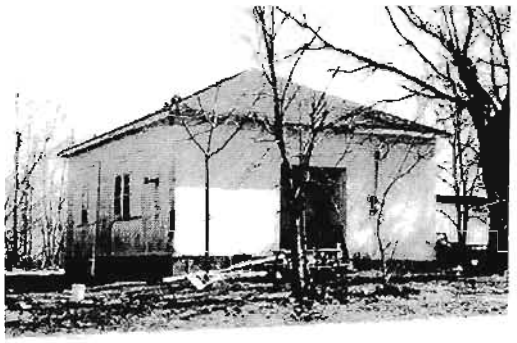
Map


850
Tower
900
TEXAS
Tower
88
911
BM 897
910
895
BM 874
Windsor
845
850
890
Laurel Oak Cem

Site plan: large area



Windsor Colored School
Windsor, MO.
View from northwest





Windsor Colored School
View from southwest

Windsor Colored School
View from southeast





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No
III-2

2. County
Howard

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Lewis Property

5. Other Names
West Richland Church



6. Location
T.50-R.17-S.6

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Vcn. Glasgow, MO.

8. Site Plan



FRONT

WEST RICHLAND CHURCH

0 5 10 20

N

9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1900

15. Style or Design
Gable end church

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
Church

19. Present use
Vacant

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Jim Lewis
1104 Co. Rd. 218
Glasgow, MO., 65254

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Jim Lewis, Glasgow, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, corrugated metal

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Clapboard

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [ ]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Poor
Exterior Poor

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36 Endangered?
By What?
Yes [X] No [ ]
Elements

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

West Richland Church is a gable end frame structure sheathed in clapboard. Windows on both north and south walls have been removed; the entrance door is also missing. Most of the interior trim is still intact, although in poor shape. A raised stage and fragments of chalkboard are located on the west end.

Overall, the building is in extremely poor condition.

39. History and Significance

Soon after the Civil War an African American community originated approximately four miles south of Glasgow, two miles east of the Missouri River. It began with black farmers, former slaves from the area, buying small plots of land. By 1880 they had accumulated almost 400 acres, where they grew corn and tobacco. Early families in the community were: Bynum, Cason, De Hart, Estil, Marshall, Stapleton, Woods,.

In June, 1868, George Graces and his wife, Eliza, sold a one-acre plot of land to the county Board of Education for $50, to be used as a site for a black school. The school does not appear in any late nineteenth century atlases of Howard County, but just after the turn of the century, school was held in West Richland Church.

West Richland Church was a simple gable-end church with an entrance facing east and a raised stage opposite on the western end. The children attended school in this building through the 1930s, when the community began to decline, and the handful of remaining students attended school in Glasgow. Several other districts sent their children to West Richland; some traveled significant distances to attend school there.

Teachers at West Richland included: Isaac Walker (1885), Walter Osage (1886), India More ((1887), Susie Richie (1888), Ed Dameron (1889), P.M. Cason (1891-1893), Robert Vivian (1894-5), Maggie Robinson (1896-7), A. L. Christopher (1898), Charles Walls (1899, 1900), J. Daniels (1908), C. Bailey (1909), N. Green (1910), J. Vivian (1911-12), Mamie Payne (1913), Mizelle Vivian (1916), Daisly Harris (1917-18), Willa Cropp (1921-22. 1924-5), C. S. Reames (1923), Leota Dibble (1937).

In the teens there was a typical enrollment of around 30 students.

The school was closed in 1945, with the decline of its enrollment, as well as of the black community. Many youger residents had found work elsewhere. Richland Church continued to function until around 1950, though not as a school. After 1950 the building fell into the hands of local white farmers who have made little effort to save the save the building.

Richland Church, although very dilapidated, is an important African-American cultural resource in Howard County; it is the last material remnant of a once-important freedmen's settlement. Because of its poor condition it is at risk of being destroyed. For this reason, it is important that the structure be documented, and preservation efforts made.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

West Richland Church is located in a remote rural area, approximately four miles south of Glasgow, near the historic community of Lisbon.

41 Sources of information

Bynum, Maxine. Interview. Tape Recording. Glasgow, MO. June 14, 1999.

Couttes, Louise and Karen Boggs. *Howard County Cemeteries*. N.p.:n.p.,1995.

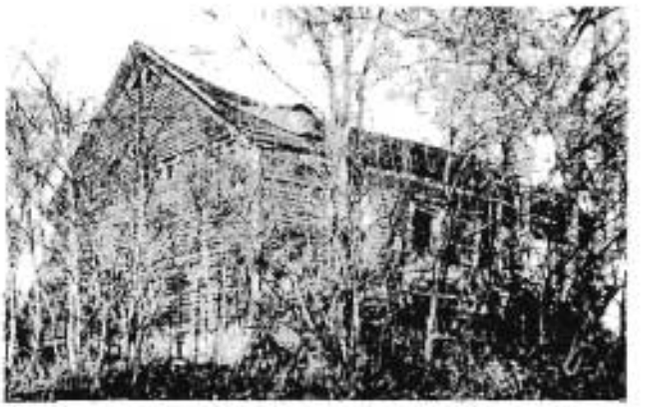
Missouri. Howard County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Howard County Courthouse, Fayette, Missouri.

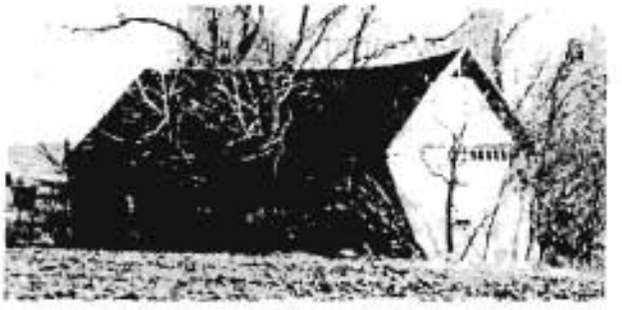
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Walker, Mrs. R.J., ed. *Early Howard County Records.* Armstrong, MO: n.p., n.d.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

West Richland Church
Vcn Glasgow, MO.
View from southwest





West Richland Church
View from northwest



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-34

2. County
Howell

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
City of West Plains Property

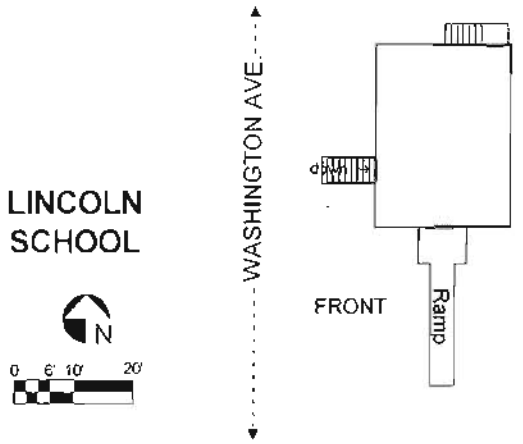
5. Other Names
Lincoln School



6. Location
1400 N. Washington Ave.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
West Plains, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1920

15. Style or Design
Gable end school

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Public meeting house

20. Ownership
Public [X] Private [ ]

21. Owner of Property
City of West Plains
West Plains, MO. 65775

22. Open to Public
Yes [X] No [ ]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
James Decker, West Plains, MO

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [X] No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable (clipped), asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 1

31. Wall Treatment
Clapboard

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a one-room frame schoolhouse with clipped gable ornamented with triangular knee brackets typical of the period. The original double-sash six-over-six windows with original trim remain, two three-window sections on the east side, two single windows on the facade, on either side of the modern door. A shed awning protects the entrance door. The building is covered with the original clapboard. A rear door with concrete stepped porch was added later. Some of the interior trim remains, but most of the original features have been removed as part of later renovations.

The African American community in West Plains developed in the area around Washington Avenue, on the north side of the town. The area was known as "Illinois Town" and also as "Nigger Hill." It was one of two African American communities in Howell County, along with a small community of black farmers approximately four miles north of West Plains. Howell had never been a large slaveholding county, and many of its early African American residents had migrated there from the South. West Plains was a railroad center and a distribution center; menial railroad jobs provided employment for quite a few of the town's blacks and encouraged the development of an African American community there. In addition, West Plains was one of the few towns in the area that did not have sundown laws; the greater freedom allowed to blacks caused them to congregate there.

The first church for African Americans was an old log building six miles from the town. The earliest black pioneers in West Plains were Liza and Pony Thomas, and William Bobo and the Campbells; other black families who settled there early on included: Davidson, Oakes, Givehand, Kannard and Ball.

The first school for black children, Lincoln School, was constructed around 1890; its precise location is unknown, but it was located in the area around North Washington. Prior to that, black children had attended school at a church, and later at a hall.

Lincoln School was still in use in 1915, when the white American History class from West Plains High School visited to settle a dispute among the students about whether slaves had had better educational facilities than black children after emancipation. One of the white students wrote an essay describing the visit, which was later printed in the school annual. The student wrote:

This building consisted of one room in which were taught all the grades from the primary to the eighth. At one end was the teacher's desk, behind which was a blackboard rudely supported by two-by-fours. At the other end was a stage about six feet in width and eight in length, raised from the floor some two feet. On this platform we concluded were held all exercises commemorating various events. On one side was another blackboard, smaller in dimensions than the other; there were also three windows here. The opposite side was in like manner taken up with windows. The center of the room was occupied by a large stove, around which were their almost dilapidated desks. Their books similar to their desks showed much neglect and misuse. And as a whole the entire class was impressed that there was need of repair to both building and furnishings.

Approximately five years later, the present structure was erected near the site of Lincoln School. It was also named Lincoln School. Though it was also a one-room frame building, it was larger than the previous building, with a coal furnace in the basement. Initially there was a privy behind the building; later indoor toilets were installed in the basement. Black continued to use the dilapidated, used materials that were described in the 1915 account above. Flossie Bush, a student at the new Lincoln, commented, with regard to materials, "You got what you could."

The 1920s and '30s were the heyday of the black community in West Plains. During the 1930s, there was a period when two teachers were hired to teach at Lincoln. Among those who taught there were: Margaret Givehand, Mrs. Darcy Penn, and Bettye Wilson. Mrs. Penn, especially, was noted for her strictness, but was also believed to be effectual because she insisted that the students learn. Her teaching ability notwithstanding, at county teachers' meetings she was required, because of her race, to sit on the back row.

School days at Lincoln began--after students were called to order on the playground--included reciting the Pledge of Allegiance beside the outdoor flagpole and singing the Negro national anthem. Students participated in recess on the playground east of the building. Facilities included a baseball diamond and swings. Lincoln served as a meeting place for the community, and a location for picnics, ball games, etc. Special programs were an important part of school activities. The Christmas program was memorable. "White Christmas" was one of the songs performed. The arrival of Santa (sponsored by the Lion's Club), bringing candy to the impoverished children, was especially anticipated. Plays and Commencement were other important school-related events. Most special events were held at Mt. Olive Baptist Church, on Washington Avenue, but Commencement was held at the white school, Foster School.

High school classes were not offered at Lincoln. Students who wanted to attend high school were forced to move to larger towns, such as Springfield, Missouri or Jonesboro, Arkansas, and live with relatives to complete their studies. Unfortunately, but not surprisingly, most students stopped at the eighth grade.

After World War II, West Plains' black declined rapidly. By 1954, when schools were desegregated there, only a handful of black students remained. Lincoln school remained vacant for several years, until it became the property of the city of West Plains. The school was converted into a meeting house for the community, serving as a meeting location for the VFW, AA and other organizations. The school yard and area around it were developed into Lincoln Park, which continues to be used by West Plains' citizens. The building's exterior is largely original, though a wooden ramp has replaced the porch; however, the interior has been greatly altered.

Lincoln School is important because it is one of the few African American resources In Howell County. Aside from Sadie Brown Cemetery and Mt. Olive Church, it is one of the only African American resources there. Together with the vanished earlier Lincoln School, it is one of two black schools ever built in the county

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Lincoln is located at the corner of West Pony Thomas Streets and Washington Avenue, at the northern edge of West Plains. It is now part of the city's Little Lincoln Park.

41. Sources of information

Bush, Flossie. Interview. West Plains, MO. July 28, 2001.

Decker, James. Interview. West Plains, MO. July 28, 2001.

Dowell, Kent. "A Black History of West Plains." *Ridgerunner* 9 (Spring 1989).

Kennard, Merle. Interview. West Plains, MO. July 28, 2001.

Missouri. Howell County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Howell County Courthouse, West Plains, Missouri.

100th Anniversary West Plains, Missouri Centennial. West Plains, MO: N.p., 1952.

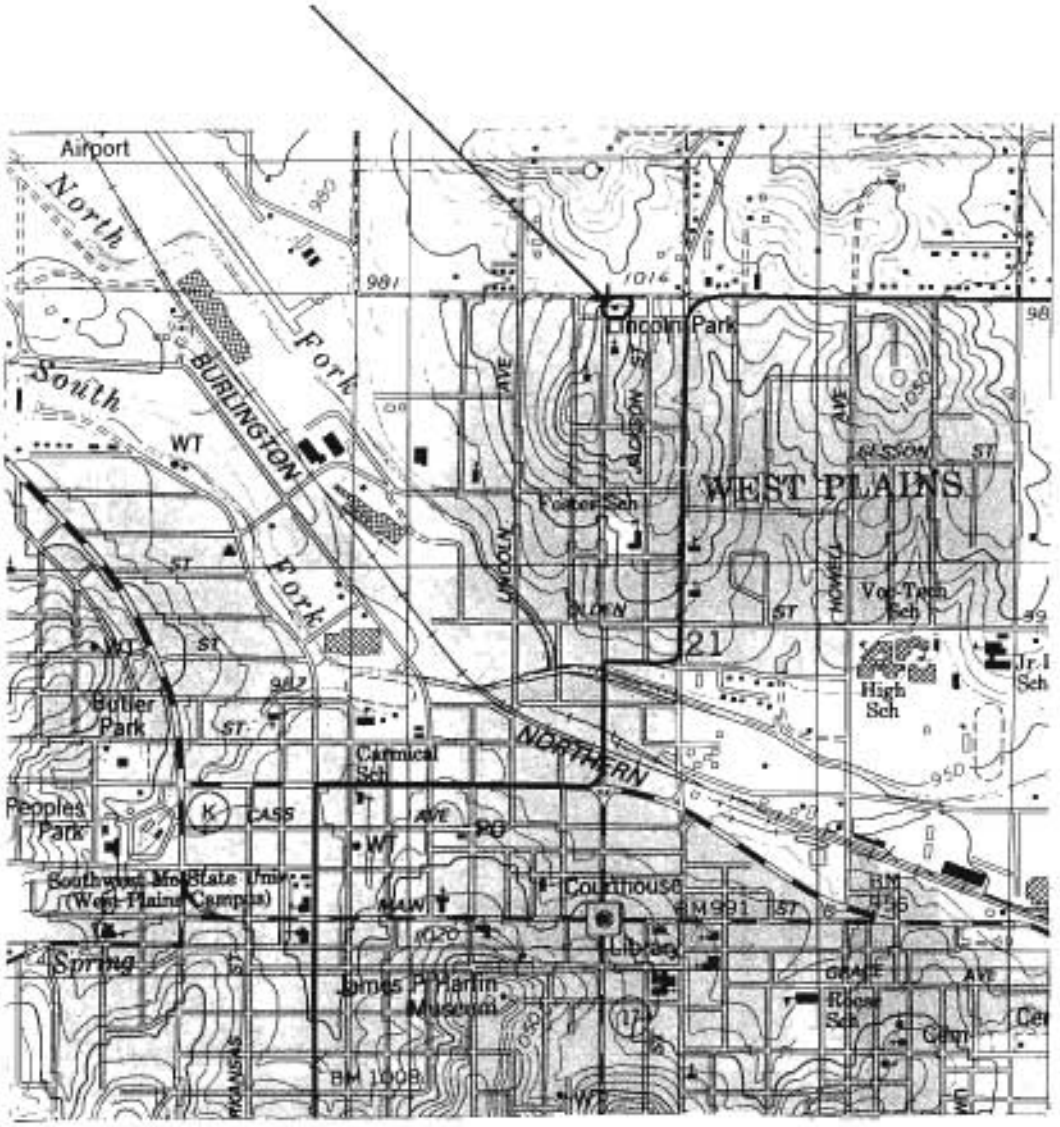
Atlas

Reed, Karen. "An Interview with Evelyn Givehand." *Ridgerunner* 9 (Spring 1989).

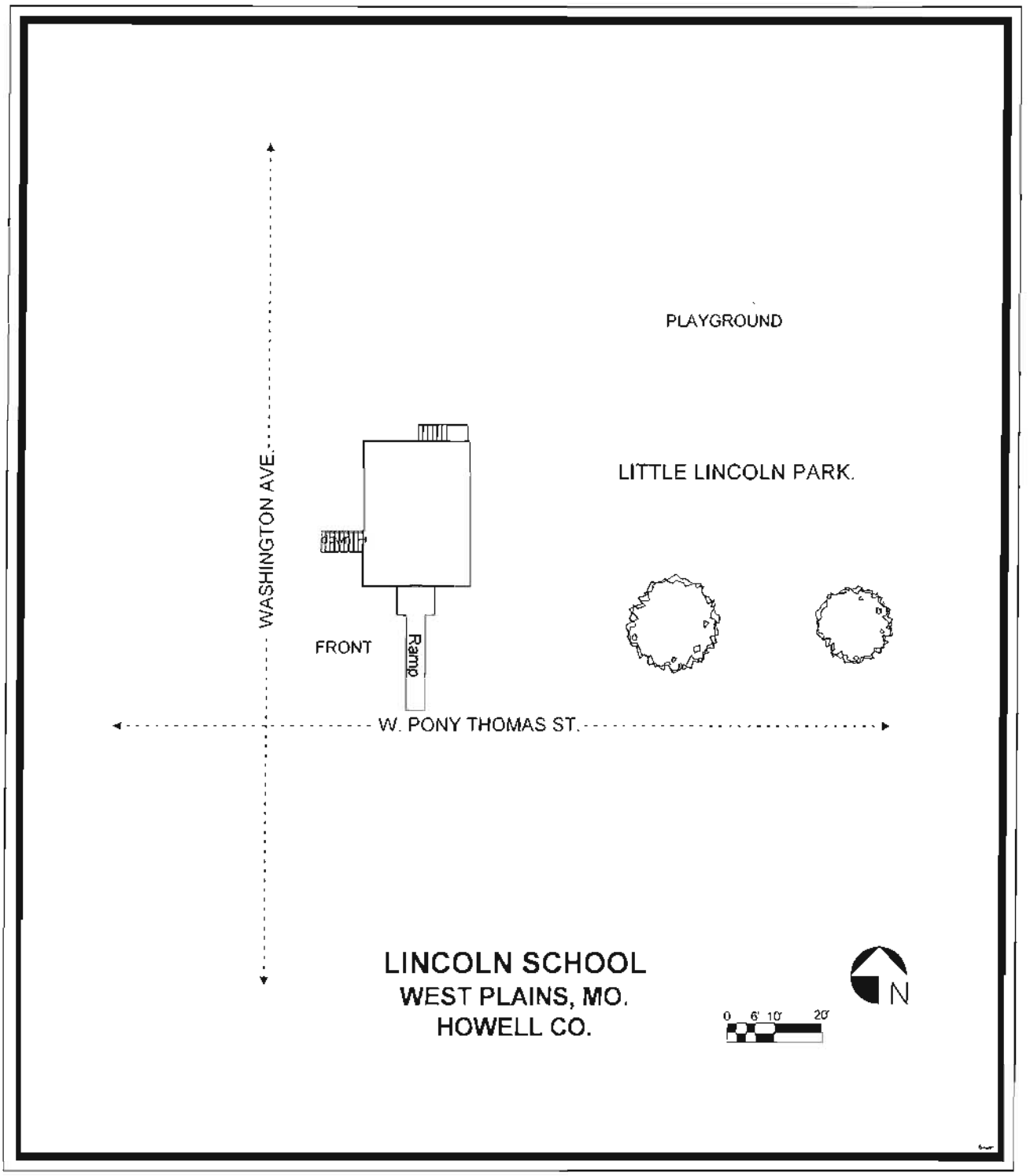
West Plains Gazette 30 (Winter 1987).

"The American History Class' Visit to the Colored School." *Zizzer.* West Plains, MO.: N.p.,1915.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


Airport
North
Fork
South
Fork
BURLINGTON
NORTHERN
WEST PLAINS
Lincoln Park
Foster Sch
Voc-Tech Sch
High Sch
Butler Park
Carnical Sch
Peoples Park
Courthouse
Library
James P Harlin Museum
Rose Sch
Spring
WT
ST
AVE
PO
MAIN
CASS
BM 1008
BM 991
21

Site plan: large area



Lincoln School
West Plains, MO.
View from southeast



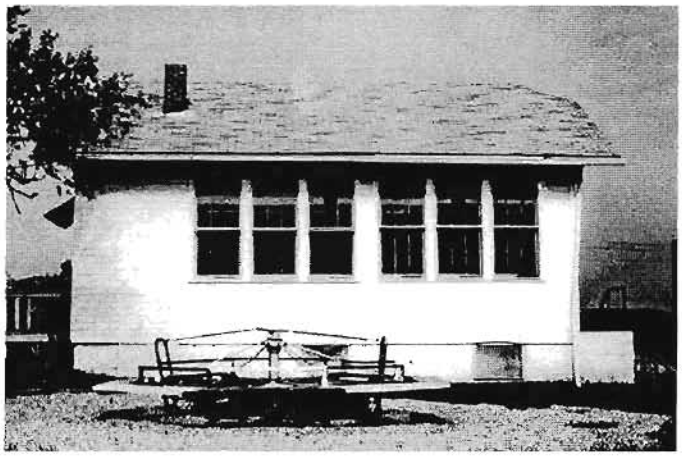


Lincoln School.
View from northeast

Lincoln School.
View from northwest



Lincoln School.
View from east





Lincoln School.
Detail: facade--window



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-28

2. County
Jasper

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Hunter Property

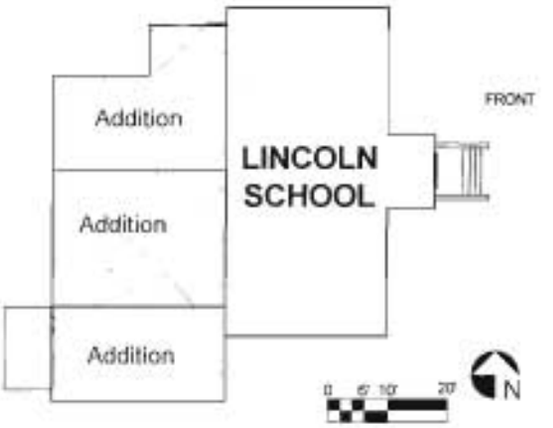
5. Other Names
Lincoln School



6. Location
525 N. Garrison St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Carthage, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1880

15. Style or Design
T-plan, Italianate

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Office/commercial space

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Elliott Hunter
525 N. Garrison St.
Carthage, MO. 64836

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Brian Hunter, Carthage, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Brick

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Center gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 5 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Stucco

32. Plan Shape
T-plan w/additions

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a brick T-plan school with arched entrance capped by a multi-pane fan light. There are arched four-over-four windows. The facade features a center gable with pedimental returns. A cornice emphasized with dentil molding encircles the building. Original brick has been completely sheathed in stucco. There are modern additions on the west side, that are architecturally well integrated with the building. The front entrance is accessed by a concrete walk-up porch; the original doors have been replaced with double-leaf glass doors.

The African American community that developed in Carthage after Emancipation was concentrated in an area known as Tiger Hill, near the northwest city limit. Prominent leaders among the black residents were Caswell McClurg, B.F. Adams and Reverend A. Coleman.

In 1880, McClurg ran as a Republican candidate for the Carthage Board of Education, with active white support; he lost by only a few votes. Soon afterward, in 1882, the first known school for African Americans, Lincoln School, was constructed at the southwest corner of North Garrison Avenue and High Streets. Information derived from an 1876 report of the Carthage Board of Education suggests that prior to this time, an earlier Lincoln School had served Carthage's black students, but the building is apparently gone, and no information has been found to confirm its existence. The Board of Education report lists Alonzo Hubbard, R. Dobyns and DeMott Woodmansee as teachers at the older school. Curiously, the Carthage Board of Education did not have clear title to the Lincoln School site until 1884.

As originally designed, Lincoln School was a t-plan brick building in a neoclassical style with Italianate detail, including an elaborate arched entrance, triple-arched door header, double-arched window headers and pedimental facade. There were double-leaf wooden entrance doors. On the interior there was an entry hall/cloak room at the east end. The two classrooms were situated at the north and south sides of the building.

Initially B.F. Adams served as the teaching principal of Lincoln. In 1881-82 he taught 80 elementary students there (46 male and 34 female), probably with another teacher assisting. However, by the end of that school year the number of students attending had declined to 36. Eventually, probably in the late 1880s, a third teacher was hired, and in 1889 a limited high school curriculum was initiated at Lincoln. One teacher at Lincoln that year was W.T. Greene. A notable alum of Lincoln was James (Jimmy) Sylvester Scott Jr., "The Crown Prince of Ragtime."

In 1914, a $10,000 bond issue was passed to finance the construction of a new African American school. Construction began at Rivers and 6th Streets. The new school, also called Lincoln, was completed in 1915. Unfortunately, the building burned in 1917. A new brick and stone school was built to replace it, at the same site. Again, the replacement structure was named Lincoln School. It accommodated the African American children of Carthage until desegregation in the 1950s. During the years 1953-1955 Kathryn Redmond, principal of Lincoln School, led the effort to desegregate. The cooperation of white school administrators and the Board of Education were instrumental in making the transition a peaceful and successful one. Redmond would become the first black teacher employed in the desegregated schools of Carthage. In 1965, the newest of the Lincoln School buildings was razed to make room for the Carthage Area Vocational- Technical School.

The school district had sold the Garrison Street Lincoln School building in 1917 to Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Snyder. Subsequently it passed through a series of private owners, until 1948. At that time the three lots that comprise the property were sold by Bertha Marrs to Hugh and Fay Murrell, who converted it into a potato-chip factory. It was probably at this time that the entrance vestibule with central gable and double-leaf doors was removed and replaced with a smaller vestibule and single door. In 1957 they sold the factory to Mr. and Mrs. John Lovett, who owned it until 1968. In 1971 the building was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, to house the Wheeler Furniture Company store. An approximately 20' x 30' addition was made at this time to the west end of the building. In the early 1980s Elliott Hunter bought the building and extensively renovated it for use as office space. Hunter rebuilt the gabled vestibule, closely adhering to the design of the original despite the fact that no photographs of the original building were made available to him. He also built two separate additions on the west side, adjoining the earlier addition. The entire structure was covered with stucco, to give added support and protection to soft and deteriorating

brick. The interior had not been significantly altered up to this point. Hunter divided the interior space into several modern offices, but allowed original features to remain as part of the interior decor wherever possible.

Despite the additions, stucco and the interior alterations, the Lincoln School has retained its architectural integrity. Original floors are still present, as are the original windows and the exterior moldings. Historically it is important to Carthage's African American community; it is one of the last material remains of a now-diffused black population. It is also the last extant African American school in Jasper County and one of only a handful of such schools in southern Missouri.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

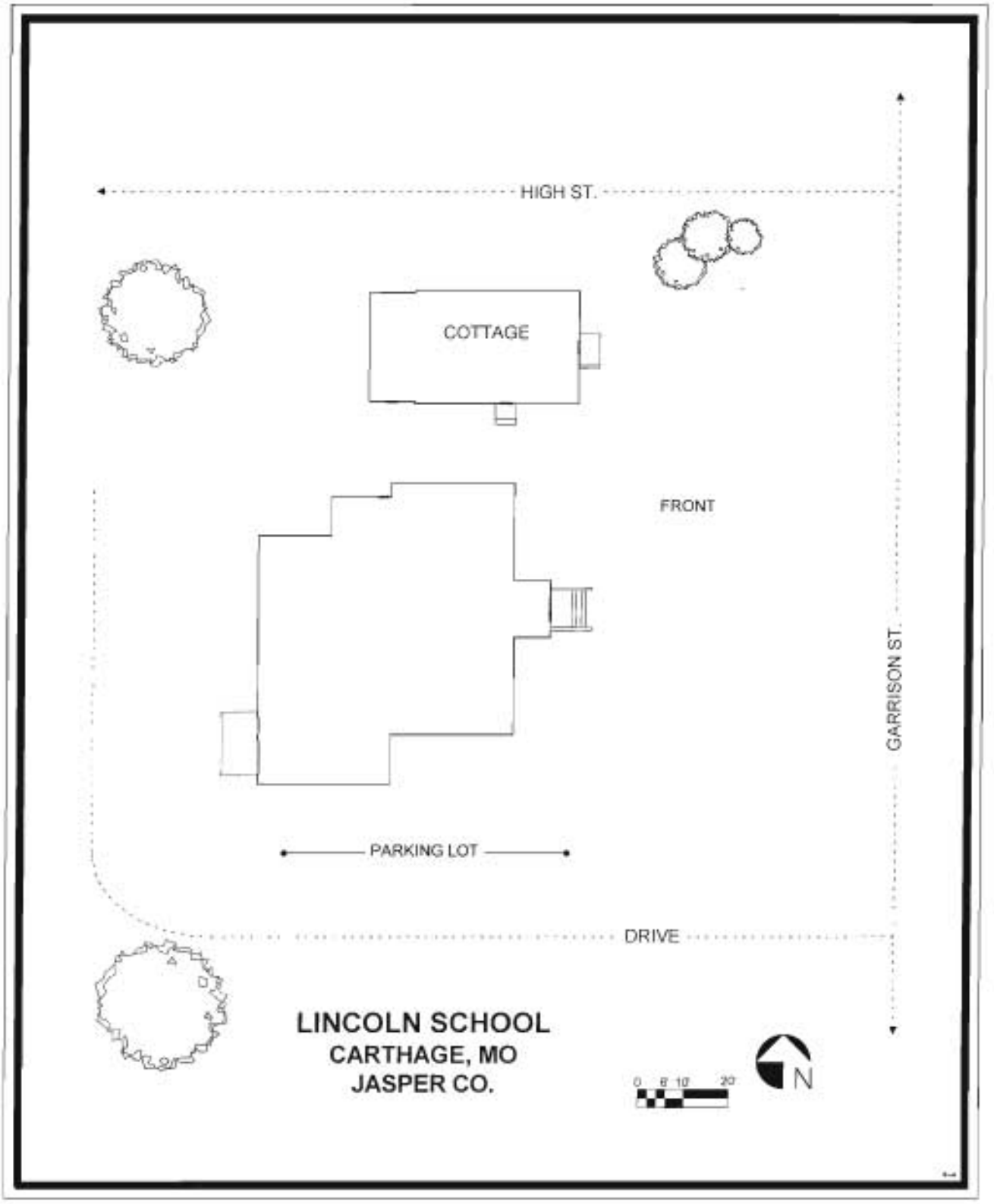
The early Lincoln School is located on a three-lot site at the corner of Garrison and High Streets in North Carthage. A small cottage (circa 1930) is adjacent to the building on the north side. A drive and parkingl lot are located on the south and west sides of the building. There are no extant outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Hansford, Michele. *Images of Carthage, Missouri.* Chicago: Arcadia, 2000.
Hunter, Brian. Interview. Carthage, MO. August, 4, 2001.
Missouri. Jasper County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Jasper County Courthouse, Carthage, Missouri.
Van Gilder, Marvin L. *Jasper County--The First 200 Years.* Carthage: The Jasper County Commission, 1995.
---."Historic Site Gets New Lease on Life." *The Carthage Press.* August 14,1989.
---."Earliest Record of Historic Site of School Here Dates to 1882." *The Carthage Press.* August 14,1989.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


BM 940
VINE
ST
Hawthorne Sch
OLIVE
1000
OAK
WALNUT
CHESTNUT
CEDAR
SOPHIA
CASE
MC GREGOR
AVE
PO
Courthouse
BM 1002
Park
High Sch
Eugene Fie
Sch
ORCHARD
BUDLONG
St Anne
Sch
CARTHAGE
Columbian
Sch
MACON
Water
999


HIGH ST.
COTTAGE
FRONT
GARRISON ST.
PARKING LOT
DRIVE
LINCOLN SCHOOL
CARTHAGE, MO
JASPER CO.
0 8 10 20
N

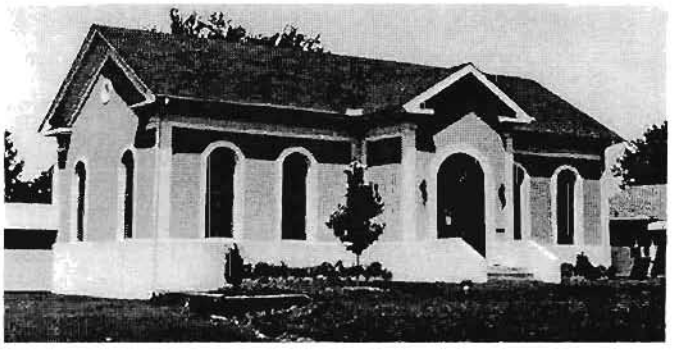
Lincoln School
Carthage, MO.
View from northeast

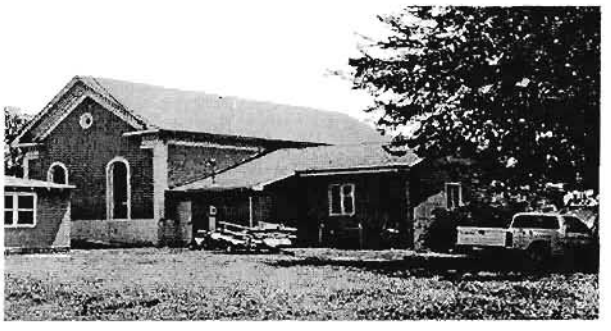




Lincoln School
View from east

Lincoln School
View from southeast

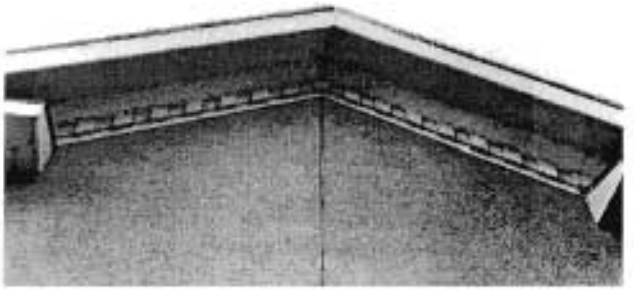




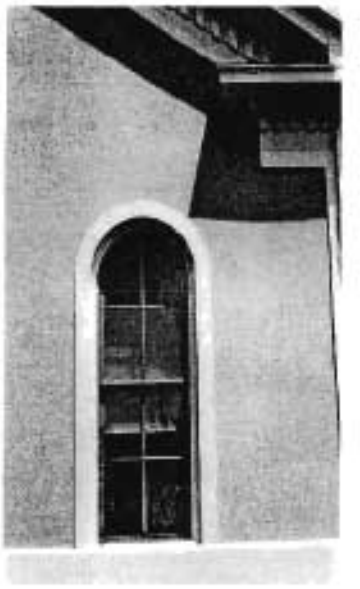
Lincoln School
View from northwest



Lincoln School
View from southwest



Lincoln School
Detail: facade, dentils



Lincoln School
Detail: original arched windows



Lincoln School
Photo taken before most recent renovation



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No
III-41

2. County
Jefferson

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Buren Chapel A.M.E. Church

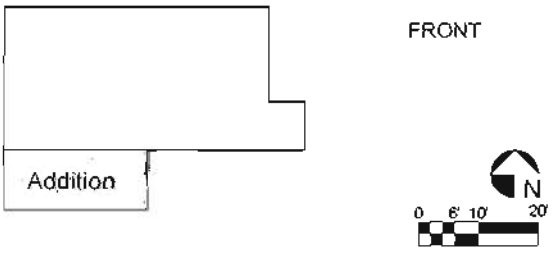
5. Other Names



6. Location
150 Brown Dr.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Herculaneum, MO.

8. Site Plan



BUREN CHAPEL AME CHURCH

9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
1908

15. Style or Design
Side steeple church

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
Church

19. Present use
Church

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Buren A.M.E. Church
150 Brown Dr.
Herculaneum, MO. 65775

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
L. Simpson, Herculaneum, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Concrete block

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 2 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Vinyl siding

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [ ]
Moved [X]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Buren Chapel AME Church is a classic side-steeple church with a small addition on the south side. The steeple features a pyramidal spire. The building is covered in vinyl siding and is situated on its original stone foundation. The windows have been replaced with modern one-over-one windows. The steeple entrance is protected by a small metal awning and accessed by concrete steps. The interior has experienced little change.

39. History and Significance

A lead plant moved from Mine La Motte to Herculaneum at the turn of the century, along with many of its workers, some of them African Americans. The plant relocated in Herculaneum, where it was known as the St. Joseph lead plant. The African American school in Mine La Motte closed following the move. The black laborers of St. Joseph and their families formed the nucleus of Herculaneum's African American community. The black population was not large, consisting primarily of the members of five or six established families. The community encompassed an area of about one square block, west of the lead plant, centered around Brown and Burris Streets. Initially the community established an A.M.E. church in a private home. By 1908 Buren Chapel AME Church was constructed on Brown Street, overlooking Joachim Creek. The church cornerstone reads: "Buren Chapel, A.M.E. 1908, A. Hill, A. Nelson, Trustees, J.A. Bradnax, Pastor."

As the black community grew, and the number of school-aged children increased, the need for a school became apparent. During the 19th century there had been no school building in the town for black children. It is believed that some were educated at home, and that, for the first three or four years of Buren Chapel's existence, classes were also held at the church. Unfortunately, little information is readily available about the number of children who attended school at Buren Chapel or who might have taught them. Possibly it was the pastor himself.

Buren Chapel A.M. E., as constructed, is a simple side-steeple gable-end frame church with three two-over-two windows on each side. The steeple is capped by a pyramidal bell tower. Probably in around 1930, the church was moved about 100 feet north of its original location on the edge of a hill that had begun to seriously erode due to the construction of a road at the foot of the hill.

After the establishment of an African American school in the old white school building in 1912, Buren Chapel ceased to function as a school. However it continued--and continues--to serve as a place of worship for Herculaneum's black residents. In recent years the church has experienced a number of changes, including the addition of vinyl siding on the exterior and a small addition on the south side. The interior, though, retains much of its original trim.

The black population of Herculaneum, never large, reached its height in the 1930s. By the '40s, however, the town's African American population was beginning to decline. Buren Chapel A.M.E., one of the town's first African American centers of worship, culture and education, is one of the last African American cultural resources left in Herculaneum. Additionally, it is one of the oldest African American churches in Jefferson County.

40 Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Buren Chapel AME is located at the top of a hill on Brown Street, in west-central Herculaneum. A strip of urban woods borders the property to the rear; the building shares a lot with Douglass School. There are no original outbuildings.

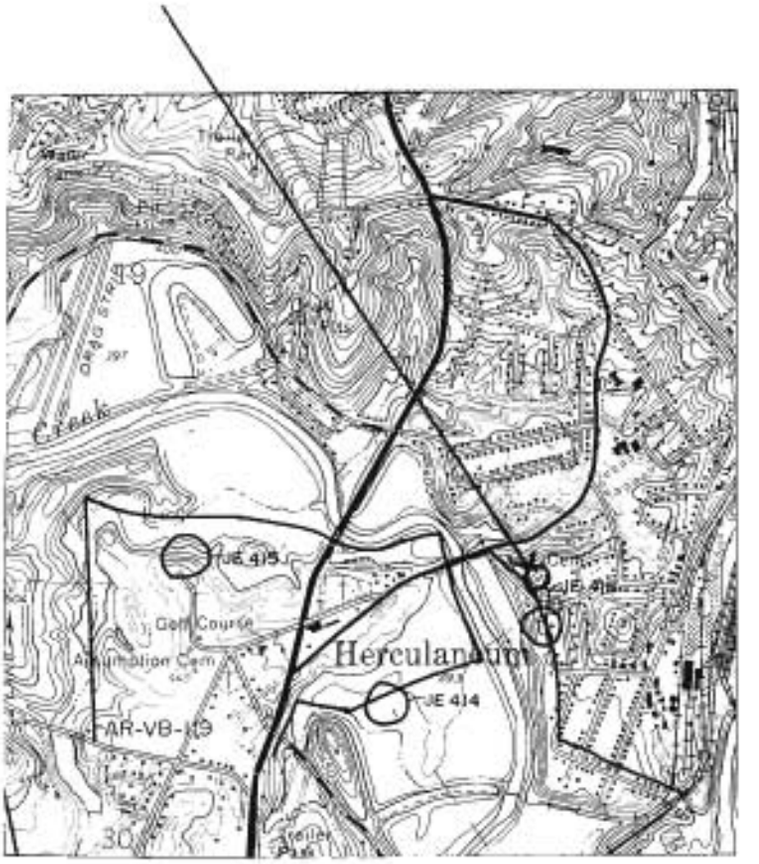
41. Sources of information

Herculaneum 1808-1983: Legacy of a Pioneer Missouri Town. N.p.: n.p., 1983.

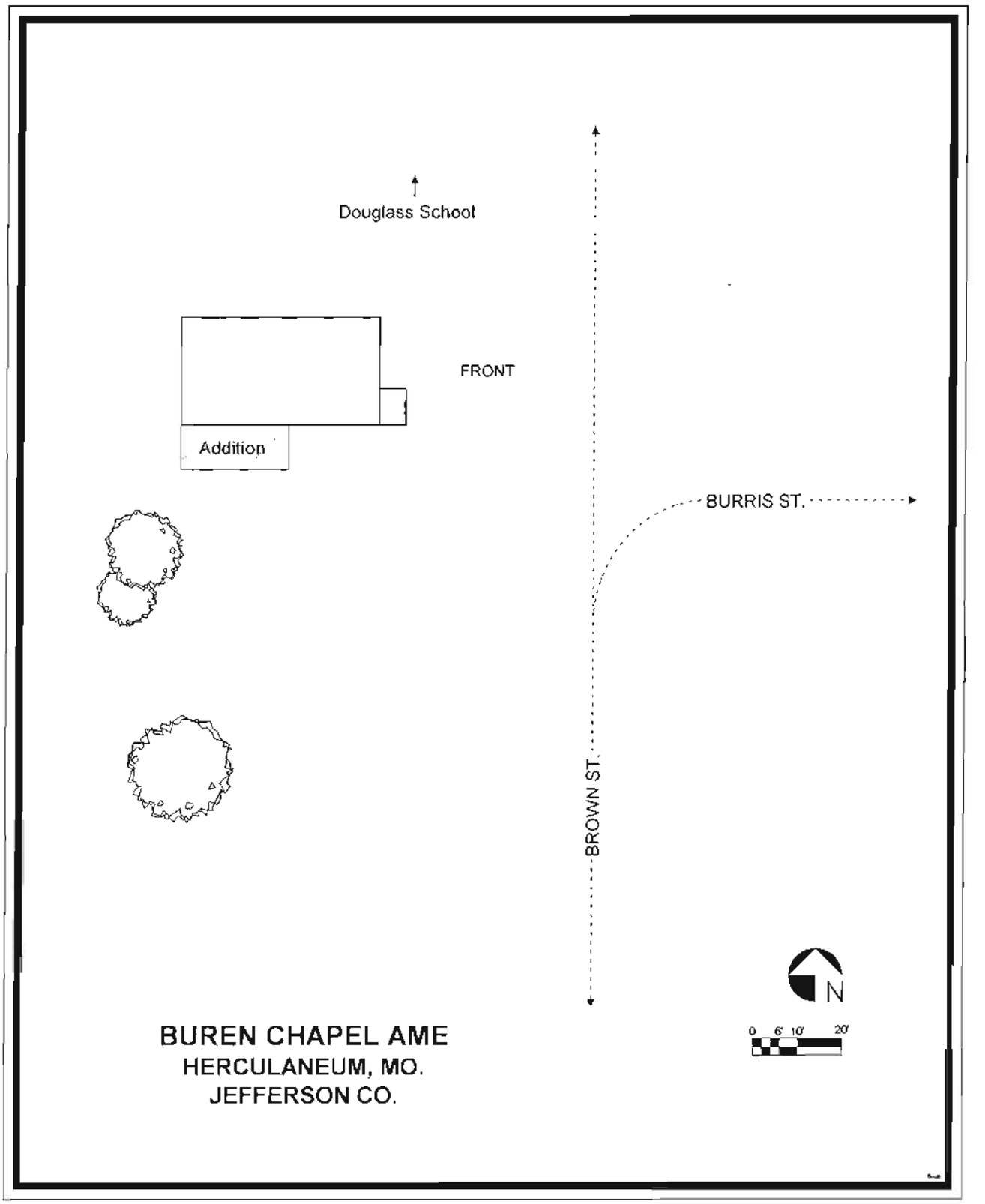
Missouri. Jefferson County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Jefferson County Courthouse, Hillsboro, Missouri.

Simpson, Lillian. Interview. Herculaneum, MO. Aug. 10, 2001.

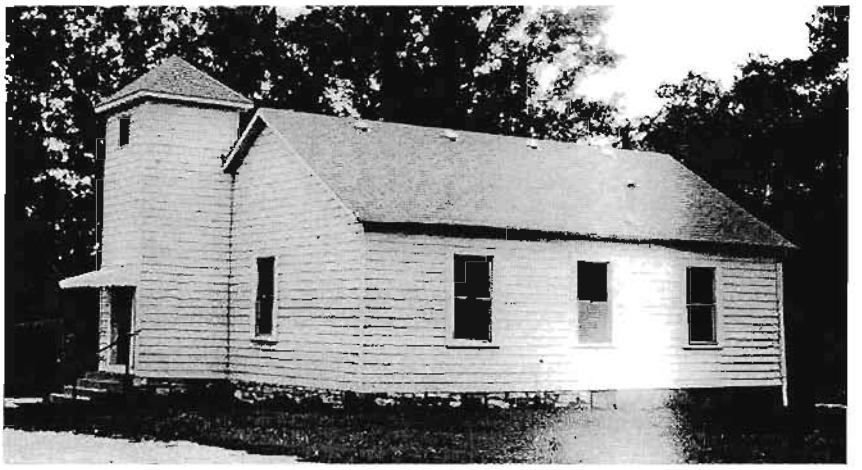
42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

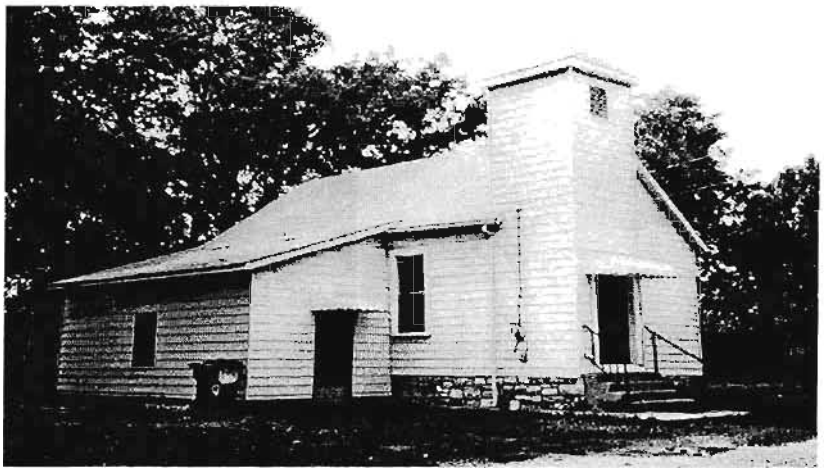

T9
Creek
JE 415
Cem
Golf Course
Herculaneum
JE 414
AR-VB-19
30

Site plan: large area



Buren Chapel A.M.E. Church
Herculaneum, MO.
View from northeast





Buren Chapel A.M.E. Church
View from southeast



Buren Chapel A.M.E. Church
Cornerstone





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

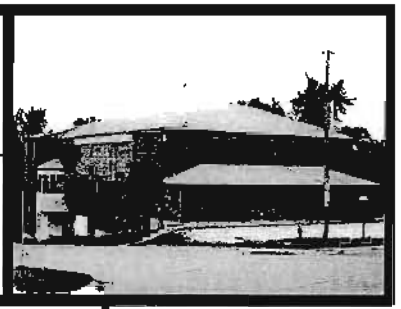
1. No.
III-42

2. County
Jefferson

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Second Baptist Church Property

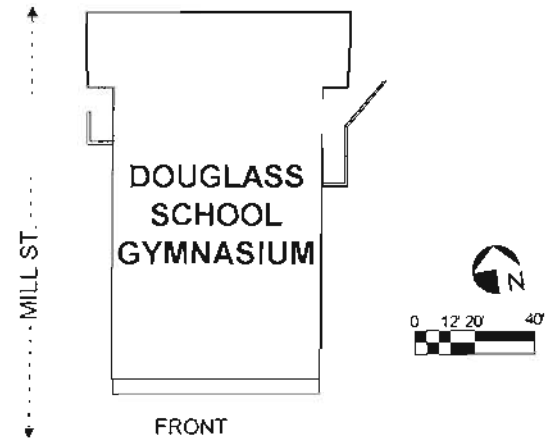
5. Other Names
Douglass School Gymnasium



6 Location
Harrison Ln.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Festus, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13 Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1952

15. Style or Design
Contemporary

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
Gymnasium

19. Present use
Auditorium

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Second Baptist Church
Horine Rd.
Festus, MO. 63028

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Lollie Gray, Festus, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
2

26. Basement
Yes [X] No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Concrete bl./brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 2 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Common bond

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [ ]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Douglass gymnasium is a large, hipped-roof brick building with a spacious entrance vestibule on the south side; the entrance consists of two sets of double-leaf industrial doors. The interior plan includes a two-story section at the north end, north of the gymnasium floor, divided into rooms. The two exterior stairways, on the east and west ends, are sheltered by a two-story frame enclosure with an asphalt-shingle roof and aluminum windows. Large, multi-pane, steel-frame casement windows line the east and west walls. There are small, double-sash modern windows of aluminum on the north side. The interior has experienced little alteration.

Festus' African American community developed in the years following the Civil War. Menial labor in Festus and later the glass industry of Crystal City provided income for the men of the community. Women often worked as domestics. In addition, Brown Shoe Factory, founded in the early part of the 20th century, was a primary source of jobs for blacks. Some of the well-known early families of the black community included: Boyce, Matthews, Charleston, Marshall, McGee, Swink, Bates, Anderson, Harrison, Smith, Wilson, Bisch, Whitener, Jones, Donell and Baines. Among early African American churches were Mt. Zion Baptist, Free Will Baptist, and, later, Ward Chapel AME, St. John's Methodist and Mt. Pilgrim Baptist.

The church and education were the nucleus of the black community from the start. The first African American school in the town was located in the 500 block of South Adams Street. This one-room frame structure had been replaced, by 1900, with a new, three-room building on South Fourth street, Douglass School. Superintendents of the Festus schools in the early part of the century included D. Otey Groce and W.I. Pulliam, under whom Douglass received accreditation. Early principals included Professor Miller, Professor Nancy, Professor Adams, Professor Cobb, Bessie B. Brown. Among the early teachers were Miss Lou Sides, Miss Ollie Galvin, Miss Rhobena Matthews, Miss Helen Marshall and Miss Olivia Rogers.

In 1928, Professor William Gibbs, a former principal of Douglass, started a two-year high school in the same building. A second teacher, Miss Virgie Greene, was hired to teach there with him, and Douglass received accreditation as a third-class high school.

In 1939, largely through the efforts of A.C. Shropshire, along with W.L. Pulliam, Superintendent of the Festus schools, A. E. Powers, Superintendent of the Jefferson County Schools and State Superintendent of Schools, Lloyd King, the high school became Douglass Cooperative High School, offering high school education for students throughout the East Central District. Schools included in this region were: Crystal City, Festus, Herculaneum DeSoto, Bonne Terre, Farmington, Potosi. Later, students began from other towns, among them St. Genevieve, St. Mary's, Fredericktown and Ironton. The East-Central Association of Negro Teachers was established to promote the progress of the Douglass Cooperative High School and was comprised of teachers from all the schools that sent students to Festus.

Because the facilities at Douglass were insufficient to house the entire high school--which used two of the classrooms there--basement and classroom space was rented from Mt. Pilgrim Free Will Baptist Church. Individual towns contributed $50 per student for tuition and transportation, and the state paid another $50 per student. The Cooperative School faculty numbered five, with two teachers teaching grade school, and three in the high school. Principal A.C. Shropshire also taught science and mathematics and coached. Morrison Dumas taught English, American History and Speech, as well as serving as drama coach and advisor for the school newspaper. Miss Gwendolyn Lynch taught Missouri and black history, along with music, and directed the school choir and chorale. Grade school teachers were Williama Willis and Emma Jane Lee. A government sponsored hot lunch program was overseen by Elsie Wampler; lunches were served in the basement.

Mr. Willis, the former grade school principal, succeeded Mr. Shropshire after about five years, and added Home Economics to the curriculum. Additional changes were made in the late 1940s, after the arrival of principal Joseph Davis. The superintendent, Ralph Tynes, along with the Board of Education under R.W. Johnson, initiated the addition of three classrooms and two bathrooms. The curriculum was expanded to include commercial education, taught by Callie Lentz, Evelyn Battle White and Mrs. Willa Mae Haney McCullough, among others.

Enrollment at Douglass peaked in 1946, due to the expanded curriculum and a stable, effective transportation program. Other improvements were made in the early '50s. Industrial Arts became part of the curriculum, and in 1953, right before the school's closing, a gym was constructed on the corner of Harrison Lane and South Mill Street. As constructed it was a state-of-the-art brick building of simple design that replaced the small, crude, barn like gym that had been used for many years. The new building featured a double entrance on the south side, facing Harrison.

In 1955 Douglass High School was integrated with Festus High School. Miss Willa Mae Haney McCullough was the only black teacher hired to teach there. Elementary grades 1-8 continued to be segregated and taught at Douglass until the late '50s. Adam Mc Cullough taught grades 6-8 until 7th and 8th grade were integrated in 1956. He then became a grade school coach and P.E. teacher. Bernice Thompson taught grades 3-5, and Mrs. Edith Vandal taught K-2 until 1959, when Douglass closed. Mrs. Vandal Sexton and Mrs. Thompson remained teachers in the Festus Schools, teaching Special Education and fifth grade respectively.

The Douglass School building sat idle for a number of years, and after it fell into disrepair was demolished, around the 1970s. The site then became a playground, now the A.C. Shropshire Playground. The gymnasium, however, remained, and was sold to the Second Baptist Church, for use as a parochial school auditorium. The building has not been significantly altered in any way.

The educational importance of Douglass Cooperative school is unquestionable, and is evidenced by the founding, in 1985, of the Douglass Alumni Association, with a national membership. Although the remaining gymnasium is architecturally undistinguished and although it is less than fifty years old, it is historically valuable as the only material remnant of a regionally important high school.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

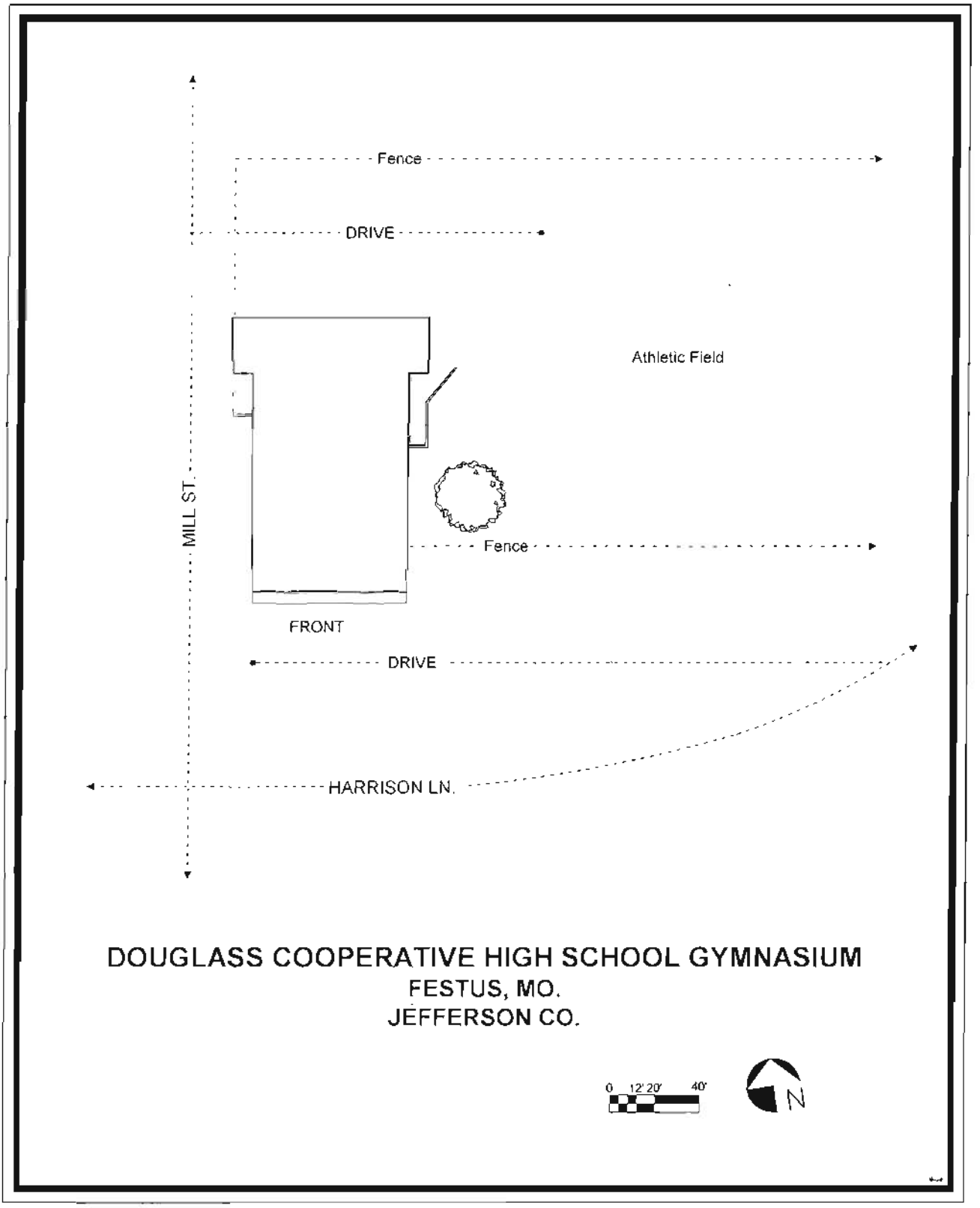
Douglass School Gymnasium is located at the corner of Harrison Lane and Mill Street, just south of downtown Festus. An enclosed athletic field borders the structure on the east. Adjacent to the property, to the north, is the site of the old Douglass School.

41. Sources of information

Bazil, Caroline. Interview. St. Genevieve, MO. Aug. 17, 2001.
Festus Missouri 1887-1987, Centennial Celebration. N.p.: n.p., 1987.
Gray, Rose Johnson. Interview. Potosi MO. Aug. 18, 2001.
Missouri. Jefferson County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Jefferson County Courthouse, Hillsboro, Missouri.
Simpson. Interview. Herculaneum, MO. Aug. 10, 2001.
Stewart, Ethel Evans. Interview. De Soto, MO. Aug 11, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Site plan. large area



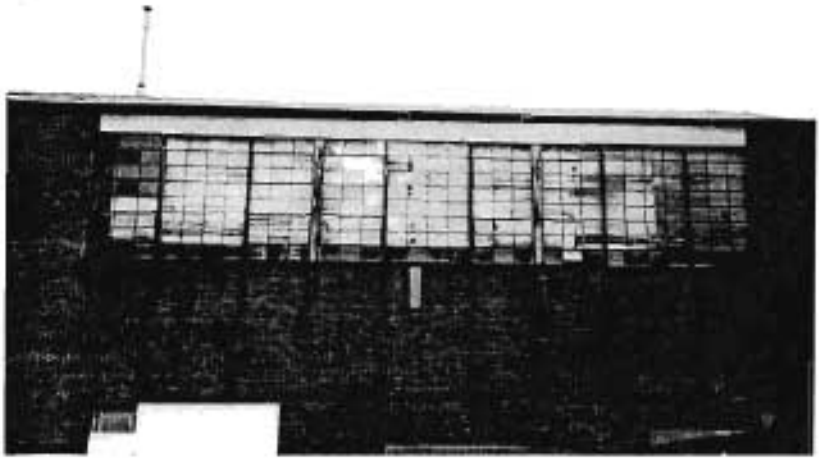
Douglass School Gymnasium
Festus, MO.
View from southwest





Douglass School Gymnasium
View from southeast

Douglass School Gymnasium
View from west





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-40

2. County
Jefferson

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Buren Chapel A.M.E. Church Property

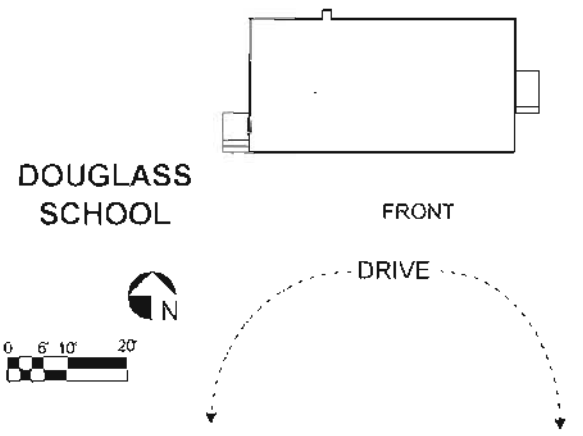
5. Other Names
Douglass School



6 Location
150 Brown St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Herculaneum, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13 Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1950

15. Style or Design
Vernacular

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Church annex

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21 Owner of Property
Buren A.M.E. Church
150 Brown St.
Herculaneum, MO. 65775

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
L. Simpson, Herculaneum, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [X] No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Concrete block

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 2 Side 1

31 Wall Treatment
Common bond

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [ ]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Douglass School is a concrete block rectangular building with a hipped roof. The entrance is on the west side. There is a row of five twelve-pane ribbon casement windows on the south sides. Two smaller six-pane casement windows are on the opposite end of the same side. The entrance is accessed by a small concrete porch with steps. The interior retains original three-room plan--single classroom with bathrooms. The blackboards, trim and other features are all original and intact. The original entrance door has been replaced with a modern, hollow-core door.

39. History and Significance

Around the turn of the century, the St. Joseph lead plant was established in Herculaneum, after moving from Mine LaMotte, along with many of its workers. Some of the plant's employees were African American (the African American school in Mine LaMotte had probably educated the workers' children, and closed following the move). The black laborers of St. Joseph and their families formed the nucleus of Herculaneum's African American community. The black population was not large, consisting primarily of the members of five or six established families. The community encompassed an area of about one square block, west of the lead plant, centered around Brown and Burris Streets. By 1908 they had built Buren Chapel AME, on Brown Street.

During the 19th century there was no school building in the town for black children. Some were educated at home; classes were also held at the church, at 150 Brown Street. In 1912 the vacant white school building, constructed in 1907, was moved to a site on Brown Street neighboring the church on the north, and became an elementary school for African American children. The school accommodated grades one through eight, all taught by one teacher. Teachers there included B.F. Adam, Margaret Smith (who was replaced when she secretly married) and Miss Fulton, who was also dismissed for her marriage in 1945. When the state law prohibiting married women from teaching was changed that same year, Margaret Smith Burris was re-hired and continued to teach at Douglass School until it closed. The teacher's role both in the community and as a mentor to the children was extremely important, especially in the case of Margaret Burris, who was remembered by Lillian Simpson as "a second mother." In the late 1930s and early 1940s Rose Evans was also employed as a teacher.

According to Simpson, days at Douglass began with a song, the Pledge of Allegiance and a prayer, "like a church service." Children carried their lunches from home, along with coal and wood to fuel the stove during the winter. Books and supplies were, characteristically, second-hand ones that came from the white school.

The black population of Herculaneum, never large, reached its height in the 1930s. During this period enrollment remained at a consistent 15-17 students. By the '40s the town's African American population was beginning to decline.

High school education became available to black children from Herculaneum when A.C. Shropshire helped found Douglass Cooperative High School in Festus, in 1939. Students were transported to Festus by private car. In 1953-4, the old frame elementary school (Lillian Simpson's description suggests that it was a typical gable-end one-room schoolhouse with tall windows) was torn down and replaced with the new Douglass School, a simple, utilitarian building constructed of concrete block. It was situated on the northernmost end of the Buren Church property, north of the original school site, adjacent to Manning-Shores Cemetery on the east side.

Douglass closed in 1957, when the Herculaneum school district integrated. Afterwards it was used as a kindergarten, and later as a community center where Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts met. Both on the exterior and interior the building retains its original features.

Although Douglass was only used for a few years prior to desegregation, it is an important African American cultural resource, along with neighboring Buren A.M.E. Together they mark the center of a dwindling black community.

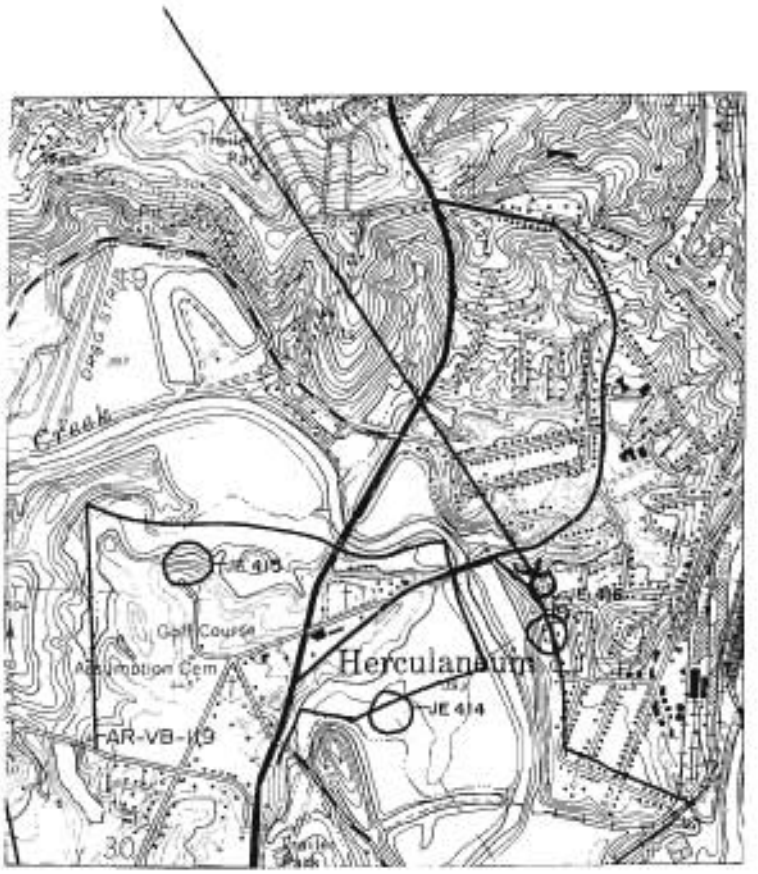
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

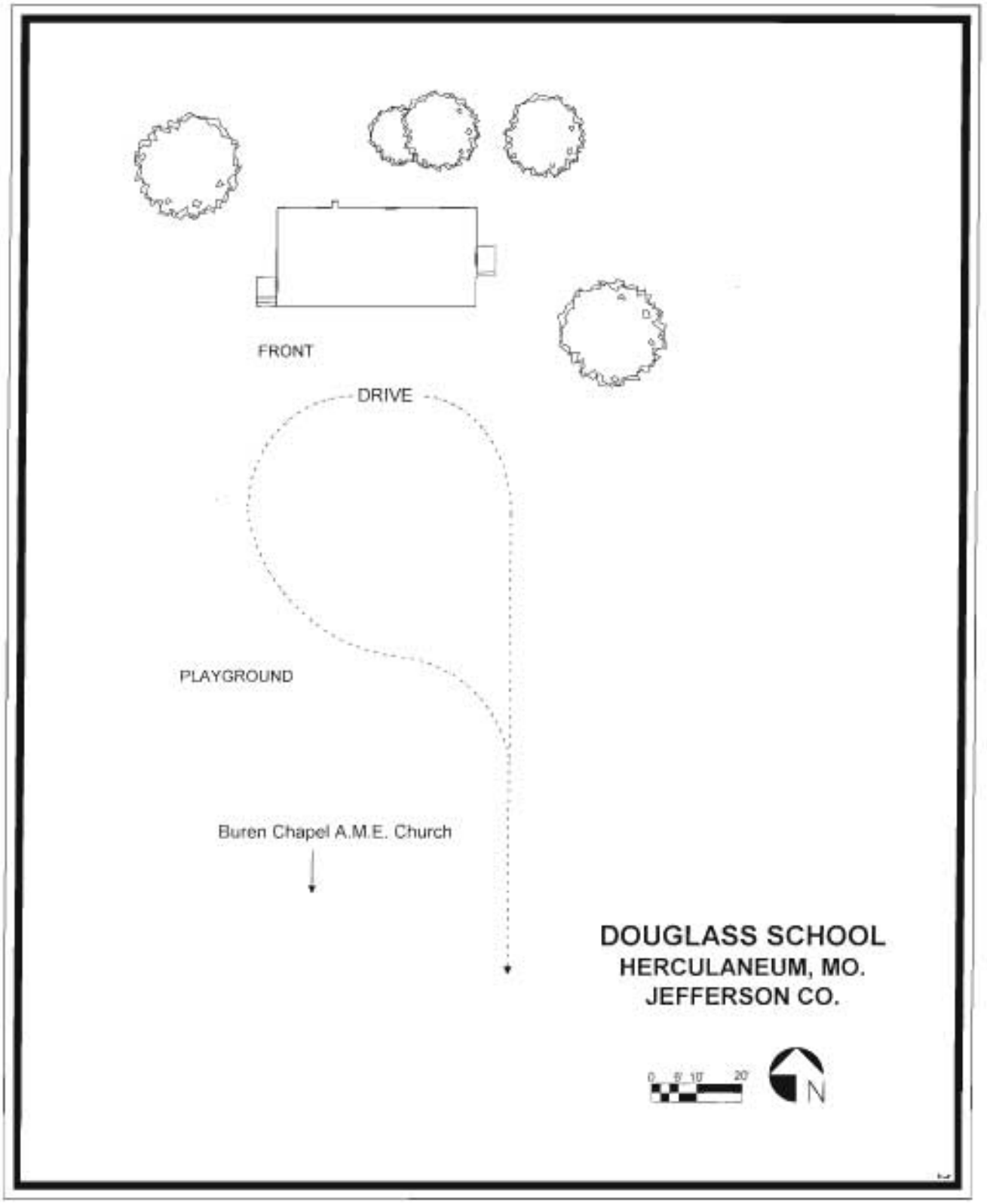
Douglass School is located on the edge of a hill in a residential area in west Herculaneum. It is situated approximately 167 feet north of Buren Church, which shares the property.. Manning-Shores Cemetery borders the property on the east, and a strip of urban woods borders it on the west. There are no extant outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Herculaneum 1808-1983: Legacy of a Pioneer Missouri Town. N.p.: n.p., 1983.
Festus Missouri 1887-1987, Centennial Celebration. N.p.: n.p., 1987.
Missouri. Jefferson County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Jefferson County Courthouse, Hillsboro, Missouri.
Lillian Simpson. Interview. Herculaneum, MO. Aug. 10, 2001.

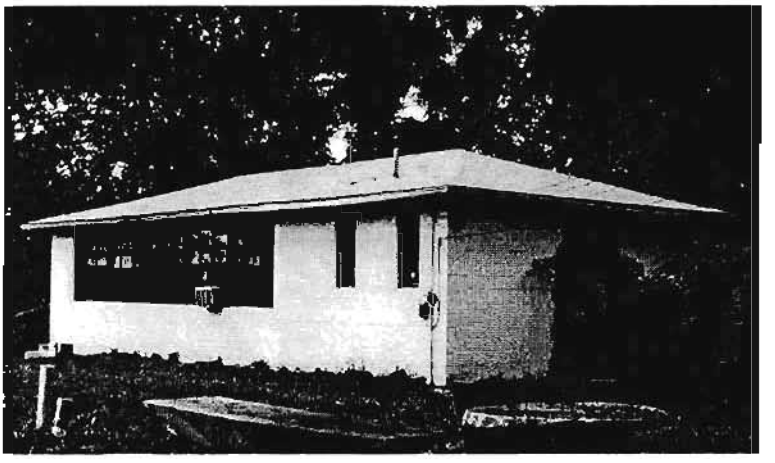
42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


Creek
Golf Course
Herculaneum
JE 4/4
AR-VB-19

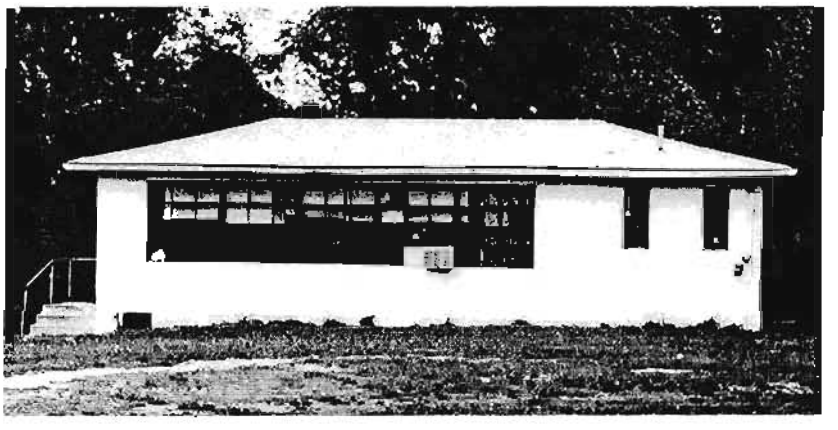

FRONT
DRIVE
PLAYGROUND
Buren Chapel A.M.E. Church
DOUGLASS SCHOOL
HERCULANEUM, MO.
JEFFERSON CO.
0 5' 10' 20'
N



Douglass School
Herculaneum, MO.
View from southwest



Douglass School
View from southeast



Douglass School
View from south



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-44

2. County
Jefferson

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Belew Residence

5. Other Names
Langston School

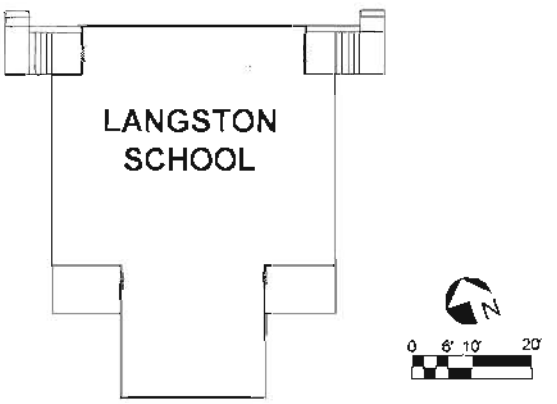


6 Location
700 Kennett St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
De Soto, MO.

8 Site Plan

FRONT



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1890

15. Style or Design
Vernacular

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
E. Belew
700 Kennett
De Soto, MO. 65775

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Belew, De Soto, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [X] No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Stone

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 1

31. Wall Treatment
Common bond

32. Plan Shape
Irregular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

Langston School is a symmetrical one-storey brick Victorian schoolhouse of vernacular design, with original double-sash two-over-two windows that have vertical segmented arched headers of brick. The windows feature dressed stone sills, and the window bays are divided by projecting brick piers. There are simple entrance doors with single-light transoms on the east and west sides. The roof is gabled on the north and south ends and hipped over the east and west sides; the gable ends are ornamented with alternating clapboard and scalloped shingles. The stone foundation/basement wall is exposed on the

e north side, due to the slope of the lot. At the north end of the building, accessing the doors on the east and west sides, are raised, walk-up concrete porches. Little of the original interior has been retained.

39. History and Significance

Soon after the Civil War an African American community originated in DeSoto, on a hill in the south part of the town. They established an AME church and a Baptist church, and, by the turn of the century, a third church. The black residents of DeSoto worked as menial laborers in town, or as farmhands in the area. Women were typically employed as domestics.

In 1870, in the same year as a white school was constructed, a school was also built for African American children in DeSoto. The first black school was located on South Second Street, between Miller and Stone. Later, African American children attended classes in a frame building located on Blow Street. The present school was erected in 1897, a red brick structure on Kennett and East Stone Streets. The school was named Langston School, in honor of John Mercer Langston.

The new school was a three-room school with two classrooms and a kitchen. A playground to the east side of the building provided a place where children could play before school and at recess. In inclement weather, for a recess break, the teacher played the piano and the children sang.

In the 1890s Abraham Thomas Lewis was the teacher at Langston. Other teachers at Langston included A.R. Heuston, Mr. Shropshire, Mrs. Clymith Mitchell, Mr. Brooks, and Nevada Brantley. Typical school days at Langston began at 8:30 and ended at 3:15. Class began with the teacher ringing a handbell to signal students to line up and enter the building in a single-file line. Class began with a song, such as "Lift Every Voice and Sing," along with a prayer. Books and other materials were commonly second-hand ones, used previously by the town's white students. Special programs provided a break for students; they included a Christmas program, an operetta and the year-end commencement ceremony. These events were often held at the white school, Central. Eventually Abraham Lewis' daughter, Naomi Lewis (Reed) (later Clark) taught at Langston as well. Reed, whose teaching career lasted 43 years, would teach at Langston until the DeSoto school system desegregated, sometime around 1955 or shortly afterward. Subsequently she became the public school librarian in DeSoto; eventually she taught elementary and special education classes.

From the turn of the century, into the 1920s, the African American community in DeSoto was at its peak. With the growth of its population, though, available jobs for blacks grew scarce, and soon residents, especially younger ones, started to leave in search of better opportunities. In the late1920s and '30s enrollment at Langston was beginning to decline; nevertheless, the decision was made to add indoor bathrooms in the front hallway. Ethel Stewart recalls that there were approximately 25 students who attended at this time, with 3 or 4 students in each grade. At this time, Stewart recalls, the kitchen that had served lunches when her older sister attended was no longer used. Students either brought their own lunch or walked home, if they lived nearby. The playground featured swings and basketball courts, and baseball was also a popular entertainment. Langston also boasted a rhythm band, in which student musicians performed music with recorders, kazoos and percussion instruments.

In the 1930s, high school classes were taught at Langston on an as-needed basis. Douglass Cooperative High School opened in Festus in 1939. At this time, DeSoto's high-school-aged black children began to attend school in Festus, traveling there at first by private car and later by bus.

After World War II, DeSoto's African American community shrank dramatically, but Langston School remained open until desegregation, when DeSoto's black children began attending the local white elementary and Central schools. Langston School remained vacant for a number of years; in the 1960s it was bought by the Balew family, who converted it into a home, removing much of the interior trim

and other features in their renovation. The exterior, though, has been minimally changed. Architecturally Langston School is a unique vernacular example of a Victorian two-room school, and has retained many original features, and its architectural integrity. Its historical importance is unquestionable; it is one of the last remaining African American cultural resources in De Soto. In fact, it is one of only three black schools extant in Jefferson County. It continues to be a local landmark.

40 Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Langston School is located at the corner of Kennett and Stone Streets, at the south end of De Soto. Because it is located at the foot of a hill, the lot slopes downward, to the northeast. West of the building sits a large privy.

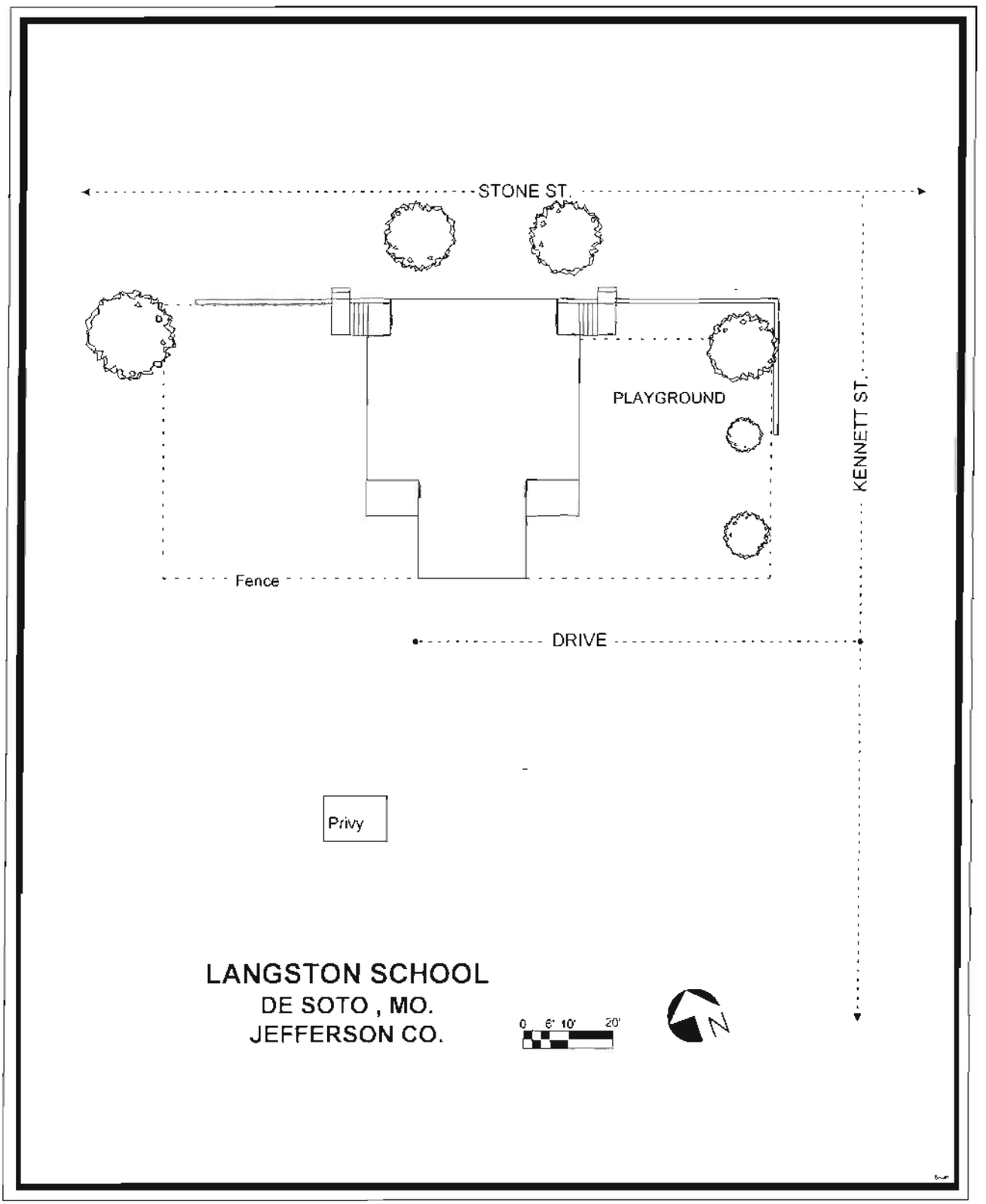
41. Sources of information

Belew, E. Interview. De Soto, MO. Aug 11, 2001.
De Soto Missouri--A Pictorial History Through the Years With Photographs. De Soto, MO: De Soto Historical Society, n.d.
Festus Missouri 1887-1987, Centennial Celebration. N.p.: n.p., 1987.
Long, Della. *Country Schools, Jefferson County Missouri 1806-1952.* N.p.: Jefferson County Historical Society, n.d.
Missouri. Jefferson County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Jefferson County Courthouse, Hillsboro, Missouri.
Stewart, Ethel Evans. Interview. De Soto, MO. Aug 11, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


DE SOTO
(BM 503)
VALLEY
Cemetery
PO
Ritchler Park
City Hall
Sprass Park
High Sch
Joachim Park
Woodlawn Mem Park (Cem)
Vineland Sch
PERRY ST
WILLIAMS ST
STEWART
BOYD
GRAND AVE
MINERAL
STONE
LOUIS
PART ST
FLUCOM

Site plan: large area





Langston School
De Soto, MO.
View from east



Langston School
View from northeast



Langston School
Facade: original window



Langston School
View from northeast: detail of gable

Langston School
Rhythm band c. 1945





Langston School
Rhythm band c. 1950

Langston School
Basketball team, unknown date





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-43

2 County
Jefferson

3 Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church

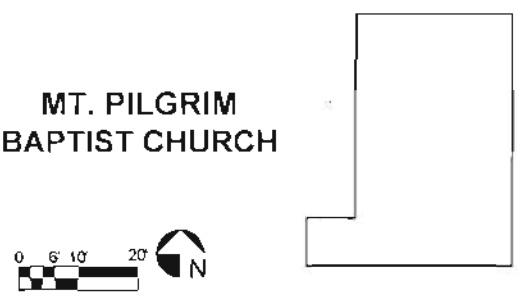
5. Other Names



6. Location
Douglass St..

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Festus, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13 Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1920

15. Style or Design
Side-steeple church

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
Church

19. Present use
Church

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church
Douglass St.
Festus, MO. 63028

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Willa Mcullough, Crystal, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
2

26. Basement
Yes [X] No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete block

28. Wall Construction
Concrete bl./brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 2 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Common bond

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [ ]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church is a side-steeple, textured-block church with a pyramidal bell tower and gabled, louvered dormers. The pedimental gable on the facade encloses shake shingles. The windows are double-sash, one-over-ones, three on both east and west sides and one at the base of the tower. A simple, double-door entrance faces south. The interior has experienced only minor alterations.

39. History and Significance

After Emancipation, an African American community developed in Festus. The men worked as menial laborers and later the in glass industry of Crystal City. Women usually worked as domestics. Another important source of jobs for the town's African Americans was Brown Shoe Factory, founded in the early part of the 20th century. Established early families of the black community included: Boyce, Matthews, Charleston, Marshall, McGee, Swink, Bates, Anderson, Harrison, Smith, Wilson, Bisch, Whitener, Jones, Donell and Baines. Mt. Zion Baptist Church and Free Will Baptist Church were established early. Later, Ward Chapel AME, St. John's Methodist and Mt. Pilgrim Baptist were erected.

The church was central to the black community; education was another high priority. The first African American school in the town was located on South Adams Street, in the 500 block. By 1900, the one-room frame structure had been replaced by a new, three-room school, located on South Fourth Street. The school was named Douglass School.

In 1928, Professor William Gibbs, a former principal of Douglass, started a two-year high school in the same building. Soon Miss Virgie Greene, was hired to teach there with him, and Douglass became accredited as a third-class high school. In 1939 the high school became Douglass Cooperative High School, offering high school education for students throughout the East Central District, which included Crystal City, Festus, Herculaneum De Soto, Bonne Terre, Farmington, Potosi. Later, students began to attend from other towns, notably St. Genevieve, St. Mary's, Fredericktown and Ironton. Because the facilities at Douglass were insufficient to house the entire high school--which used two of the classrooms there--basement and classroom space was rented from Mt. Pilgrim Free Will Baptist Church.

Mt. Pilgrim Baptist was constructed around 1920. The building, a side-steeple, gable-front church with a bell tower capped by a four-sided pyramidal roof with louvered, gabled dormers has a textured block exterior.

The church was only temporarily used as an educational facility; it is uncertain whether high school or elementary classes were conducted there; neither is it certain if or how Douglass resolved its space problems. As with the many other black churches that housed schools sporadically throughout Missouri's history, specific information about how the facility accommodated the children is scant; but the ready availability of Mt. Pilgrim in the 1940s to bail out Douglass illustrates the close interrelationship of schools and churches in African American culture from Emancipation through the first half of the 20th century. Its historical importance springs from its central position in Festus' black community. In addition, Mt. Pilgrim is architecturally noteworthy as a classic example of an African American side-steeple vernacular church.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church is located on a small lot off Mill Street, northeast of Douglass Gymnasium. Across the street is Shropshire Park, site of Douglass School.

41 Sources of information

Bazil, Caroline. Interview. St. Genevieve, MO. Aug. 17, 2001.

Festus Missouri 1887-1987, Centennial Celebration. N.p.: n.p., 1987.

Gray, Rose Johnson. Interview. Potosi MO. Aug. 18, 2001.

Missouri. Jefferson County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Jefferson County Courthouse, Hillsboro, Missouri.

Simpson. Interview. Herculaneum, MO. Aug. 10, 2001.

Stewart, Ethel Evans. Interview. De Soto, MO. Aug 11, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01



Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church
Festus, MO.
View from southwest



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1 No.
III-39

2. County
Jefferson

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Ross Property

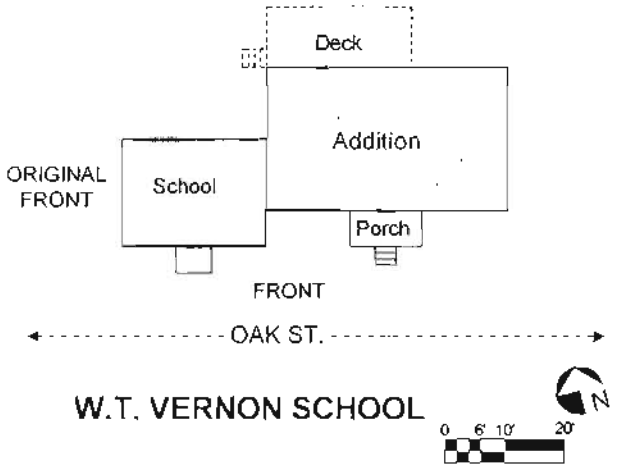
5. Other Names
W.T. Vernon School



6. Location
403 Oak St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Kimmswick, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12 Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [X] No [ ]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
1876, c.1980 (addition)

15. Style or Design
Gable end school w/addition

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Gladney Ross
Portland Pl.
St. Louis, MO. 65775

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Doris Hoskins, Kimmswick, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25 No. of Stories
1 (school); 2 (addition)

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone/concrete

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, metal (modern barn type)

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 1

31. Wall Treatment
Clapboard

32. Plan Shape
Irregular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

W.T. Vernon School was originally an 18' x 14' gable-end structure with three evenly spaced two-over-two windows on both the north and the south sides. The windows have been replaced with modern two-over-twos, and a new entrance has been added on the south side by cutting out what was originally a central window. The entrance is accessed by a small concrete porch and covered by a gable awning. French doors have been added on the north side of the building. The structure has been enlarged with a very large attached addition--designed to blend with the original architecture--to the east side of the

building. The roof is metal. The interior retains the original floor, but has been otherwise significantly remodeled.

39. History and Significance

The African American community in Kimmswick grew up on the northeast edge of the town. In the 1870s they constructed an AME church on 5th Street, just off Front Street. The town's African American population was small, comprised primarily of former slaves from the South who had traveled there via the Mississippi. By the turn of the century Sulphur Springs Quarry, two miles south of the city, employed many of Kimmswick's black men. Women generally worked as domestics for white families. Prominent African American families in the early 20th century were: Cole, Craig, Pippin, Woodson, Maul and Givens.

In or around 1876, a one-room school was constructed at 4th and Oak Streets for African American children from the Kimmswick area. The school term at this time was four months, and the teacher was paid $40 per month.

As constructed, the school was a 18' by 24' gable-end frame structure with a stone foundation. It featured a clapboard exterior, an entrance facing west and three windows on both the north and south sides. The playground was probably located to the north and west of the building. The interior included a hardwood floor and bead board ceiling; the blackboard was located opposite the entrance, at the east end of the classroom.

By 1908 the school, known as W.T. Vernon School, was in session for nine months. Enrollment that year was 23. Anna H. Frederick was the teacher. This seems to have been the peak of W.T. Vernon School's enrollment. In 1911 the teacher was Annette Harris. By this time the number of students attending had shrunk to thirteen children from seven families: Maudell and Ada Craig, Ollie Ernest, James, Aaron and Mary Givins, Gertrude, Sheridan and Irvin Maul, Alexander Cole, Sandford Woodson and Robert Kelley. Sometime in 1911 Bessie Simpson was hired to teach at Vernon. She taught there for the next two years; enrollment averaged about twelve students. Mrs. Officer, from East St. Louis, taught there subsequently and was one of the school's last teachers.

Because of declining enrollment W.T. Vernon School closed probably in the 1920s. By the time of the Depression many of the African Americans in Kimmswick had migrated to St. Louis and other areas of greater opportunity. According to Mrs. Doris Hoskins, who was born in 1922, W.T. Vernon had closed by the time she reached school age (Hoskins' family ultimately moved to St. Louis, where she attended school. By the 1950s Kimmswick was essentially an all-white community. Hoskins, who later returned, is the only black resident today). A charitable service organization, Christian Endeavor, used the school building until Consolidated School District #1 sold it in 1940; the structure then was owned by a series of private individuals and went through a number of renovations. The gable-end entrance was removed and shifted to the south side (center) of the building (it is now a side-gable structure facing Oak Street). The original windows were removed and replaced with new energy efficient windows. French doors were added on the north side. During the 1970s the structure was used as a library. In the 1980s, a two-story 40' by 24' residence was built and joined to the east end by removing part of the original east wall to create a connecting passage.

Despite the later fenestrations and modifications, and the major addition to the building, W.T. Vernon School has retained a great deal of its architectural integrity. Perhaps most importantly, it is a historical rarity: a first-generation African American school, one of a tiny handful in this state. It is by far the oldest of the three remaining African American schools in Jefferson County, pre-dating Langston-DeSoto by 20 years and Lincoln-Herculaneum by three quarters of a century. It is likely that Vernon is the oldest surviving schoolhouse--black or white--in the county.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

W. T. Vernon School is located in a residential neighborhood at the corner of Fourth and Oak Streets, immediately north of Kimmswick's historic business district. Original outbuildings include a small two-room gable-end workshop and a boys' and girls' privy. A modern garage has been constructed behind the building, and there is a driveway to the north.

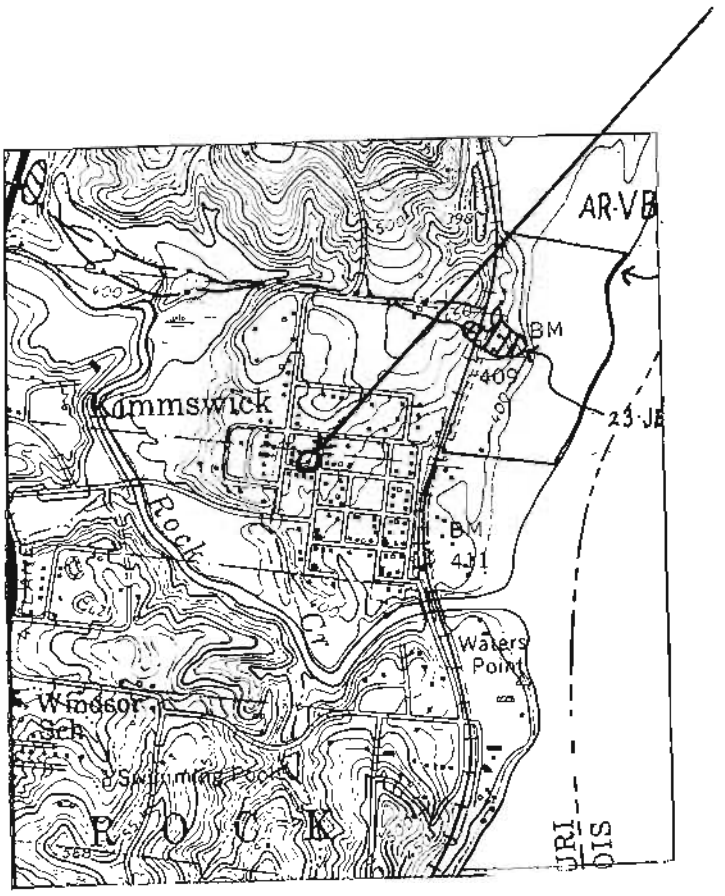
41. Sources of information

Hoskins, Doris. Interview. Kimmswick, MO. Aug. 9, 2001.

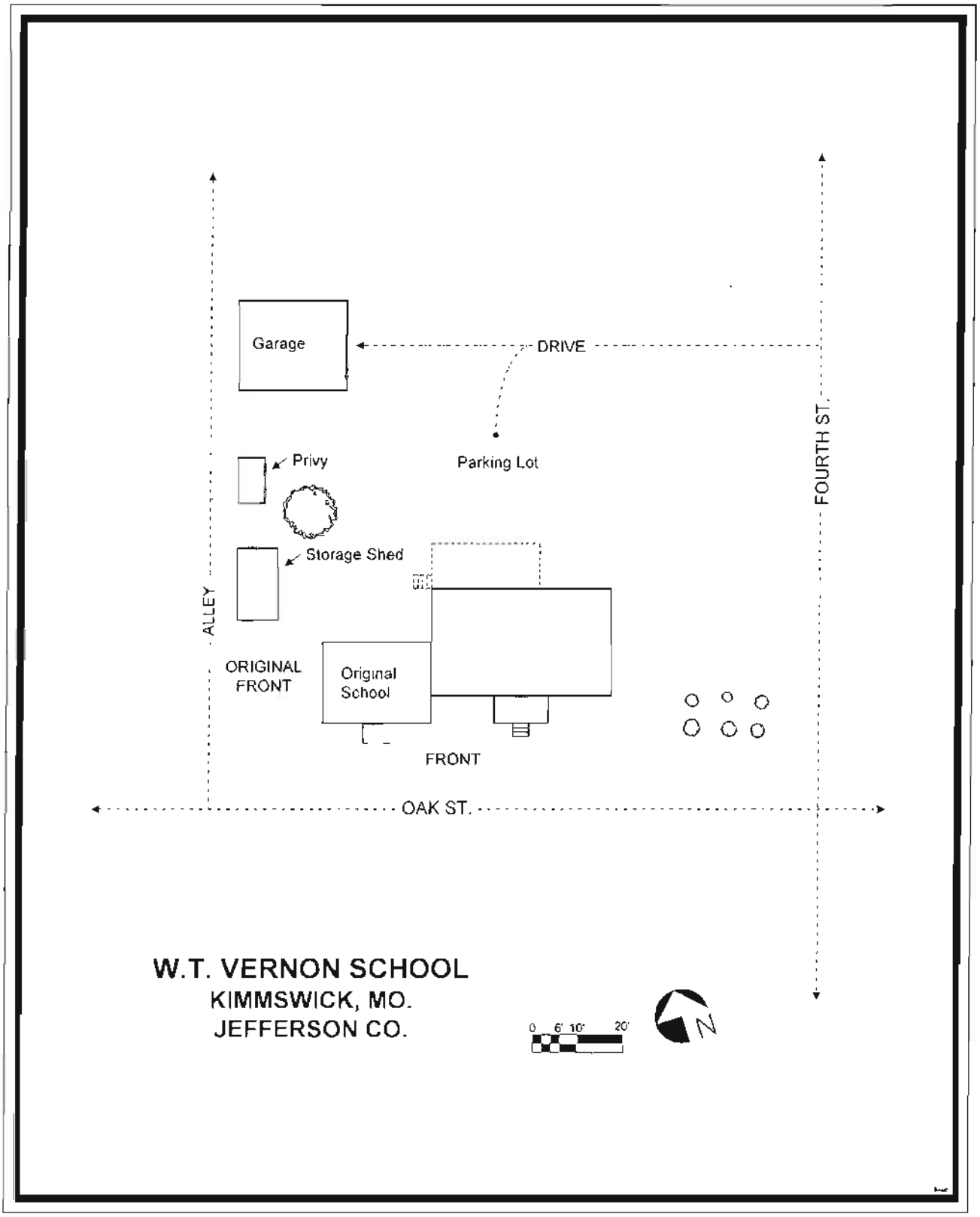
Long, Della. *Country Schools, Jefferson County Missouri 1806-1952.* N.p.: Jefferson County Historical Society, n.d.

Missouri. Jefferson County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Jefferson County Courthouse, Hillsboro, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


AR-VB
BM
409
Kimmswick
Rock
BM
411
Waters
Point
Windsor
Sch
Swimming Pool
R O C K
23 JE
URI
DIS

Site plan: large area



W.T. Vernon School
Kimmswick, MO.
View from southwest





W.T. Vernon School
View from south

W.T. Vernon School
View from north



W.T. Vernon School
outbuilding: shop





W.T. Vernon School
outbuilding: privy



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-5

2. County
Lewis

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4 Present Name
The Beer Barn

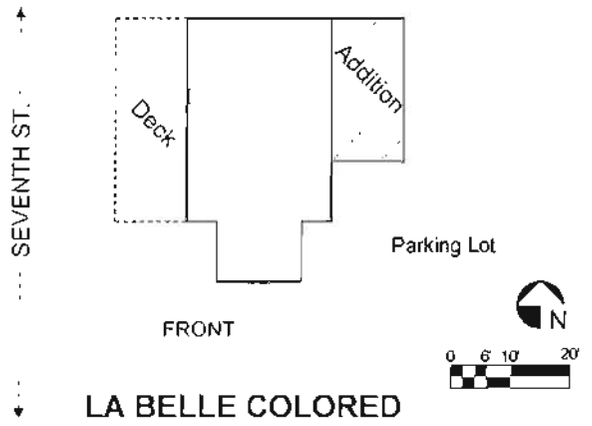
5. Other Names
La Belle Colored School



6 Location
Lincoln St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
La Belle, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1880

15. Style or Design
Gable end school w/addition

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Vacant

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Fred Ingram
La Belle, MO. 63447

22. Open to Public
Yes [X] No [ ]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Zonia Clay, LaBelle, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete block

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable w/shed add., asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 1

31. Wall Treatment
Clapboard/ horizontal siding

32. Plan Shape
Irregular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [X]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

LaBelle Colored is a typical small, one-room, gable-end schoolhouse with a vestibule and a later shed addition on the east side. A deck has been added to the east side, as well. The original door has been removed and replaced with a modern one; neither do any original windows remain. The original clapboard remains on the school building; vertical board covers the shed addition. No original interior features remain.

39. History and Significance

LaBelle's African American community developed on the north end of La Belle. Some time before the turn of the century a school was organized for African American children in the town. The old white school building was moved from the public square to the northwest part of town to house it.

As constructed, probably prior to 1870, LaBelle Colored (originally the white school) was a one-room, gable-end frame building. Following its relocation to a lot in northwest LaBelle, the school had a north-south orientation, with the entrance on the south side.

Early enrollment numbered around thirty students, who were taught by Rush Berry. Later teachers included Silas Johnson, Miss Mattie Sutton, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Cummings, Flo Hendreds, Francis Johnson, Grace Caloy, Zella Heard.

The school served grades 1-8. During the 1940s, school days at La Belle routinely began with a prayer, the Pledge of Allegiance and singing. Both teachers and students struggled with the curriculum and learning problems that came from receiving only second-hand books and supplies. Nevertheless, some students, beginning in the 1930s, chose to make the long trip to Palmyra, a good forty-five minutes away, to attend high school.

Due to the very small enrollment in the African American school, the schools in La Belle integrated prior to court-ordered desegregation.

Afterward, the property sat idle before being turned into a restaurant and bar. As part of its adaptation for commercial use, the building's interior was completely remodeled. At some point the facility was expanded with a 12' x 24' addition on the east side. More recently, a deck has been added on the west, accessed by a new sliding glass door.

La Belle Colored has been extensively renovated; nevertheless it retains its basic form and architectural integrity. It is important as the last remaining African American cultural resource in La Belle, and one of four remaining African American schools in Lewis County.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

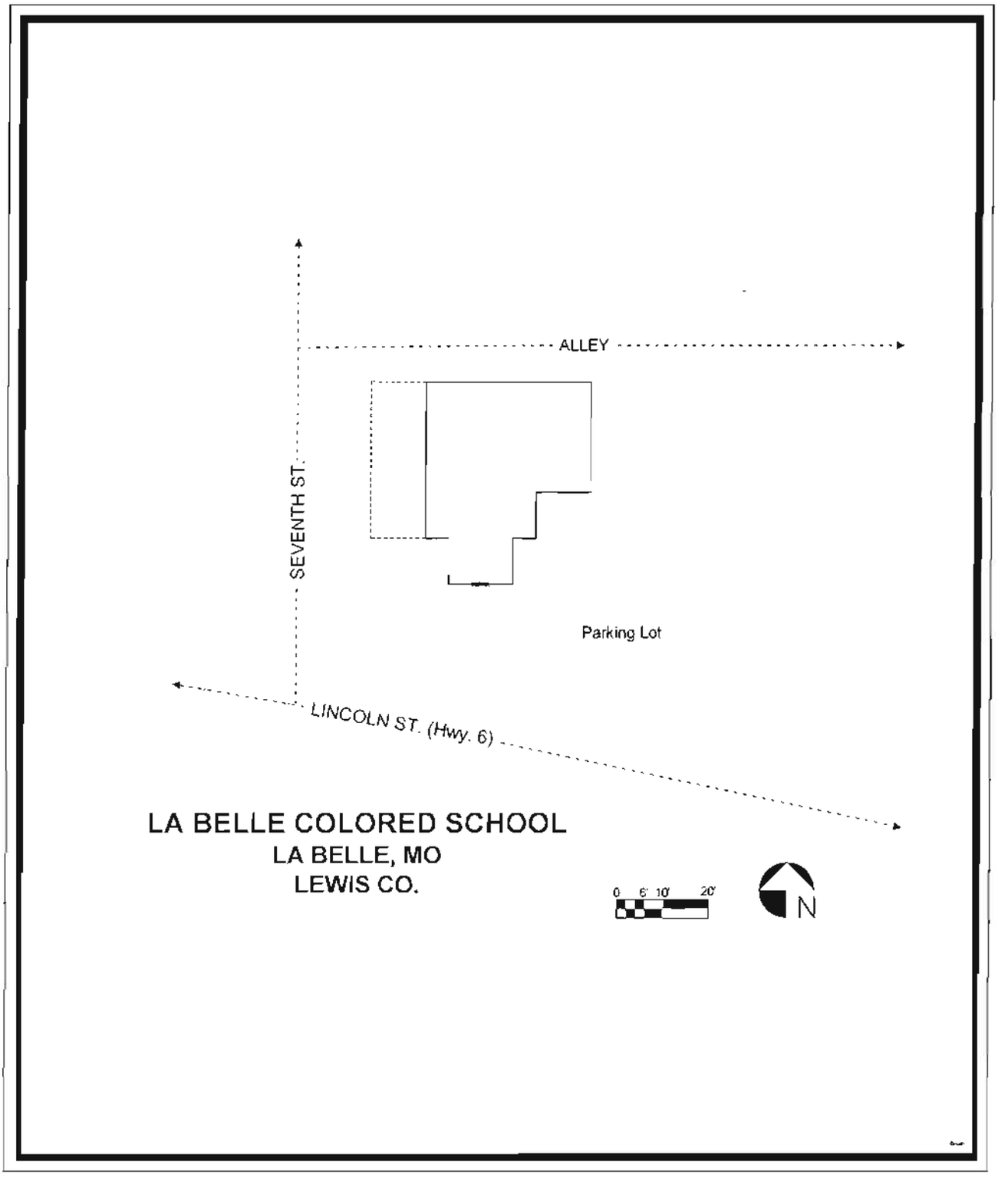
This LaBelle landmark is located at the corner of Lincoln (Highway 6) and 11th Street, on the western side of the town. There is an alley behind the building; in front is a parking lot.

41. Sources of information

Atlas of Lewis County, Missouri. Keokuk, IA: Western Atlas Co., 1897.
Ott, Mary Jane Pinson. *Labelle's Historical Collection.* Wolf City TX: Heninton Publishing Co., 1992.
Clay, Zonia. Telephone interview. LaBelle, MO. November 30, 2000.
Missouri. Lewis County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Lewis County Courthouse, Monticello, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Site plan: large area



La Belle Colored School
La Belle, MO.
View from northwest



La Belle Colored School
View from northeast



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-7

2. County
Linn

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Leopold Property

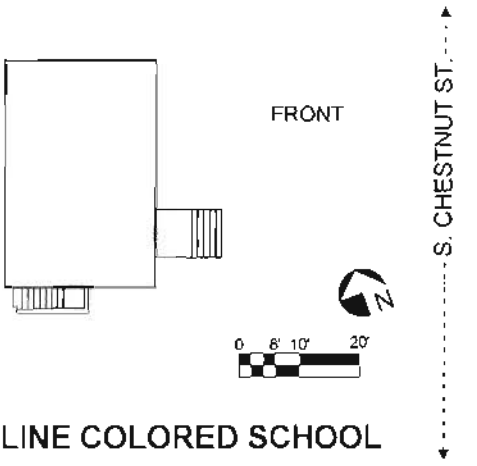
5. Other Names
Marceline Colored School



6. Location
624 S. Chestnut St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Marceline, MO.

8. Site Plan



MARCELINE COLORED SCHOOL

9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
1933

15. Style or Design
Side-gable school

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Storage

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
John Leopold
210 W. Wells
Marceline, MO. 64658

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
John Leopold, Marceline, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [X] No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete block

28. Wall Construction
Ceramic block

29. Roof Type and Material
Side gable,
Asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 1

31. Wall Treatment
Common bond

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [ ]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Marceline Colored is a one-room ceramic block building, gable-roofed, with a stucco exterior, decorated with brick trim around windows and door, and brick quoins on all four corners. Typical of 1930s architecture, it also exhibits triangular knee brackets and open rafter ends. There is a single-pane transom light over the original door, and six-over-six windows, two pairs on the east side, two single windows on the north. There are smaller, single-sash six-pane windows on the south wall. The pediment of the gable is clapboard. A small walk-up concrete porch accesses the entrance. The interior

retains many original features, including the floors and trim. In front is the original school flagpole, made from a railroad semaphore pole.

39. History and Significance

In Marceline, the black community grew up in the 1880s at the southeast corner of the town. Around the turn of the century, there was an influx of Mexican laborers to work on the railroad; the Mexican laborers moved into the area that had been occupied by the town's African Americans, and the location of the black community shifted to the southwest corner of the town, in the area around Curtis and Wells. The small community was at first comprised mainly of railroad workers. Those who didn't work for the railroad were employed in other types of menial labor in the Marceline area, largely domestic work.

The first school for African Americans in Marceline was founded in 1889 by George Moorman. It was located in an abandoned carpentry shop on the south end of Cedar Street at East Walker. Later that building was razed, and a more suitable building, the old white school, Hayden School, was moved to the East Walker site to replace it. Hayden School had been the first white school in Marceline (in use until 1888), serving rural residents even before the city was founded. Hayden served as the African American school until 1931, when it burned.

After the destruction of the old school, students attended class in the Second Baptist Church, at East Howell and West Walnut, until a new building, the present Marceline Colored, was built in 1933. The new school, which occupied the corner of South Chestnut and West Wells Streets, on the south end of the black community, was a decorative block building with a stucco exterior highlighted with brick and painted clapboard. There was indoor plumbing in the basement, where the bathrooms were located. The building was heated by a coal furnace. On the south side of the single classroom was a two-foot-high stage on the south wall, that was later removed. The blackboard occupied the west wall, and desks faced west.

In the 1930s the school had a steady enrollment of 20-25 students. During this period, the school's Christmas celebration included a visit by a white Santa Claus from a local men's civic organization, bringing candy.

Marceline's African American population reached its height in the 1920s and '30s, but by the '40s it was already declining. By the time of desegregation, in 1954, only a handful of students were enrolled in Marceline Colored. Marceline's black community is now virtually vanished.

Following desegregation the school building was vacant for a number of years. In the 1960s it was sold to Alvie Still and Fred Fischer, who used it for a heating and plumbing shop. In the 1970s they sold the building to the present owner, John Leopold, who continued to use it for a plumbing and heating business and sheet-metal shop. Later in the 1970s Leopold used it for an antique shop, and still later, in the '80s, he turned it into a military museum. He currently uses it for storage.

The colored school at Marceline is notable because it has been almost unaltered, both on the interior and the exterior, since it was built in the early '30s. It is extremely important, too, as the only remaining material remnant in the town--the black churches have been razed. It is important as the last vestige of black culture in the town, and one of the two extant black schools in Linn County. The unique architecture and ornamentation and the well-preserved original features, along with its historical importance to Marceline's black community, make it a strong candidate for a National Register nomination.

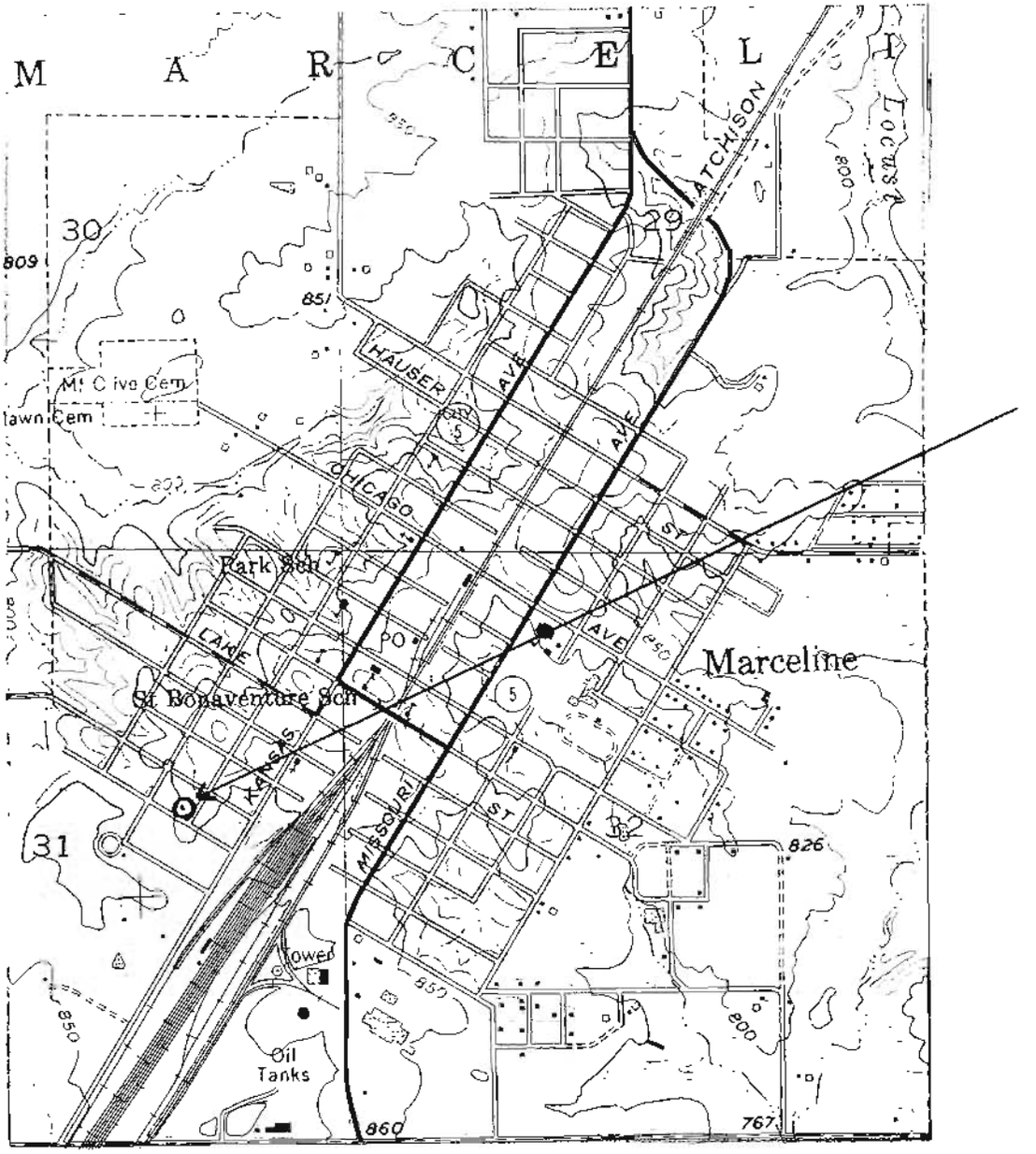
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Marceline Colored is located in a residential area at the corner of Chestnut and Wells Streets, at the southwestern edge of Marceline. There is a park with baseball field directly to the south. There are no extant outbuildings.

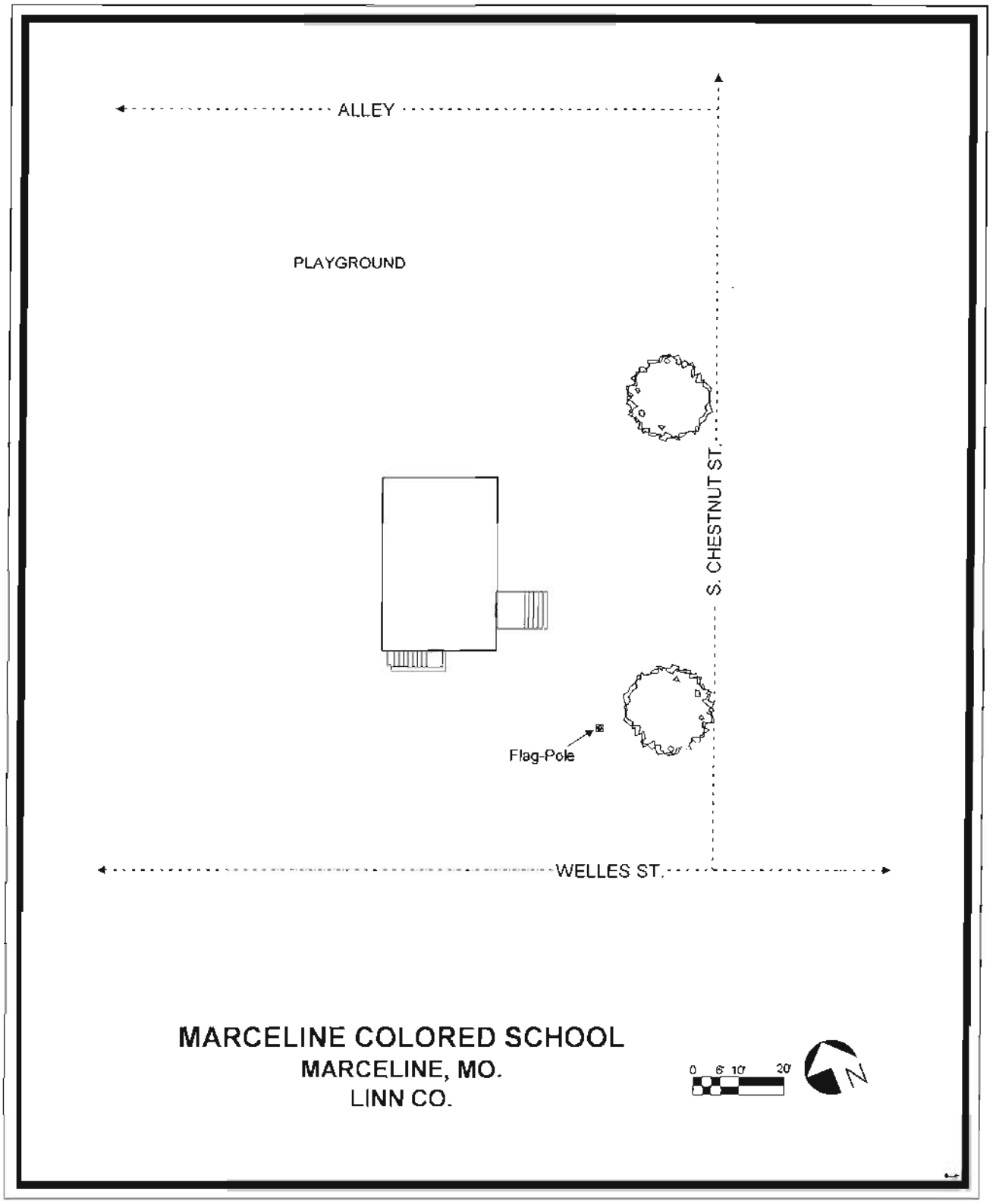
41. Sources of information

History of Lynn County, Missouri. N.p.: Linn County Historical Society, 1990.
Leopold, John. Interview. Marceline, MO. Aug. 25, 2001.
Marceline, The Magic City. Marceline, MO.: the City of Marceline, 1988.
Missouri. Linn County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Linn County Courthouse, Linneus, Missouri.
Payne, Bill. Telephone interview. Marceline, MO. March 2, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


M A R C E L L
30
31
809
851
HAUSER AVE
CHICAGO ST
Park Sch
LAKE AVE
St Bonaventure Sch
XANADU
MISSOURI ST
ATCHISON
AVE
Marceline
826
Tower
Oil Tanks
860
767
850
800

Site plan: large area



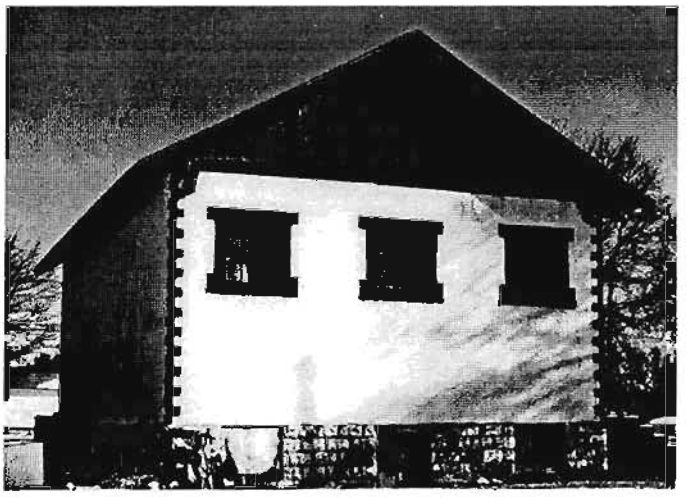
Marceline Colored School
Marceline, MO.
View from northeast





Marceline Colored School
View from east

Marceline Colored School
View from south







Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-8

2. County
Linn

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Linn County Ambulance District

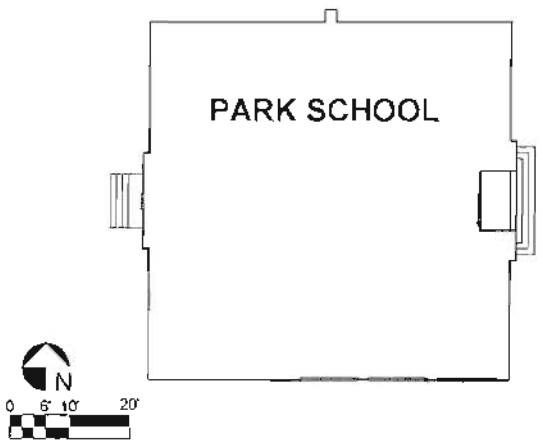
5. Other Names
Park School



6. Location
314 Caldwell St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Brookfield, MO.

8 Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11 Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14 Date(s) or Period
1948

15. Style or Design
Contemporary

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Commercial office/garage

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Linn Co. Ambulance District
314 Caldwell
Brookfield, MO. 64628

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Marie Mitchell, Brookfield, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Flat, Tar

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 4

31. Wall Treatment
Common Bond

32. Plan Shape
Cube

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Park School is a single storey brick schoolhouse of contemporary design, with a flat roof. The original double-leaf six-light entrance doors are capped by multi-pane transom light and flanked by six-pane sidelights. The entrance is emphasized by light-colored block surrounding entrance on the facade. The multi-pane transom light is echoed over the single door in the rear entrance on the west side, as is the concrete-block highlighting. The exterior wall on the south has been significantly altered to accommodate a three-bay garage. The original large windows on the north have been replaced withenergy-efficient

modern one-over-one windows. There is a brick belt course encircling the building at sill height; alternating brick pilasters interrupt the brickwork on the north and south walls. The Interior plan has been drastically altered but some of the original interior features, including light fixtures, are still in tact. The original cornerstone has been removed but is currently stored inside the building.

39. History and Significance

Following the Civil War a black community developed in Brookfield, at the southwestern corner of the town. Characteristically, its members held mainly menial jobs; many of them worked as farmhands outside of town.

In 1900 a one-room, gable-end frame schoolhouse, Garfield School, was constructed on Beverly Street for the African American children of the town. A two-story white school, Park School, was built the following year in the 300 block of Caldwell, at a cost of $8,000.

In 1921, owing to the rapid growth of the town's population, a new school was built for Brookfield's white students. Park School was extensively remodeled (the second story was removed and other modifications were made) and became the new black school. Garfield was subsequently demolished. Teachers at Park included Lula B Hurd and Mr. Laird.

Park School was torn down in 1948. "New" Park School, the present building, was then built on the same site. Although the building itself was new, furniture--tables and desks--and other materials and texts were handed down from the white school, as they had been at old Park. Initially the hand-me-down desks at the second Park were too large for the elementary students, but Marie Mitchell and other concerned parents complained to the school board. Mitchell recalls that she told the board members, "I want my child to be the same as your child." She demanded that the desks fit the children; her own child's feet didn't even touch the floor. The parents' complaints were effective, resulting in new desks for the students at the new Park School.

The new building was a sterile-looking block and brick structure, contemporary in design, with a flat roof and steel casement windows. The interior was divided into two rooms, divided by a central hallway–a classroom on the south side and and an auditorium on the north.

The teacher at both the old and the new Park Schools was Miss Alexander, who taught grades one through eight. Peggy Smith, of Dalton, was later hired to teach at Park also. The school day began with pledge of allegiance, prayer and a song. Throughout the year there were numerous activities at the school. A Halloween party and parade, a Christmas celebration, and commencement ceremony were among the list of activities. In the early 1930s high school classes were taught at Park School and students were bussed from Linneus and Laclede to attend. Beginning in the 1940s high school was made available at Dalton Vocational School in Chariton County, almost thirty miles south. Students left Brookfield early in the morning and did not arrive home until late in the afternoon.

Desegregation occurred in Brookfield in 1955. Following desegregation the building was retained by the school district and converted to a kindergarten. In the mid-1980s, after it was no longer used for that purpose, it was sold for a very low price (and never offered to the black community) and converted into a private garage and office. The large multi-pane casement windows on the south side were removed, and three garage doors were installed; the south classroom was adapted into a garage. Much of the original interior has been changed, although the original front doors and surround remain.

One of only two African American schools remaining in Linn County, the "New" Park School is significant as one of the area's few black cultural resourcesand is one of the last Jim Crow schools built in Missouri. Architecturally, it is a fine example of contemporary school design .

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

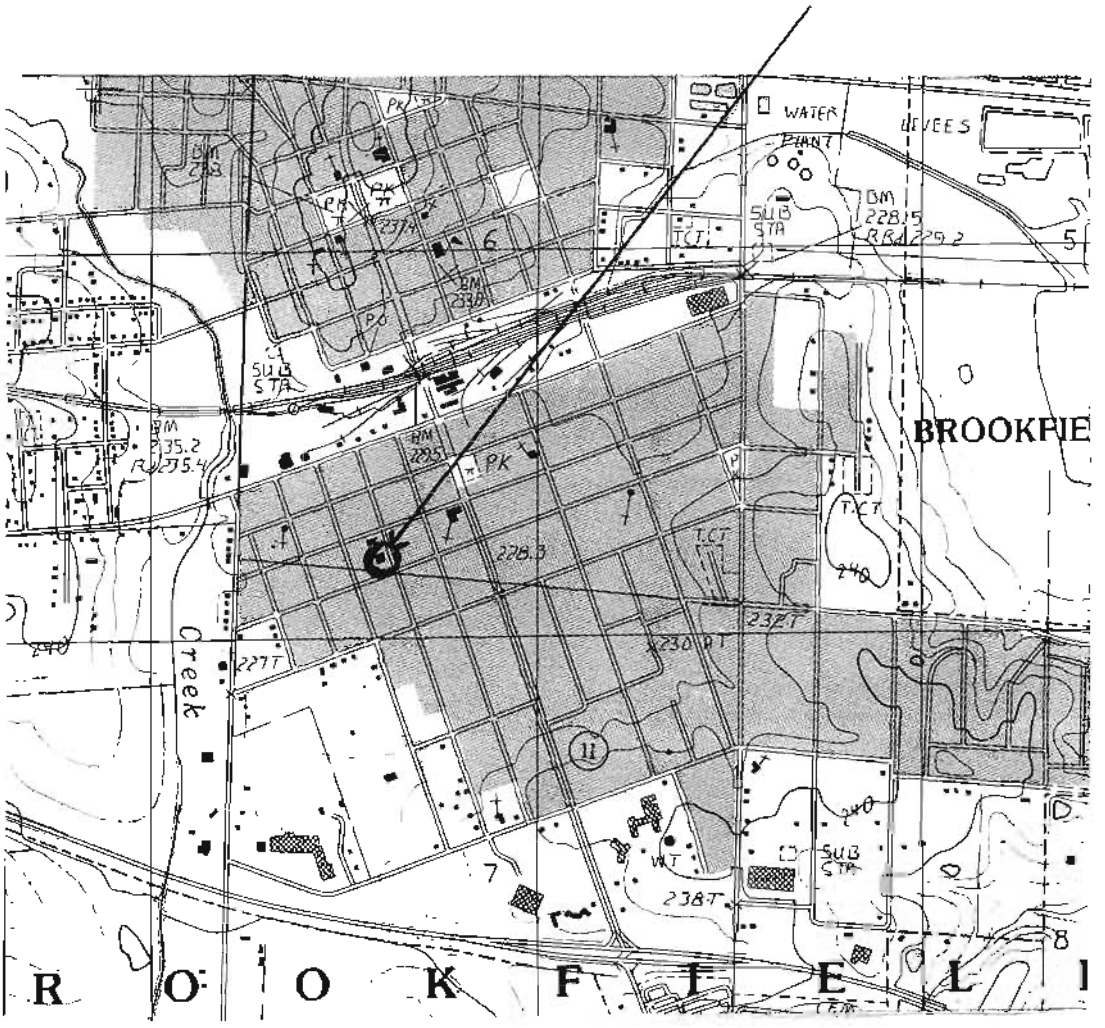
This Brookfield landmark sits on a very large lot in a residential neighborhood at the corner of Washington and Caldwell Streets, in southwest Brookfield. There is a driveway on the south side. There are no outbuildings.

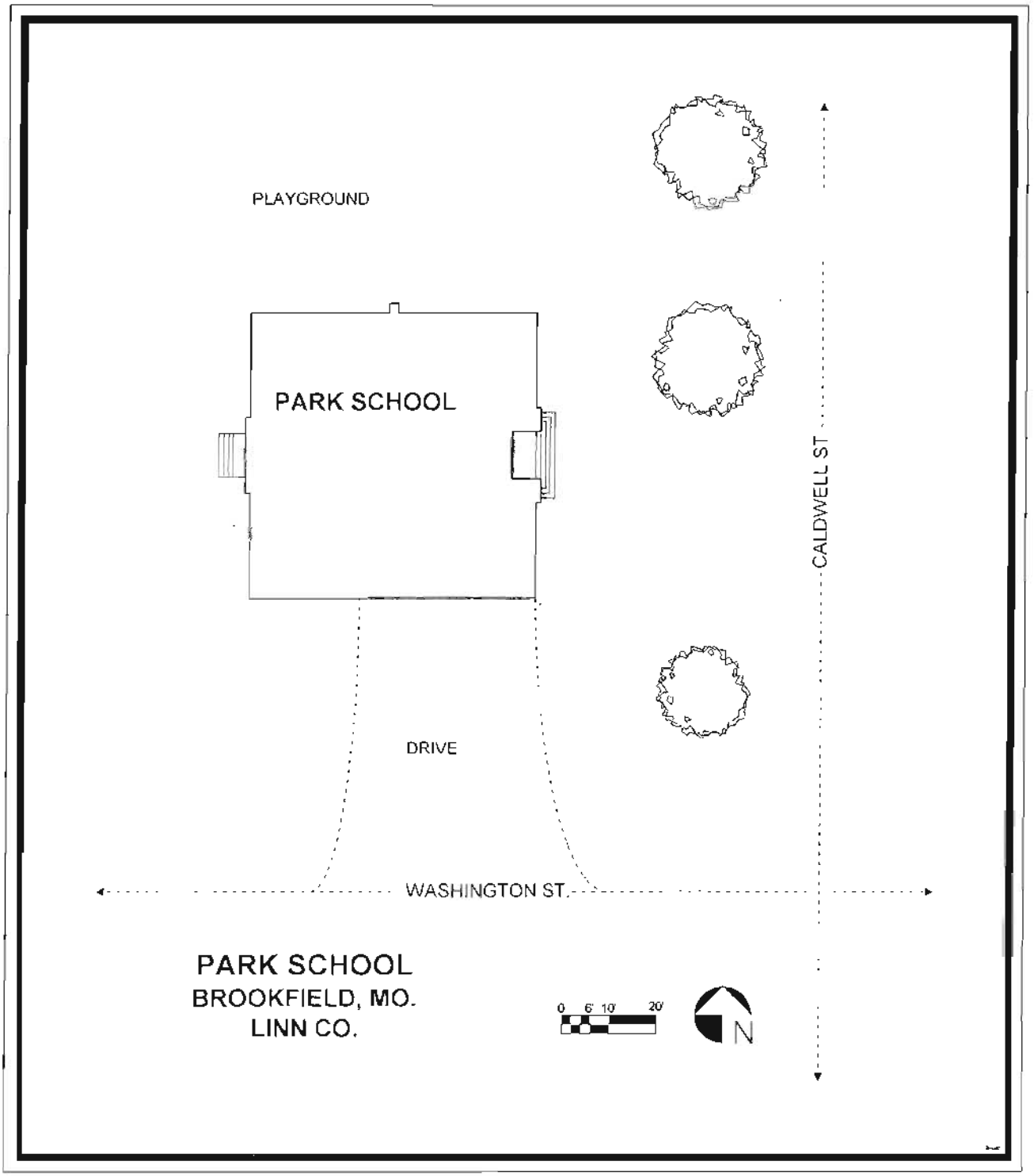
41. Sources of information

Craig, W.E., ed. *Centennial Celebration July 18-24, 1959.* N.p.: n.p., 1959
History of Lynn County, Missouri. N.p.: Linn County Historical Society, 1990.
Mitchell, Marie. Interview. Tape recording. Brookfield, MO. February 9, 2001.
Mitchell, Herbert. Interview. Tape recording. Brookfield, MO. February 9, 2001.
.Missouri. Linn County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Linn County Courthouse, Linneus, Missouri.
Prunty, R.E.L. *Brookfield, Past and Present: 1859-1905.* N.p.: n.p., 1905.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Map


WATER
PLANT
LEVEES
SUB STA
BM 228.5
BM 230
PK
BM 235.2
BM 229.5
228.3
227T
232T
230 PT
238T
Creek
BROOKFIE
ROOKFIELD


PLAYGROUND
PARK SCHOOL
CALDWELL ST
DRIVE
WASHINGTON ST.
PARK SCHOOL
BROOKFIELD, MO.
LINN CO.
0 6' 10' 20'
N



Park School
Brookfield, MO.
View from northeast



Park School
View from east: facade



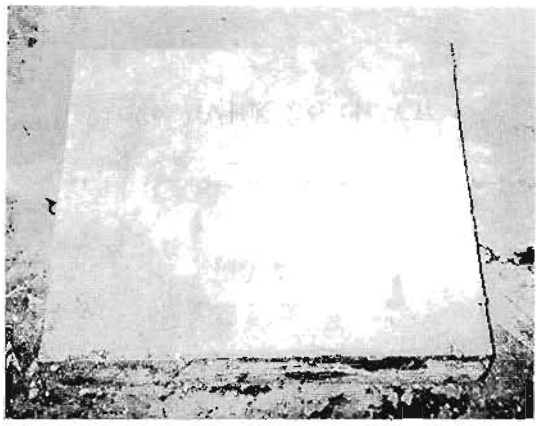
Park School
View from northwest



Park School
View from southwest



Park School
View fron east: entrance



Park School
Original cornerstone (detatched)



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-10

2. County
Livingston

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Garrison School

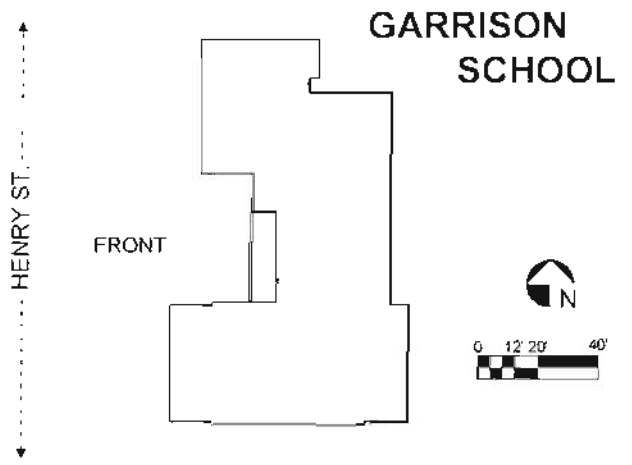
5. Other Names
Dabney School



6. Location
200 Henry St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Chillicothe, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1953

15. Style or Design
Contemporary

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Educational facility

20. Ownership
Public [X] Private [ ]

21. Owner of Property
Chillicothe R-2 Schools
P.O. Box 530
Chillicothe, MO. 64601

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Linda Dodd, Chillicothe, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Block/brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Flat, tar

30. No of Bays
Front 4 Side 1

31. Wall Treatment
Common Bond

32. Plan Shape
Irregular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [ ]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Garrison School is a modern block/brick building of vernacular design with a flat roof. It features modern steel doors and casement windows. On the interior there are four classrooms; the gymnasium is on the south end of the building. Both interior and exterior are virtually all original; it is practically unchanged since its construction.

Following the Civil War a black community developed in Chillicothe. Its members worked as farmhands on surrounding farms, and as domestics.

In April, 1854, Mount Zion Baptist Church was established, the oldest black church north of the Missouri River. Initially the church pastor taught those African American children in the community whose families could pay tuition. Following the Civil War, Bethel AME Church was built, at 200 Henry Street. Soon, in 1882, the first public school for black children opened at the site of the Chillicothe Iron Works, on Conn Street, rented by the school board. The earliest teacher there was William Miller, who was white. Later one of his students, Henry C. Madison, from Illinois, became qualified to teach and took over as teacher there. The school was a two-room structure that soon became inadequate. Garrison was temporarily housed in a store building on Madison Street. The enrollment at this time was approximately 100, and since the facility could not accommodate all the students, half went in the morning and half in the afternoon.

In 1888-89 a new Garrison School building was erected on Henry Street, at the site of the present building; it opened in 1890, and consisted of five classrooms, with a basement, with heating and plumbing systems. The school functioned as both an educational institution and a community center. Two classrooms served elementary children, one for lower grades and one for upper grades. Bathrooms were in the basement, along with a shop and science lab. There were also two high school classrooms (until 1935 only two years of high school were offered; in 1935 the school received a four-year-high-school rating, and the high school program was expanded). The high school home economics curriculum included canning (in the fall), and sewing on treadle machines. The first principal was Joe Herriford, a native who had been educated at Iowa State College. The school's first commencement was held at the opera house, on May 36, 1892. There were four members of the graduating class, all of them aspiring teachers. Later, commencements were almost always held at the Central School (white) auditorium, due to lack of space at Garrison. Programs such as the annual operetta and the Christmas program were also held at the white school. Baccalaureate was held at nearby Bethel AME, on Henry Street.

Some teachers who taught at Garrison prior to 1930 were: Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Hewitt, Reverend White, Mr. Miller, Miss Lucy Gordon, H.O. Madison, L.J. Williams, Nathaniel Sawyer, Joe E. Herriford, Ida Pittman Botts, Nannie Williams Winfrey, Louise Winfrey Madison, Lottie L. Hillman Montgomery, Nettie Crews Woods, Mr. Kay Kiles, Naomi Sawyer, Odessa Millman Patrick, Minnie O. Payne Kinney, Estelle Winfrey Woods. L.F. Clark, W. V. Williams, W. B. Longdon, A.C. Lane, Ruth Redd, Adell Lane, Ilee Parker Hughes, Clem Brown, Laura Belle Hayes Curry, Annabelle Banks, E. O. Boone, Julia Kinney, Blanche Winfrey Miles, Virgil E. Williams, Margaret McPike, Lyman Wise, Alonzo Redmond, Mrs. Basye, Estell Williams, Ella January, Eileen Price Scholls, Lawrence Williams, Jasper Simmons. Later teachers and principals included Mrs. Blanche W. Miles (principal), Mr. William V. Williams, Mrs. Eileen Walker Price, Margaret Young, Clementine Bland, Julie Cox, Maryann Gregory, Mrs. Naomi Ericson (principal), Mrs. Willie Fletcher.

A new Garrison School was built in 1953. As constructed, the building was a modern, single story brick building with casement windows. On the south side of the building was a gymnasium; the facility was small, and consequently the basketball courts were not regulation size. The structure contained four classrooms; however there was no cafeteria. It featured modern heating and plumbing equipment. Mrs. Mary Williams was the principal. Teachers included: Jasper Simmons, and, in 1955, Mrs. Ella January. As had been the case at the earlier Garrison School buildings, the students received second-hand books and supplies, passed down to them by the white school. One exception in the school's history occurred

during the administration of principal Eileen Walker Price Scholls, who insisted that the school board provide the black students with new books.

In 1955 the high school was integrated. Desegregation finally took place in Chillicothe for grades 1-8 in 1957, at the insistence of the Garrison students' parents, and through the intervention of the NAACP. Afterward, the school board kept the building, which was first used as a kindergarten, and in the 1970s renamed Dabney School; at that time it became an educational facility for the developmentally disabled. I

In 1992, concerned alumni of Garrison requested that the school board restore the original name. The request was granted. The facility is currently used as a preschool, though the school board has considered converting it into a facility to house maintenance equipment and supplies--to the dismay of Garrison alumni.

The building has experienced no significant alterations, either exterior or interior. Architecturally it illustrates a simple contemporary form of school building that was popular in the postwar years. Despite the fact that it was only used as an African American school for a few years, it is integral to the history of the black community in Chillicothe. Along with Bethel AME Church, and a later Baptist Church, a later Mount Zion Church, it is one of the few remnants of what was a large African American community, the largest in the region. As it reaches 50 years of age in 2003, it should be considered for nomination for the National Register of Historic Places.

40 Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Garrison is located on an expansive lot at the southeast corner of Henry and East Page Streets, in south Chillicothe. A large playground is located on the east and south sides of the building. Modern outbuildings associated with its present use as a school are visible.

41. Sources of information

Dodd, Linda. Interview. Tape recording. Chillicothe, MO. August 4, 2001.

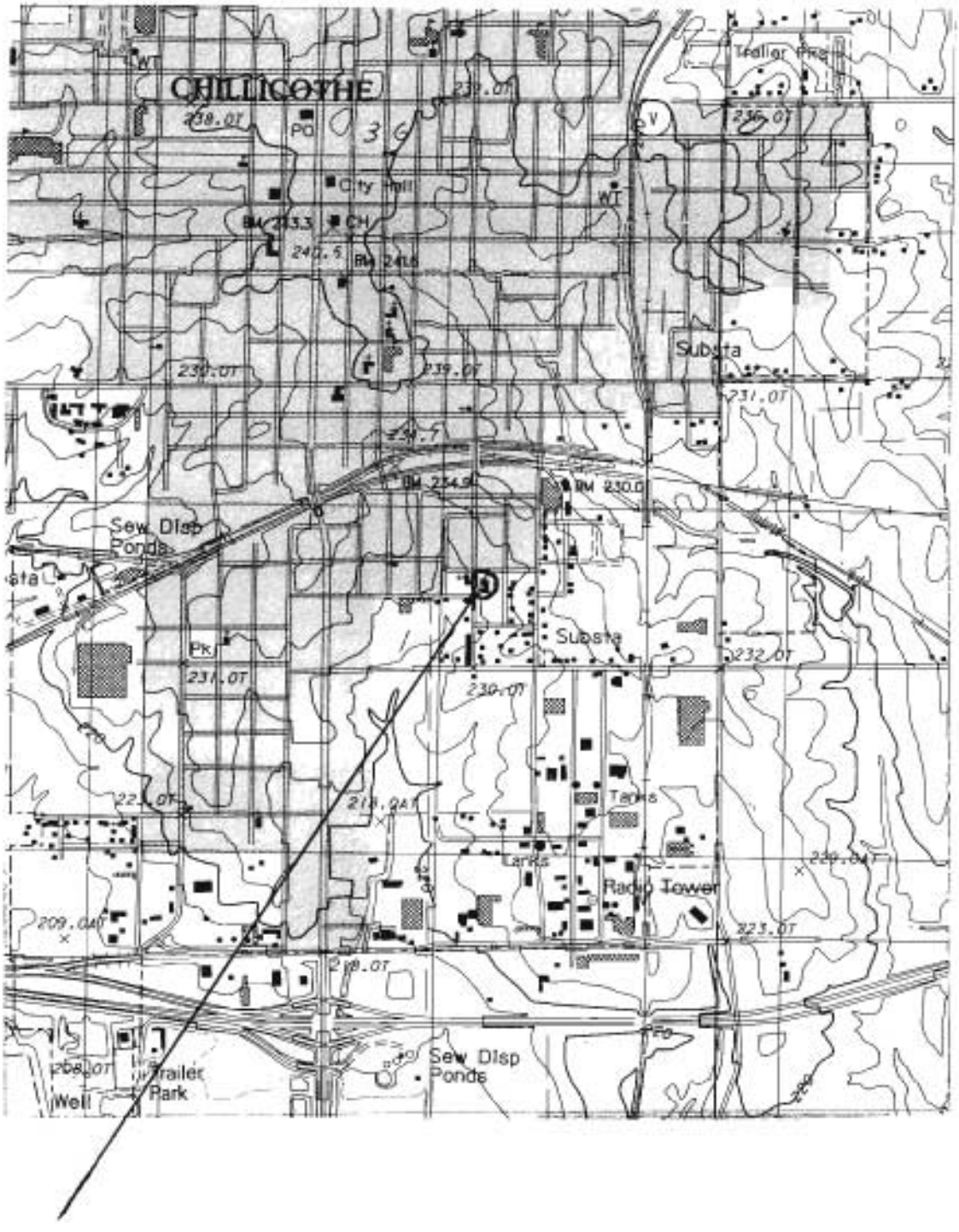
---. Garrison Presentation. (unpublished transcript of speech prepared for a local lecture in observance of Black History Month). January 15, 2001.

Livingston County History--Celebrating 150 Years 1831-1981. Chillicothe, MO: n.p., 1981.

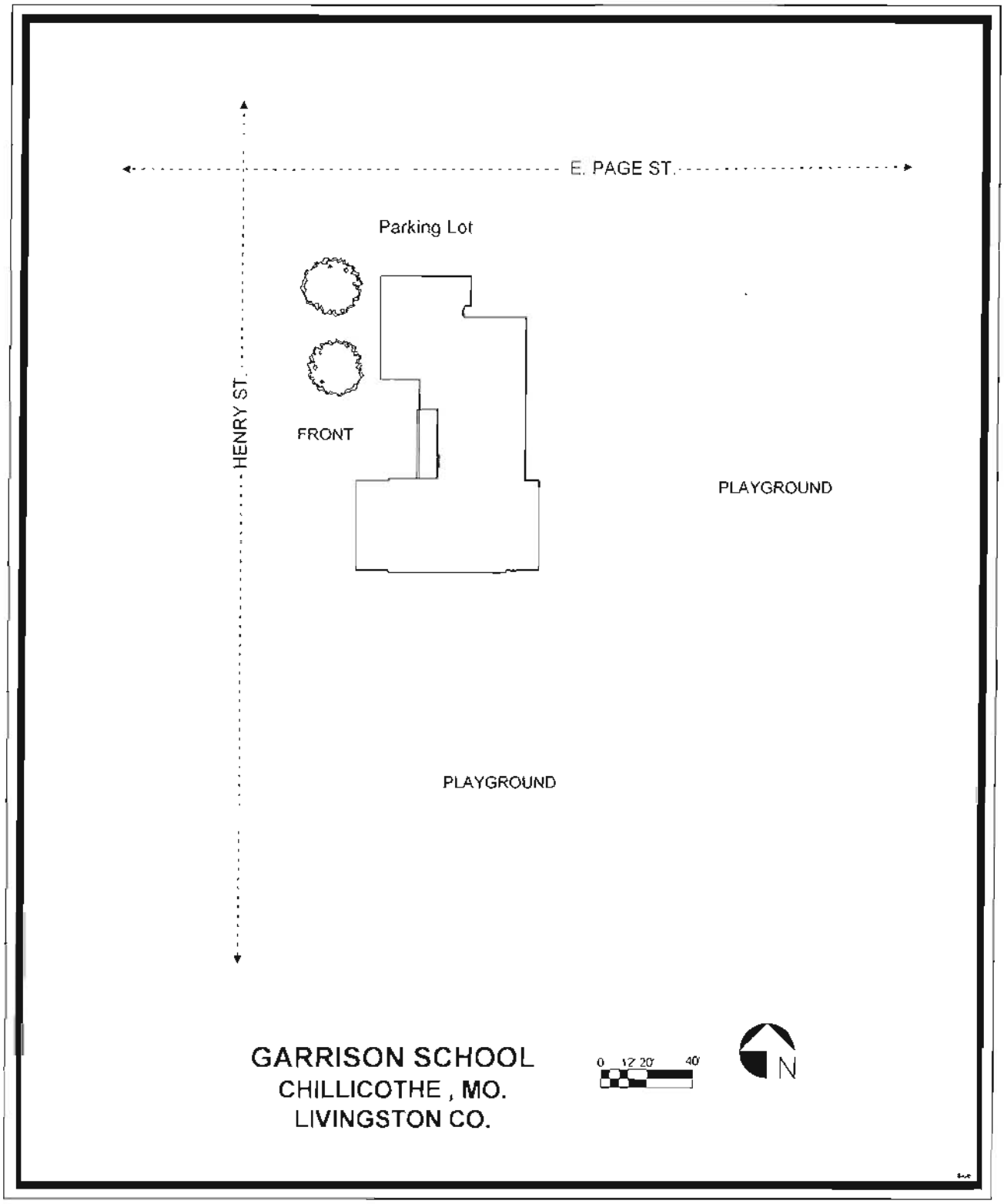
Missouri. Livingston County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Livingston County Courthouse, Chillicothe, Missouri.

"Highlights from the First Garrisonian Published in the School Year, 1929-1930." Unpublished manuscript.

42 Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


CHILLICOTHE
City Hall
Trailer Park
Substa
Sew Disp Ponds
Pk
Tanks
Radio Tower
Well
Trailer Park
Sew Disp Ponds

Site plan: large area



Garrison School
Chillicothe, MO.
View from northwest

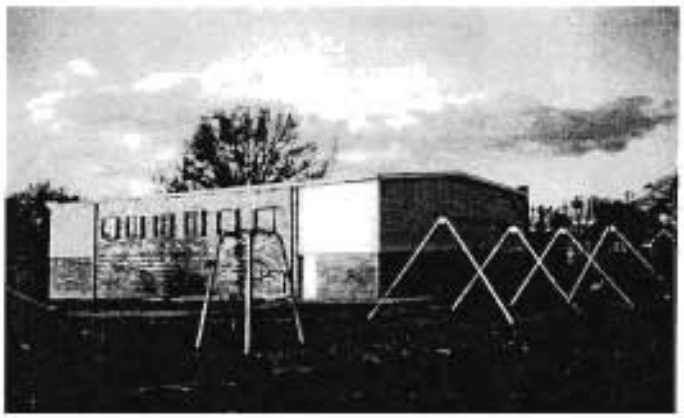




Garrison School
View from west

Garrison School
View from northwest: facade





Garrison School
View from southeast: gymnasium

"Old" Garrison School
Chillicothe, MO.
c. 1940





"Old" Garrison School
Men's basketball team c.1935



"Old" Garrison School
Women's basketball team c.1935



Garrison School c.1953
View from northwest



Garrison School c.1953
View from west: facade



Garrison School c. 1953
View from west: gymnasium



Garrison School c.1953
Teachers



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-6

2. County
Macon

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Thompson Property

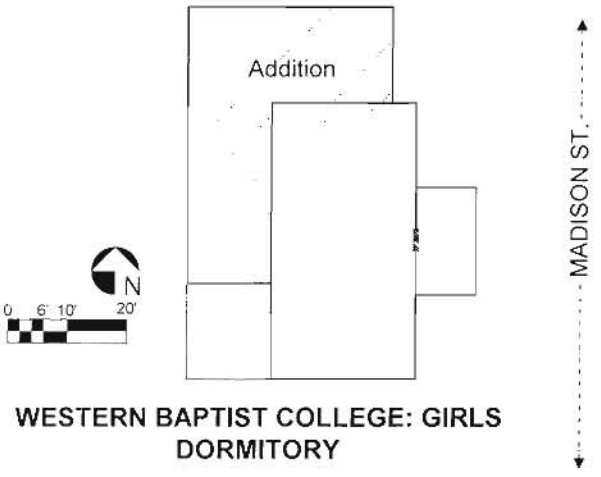
5. Other Names
Western Baptist College; Dormitory



6. Location
403 Locust St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Macon, MO.

8. Site Plan



WESTERN BAPTIST COLLEGE: GIRLS DORMITORY

9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1870

15. Style or Design
I-house w/additions

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
Residence

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
L. Thompson
403 Locust St.
Macon, MO. 63552

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Mary Troy, Macon, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
2

26. Basement
Yes [X] No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Brick

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 5 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Stucco

32. Plan Shape
Irregular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

The remaining dormitory associated with Western Baptist College is a brick two-storey I house with hipped-roof additions on both north and west sides. Original arched double sash two-over-two windows are still in place. The exterior has been covered with stucco. The interior has retained very few of its original features, though some interior trim remains.

39. History and Significance

In October of 1889, representatives of various Missouri churches convened with the Second Baptist Church in Chillicothe and formed what was at first known as the Baptist General Association of Missouri, later renamed the Baptist State Convention of Missouri. In keeping with the organization's goal of Christian education, the group founded Western Baptist Bible College on January 13, 1890. Initially the school was located in the former Second Baptist Church in Independence (the congregation had outgrown the building, and when a new church was built, the old church building was given to the college).

Western College holds the distinction of being the only Christian school in the Midwest founded by African Americans, for the primary purpose of providing ministerial training. The Board of Trustees elected Reverent Wilton R. Boone of Springfield, Ohio, to serve as the first president of the college. During its first year, 1890, the school operated with a faculty composed of Boone and an assistant student teacher; the curriculum was structured on four-month semesters. Fourteen students, among them seven who were studying for the ministry, were enrolled. In the fall of that same year, another teacher was added to the faculty, Professor W.S. Smith, of Kansas City.

In 1892 the school was relocated to Macon, to a permanent twelve-acre site on the north end of Jackson Street, at the city limits. The faculty continued to consist of two teachers, Professor Smith and Mrs. C.R. McDowell. In 1892, Reverend Enos L. Scruggs became president of the college. Financially it was not doing well, but was aided by a large donation of $1,200 from the Baptist Home Mission Society of New York, which also helped support the teachers. Shortly after the school had relocated to Macon, it purchased a large, two-story house at the corner of Locust and Madison (lot 156 of the original town), for use as a girls' dormitory. The is the only building of Western College that is still standing in Macon.

Western College remained in Macon until September, 1920, when the school was once again moved, this time to a facility on the Ridge Estate, at 2101 Woodland Avenue in Kansas City, Missouri. Ten years later it was moved yet again, to 2119 Tracy Avenue. The college closed temporarily shortly after this, due to lack of funds during the Depression. It reopened in August, 1937, under the name of Western Seminary; Dr. Clement Richardson was the new president, and his wife, Ida Richardson served as Dean of Women. By this time, however, the buildings had become extremely run-down. With aid from local friends and supporters, some refurnishing was accomplished and classes continued, though the school's finances remained shaky.

After the college was moved to Kansas City, the dormitory building was sold to a private owner, who readapted it for its original use as a house. In 1937, the Roebuck family purchased the structure and lived in it for the remainder of the century, before selling it to the present owners, the Thompson family, in 1999. The Thompsons continue to live there.

The Western College dormitory is architecturally significant in that it has retained its architectural integrity. As the only remnant of the presence of Western College in Macon, it is historically noteworthy for its role in black higher education in the state.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This Macon landmark is located on the corner of Locust and Madison Streets, in north central Macon, in a residential area. There are no original outbuildings.

41 Sources of information

Caston, Mrs. Leota Chandler and Rev. C.H. Bratton. "History of Western Baptist Bible College--1889-1978".

Missouri. Macon County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Macon County Courthouse, Macon, Missouri.
Roebuck, Gertrude. Telephone interview. Macon, Missouri. July 25, 2001.
Standard Atlas of Macon County, Missouri 1918. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle and Co., 1918.
Troy, Mary. Interview. Macon, Missouri. July 13, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

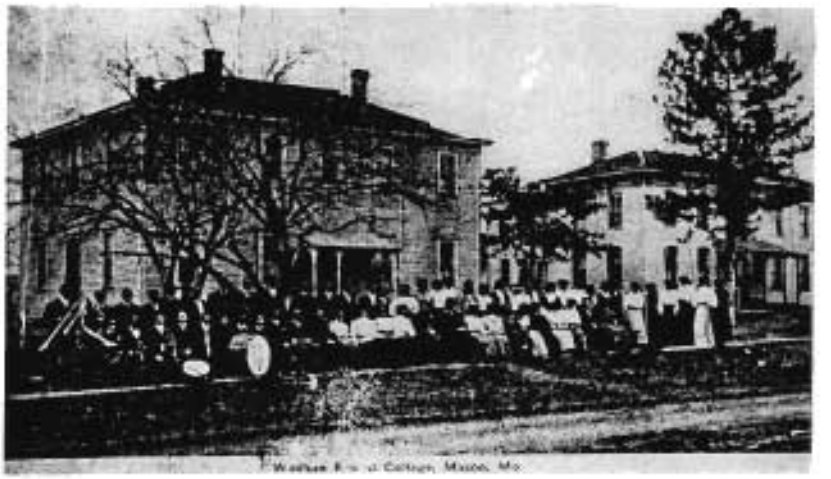
Western Baptist Bible College, Dormitory
Macon, MO.
View from southeast

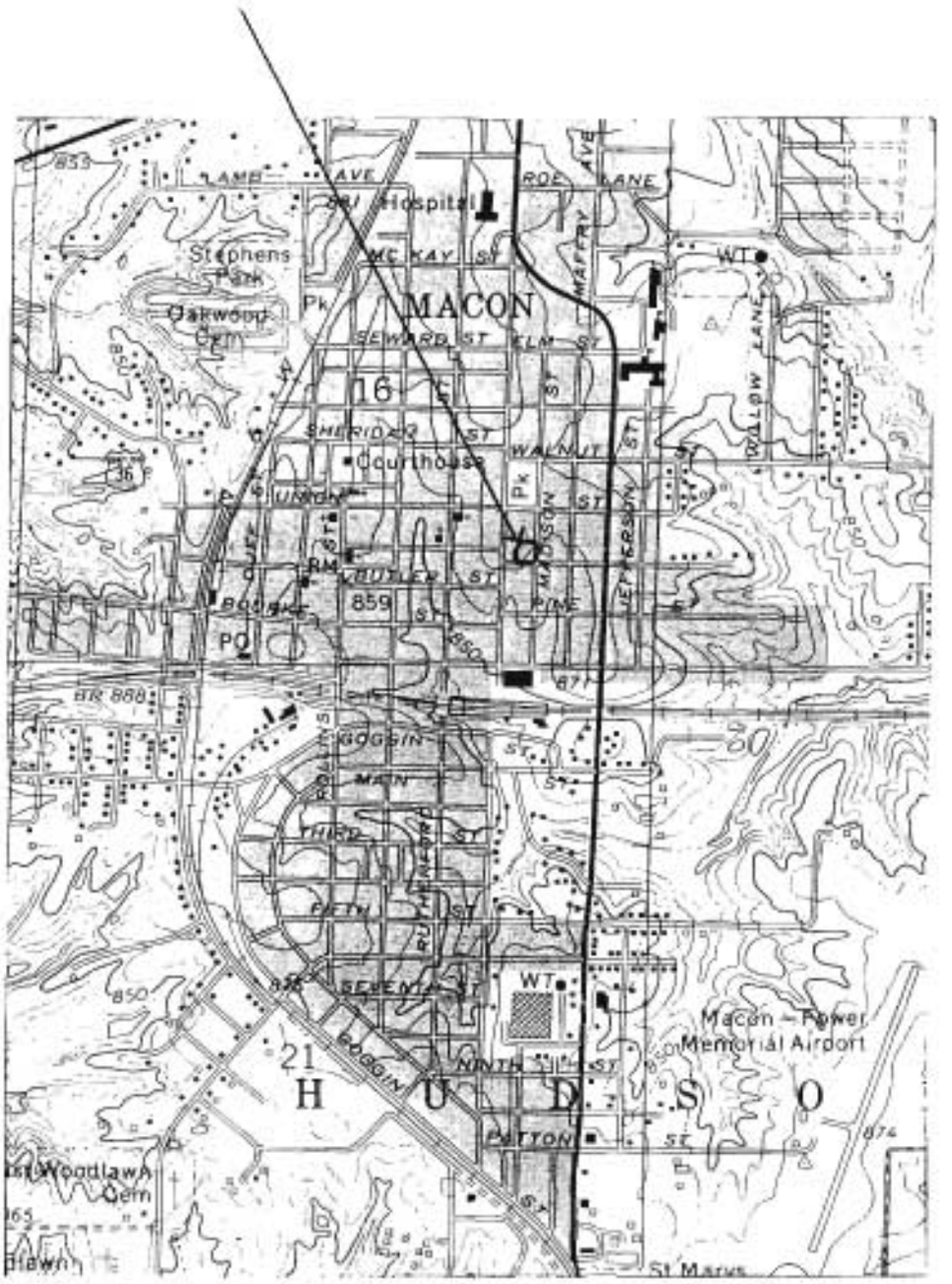




Western Baptist Bible College, Dormitory
View from northeast

Western Baptist Bible College
Main buildings ca. 1895




MACON
Hospital
Stephens Park
Oakwood Cem
Courthouse
Macon – Power Memorial Airport
Woodlawn Cem
St Marys
WT
PO
Pk
16
21
H U D S O
MULBERRY
MADISON
JEFFERSON
MULBERRY LANE
POE AVE
POE LANE
LAMAR AVE
MC KAY ST
SEWARD ST
ELM ST
SHERIDAN ST
WALNUT ST
CHERRY ST
BUTLER ST
PINE ST
BOGGS ST
MAIN ST
THIRD ST
FIFTH ST
SEVENTH ST
NINTH ST
PATTON ST
BR 888
859
850
871
874



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-29

2. County
Newton

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Kirkpatrick Residence

5. Other Names
Lincoln School

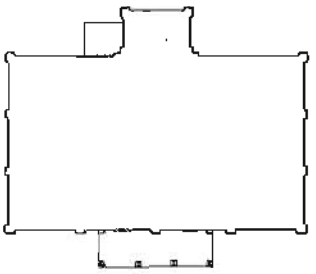


6. Location
1209 Hickory Ave.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Neosho, MO.

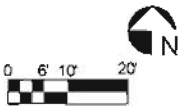
8. Site Plan

ORIGINAL FRONT



LINCOLN SCHOOL

FRONT



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12 Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
1891

15. Style or Design
T-plan school, Italianate

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Robert W. and Thelma Kirkpatrick
1209 Hickory Ave.
Neosho, MO. 64850

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Newton Co. Historical Society

24. Other Surveys in which included
Neosho City Survey, 1991

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [X] Partial No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Stone

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 5 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Common bond

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a one-storey brick T-plan school with hipped roof. There are double arched headers with double-sash two-over-two windows that have been shortened to accommodate a dropped ceiling. The structure is punctuated by evenly spaced projecting brick piers on exterior walls. Original entrance (N) has been enclosed with brick . On the south side are the two individual doors used as the main entrance and concrete porch with original overhead and square columns with restrained detail. The bell tower has been removed, leaving a clipped-central gable in its place. the original floor plan has been altered but some interior trim has survived.

been removed, leaving a clipped-central gable in its place. the original floor plan has been altered but some interior trim has survived.

39. History and Significance

An African American community established itself in Neosho following the Civil War, one of several black communities in Newton County. The community developed at the northern end of the town, north and west of the railroad tracks. They supported themselves through menial labor and domestic work. The community attended a church north of the city, called Pleasant Hill.

In 1866, there were 36 black male children in Newton County and 15 black females. As African American families migrated into the area over the next few decades, the enumeration grew to 144 school-aged boys and 140 school-aged girls. Eventually five black schools were established in the county. Perhaps the most important of these five was the school in Neosho, a simple one-room frame building established in 1872 on Young Street, at a site purchased by the school board for $200 in September of that year (Lot 6, block 16 of Henning's Addition). The property was purchased from James. M. Bawter. In 1875, George Washington Carver attended Lincoln during the year he spent living with Aunt Mariah Watkins, in a house adjacent to the school. One of the early teachers at at the school in Neosho was Stephen Frost. Another was John Harlow. Later the school on Young Street was replaced with another school, east of the Woolen Mill; the new school was called Lincoln. The school board retained ownership of the previous school property until 1893.

During the 1890s, the height of Neosho's black community, two important structures were erected, the Wesley Chapel A.M.E. Church, on Baxter Road and the Second Baptist Church, on West Grant Street. Both churches are still standing. In 1891a new one-story, two-room brick school, the new Lincoln School, was constructed for Neosho's African American children; the cost of the structure was $1,294. The school, which accommodated grades 1-8, was built on a t-plan, with a large bell tower and entrance on the north side. Early teachers at the new school were Stephen Frost and Jennie Young.

Grades 1-5 attended school in one of Lincoln's two classrooms, the south side of the building. A temporary wall divided the room from the section used by grades 5-8, on the north side. There was a kitchen at the north end of the building, on the west side. Mrs. Crist, the cook, prepared meals. A playground, with swings and a slide, was located on the north side, in front of the school.

After the turn of the century the black population of Newton County declined because of a sudden exodus of two-dozen black families. Consequently the enrollment at Lincoln dropped. In 1910 the principal was Professor Freeman L. Martin, who later became a successful lawyer. Early teachers at Lincoln included Mrs. Greer. During the twenties and thirties, teachers at Lincoln included Florence Frey, Madella Alexander, Velma Bowick, Louise Booker and her husband, Professor Kermit Booker, who also served as principal.

The school year ran from September through May, and students attended school from 8:00 to 3:30. School days at Lincoln began with prayer, a salute to the flag and often a song, usually "Lift Every Voice and Sing." Sometimes the teacher invented a song. Various programs were performed throughout the year, among them a Christmas program, black history programs and a graduation ceremony. Children also participated in May fetes, held from 1915-1951, in the Big Spring Park. At times school programs were held in one of the two churches. Although the students occasionally received new books and materials, most of the books and other supplies they used were used ones that had been given to them by the white school.

Sometime in the early 1930s, plumbing was added to Lincoln School. At this point the entrance was shifted to the south side of the building, and the porch beneath the bell tower was enclosed with brick to accommodate bathrooms. High school classes (9th and 10th grade) were added to the curriculum about this time.

In 1940, Lincoln School was replaced by a new building, erected nearby, on the south end of the property. The old school building was then closed. The structure remained vacant for a short time, before being converted into a USO for black troops stationed at Camp Crowder. Eventually it was converted into apartments for black wives of troops stationed at Crowder. Ceilings were lowered in the building, windows shortened and the floor plan altered to make it suitable for housing purposes. A coal furnace (and later a gas furnace) was installed. In later years it functioned as duplex housing for teachers at the new school building. The building had remained the property of the school district up until 1957. After desegregation, both schools were sold for use as an African American church; when the new Lincoln was converted into the church, the older school building became a parsonage. By this time, the bell tower had become unsafe and been partly removed.

In 1964 Foursquare Gospel Church purchased both buildings. They continued to own the property until 1978, when it was bought by Glen Self for residential use. Self owned old Lincoln until he sold it to Robert and Thelma Kirkpatrick about 1980. Self retained new Lincoln.

Despite the adaptations, Lincoln School has retained its architectural integrity, as well as much of its original detail, both interior and exterior. Architecturally it is a fine example of a late-Victorian, t-style school. Historically it is an important material remnant of what is now a dwindling black community.

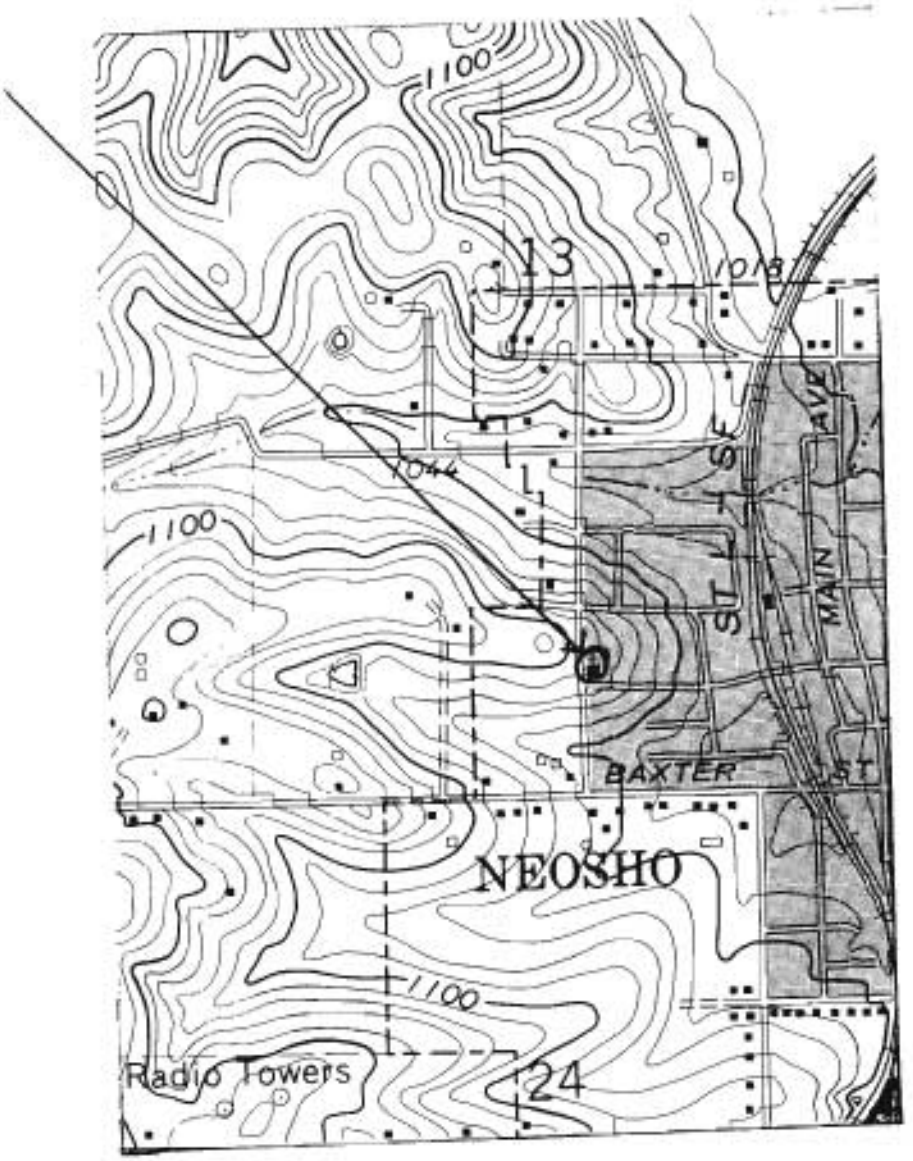
40 Description of Environment and Outbuildings

"Old" Lincoln School is located on an extensive property on Hickory Avenue, in a residential area in north Neosho. "New" Lincoln School is adjacent, to the south of the older building. Across the street is pasture. There are no remaining outbuildings.

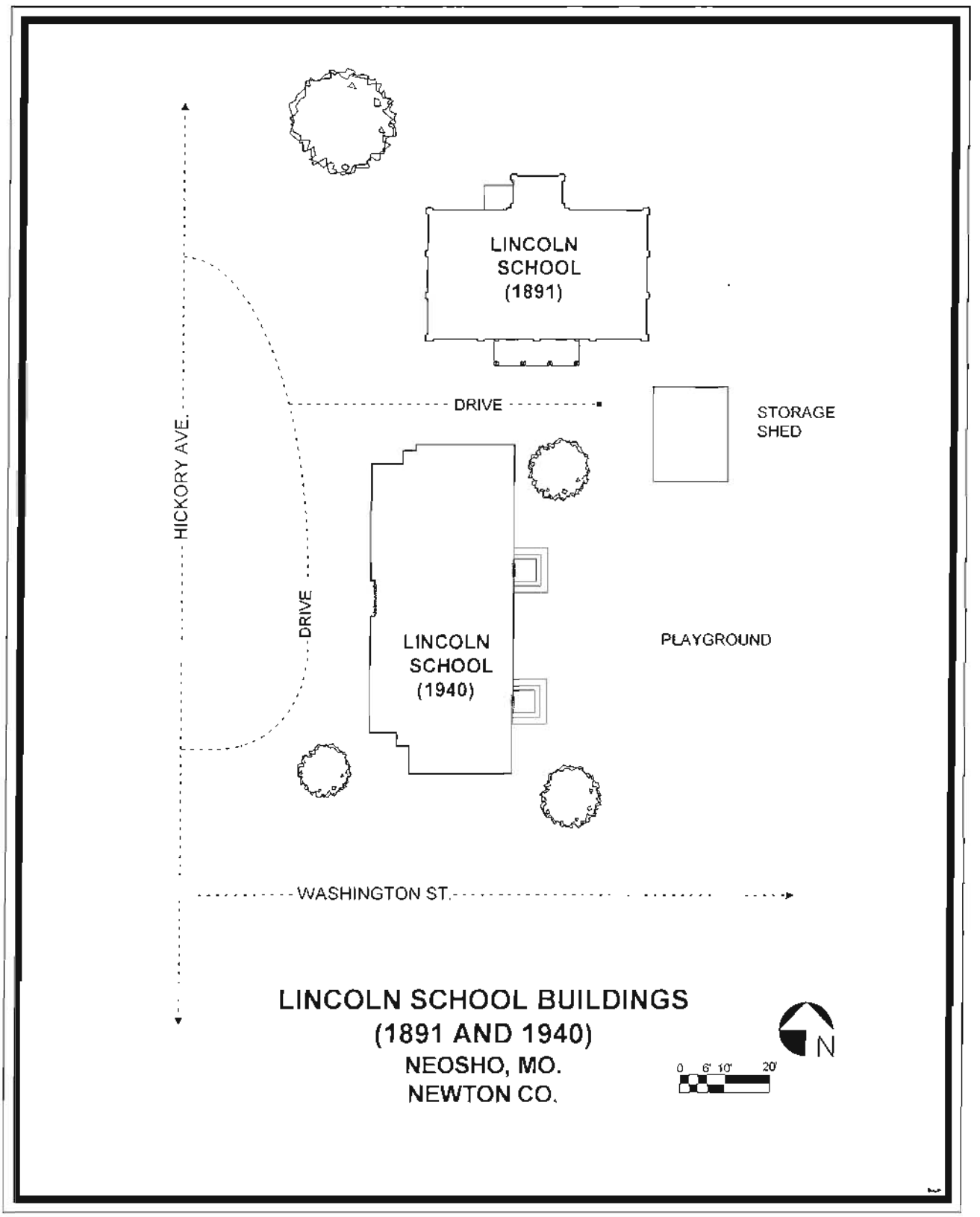
41. Sources of information

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Historical Atlas of Newton County, Missouri. Philadelphia: John P. Edwards, 1882.
Hively, Kay. "In Pursuit of History". *Neosho Daily News.* Aug. 3, 1991.
James, Larry A. *Neosho--The First Century 1839-1939.* Neosho, MO.: Newton County Historical Society, 2001.
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McDonald and Newton County Sections of Godspeed's Newton, Lawrence, Barry, and McDonald Counties History (Reprint). N.p.: McDonald County Missouri Historical Society, 1972.
Missouri. Newton County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Newton County Courthouse, Neosho, Missouri.
Neosho--A City of Springs. Neosho: Newton County Historical Society, 1984.
Neosho--A City of Springs. Neosho: Newton County Historical Society, 1992
*Platbook of Newton County, Missou*ri. N.p.: Missouri Publishing, Co., 1902.
Self, Glen. Interview. Aug. 3, 2001.
Smiles, Ida Mae Wright. Interview. Tape recording. Aug. 3, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

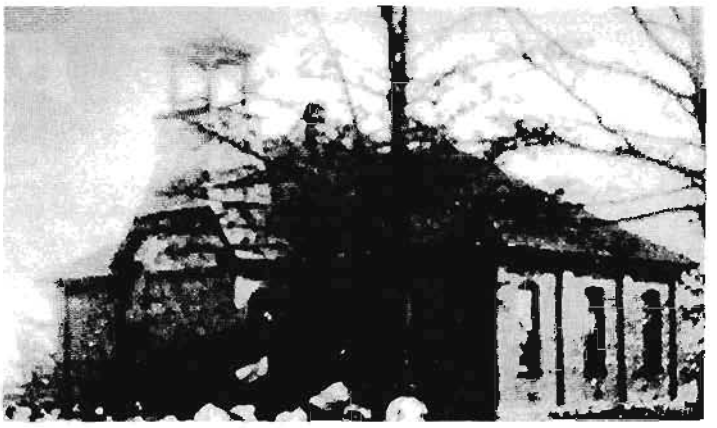

1100
13
1018
1044
1100
SE 1ST
MAIN AVE
BAXTER ST
NEOSHO
1100
Radio Towers
24

Site plan: large area





Lincoln School
Neosho, MO.
View from northeast



Lincoln School
c.1900



Lincoln School
View from south



Lincoln School
Neosho, MO.
1937-38



Lincoln School
C.1940





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No
III-30

2. County
Newton

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Self Residence

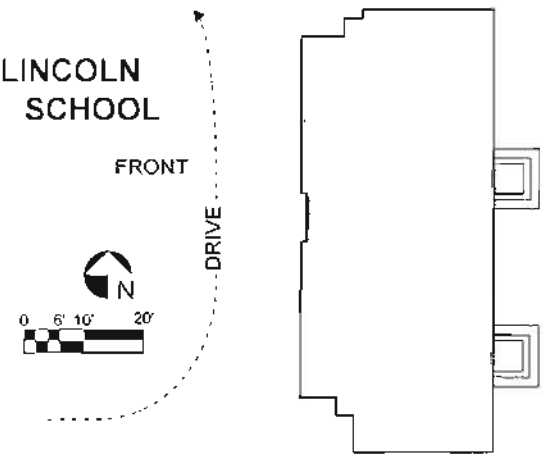
5. Other Names
Lincoln School



6. Location
1207 N. Hickory Ave.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Neosho, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
1940

15. Style or Design
Vernacular

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Fred R. Self
29 Lighthouse Ct.
Napa, CA. 94559

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Glen Self, Neosho, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
Neosho City Survey, 1991

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Stone

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 5 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Stone

32. Plan Shape
Irregular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

"New" Lincoln School is a symmetrical one-storey, rectangular school of random-course stone, highlighted by a raised grapevine pointing. The building has a hipped roof with cupola/dormers on the east and west, that replaced the original flat roof; there are large chimneys at both ends. The original fifteen-light casement windows with concrete sills remain. The original door opening with three-light sidelights is still present, although the present door is a modern replacement. An aluminum awning with metal supports protects the entrance. There are two rear doors with concrete

porches and steps, on the east side of the building. The interior retains the original floor plan: classrooms, bathrooms and entrance hall. The hardwood floor, redwood trim and some original light fixtures remain, as does the glazed-tile wainscoting in the bathrooms and entryway.

39. History and Significance

An African American community grew up in Neosho in the wake of the Civil War. One of a number of such communities in Newton County, it developed north and west of the railroad tracks, at the northern end of the town. The African American residents of Neosho made their livings doing menial labor and domestic work. The community attended a church north of the city, Pleasant Hill.

In 1866, 36 black male children lived in Newton County and 15 black females. As the African American population of the area grew over the next few decades, the enumeration increased to 144 school-aged boys and 140 school-aged girls. In time, five black schools were established in the county. Perhaps the most important of these five was the school in Neosho, a basic one-room frame building established in 1872 on Young Street, at a site purchased by the school board for $200 in September of that year (Lot 6, block 16 of Henning's Addition). The property had previously belonged to James. M. Bawter. In 1875, George Washington Carver attended this school during the year he spent living with Aunt Mariah Watkins, in a house next to to the school. One of the early teachers at at the early school in Neosho was Stephen Frost. Another was John Harlow. Later, the Young Street school was replaced with another school, east of the woolen mill; this new school was called Lincoln. The school board continued to own the previous school property until 1893.

During the 1890s, at the height of Neosho's black community, two important structures were erected, the Wesley Chapel A.M.E. Church, on Baxter Road and the Second Baptist Church, on West Grant Street. Both churches remain standing. In 1891a new one-story, two-room brick school, the new Lincoln School, was built for Neosho's African American children; the project cost $1,294. The school, which served grades 1-8, was built on a t-plan, with a large bell tower and entrance on the north side. Early teachers at the new school were Stephen Frost and Jennie Young. Mrs. Crist, the cook, prepared meals. In 1910 the principal was Professor Freeman L. Martin, who later became a successful lawyer. Other teachers at Lincoln included Mrs. Greer. During the twenties and thirties, teachers at Lincoln included Florence Frey, Madella Alexander, Velma Bowick, Louise Booker and her husband, Professor Kermit Booker, who also served as principal. In the 1930s 9th and 10th-grade classes were added to the curriculum.

In 1940 a new Lincoln School was built on the same property, approximately 30 feet south of the earlier Lincoln. The new school was a vernacular design, made of high-quality materials and constructed with skilled workmanship; it was an unusually well-made structure by any standards of school buildings, black or white. The exterior utilized random coarse-rubble stone with grapevine joint masonry; it had a flat roof and casement windows. The school was divided into a large room on the south side--used as both classroom and auditorium, and containing a stage--and a second classroom on the north side. The interior featured plaster on lathe, and redwood trim. The floors were narrow-strip hardwood and in some places glazed tile. There was a kitchen in the northwest corner, an entrance hall with flanking bathrooms on the west end of the building. Teachers at the new school were Kermit and Louise Booker.

As with the earlier school, the academic year ran from September through May. School days began with prayer, a salute to the flag and often a song, frequently "Lift Every Voice and Sing." Programs were performed throughout the year, including a Christmas program, black history programs and a graduation ceremony. Students also participated in May fetes, held from 1915-1951, in the Big Spring Park. At times school programs were held in one of the two churches.

The students at Lincoln were unusually fortunate to receive new desks, although most of the books and other supplies they had were used ones that had been given to them by the white school. The high school classes, which were held at Lincoln in the early '40s, met on the auditorium side of the building. Beginning in the middle of that decade, high-school-aged students began to be transported to Joplin for classes, a drive of about 20 miles one way. Douglas Wright and Jim Gage were two of the drivers.

In 1947, perhaps due to problems with the design, the original flat roof was replaced with a hipped roof, as part of a project performed by troops from Camp Crowder. At this same time, two decorative hipped dormer/cupolas were added. Lincoln closed in 1953, when Neosho schools were integrated--although the integration process was gradual, and not completed until 1957.

After desegregation the building remained vacant until it was sold for use as an African American church. It was converted into the church, and the older school building next door became a parsonage.

In 1964 Foursquare Gospel Church purchased both buildings. They replaced the original front door; they also built a stairway ascending to a pulpit/platform in the larger room. They continued to own the property until 1978, when it was bought by Glen Self for residential use. Self owned old Lincoln until he sold it to Robert and Thelma Kirkpatrick about 1980. Self retained the newer building and continued to use it as a residence. Fortunately, Self is aware of the historic significance of the building and has tried as much as possible to preserve it. The exterior of Lincoln School is unaltered. The building is architecturally significant for its innovative use of stone and its simple design. It retains its architectural integrity and appears much as it did when it was a school. Historically it is important as one of the last material remnants of a still-vital African American community in Neosho. These two adjoining properties, containing both old and new Lincoln Schools, should be considered for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

"New" Lincoln is located on a large lot at the corner of Hickory Avenue and Washington Streets, adjacent to "Old" Lincoln School. A later shed sits to the east of the building.

41. Sources of information

A History of Newton County, Missouri.

Bricks and Boards, Stone and Mortar--1991 Neosho Historical Building Survey. Neosho: Neosho Historic Preservation Committee, 1995.

Historical Atlas of Newton County, Missouri. Philadelphia: John P. Edwards, 1882.

James, Larry A. *Neosho--The First Century 1839-1939.* Neosho, MO.: Newton County Historical Society, 2001.

News Clippings from Neosho's Past , Vol 3. Neosho: Newton County Historical Society, 1996

McDonald and Newton County Sections of Godspeed's Newton, Lawrence, Barry, and McDonald Counties History (Reprint). N.p.: McDonald County Missouri Historical Society, 1972.

Missouri. Newton County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Newton County Courthouse, Neosho, Missouri.

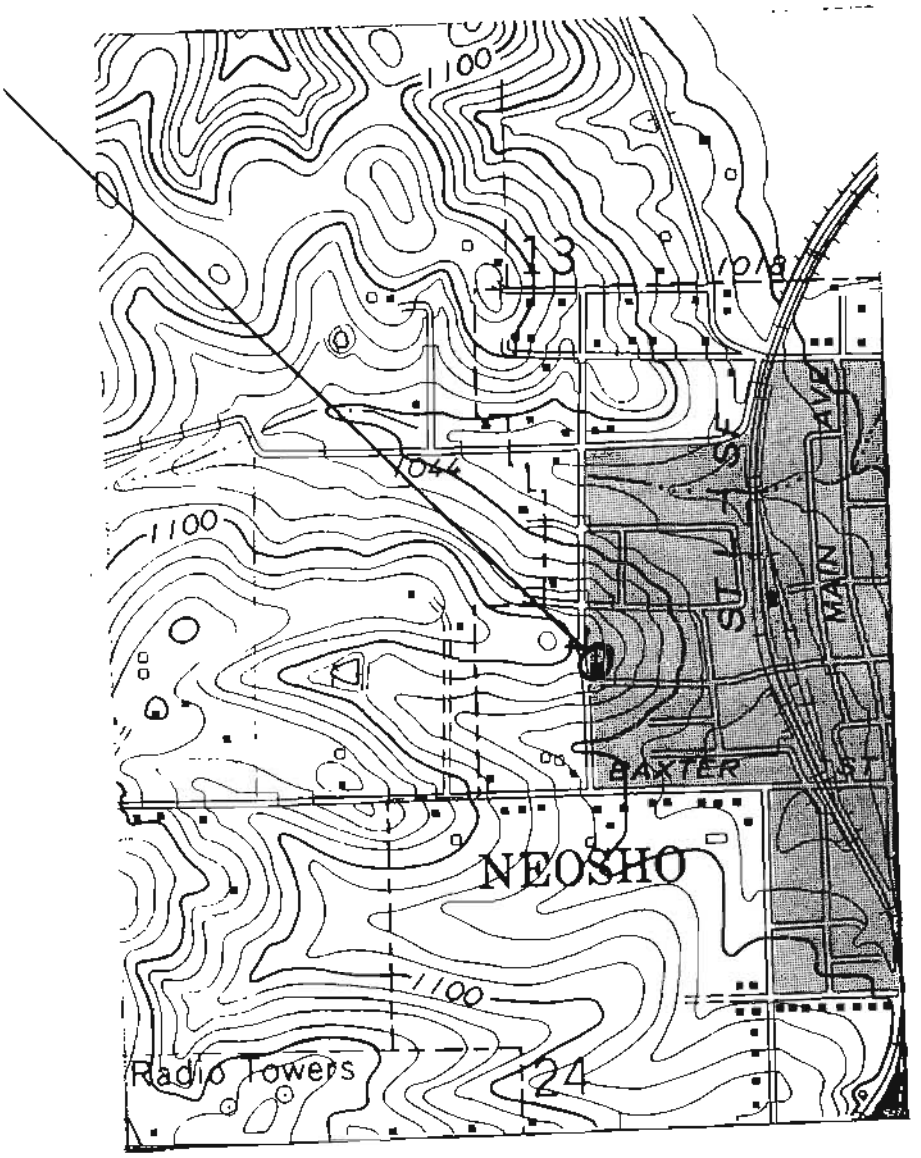
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Neosho--A City of Springs. Neosho: Newton County Historical Society, 1992

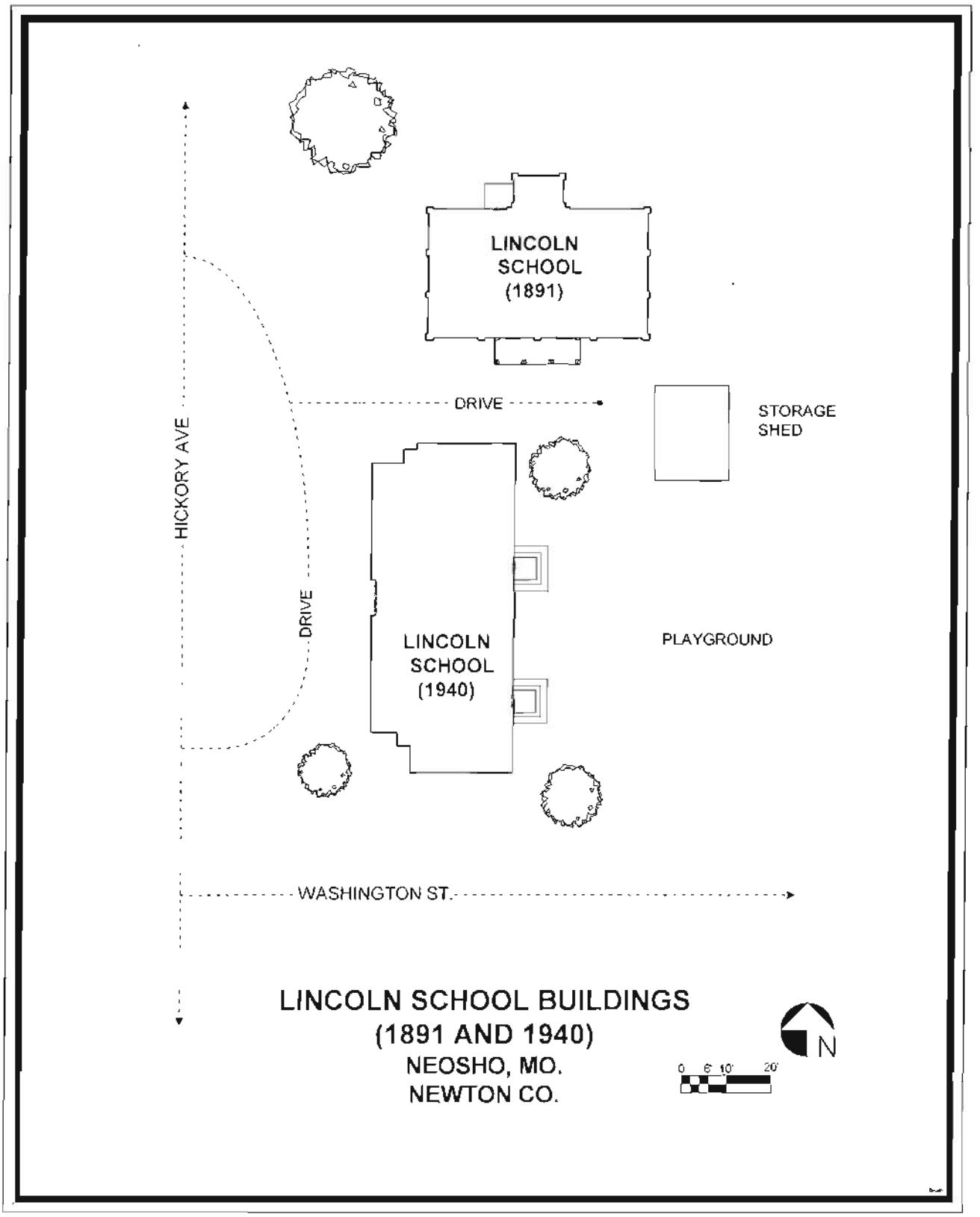
Self, Glen. Telephone interview. Neosho, MO. July, 24, 2001; Interview. Aug. 3, 2001.

Smiles, Ida Mae Wright. Interview. Tape recording. Aug. 3, 2001.

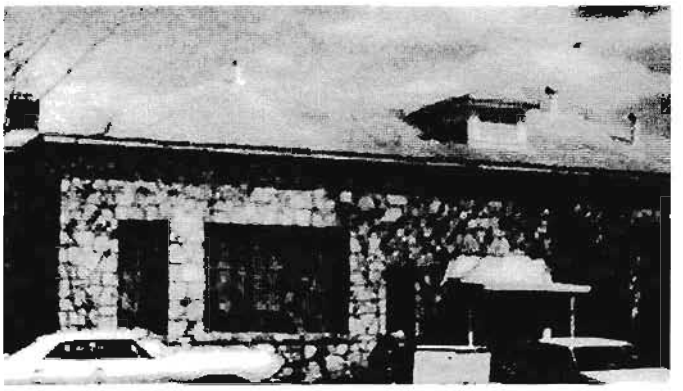
42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


1100
13
1044
1100
MAIN
ST
BAXTER
ST
NEOSHO
1100
Radio Towers
24

Site plan: large area



Lincoln School
Neosho, MO.
View from northwest





Lincoln School
Detail: original casement window
and stone masonry

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. III-35

2. County: Phelps

3. Location of Negatives: Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name: Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

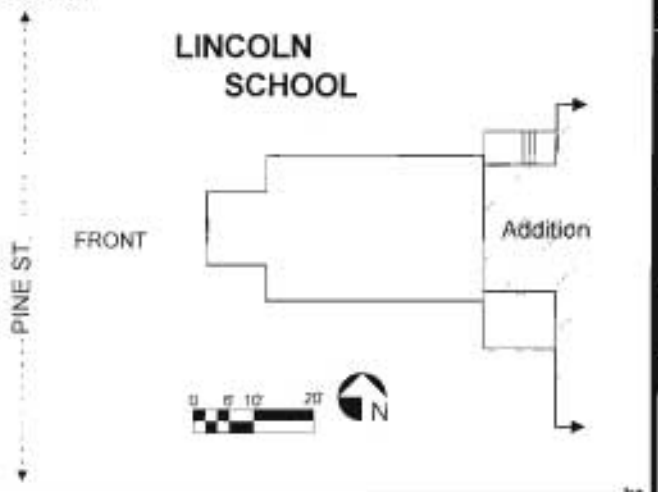
5. Other Names: Lincoln School



6. Location: 100 N. Pine St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity: Rolla, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register? Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible? Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period: 1882

15. Style or Design: Gable end school

16. Architect: Henry Hohenschild

17. Contractor or Builder: Robert McCaw

18. Original Use: School

19. Present use: Church

20. Ownership: Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property: Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
100 N. Pine St.
Rolla, MO. 65401

22. Open to Public: Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization: John Bradbury, Rolla, MO

24. Other Surveys in which included: Rolla city survey, 1985

25. No. of Stories: 1

26. Basement: Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material: Stone

28. Wall Construction: Brick

29. Roof Type and Material: Gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays: Front 3 Side 4

31. Wall Treatment: Common bond

32. Plan Shape: Rectangular w/add.

33. Changes: Addition [X] Altered [X] Moved [ ]

34. Condition: Interior Good Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway: Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What? Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road? Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a brick, one-room gable-end schoolhouse with vestibule. The gables on the east and west, and the one on the vestibule, extend above the roof line, creating decorative parapets. The vestibule contains ornamental brick work. The arched entrance exhibits the original four-pane fanlight, above a later replacement door. Eight-pane circular oculi adorn both the north and south sides of the vestibule. The original four-over-four arched windows with double-arched headers, are still intact, three on both the east and west sides. The rafter ends have gingerbread ornamentation that suggests Italianate

architecture. There is a large modern addition on the east side of the building. The original floor and some interior trim are still present.

39. History and Significance

Phelps County had not been a large slaveholding county; during and after the Civil War, however, it attracted a significant number of African Americans, many of whom came to Rolla, the county seat, in the aftermath of the war for protection and assistance. Some early black residents of Rolla were: Bill Jones, Keziah Headley and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ziegler, Edmund Buck, Dave and Jane Nichols, Henry and Jane Williams, Mrs. Joe Fye, Mandy Sullivan, Mary Bradford (Morrison), Mrs. Rolen, Mary Bridges, Dan Williams, Jim Love, Mrs. Otto Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Foster, the Jasons, Stubblefields, Plummers and Magsbys. Other early blacks were Billy and Lean Blackwell and their children, John Parker, Harold Griggs.

In 1865 the black community built a small log structure that served as a church until 1879, when Elkins Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed on the same site, at the corner of First and Elm Streets.

By 1867, Mrs. Harriet W. Knowland of St. Louis, who had started an orphan's home in Rolla, was attempting to obtain aid from the Freedmen's Bureau to enlarge her operation to include a school for African Americans. A black public school, accommodating 40-50 students taught by Sadie Nugent had already been meeting in the log church, however. Because of doubts about Mrs. Knowland's credentials and authority to found a school for black children, the Freedmen's Bureau did not grant her request.

Later, from 1871 to 1875, school was held at an old commissary building at 9th and Elm Streets. One of the teachers at this location was Miss Comstock; another was Mr. Wishon. In 1875 the black school was moved to a large room in the Robert Case "Yellow" house at the southwest corner of 3rd and Main Street; the building was sometimes known as "Wilson's Retreat." At this time the enrollment was reported to be 59. By 1878 there were 89 black students enrolled.

In June, 1882, the school board voted to improve the African American school, to be called Lincoln School. On August 2, 1882, the Rolla School Board requested bids for the construction of a brick school for African American students in the city, on two lots that had been bought for $90 a few days earlier from John Kennedy. Robert McCaw submitted the lower bid, of $1,297.50 and was awarded the contract. An architect, Henry Hohenschild, was hired to design the structure and oversee the construction. Lincoln School was slated for completion by November 1, though the work ran two weeks late; the building was actually finished on November 16.

As designed, Lincoln was a one-classroom brick schoolhouse with an entrance vestibule and blackboards opposite, on the east wall. There was a playground to the north of the building. On December 4, 1882, classes commenced there. By 1889 the one-story building accommodated a reported 70 students. Professor Jeffries, who had taught school in Rolla for many years, was the teacher.

Lincoln continued to serve Rolla's African American children until desegregation in the early 1950s. After it closed, the school district retained it; in 1960 it was sold at public auction. In 1975 the building was purchased by the present owners and converted into a church. Insulation and sheet-rock walls were added on the interior; a large addition was also made to the east side.

Lincoln is architecturally important in that it is a very unique example of a single-room Victorian schoolhouse. Historically it is a valuable African American resource in Phelps County, the only remaining African American school there. Because of its superior condition and striking architecture, and because of its historic significance, it is an excellent candidate for nomination to the National Register.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Lincoln School is located on the corner of First and Pine Streets, at the southern edge of Rolla in a residential area. There are no original outbuildings.

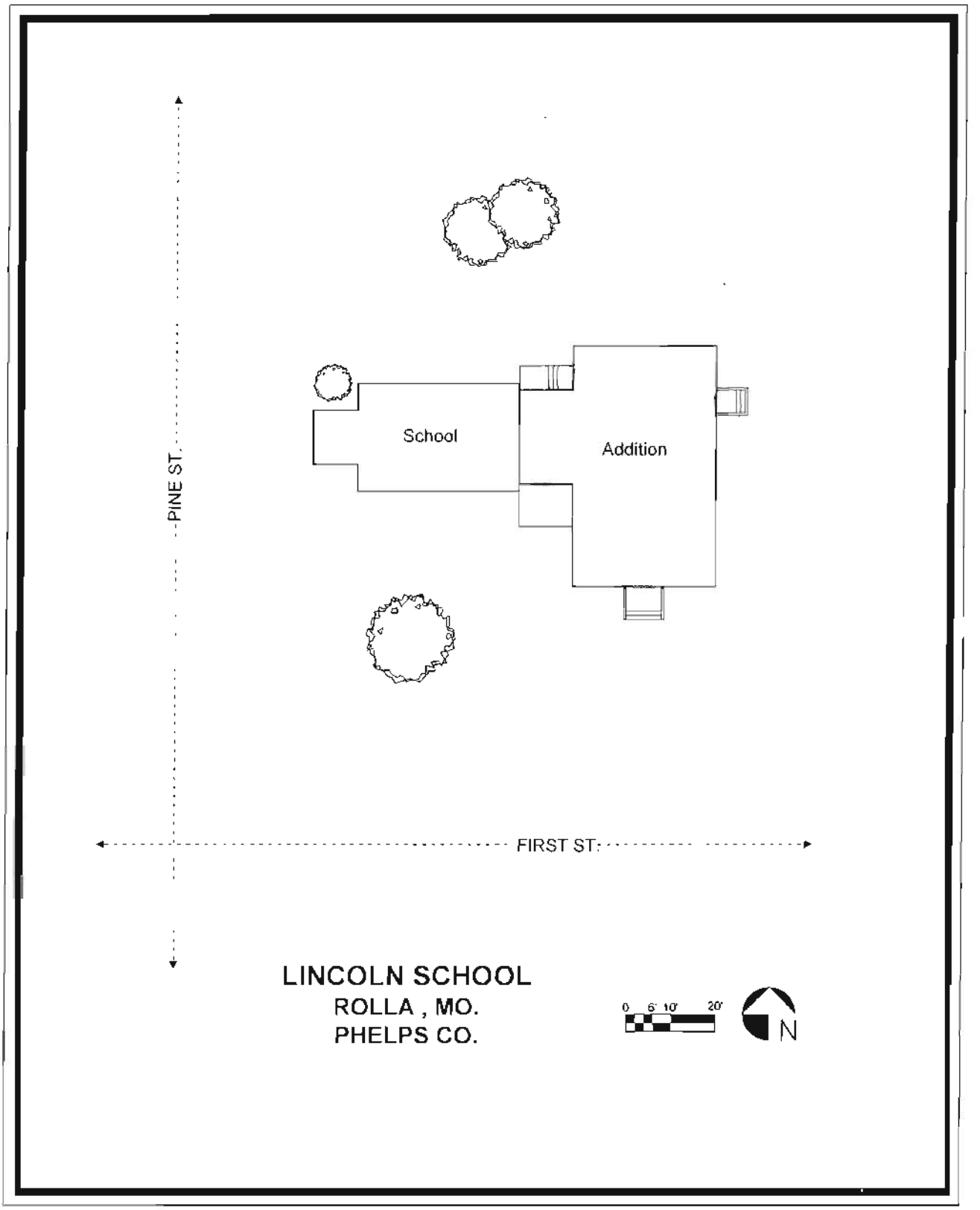
41. Sources of information

Christian, Leah and Bessie Bradford Rolen. Interview with C.V. Mann (transcription). Mann Collection, University of Missouri Rolla Archives. Rolla, Mo.
Mann, C.V. The Story of Rolla Missouri to 1974. N.p.: n.p., 1974.
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Stauter, Mark C. "A Freedmen's School for Rolla, 1867-1869: A Preliminary Inquiry." *Phelps County Historical Society Newsletter* (June 1989).

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


Frisco Lake
ROLLA
(BM 1109)
MISSOURI-ROLLA
St Patricks Sch
Schuman Park
Radio Tower
High Sch
Pershing Sch
Benson Sch
Bozarth Park
Well
Courthouse
PO
Green Acres Park
WILLIAMS RD
BR 1080
1100
1090
1050
1026
18TH ST
16TH ST
14TH ST
12TH ST
10TH ST
8TH ST
6TH ST
4TH ST
OAK
WALNUT
PINE
STATE
BISHOP AVE
WALKER AVE
IOWA
HOLLOWAY

Site plan: large area



Lincoln School
Rolla, MO
View from southwest





Lincoln School
View from northwest

Lincoln School
View from southwest





Lincoln School
View from west: facade



Lincoln School
Eaves, rafter tails



Lincoln School
Oculus in vestibule

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-1

2. County
Ray

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Glenn Property

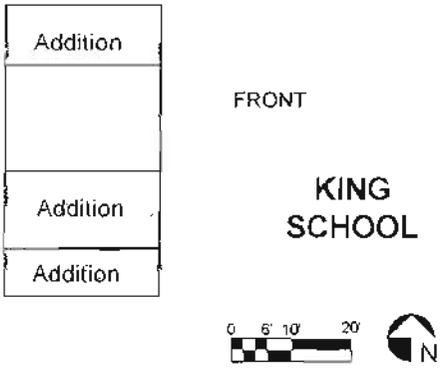
5. Other Names
King Colored School



6. Location
T.51--R.27--S.7

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Vcn. Richmond, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1870

15. Style or Design
Gable end school w/additions

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Barn

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Rick and Cindy Glenn
40911 W. 84th. St.
Richmond, MO. 64085

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
H. Barchers, Richmond, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone piers

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, corrugated alum.

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 1

31. Wall Treatment
Board and batten/ clapboard

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [X]

34. Condition
Interior Poor
Exterior Poor

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [ ] No [X]

38. Further Description of Important Features

King Colored School was originally a simple one-room gable-end frame schoolhouse, covered in board-and-batten; later the exterior was covered in clapboard. Remnants of both the clapboard and the earlier board-and-batten are visible; the roof is corrugated metal. The door has vanished from the centrally located entrance. Original windows have been removed. The building features frame saddlebag additions on the north and south sides, with board-and-batten, probably from the 1930s, when the school was moved and adapted for reuse as a barn. Inside, a crude partition divides the space unequally; all interior wall surface, out to the actual frame, has been removed, as has the ceiling; only the floors remain.

39. History and Significance

Following Emancipation a settlement of black farmers developed in a rural area approximately two miles south of Richmond. Some of its members were land-owning farmers; others were farm hands; and some worked in the nearby coal mines. After the turn of the century, the Fowler Coal Mine #2 became a significant employer of area blacks.

Soon after the community established itself, around 1870, they constructed a Baptist church, followed by a public school, King Colored, both located on the Pumping Station Road between Richmond and Henrietta, in Township 51, Range 27, Section 7. Early families in the community included: Kennedy, Wilson, James, Yocum. These families occupy the community cemetery (Wilson Cemetery), located in the se 1/4 of section 7.

King Colored School sat just south of the railroad tracks, facing east. It was originally located on, or adjacent to, the farm of Austin A. King, Governor (1848-1853); because the King land bordered the Pumping Station Road, where both the white and black school were located (the white school sat just outside the present southern city limit of Richmond), both schools were called King. King, a former slaveholder, was unusual in that he believed in educating black slaves and was actively involved in teaching his own slaves. The local oral record reports that the original King School was probably the site where King's wife had taught the family slaves to read and write. However, although the building is very old, construction techniques and materials used suggest that it was built after the war, not before, and that the present building was never used to educate slaves, but freedmen.

King School does not appear on any plat maps until around 1903; at that time it was located on the E. Loyd property, across from the King land. Eighty-five-year-old Corinthian James, who grew up in this community, says that the school predated his school years and described the building as "old-old." By 1914, it had clearly ceased to be used, and does not appear on a plat map for that year. When James attended school in the '20s, he recalls, the building sat vacant. Instead, James attended school in Henrietta, in a small gable-end building on the east side of the bridge.

As constructed, the building was a simple gable-end frame building, 26' x 18', with three double-sash six-over-six windows evenly spaced on both the north and the south sides. Local lumber and square-cut nails were used in its construction. The one-room building was originally board and batten, but at some point after 1890, the batting was removed and the building covered in clapboard and painted white.

In the 1930s, when the city made plans to install a pumping station on the land where the school sat, the building was moved approximately 300 yards south of its present location and adapted for use as a barn. It retained an east-west orientation, with the gable end facing east. A ten-foot saddlebag addition was created on the north end, and two smaller saddlebag additions were made to the south side (totaling 21 feet). Windows were removed at this time, and a rear door was cut into the west wall.

The land that housed the school remained in the ownership of black individuals until the 1960s, when Fred and Margaret Arnold bought the land and continued to actively use the barn. In the 1990s the Page family bought the land and continued to use the barn, although by this point, the building was displaying the effects of years of perfunctory maintenance and periods of neglect. Rick and Cindy Glenn now own the property and recognize the historical importance of the former school.

Though little is known about King Colored, it is important because it is the only black school remaining in Ray County outside the town of Richmond. It is probably the oldest remaining school, black or white, in the county. Despite the alterations and deterioration from neglect, it is a local landmark that merits recognition and preservation.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

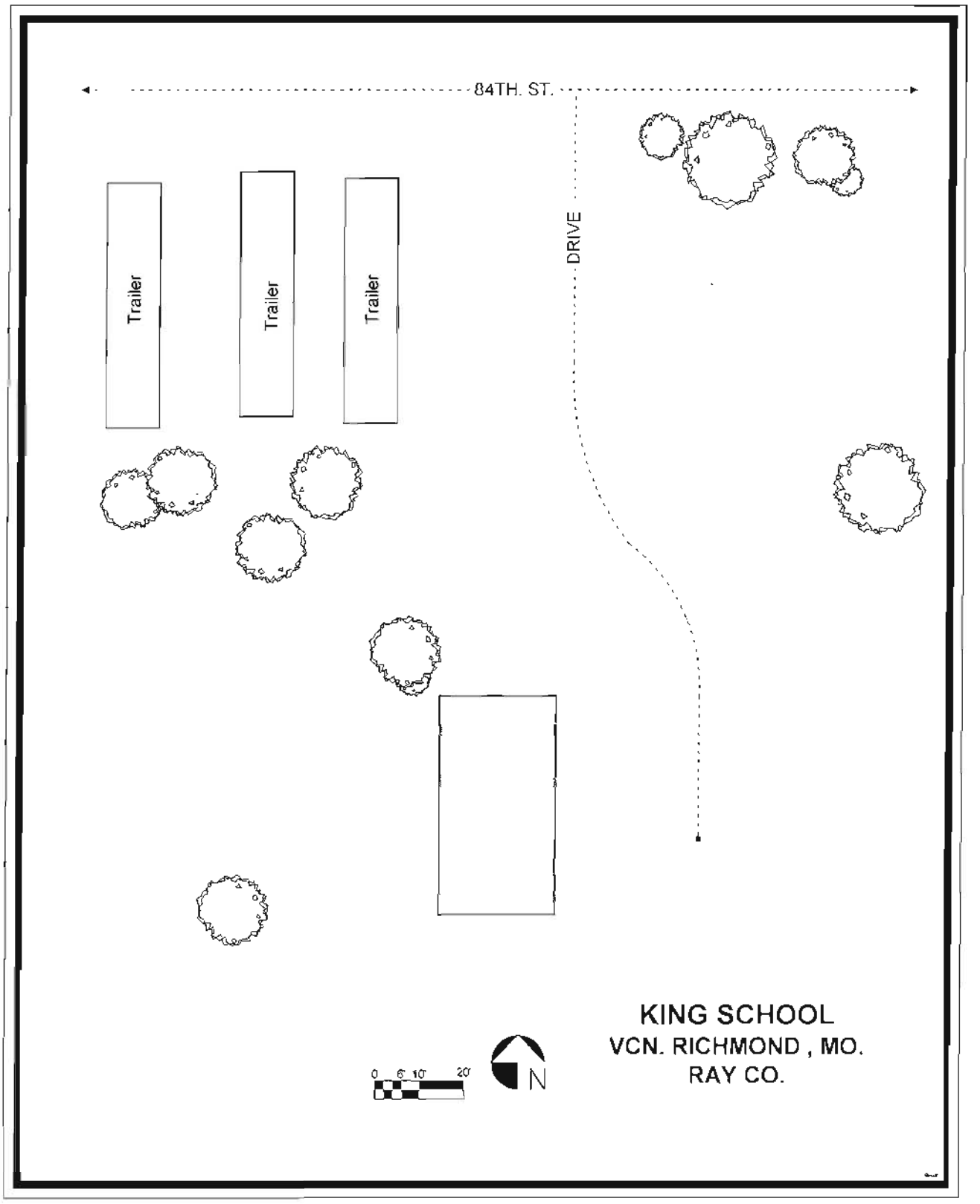
King Colored is located about two miles south of Richmond, across from the Richmond pumping station. The structure sits on a wooded lot in a rural area.

41. Sources of information

Barchers, Harold. Interview. Richmond, MO. Sept. 13, 2001.
Glenn, Cindy. Interview. Richmond, MO. Sept. 13, 2001.
History of Ray County, Missouri. N.p.: n.p., 1972.
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Missouri. Ray County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Ray County Courthouse, Richmond, Missouri.
Ray County Atlas. N.p.: n.p., 1903.
Ray County Atlas. N.p.: n.p., 1914.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Site plan: large area





King School
Vcn. Richmond, MO.
View from southeast



King School
View from east



King School
View from northeast



King School
View from west


POSTED

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-26

2. County
St. Clair

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Webb Property

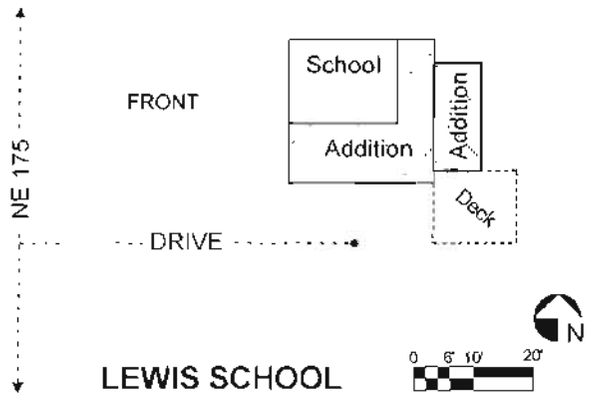
5. Other Names
Lewis School



6. Location
T38-R25-S13

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Vcn. Osceola, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13 Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1900

15. Style or Design
Gable end school w/adds.

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Paulene Webb
1515 Brooklyn Ave.
Kansas City, MO. 64141

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Janet Yates, Osceola, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete block

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable w/shed adds., asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 2 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Masonite siding

32. Plan Shape
Irregular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [X]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35 Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lewis School is a classic, gable end frame rural schoolhouse, originally a one-room structure, with additions on the east and west sides. The original clapboard has been covered by Masonite siding. The windows are later replacement, one-over-one windows that are smaller than the originals; the roof is asphalt shingle. Little of the original interior trim or hardware remains.

39. History and Significance

Shortly after Emancipation, a rural black settlement formed approximately five miles northwest of Osceola. The land on which it developed was an 80-acre section that belonged to white landowner Charles Younger, who willed it to Fanny and Elizabeth, two of his slaves. Elizabeth had been the mother of two of Younger's children, and his will specified that upon his death, the two children, Kate and Simpson, were to take his last name and be educated at a quality school (Simpson ultimately attended Oberlin College). Elizabeth later married, and her son, George Bruce, eventually inherited the land; his controlling attitude led to it being labeled, "The Kingdom." Along with a much larger African American community in Appleton City, the Kingdom was one of two significant African American settlements in St. Clair County.

Little information is available about the education of children in the community in its early years; neither is it certain when Lewis School was constructed. The building was named for Dr. Lawrence Lewis

Lewis School was originally located in Osceola Township 38, Range 25W, Section 13, at the intersection of B Highway and County Road NE 175, on the southwest side of the road. A simple, gable-end frame structure, it measured approximately 14' x 20'. It featured two windows on each side.

Teachers at Lewis included Mrs. McClay Whitley (1917-18), Cornelious Cato (1918-19), Leola M. Henderson (1919-20), Mrs. M. Givens Brown (1921-22), Cecil M. Carter (1922-23), Roberta Thomas (1924-26), Mrs. McClay Whitley (1927-28; she was paid $40/month that year), Iola H. Gibson (1928-29), Greene Thompson (1929-30), Mrs. Nannie Smith (1930-32), Nellie M. Wilkerson (1936-38), Nadine Peery (white--1940-41). Families whose children attended Lewis included: Looney, Cook, Carroll, Cooper, Bruce, Vaughn, Burton, Myers, Dennis, Taylor, Sweets. The available books and materials were typically limited to used ones; the contrast in available supplementary materials between black and white schools is demonstrated by 1922 teachers' reports, in which the teacher at the white Lewis school reported a library of 120 books valued at slightly under $100, while the black teacher, Mrs. Givens Brown, reported that the school had no library, and that the students "read what books they could find, touching on the subjects of the state course of study."

By the 1930s the population of the Kingdom had dwindled significantly and enrollment at Lewis had declined. Blacks continued to leave the area and the school enrollment dropped to less than ten students, often only three or four. Around 1941, the school closed. Afterward, it was owned by a series of private individuals; at some point it was moved to its present location, approximately one-half mile south, on County Road NE175 and converted into a home. Currently the structure is still owned by descendents of the George Bruce's family, and is being used as a rental home. After it was moved, the building was added to on the east and south sides. An enclosed porch was added to the east side, and a small deck was also added, on the southeast corner.

Lewis School is a significant black cultural resource in St. Clair County, the only African American school remaining in the county. Despite the additions, it retains its basic architectural integrity; it is also one of the last material remnants of the Kingdom, a vanished freedmen's community.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

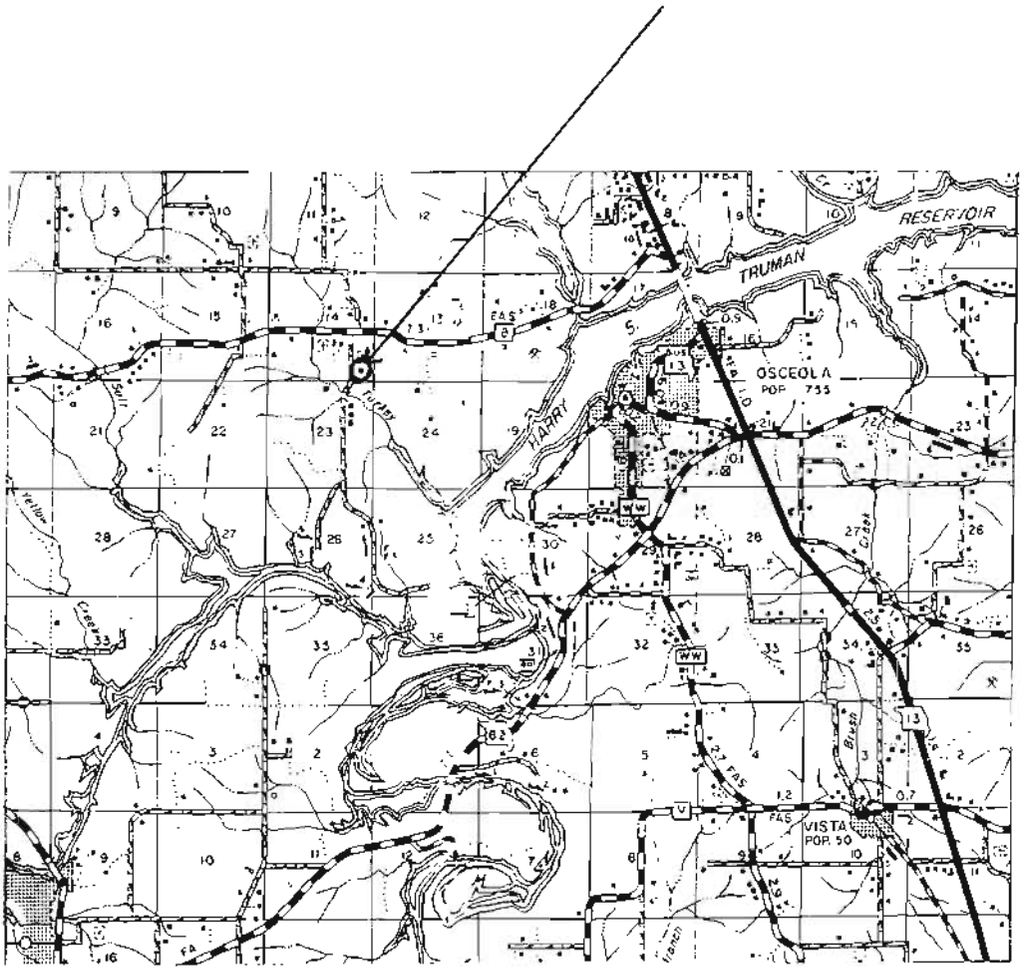
Lewis is located in a rural setting on County Road NE175, approximately one-half mile south of Route B, and three miles west of Osceola. The building is surrounded by pasture and woods. No outbuildings remain.

41. Sources of information

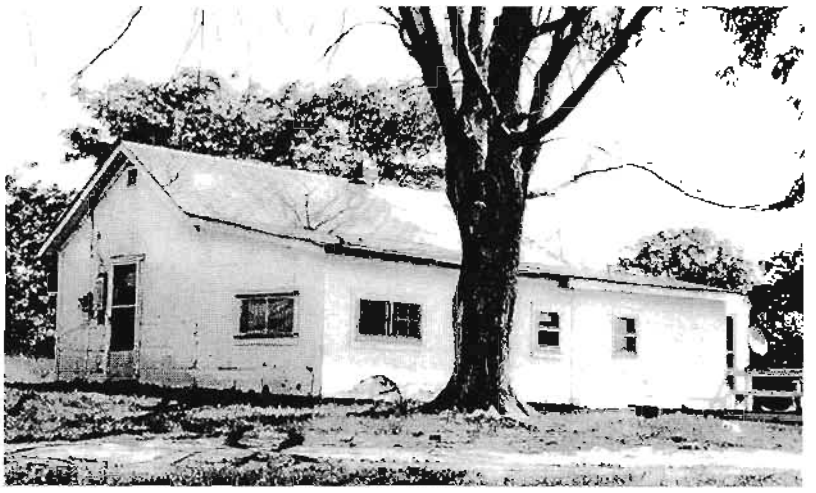
Allen, Alice. Interview. Osceola, MO. May 12, 2001.
History of Henry and St. Clair Counties, Missouri. St Joseph, MO: National Historical Company, 1883.
The History of St. Clair County Missouri Rural Schools. (Vol. 3) Osceola, MO: St. Clair County Historical Society, 2000.
Hoover, Nellie. Telephone interview. Osceola, MO. July 10, 2001.
Missouri. St. Clair County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. St. Clair County Courthouse, Osceola, Missouri.
Yates, Janet. Interview. Osceola, MO. May 12, 2001.

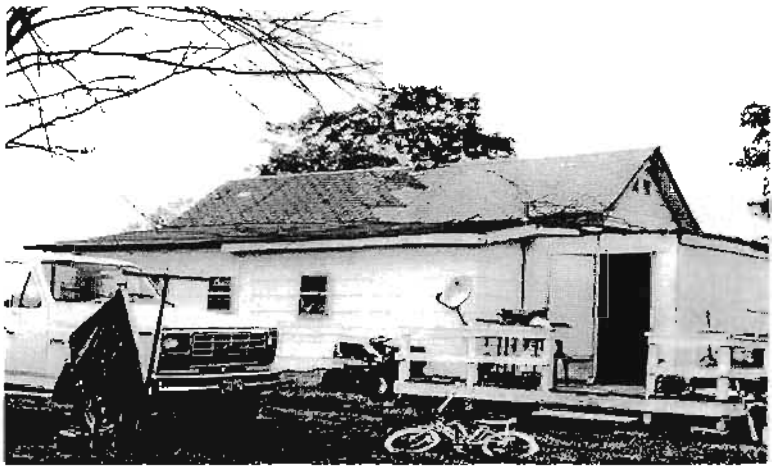
42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Map



Lewis School
Von. Osceola, MO.
View from southwest





Lewis School
View from southeast



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1 No.
III-38

2. County
St. Francois

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Fischer Property

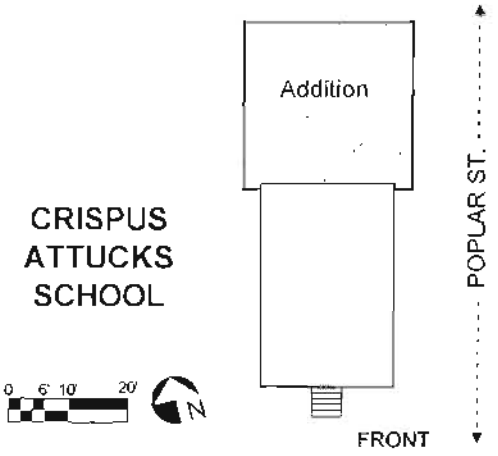
5. Other Names
Crispus Attucks School



6. Location
S. Blue St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Bonne Terre, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register? Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible? Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential Yes [ ] No [X]

13 Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1948

15. Style or Design
Gable end school w/addition

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Vacant

20. Ownership Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Allen L. Fischer
Bonne Terre, MO. 65775

22. Open to Public Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Barbara Byers, Crystal City, MO

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement Yes [X] No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays Front 1 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Common bond/vinyl

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [X] No [ ]
For sale

37. Visible from Public Road? Yes [X] No [ ]

38 Further Description of Important Features

Attucks School is a small, rectangular brick building, gable end, with two original rooms. It retains some of the original casement windows and the original steps with railing, and gabled awning with decorative triangular knee braces. There is a 28' x 28' frame addition on the east end. The formerly large row of casement windows has been largely boarded up. Little of the original interior features remains.

An African American community established itself in Bonne Terre shortly after the Civil War, on the southwest side of the town, along Blue Street and Fulton Street, concentrated in a raised area known by local people as "The Hill." Many of the men were railroad workers; women and some men also worked as domestics for white residents. Early on, the community built Ward Chapel A.M.E. Church, on Blue Street. Prominent African American families in the community were: Taylor, Aubusson, Fulton, Williams, Johnson, Townsend, Maul, Madison, Robinson, Alexander.

A school for African American children, Crispus Attucks School, was constructed on Blue Street, just north of the cemetery and directly across from Ward Chapel. This building was a frame, two-room schoolhouse that accommodated grades 1-8. There was a playground behind the school building (east of the school), but it was simply a yard with no playground equipment. Class was held in one room; the second room functioned as a lunchroom. Typical enrollment from the 1920s through the '40s was about 15. Annual events such as Christmas programs, a Halloween party, Commencement, etc. were all held at Attucks School.

Typical days at the first Attucks School began with the Pledge of Allegiance, a prayer and a song. As with almost every African American school, materials and books were secondhand; but unlike many other schools, the books received by Attucks were usually in reasonably good condition. Superintendent Brewer brought books and materials from the white school in person.

During the 1940s, Attucks had a lunch program; food was cooked by Mrs. Lily Fulton at her home. Mrs. Fulton brought the food to school and the children ate in the second room of the school. Some, however, walked home for lunch. Teachers at Attucks from the '20s through the '40s included Ruth Davis, Lenora Howe, Professor Wise, Marie Mitchell Fulton, Mr. Pat Cayce, Nadine Baker (1 year); Margaret Burris frequently substituted in the '40s. Lenore Easley taught in the late '30s, into the '40s. After the opening of Douglas Cooperative High School, Bonne Terre's black high-school-aged children were bused together with Farmington and Desoto black children to Festus to attend school there. The bus left at 6 a.m., and students had to walk out to the highway to catch it. Frequently they arrived home after dark.

In 1947 or '48 a new Attucks School, the present structure, was erected south of the old building, at the corner of Blue and Poplar Streets. By this time, the African American community was shrinking. The new school was a 22' x 34' gable-end brick building with only one room, and a large row of casement windows on the eastern part of the south wall, and an entrance facing Blue Street; the distinctive awning over the entrance was virtually the only exterior ornament. The blackboard, on the north wall, was illuminated by the numerous windows opposite. There were small windows on the upper part of the north wall, over the blackboard.

Not surprisingly, there seems to be little oral history pertaining to the new Attucks School; the school was used for only a few years, and during a period when the African American population of Bonne Terre was declining. Nevertheless, the school served grades 1-8 until desegregation in 1954.

After it closed, the school building remained empty for a while. Later it was used to house the Rotary Club for a period, then the Knights of Columbus. Allen L. Fisher bought the building in the 1980s and owned it for several years. Probably during Fisher's ownership a 28'x28' addition was made to the east end of the building. The frame addition has a concrete foundation and is covered with vinyl siding. At some point, perhaps during its use as a meeting hall, the interior of the building was altered. The row of windows was also boarded up; this alteration, too, probably took place while it was a meeting hall. It has been painted a cream color. Currently it is vacant.

Attucks School is not achitecturally notable; but it has retained its essential form, and is the last

important material remnant of Bonne Terre's African American community. Attucks School is not achitecturally notable; but it has retained its essential form, and is the last important material remnant of Bonne Terre's African American community.

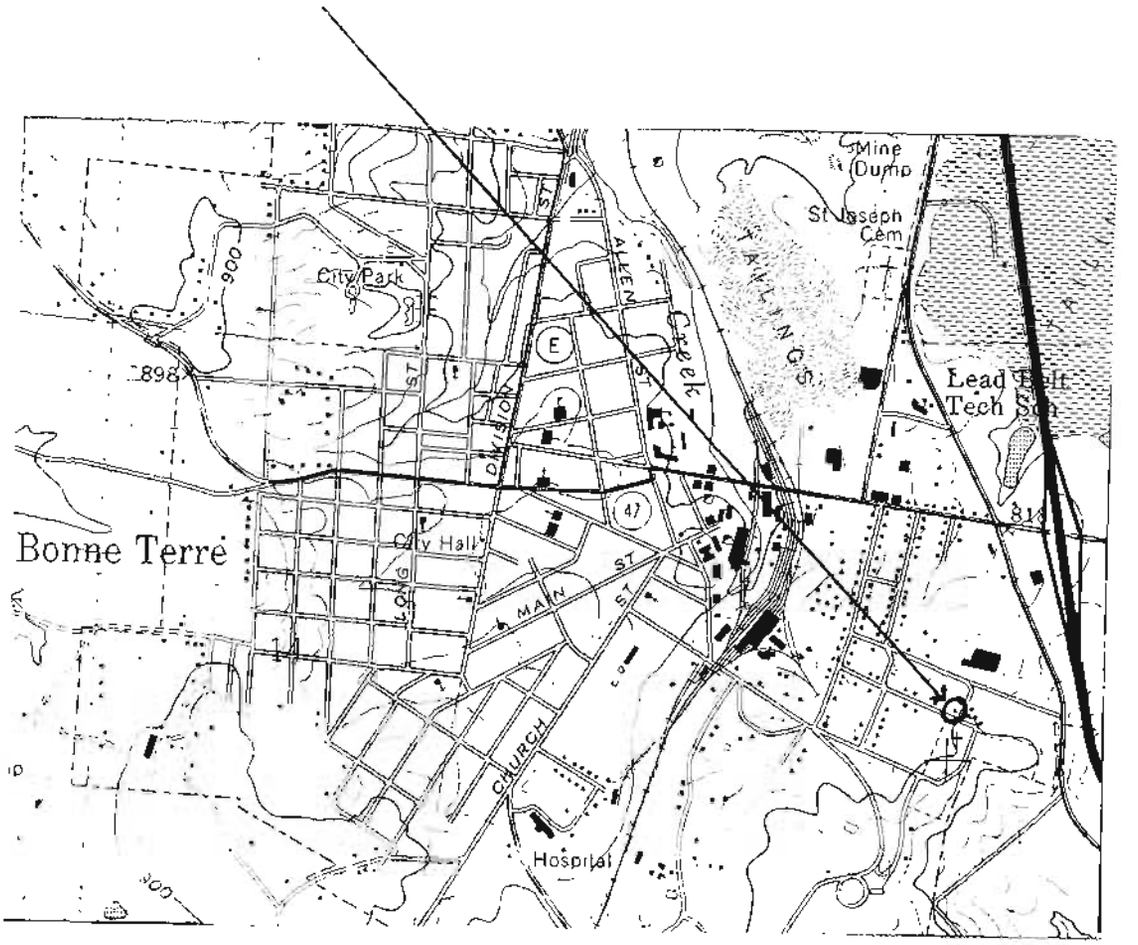
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Attucks School is located on corner of Blue and Poplar Streets in a residential area in southeast Bonne Terre. Government housing borders the property on the north and west. There are no remaining outbuildings.

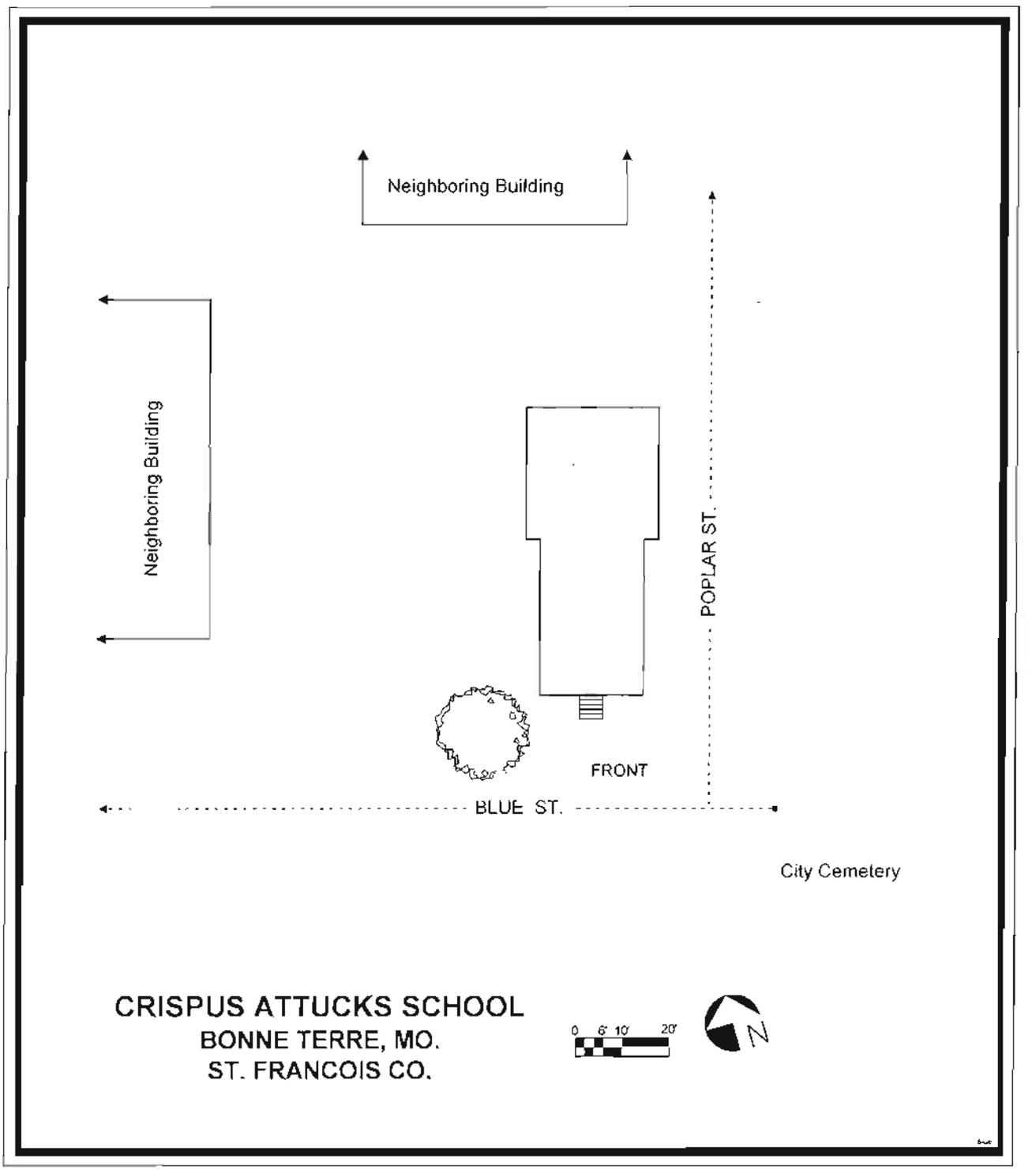
41. Sources of information

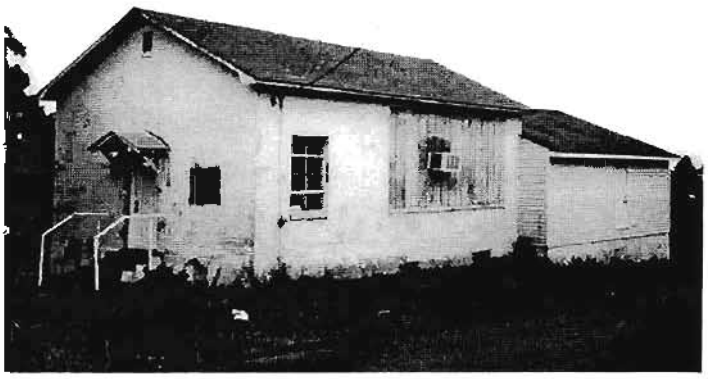
Byas, Barbara. Telephone interview. Crystal City, MO. Sept. 18, 2001.
Festus Missouri 1887-1987, Centennial Celebration. N.p.: n.p., 1987.
Fulton, Edith. Interview. Bonne Terre, MO. Aug. 10, 2001.
Missouri. St. Francois County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. St. Francois County Courthouse, Farmington, Missouri.

42 Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


Mine Dump
St Joseph Cem
City Park
900
898
ALLEN ST
Creek
DIVISION ST
Lead Belt Tech Sch
Bonne Terre
City Hall
LONG ST
MAIN ST
CHURCH
Hospital
300

Site plan: large area

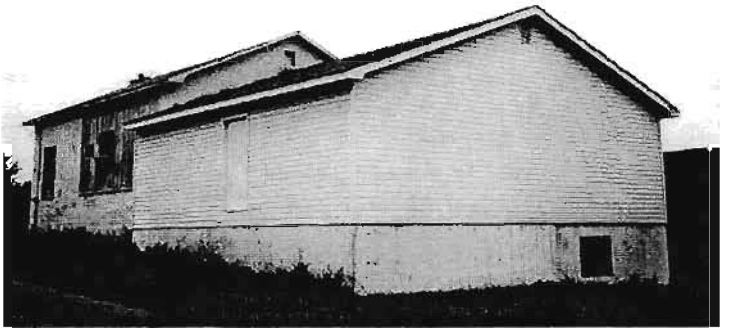




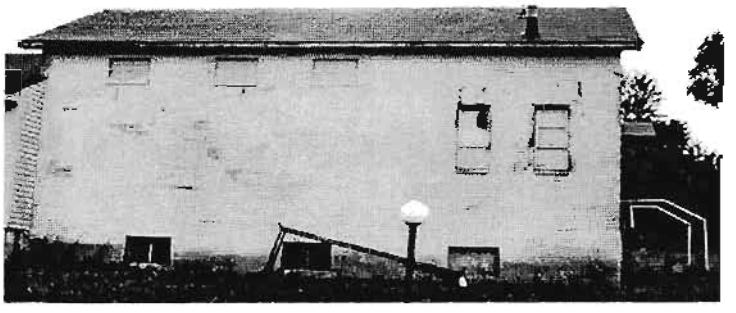
Crispus Attucks School
View from southeast



Crispus Attucks School
Detail: entrance with gabled awning



Crispus Attucks School
View from northeast



Crispus Attucks School
View from west


BLUE ST
POPLAR ST

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-37

2. County
St. Francois

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Boyd Residence

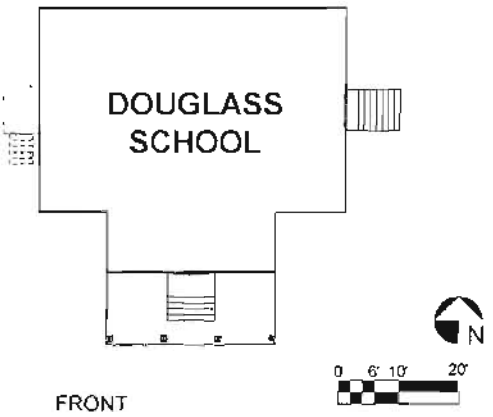
5. Other Names
Douglass School



6 Location
709 and 711 W. Second St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Farmington, MO.

8 Site Plan



9 Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1900

15. Style or Design
T-plan school, Victorian

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Donald Boyd
709 W. Second St.
Farmington, MO. 63640

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Donald Boyd, Farmington, MO

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Hipped, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Common bond

32. Plan Shape
T-plan

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34 Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37 Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Douglass School is a T-plan brick building with a hipped roof. The original two-over-two double-sash windows remain on the facade. Other windows have been partly bricked in. The entrance includes double-leaf doors (not original), four-light transom and contemporary surround. A distinctive overhead porch with square supporting pillars has been added at a later date. The interior has been substantially altered. The blackboards are still present, behind drywall. Much of the interior trim has been removed. The classroom space on both sides of the building has not been divided, and the overall original plan has not been excessively changed.

39. History and Significance

An African American community developed in Farmington, at the northwestern edge of the town, immediately following the Civil War; its members were largely freed slaves of Lt. William Alexander, a landowner and slaveholder, who either gave 50' x 100' plots of his property (then just outside the town), to his freed slaves. These freedmen continued to work for Alexander and his family, and the land he had given them formed the nucleus of the black community.

Soon an African American church was built on West 2nd Street. A black school, Douglass, was also erected on part of the old fairgrounds, off Alexander Street, approximately 100 feet north of the present building. It appears that the school, a one-room frame structure, was probably built in the early 1870s.

In 1903, a former student at Douglass, Dayse Baker was hired at the age of 18 as one of two teachers who taught up to 75 children in the 1st through 8th grades at the school. Baker would teach for 52 years, until 1952. Baker was a Clarksville, Tennessee native whose parents had been slaves. She attended elementary school in Farmington in the 1880s, then studied at Frances Rhoda College.

Later, around the turn of the century, Douglass burned, and was rebuilt on the present site. As designed, the new building was a brick, two-classroom T-plan school with a hipped roof and an entrance facing south. It featured double-sash two-over-two windows with double arched headers and dressed sills. There were six windows on both the east and west sides, two in the north side and two in the facade. There was a playground on the south side, on a raised area about 100 feet from the school's entrance. The original interior plan included an entrance hall, two storage rooms, and classrooms on both the east and west sides. Blackboards were on the north walls of the classrooms. The roof was slate, in keeping with the overall superior construction of the school, which also featured dark mahogany trim on the interior and floors of cypress hardwood.

The school remained exclusively an elementary school. In 1938, high-school-age students began to attend the newly opened Douglass Cooperative High School. Students were bused, leaving home at around 5:30; they rode with students from DeSoto and BonneTerre.

Farmington schools desegregated in the mid-1950s, partly due to the influence of Dayse Baker, who, shortly after her retirement, urged a reluctant Board of Education to proceed with desegregation, and then locked herself in the bathroom to pray.

After Douglass closed, it remained vacant for a while. It was purchased in the late '50s by Charles and Myrtle Sutton, who converted it into a duplex and occupied one half of the building. The Suttons bricked in portions of the windows, and lowered the ceilings. They remodeled the interior for apartment use. The bathrooms, on the south side of each apartment, were probably also added by the Suttons. At this time a the original slate roof was removed and replaced with asphalt shingle. A window was removed on both the east and the west sides, and doors were cut in for private access. A poured concrete porch was also added to the east side. In 1964, Donald Boyd bought the property; he has preserved the building well. He added a shed-roof central entrance porch. Boyd continues to own the building, and uses it as his private home.

Douglass School is one of the last material remnants of the freedmen's community that formed in Farmington. Architecturally it is a very well-preserved example of a classic T-plan school.

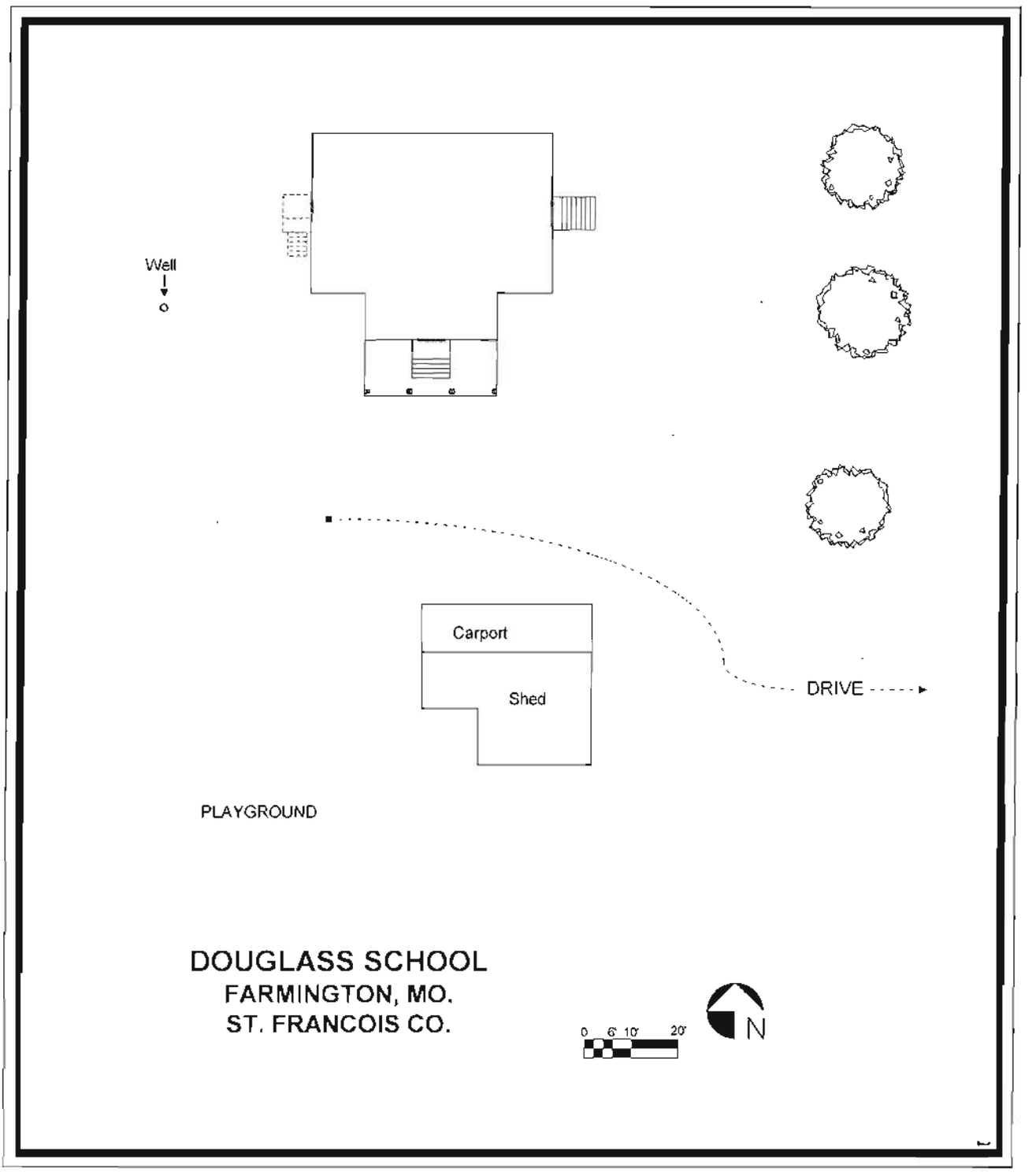
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Douglass School is located on a two-acre lot in a residential area of northwestern Farmington. A well, said to be important to the community, is located about 45 feet southwest of the building. There is a small detached garage in front of the structure. There are no original outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Boyd, Donald. Interview. Farmington, MO. Aug. 10, 2001.
Byers, Barbara. Telephone interview. Crystal City, MO. Sept. 18, 2001.
Festus Missouri 1887-1987, Centennial Celebration. N.p.: n.p., 1987.
Missouri. St. Francois County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. St. Francois County Courthouse, Farmington, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


Well
Carport
Shed
DRIVE
PLAYGROUND
DOUGLASS SCHOOL
FARMINGTON, MO.
ST. FRANCOIS CO.
0 6' 10' 20'
N

Douglass School
Farmington, MO.
View from southeast





Douglass School
View from south: facade

Douglass School
View from southwest





Douglass School
View from east



Douglass School
View from north



Douglass School
Detail: original window on facade


ROLET

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No
III-46

2. County
St. Genevieve

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
First School Preschool

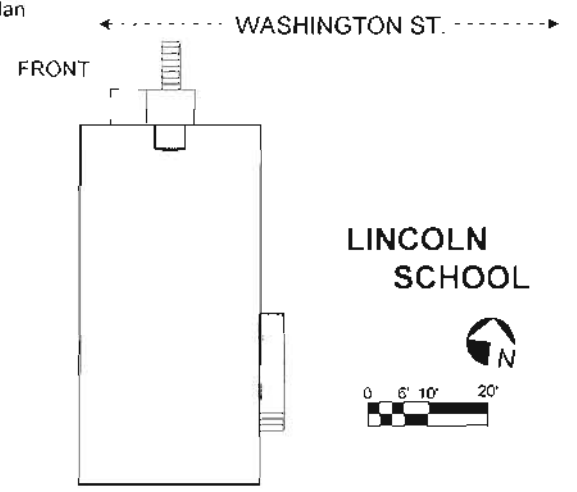
5. Other Names
First School
Lincoln School



6. Location
126 Washington St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
St. Genevieve, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
1856

15. Style or Design
Gable end school

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
E. Harvey
Genevieve, MO. 63670

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
E. Harvey, St. Genevieve, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone

28. Wall Construction
Brick

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, concrete tile

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 6

31. Wall Treatment
Common bond

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a brick, gable-end structure in the Greek Revival style, with six double-sash six-over-six windows on the west side and four comparable windows on the east side (the two other original windows on the east have been converted into doors). The windows are topped by stone lintels and feature dressed stone sills. The building sits on the original raised stone foundation. A belt course of masonry dentils ornaments the east and west sides. The inset wooden Victorian entrance door with glass window is antique but does not appear to be original. The central concrete entrance porch and the side

porch on the east are later additions. Original chimneys top both the front and rear gables. The interior retains some of its original features, but has been remodeled.

39 History and Significance

A small portion of the African American community of St. Genevieve was made up of freed slaves and their descendants, but a larger part was made up of transient black residents attracted by menial jobs in the community, including work in the area's lime kilns and quarries. Over time the black community was concentrated in different parts of the town, but many transients lived in shacks on a river bluff--a settlement that eventually burned. A school for black children was established in the late 19th century, but no information about its location--or whether there was indeed an actual early school building--has been documented. Later the African American school was conducted in the former white school, called "First School," which had been reassigned for use as a black school after a new white facility was constructed.

First School, which was eventually renamed Lincoln, accommodated grades 1-8. As designed, it was a brick, gable-end unusually large one-room schoolhouse of superior construction, located on Washington Street. The structure featured an atypically large number of windows--which would have filled the interior with light, but also made the placement of chalkboards problematic.

The black community reached its peak in the 1920s, but would soon diminish radically. In the fall of 1930, two white men who had gone to a black dance hall were approached by two black men and a black woman asking for a ride to a riverside craps game. According to the testimony of one of the white men--who later died--they were robbed, shot , then dumped in the river. The double murder caused racial tension to escalate in St. Genevieve, and soon a "posse" of white men in cars drove through the black areas of town, warning the residents to leave. The transient black population fled in droves, as did some of the local blacks. Within a few days, only two black families were still living in St. Genevieve. Later some local African Americans returned, after the local chapter of the American Legion adopted a resolution that guaranteed protection to any native black property owners who decided to return--although it specified that no black outsiders would be tolerated. In the wake of this sharp decline in the African American population, enrollment at Lincoln also declined, but the school remained open.

Teachers at Lincoln over the years included Joanna McNabb in the 1920s and Nola Black in the '30s and '40s. In Lincoln's early years, those few students who decided to pursue high school educations were sent to live with relatives in larger cities. Beginning around 1940, high school students from St. Genevieve and St. Mary began to be transported (by Greyhound bus) to Festus, to attend Douglass Cooperative High School. Students paid for their tickets and were reimbursed by the Board of Education.

Lincoln continued to serve St. Genevieve's African American students until desegregation in 1954. Its use immediately after it closed is unknown. At some point the interior was remodeled, though the original floors remain. Later the building was restored; for the past twenty years it has been used as a private day care center.

Lincoln is architecturally significant; it is a striking example of a brick one-room school in small-town Missouri. It is well integrated with the architectural landscape of historic St. Genevieve. Historically it is important to St. Genevieve's tiny African American community; along with the Will Brooks home, on St. Mary's Road, it is one of the only material remnants of the African American presence in the town.

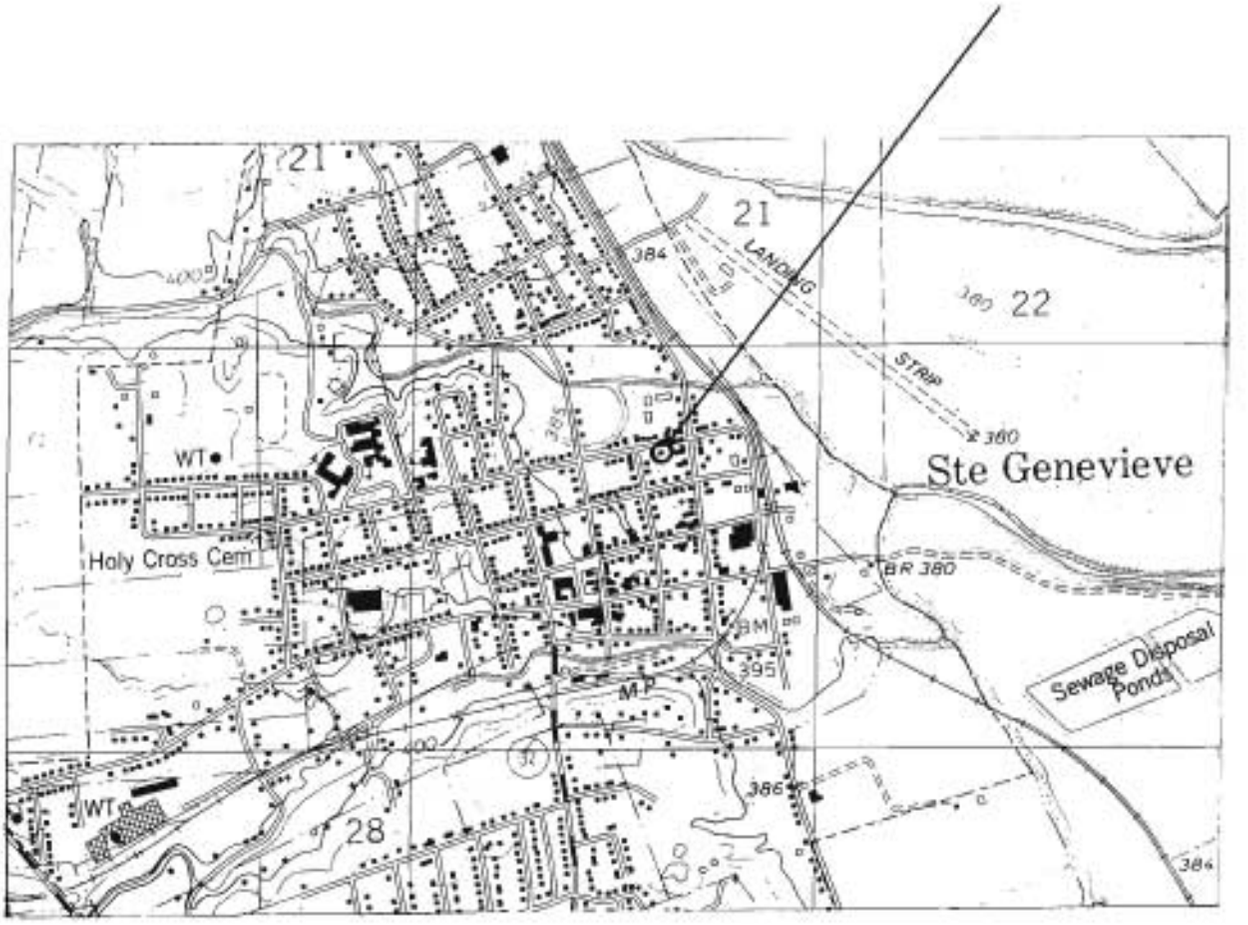
40 Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Lincoln School is located on a spacious city lot on Washington Street, a few blocks north of St. Genevieve's historic district, in a residential area. There is little frontage; the entrance is very close to the street, but there is a large fenced yard behind the building. To the east is a parking lot. No outbuildings remain.

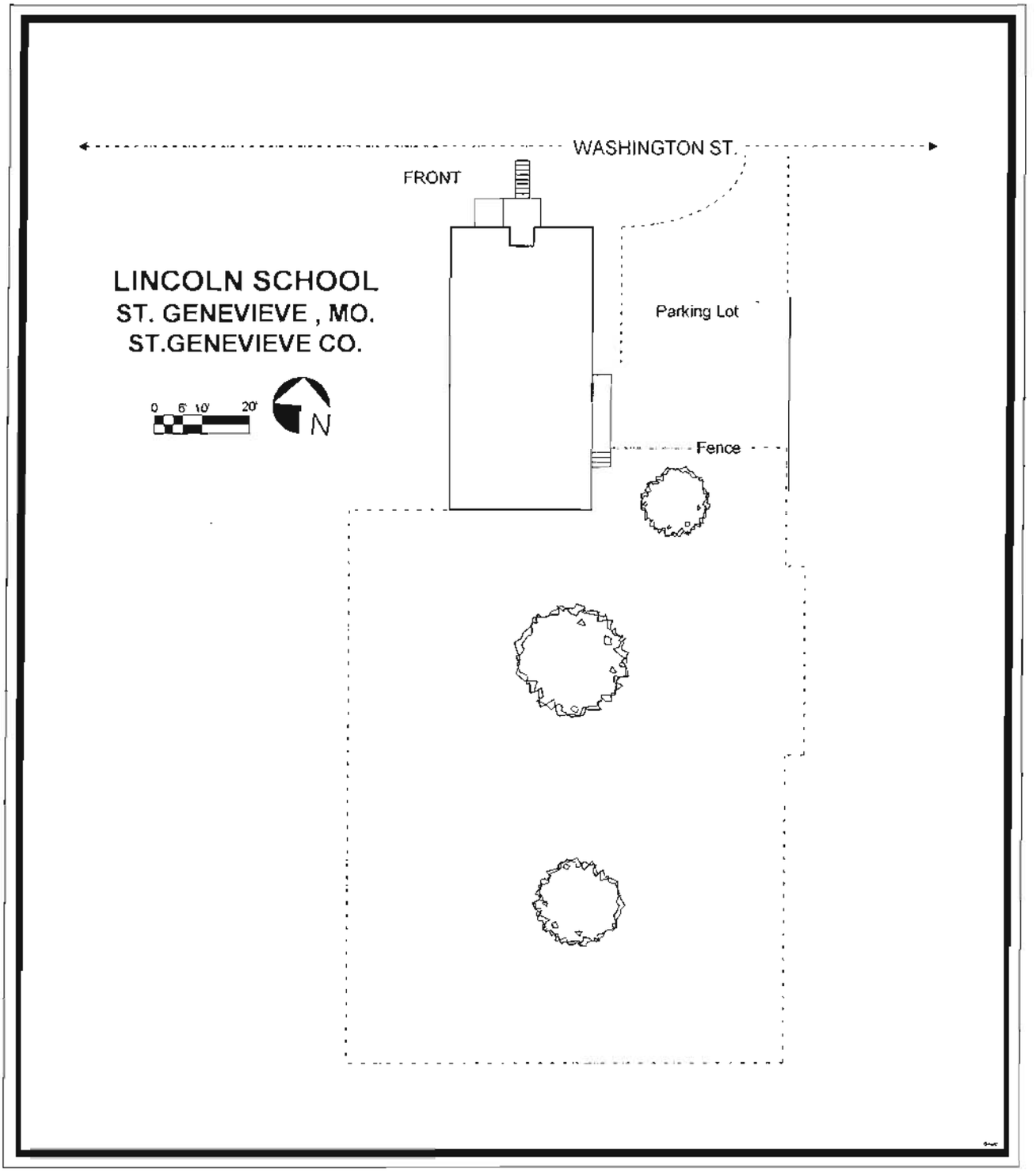
41 Sources of information

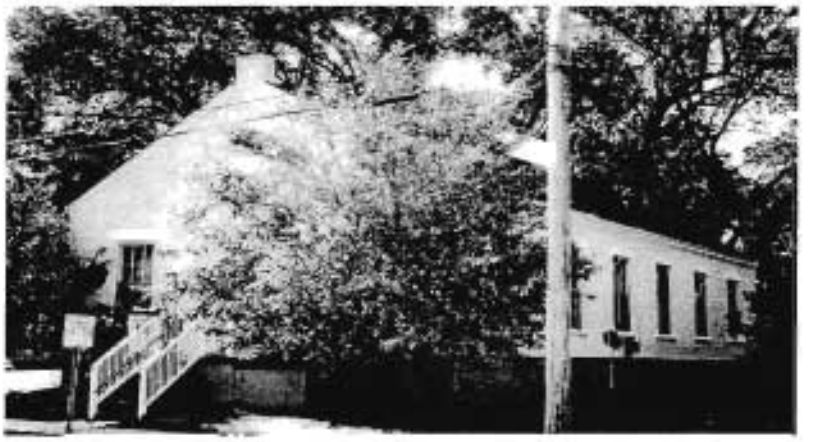
Bazil, Caroline. Interview. St. Genevieve, MO. Aug. 17, 2001.
Festus Missouri 1887-1987, Centennial Celebration. N.p.: n.p., 1987.
Missouri. St. Genevieve County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. St. Genevieve County Courthouse, St. Genevieve, Missouri.
Naeger, Bill and Patti and Mark L. Evans. *St. Genevieve, A Leasurely Stroll Through History*. St Genevieve, MO: Merchant Street Publishing, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


21
21
22
400
384
LANDING
STRIP
380
Ste Genevieve
WT
Holy Cross Cem
BR 380
BM
395
M.P.
Sewage Disposal Ponds
WT
28
386
384

Site plan: large area





Lincoln School
St. Genevieve, MO.
View from northwest



Lincoln School
View from southwest



Lincoln School
View from north



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-45

2. County
St. Genevieve

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Pike Residence

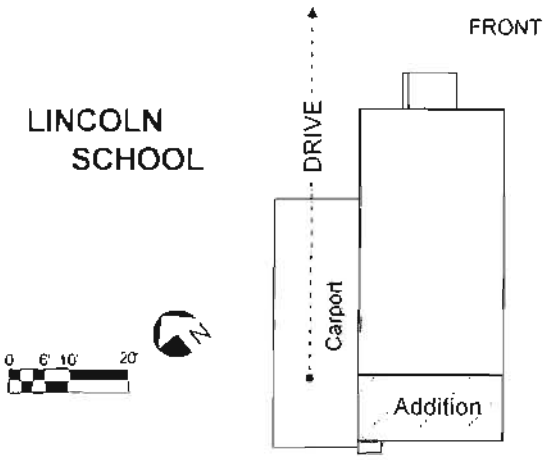
5. Other Names
Lincoln School



6. Location
838 Seventh St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
St. Mary, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13 Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1900

15. Style or Design
Gable-end school w/addition

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Residence

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Julia Pike
838 7th St.
St. Mary, MO. 63673

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Julia Pike, St. Mary, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 3 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Alum. siding

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a gable-end frame building with a slightly offset entrance and modern one-over-one windows. There is a hipped awning over the entrance and the small front concrete porch. The original clapboard has been covered with vinyl siding. On the south end of the building is an 11' addition. A carport and drive have been added on the west side. The interior has been completely altered to render it usable as a private home. Ceilings have been lowered. The original floor has been covered by carpeting; the original floor plan has been altered to turn the structure into a two-bedroom home.

39. History and Significance

The African American community of St. Mary originated quite early, on the edge of a hill on the south side of the town. They resided in an area that extended from the 800 block of 7th Street to the south edge of Saint Mary. By the end of the century blacks there had erected both an A.M.E. and a Baptist church, though Saint Mary is somewhat unusual in that most of its African Americans were Catholic, attending the Catholic church along with whites. Composed primarily of farmhands and workers at a local lime kiln (men) and domestic workers (women), the community was relatively small.

By the 1880s a Catholic school for African Americans had been established, a small, gable-end frame building on the church property. Around the turn of the century, a public school for African American children, Lincoln School, was constructed at 838 7th Street. As originally designed, Lincoln was a 24' x 44' gable-end frame building with the gable-end entrance facing the road. There was a single classroom, heated by an old coal stove, and a cloak room in the front of the building. The blackboard was on the south wall.

During the 1920s and '30s, days began typically; students were called inside when the teacher rang a bell. They prayed and sang to start the day. Classes were held from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The students used books that had been handed down from the white schools; some materials were homemade; rulers, for example, they made themselves, out of pieces of wood. Recess was on the playground, at the south end of the school. During inclement weather they were forced to stay inside, in their seats. Some of the children went home for lunch; others brought their lunch and ate on benches behind the building.

Parties and special events were numerous, and the students made almost all the decorations and equipment for them, including a wooden stage on which to perform their plays. There was an annual Christmas program, as well as year-end commencement. These events were held in the school building. Caroline Bazil recalled a nursery-rhyme program that was attended by the black community. Students made their costumes partly out of crepe paper.

In 1930 a race riot in St. Genevieve, ten miles north, caused an exodus of blacks from that town; many of them migrated to Saint Mary. Because of the sudden increase in black population, the school's enrollment peaked during the next decade, with an average of 25 to 30 children, three or four per class. Teachers at Lincoln School included Mrs. Coffman, who taught there for many years, Mrs. Hickman, Mr. Morris and Mrs. Brantley.

Beginning in the 1940s black high school students from Saint Mary began to attend Douglass Cooperative High School, in Festus, almost 50 miles away. To make the trip they used public transportation, which was paid for by the school district. The bus left at 5:30 a.m., and arrived home at about 5:15 p.m.

The African American community of Saint Mary began to decline in the '40s and ' 50s. Currently there are only a handful of black residents in the town. Desegregation in Saint Mary took place in 1953, before mandated by federal law. Afterward, Lincoln School sat vacant for a number of years. Probably in the early 1960s it was purchased by Donald Ritter, who converted it into a home, covering the original clapboard with Masonite siding and dividing the interior into a kitchen, living room and three very small bedrooms. He also added a concrete porch and steps, and replaced the original door; in addition, Ritter added a side door. The structure was subsequently bought by Jim and Judy Worley, and later, Roger Martin. In 1979 the Pike family, the current owners, bought the building; in 1983 they added an 11' section to the south side of the building, as well as erecting a carport.

Although it has been significantly altered, Lincoln School is a fine example of a one-room black school house. Along with a small A.M. E. church it is one of the only material remnants of what was once a large black community in Saint Mary. Lincoln-Saint Mary and Lincoln-Saint Genevieve are the only African American schools remaining in the county; both merit recognition as important black cultural resources in an area where such sites are few.

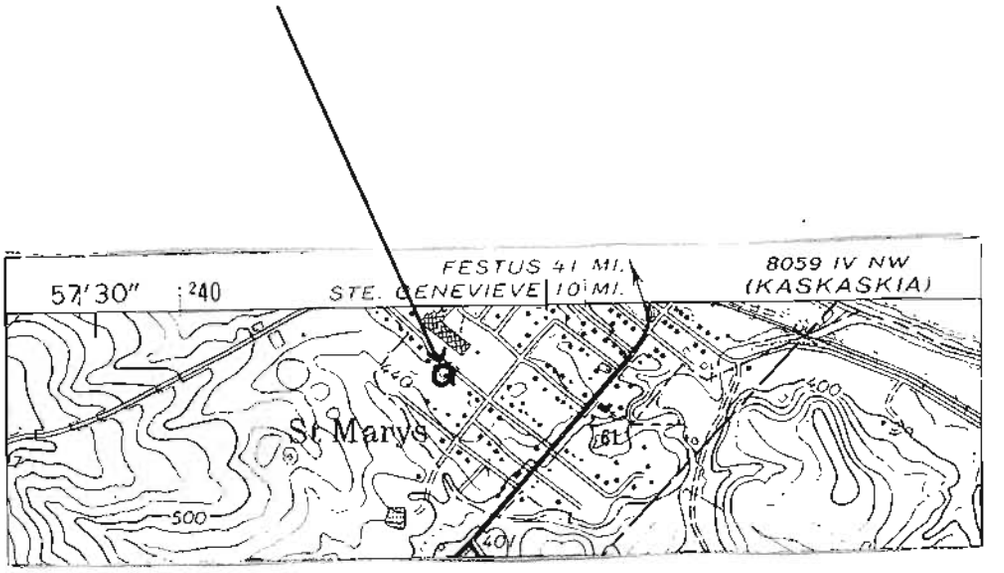
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Lincoln School is located on a narrow lot in a residential area on 7th Street, across from a large former factory. The structure sits on the western edge of what was traditionally the black area of town. There are no original outbuildings.

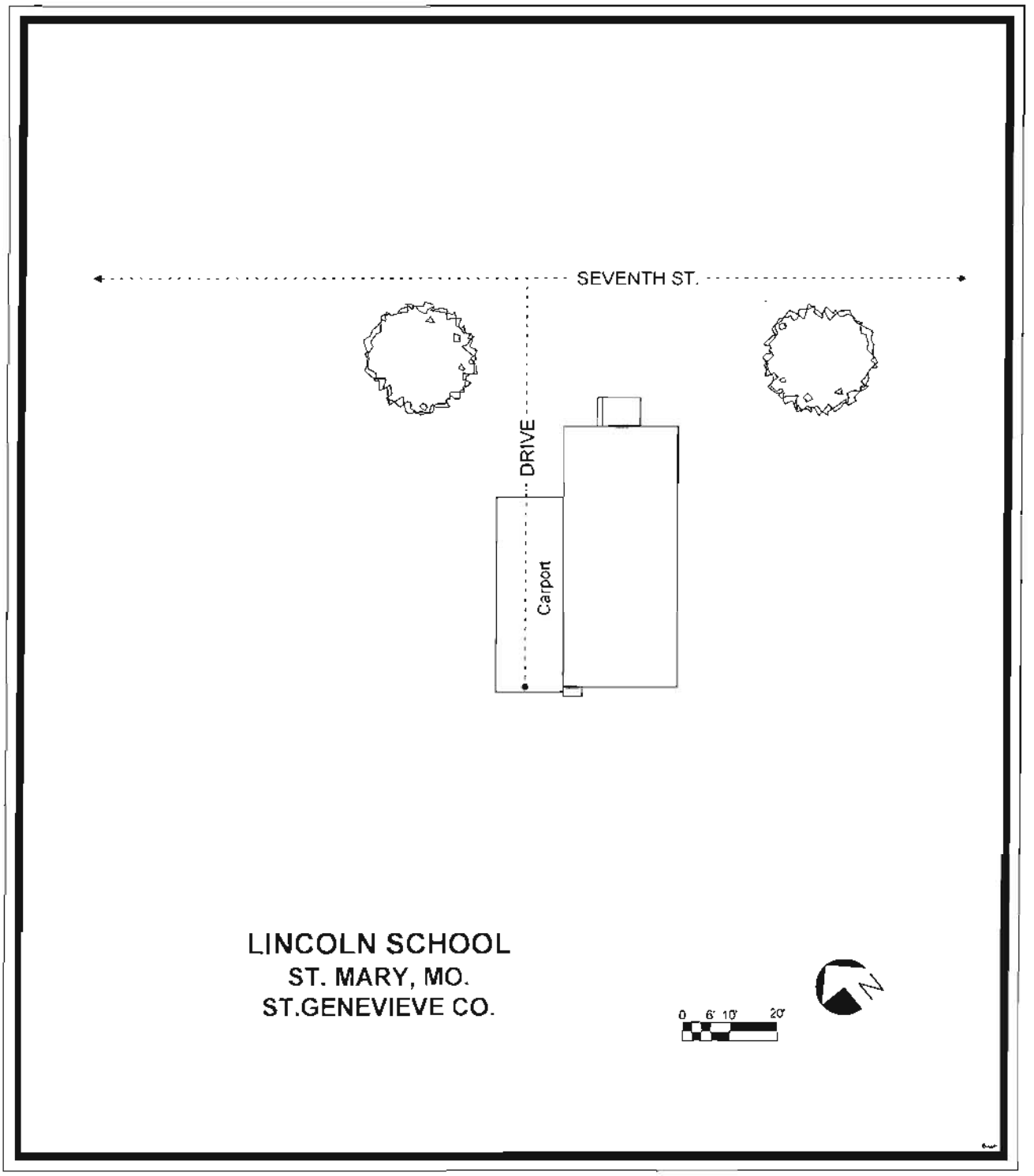
41. Sources of information

Bazil, Caroline. Interview. St. Genevieve, MO. Aug. 17, 2001.
Coffman, Elaine. Telephone interview. St. Mary, MO. July 18, 2001.
Festus Missouri 1887-1987, Centennial Celebration. N.p.: n.p., 1987.
Missouri. St. Genevieve County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. St. Genevieve County Courthouse, St. Genevieve, Missouri.
Pike, Julia. Interview. St. Mary, MO. Aug. 18, 2001.

42 Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


57'30"
:240
FESTUS 41 MI.
STE. GENEVIEVE 10 MI.
8059 IV NW
(KASKASKIA)
St Marys
440
400
500
401

Site plan: large area



Lincoln School
St. Mary, MO.
View from north

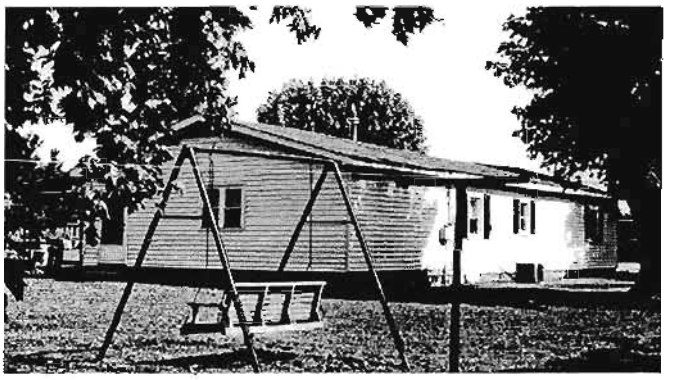




Lincoln School
View from northeast

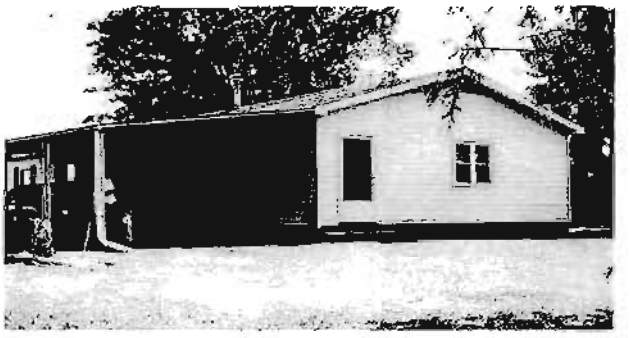
Lincoln School
View from east





Lincoln School
View from south

Lincoln School
View from west





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-3

2. County
Shelby

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Mt. Zion Baptist Church Property

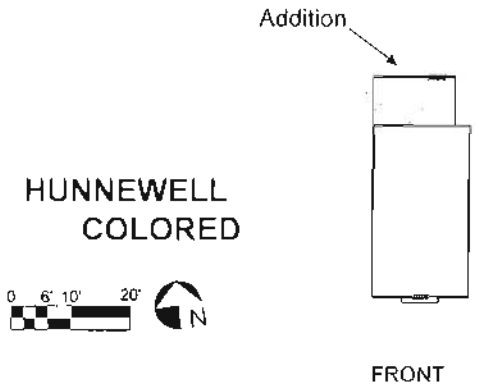
5. Other Names
Hunnewell Colored School



6 Location
200 Maple St.

7 City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Hunnewell, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1900

15. Style or Design
Gable end school

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Food Pantry

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Mt. Zion Baptist Church
Fourth St.
Hunnewell, MO. 63443

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Mary Scott, Hunnewell, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable w/shed add., asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Clapboard

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Fair
Exterior Fair

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Hunnewell Colored is a typical gable-end one-room frame schoolhouse with original clapboard exterior. It has a later shed addition on the north side. The building exhibits the original double-sash two-over-two windows, two each on the east and west sides. The original door has been replaced with a modern one. The interior has been previously adapted for use as a private home and retains few of the original features.

39. History and Significance

A black community developed on the western edge of Hunnewell in the 1870s. By the 1890s Mount Zion Baptist Church had been established by Hunnewell's African Americans, on the northeast corner of Maple and Fourth Streets. The black economy revolved around agriculture and the railroad. The men worked either as farmhands, or later on the railroad that bisected the town. The women were domestic workers.The black population reached its peak in the 1920s, when many blacks were employed in small factories in Monroe City, about fifteen miles away.

In the early years of the community's existence black children attended school in various private homes; the church was likely also used as a school. Some time around the turn of the century a school was built to the northeast of the church, on the Baptist church property. Hunnewell Colored, as it was always called, was a single-room structure with two rows of desks and a chalkboard at the north end. The school and church continued to be the nucleus of the black community through the 1940s.

During the 1920s and '30s, the black school was in session from September to May, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The school day began when children were called in from the playground by the teacher ringing a bell. Class commenced with the Pledge of Allegiance, and sometimes a prayer and/or song, such as "Lift Every Voice and Sing" or "God Bless America." Enrollment was never large; it averaged around 14-15 children.

There was a close relationship between the church and the school. Most public events--Christmas programs, Halloween parties, pie suppers and graduation--were held in Mount Zion Church because of the school's small size. Box-dinner auctions, in which homemade dinners were sold as a school fund-raiser,were held on the school grounds. The auction was followed by a picnic, at which the dinners were eaten.

The children at Hunnewell carried their lunches in the late '30s, when a small kitchen was installed in a corner of the classroom. It included a three-burner stove. At this time a school lunch program was instituted. Those children who were not engaged in lessons right before lunchtime did the cooking. Cornbread and beans were common menu items. At Thanksgiving there might be chicken.

There was no library at Hunnewell. Typically, books were second-hand, passed down by the white school.

Teachers at Hunnewell included Cecil Williams, Lula Sharp, Ruth Abbey, Mary Mitchell, Lottus McElroy and Thelma Hammond. Hammond was the teacher when the school finally closed in 1943 or 1944. Through the 1930s students could attend high school at Booker T. Washington School in Monroe City.

In the early 1940s the black community declined and the school susequently closed. Black students were transported to Washington School , in Monroe City, by private car.

There are now only two buildings left associated with Hunnewell's vanished black community: Mount Zion Baptist Church, in a state of dilapidation, and Hunnewell School. The school is significant because it is one of only two African American schools remaining in Shelby County. After it closed in the mid '40s the structure had been adapted for use as a residence and, more recently, a neighborhood food pantry.

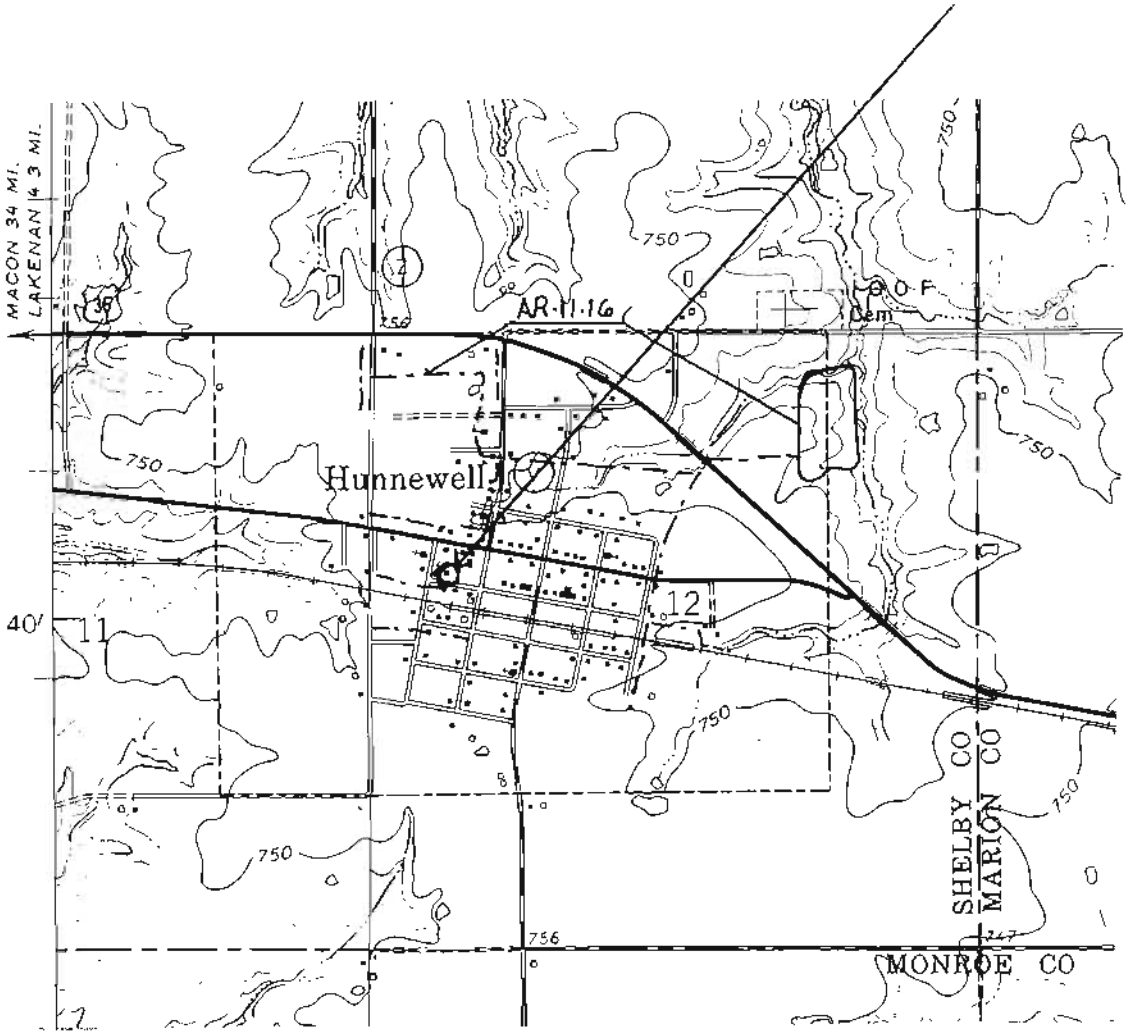
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Hunnewell Colored is located on a large lot at the intersection of fourth and Maple across the street from the railroad tracks, to the north of them, on the western edge of the city. Mt. Zion Baptist Church occupies the western portion of the lot. A small privy is located along the alley northwest of the school.

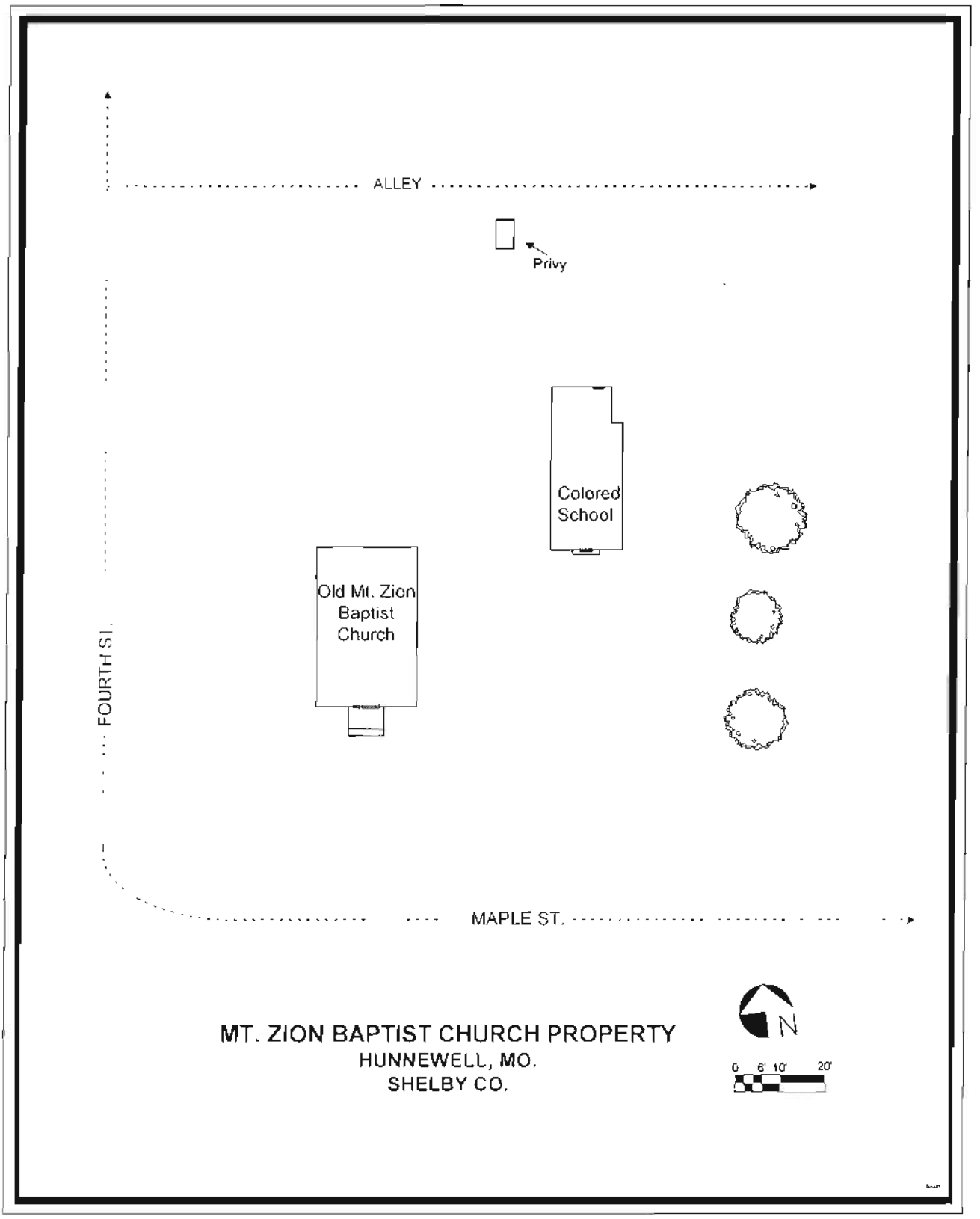
41. Sources of information

An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Shelby County, Missouri. Phildelphia: Edwards Bros., 1878.
History of Shelby County, Missouri. Marceline, MO.: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1972.
Missouri. Shelby County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Shelby County Courthouse, Shelbyville, Missouri.
Scott, Mary. Telephone interview. Hunnewell, Missouri. January 12, 2001; Interview. Tape recording. Hunnewell, Missouri. July 13, 2001.
Standard Atlas of Shelby County, Missouri. Chicago: George A. Ogle and Co., 1902.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

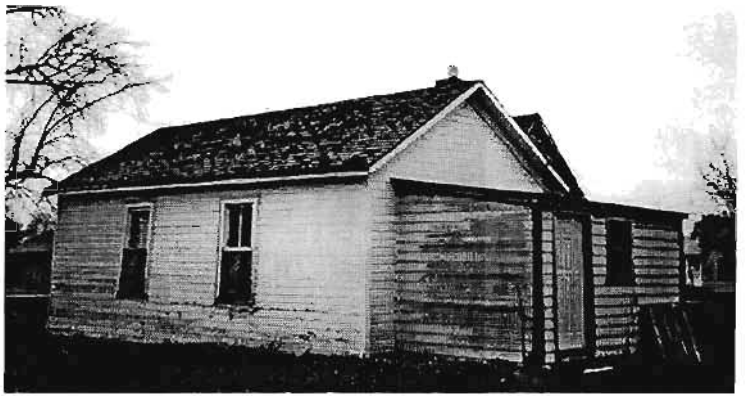

MACON 34 MI.
LAKENAN 43 MI.
AR-11-16
I.O.F.
Cem.
Hunnewell
750
40'
11
12
SHELBY CO
MARION CO
MONROE CO
756

Site plan: large area



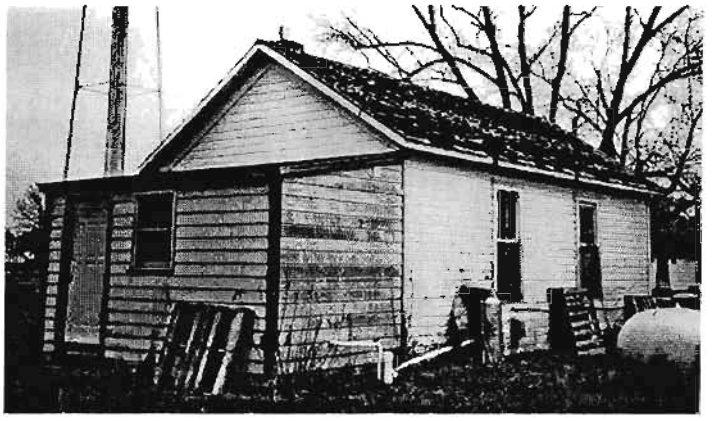
Hunnewell Colored School
Hunnewell, MO.
View from southeast





Hunnewell Colored School
View from northeast

Hunnewell Colored School
View from northwest



Mt. Zion Baptist Church and
Hunnewell Colored School
View from east



Mt. Zion Baptist Church Property/
Hunnewell Colored School:
Privy







Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

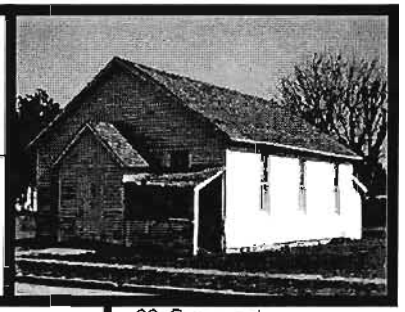
1. No.
III-4

2. County
Shelby

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Second Baptist Church Property

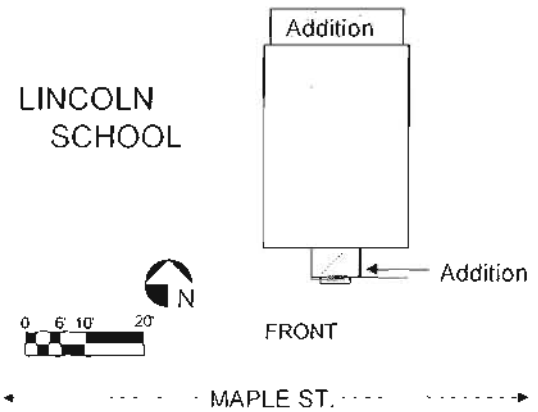
5. Other Names
Lincoln School



6. Location
200 Maple St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Shelbina, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c. 1880

15. Style or Design
Gable end school

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Church Annex

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Second Baptist Church
200 Maple St.
Shelbina, MO. 63486

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Oletta Kinseloe, Shelbina, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable w/shed add., asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Clapboard

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [ ]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Fair
Exterior Fair

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36. Endangered?
By What?
Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a simple one-room gable-end frame schoolhouse with a small vestibule (a later addition) on the south side and a small addition on the north side. The original double-sash four-over two windows remain--three on both the east and west sides, and two four-over one windows on the south-facing facade. It retains all the original clapboard, the original entrance door and all the original interior trim and features, floor-to-ceiling. The building sits on its original field stone foundation.

Shelbina's black community developed on the northeastern edge of the town, north of the railroad tracks. Initially it was largely composed of former slaves from the area. As was usual, the men often earned their livings as farmhands, and a large percentage of the women were employed as domestic workers. By 1871 the blacks of Shelbina had founded the Second Baptist Church, located at East Maple and Second Streets, under the leadership of Pastor J.B. Hawkins. The land for the church was purchased from John Lathrop sometime between 1871 and 1874. It is believed that the Second Baptist Church served as the first African American school in Shelbina, although there is no evidence to support this claim. Soon after the Second Baptist Church was erected, a simple one-room schoolhouse was built on the western side of the church lot. The placement of a black public school on church property was a common arrangement, especially in the late 19th century.

Not much is known about the early history of Lincoln School. It functioned continuously from the 1880s until desegregation in 1954. As originally constructed, Lincoln was a 34' x 24' gable-end building with a single classroom, two rows of desks and a stage and blackboard on the north end. A small wood stove located on the north end of the room provided heat in the winter. An entrance hall/ cloak room was later added, along with a kitchen. Although it does not appear on 19th-century plat maps, the building techniques and materials--which are very similar to those used for the Baptist church--make it likely that the structure was built by the same people, sometime before 1890.

During the twentieth century, the school year began in September and ended the second week in May. Class started at 9:00 a.m. and ran until 4:00 p.m. Students were called to line up for school by the teacher ringing a hand bell. After they marched inside to their desks, they said the Pledge of Allegiance and the Lord's Prayer, and usually sang as well. Enrollment during the '20s and '30s averaged 15-20 students. They used second-hand books passed on to them from the white schools. Beginning in the 1930s, high school was made available to the town's blacks at Booker T. Washington High in Monroe City, twenty-five miles east of Shelbina.

The school was closely linked to the church throughout its history; the church generally hosted school events such as Christmas programs and graduation from eighth grade.

Teachers at Lincoln included: Booker Cravens (1928-9), C.W. Carter (1930-31), James Terrell (1937-1940) and Ollie M. Bennett (1944-1954) who was still the teacher there when the school closed in 1954.

Beginning in the 1940s the community declined. At the time of desegregation only about half a dozen students were still attending the black school; ultimately they integrated Shelbina's schools when Lincoln closed. Integration went smoothly and the black students were generally accepted by their white peers.

After 1954, the building became an annex for the Second Baptist Church; it is still used to accommodate church events.

Lincoln School is important as a first-generation African American school that has almost entirely retained its architectural integrity, including the original windows, clapboard, hardware, doors and interior trim. Equally important is the fact that it is one of only two remaining African American schools in Shelby County. For these reasons it should be immediately considered for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Although presently well maintained, it faces an uncertain future, since Shelbina's black community has all but vanished and the Second Baptist congregation has only a handful of members.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

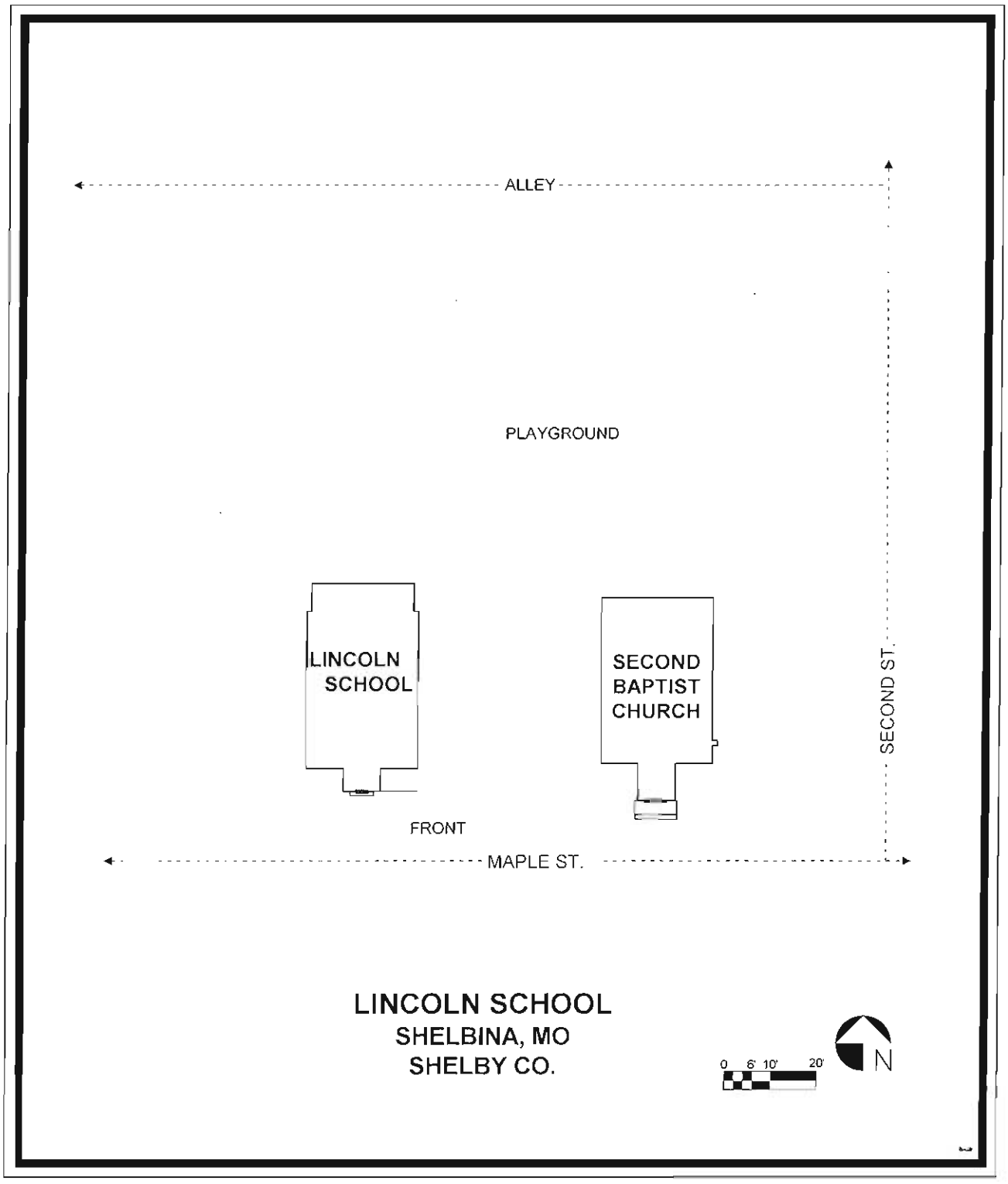
Lincoln School is located on the corner of Second and Maple Streets in northeast Shelbina, north of the railroad tracks. The structure sits beside the Second Baptist Church on a spacious lot. No outbuildings remain.

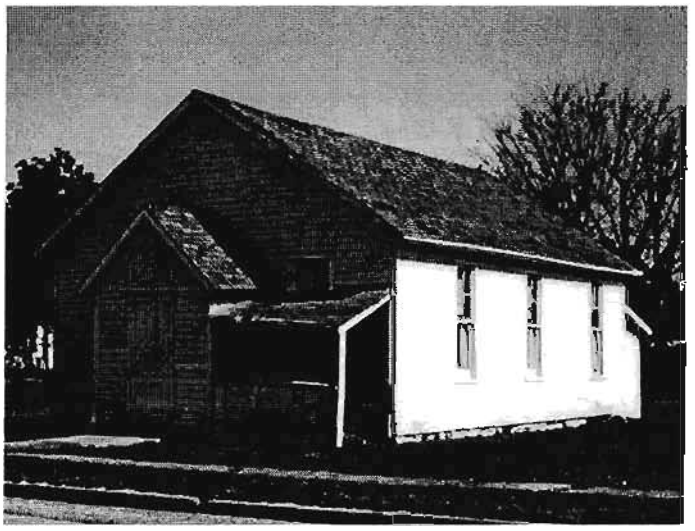
41 Sources of information

An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Shelby County, Missouri. Phildelphia: Edwards Bros., 1878.
History of Shelby County, Missouri. Marceline, MO.: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1972.
Lincoln School Records. Shelbina Public Library, Shelbina, MO.
Kinseloe, Oletta. Interview. Tape recording. Shelbina Missouri. July 13, 2001.
Kinseloe, Meriletta. Interview. Tape recording. Shelbina Missouri. July 13, 2001.
Missouri. Shelby County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Shelby County Courthouse, Shelbyville, Missouri.
Shelbina Missouri--The First 100 Years. N.p.: n.p., 1957.
Standard Atlas of Shelby County, Missouri. Chicago: George A. Ogle and Co., 1902.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01

Site plan: large area

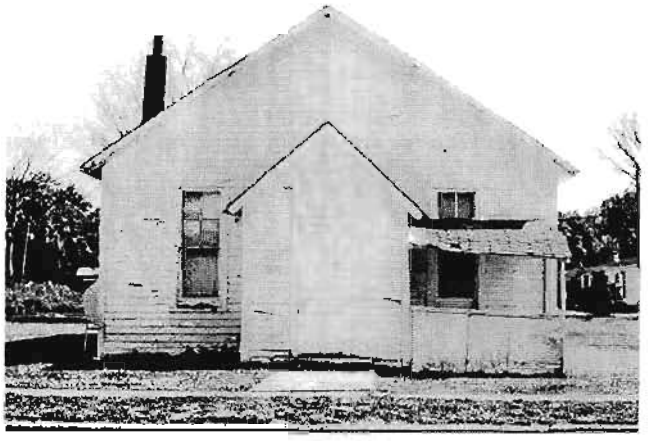




Lincoln School
Shelbina, MO.
View from southeast



Lincoln School
View from northeast



Lincoln School
View from south: facade

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-25

2. County
Vernon

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
Hillier Construction Co. Property

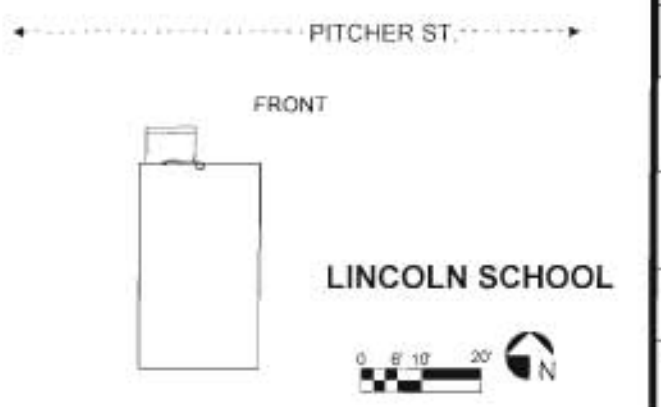
5. Other Names
Lincoln School



6. Location
Pitcher St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Nevada, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10. On National Register?
Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible?
Yes [ ] No [X]

12. Part of an Established Historical District
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential
Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1902

15. Style or Design
Gable end school

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Vacant

20. Ownership
Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
Hillier Construction Co.
620 N. Washington
Nevada, MO. 64772

22. Open to Public
Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
Vernon Co. Historical Society

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement
Yes [ ] No [X]

27. Foundation Material
Stone

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays
Front 1 Side 3

31. Wall Treatment
Clapboard

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [ ]
Altered [ ]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Poor
Exterior Poor

35. Preservation Underway
Yes [ ] No [X]

36. Endangered? By What?
Yes [X] No [ ]
Elements/vandalism

37. Visible from Public Road?
Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Nevada's Lincoln School is a frame, gable end schoolhouse with large two-over-two windows, three each in both the east and west walls and two in the south wall. The exterior is the original clapboard. The original offset front door remains, with a concrete stoop (later addition). The building sits on the original rock foundation. There are original plank shutters on some of the windows. The interior, although in poor condition, exhibits all of the original features, including blackboards, trim, floor, coat rack.

39. History and Significance

Nevada's black community developed in the 1880s at the southernmost end of town, just north of Deepwood Cemetery and east of South Washington Street. The black population, probably about 150 residents, consisted largely of former slaves from what had once been a large slaveholding region, by southern Missouri standards. Menial labor, domestic work and railroad jobs such as porter were the primary sources of their livelihood. Unlike other nearby counties, Vernon County had no real rural black communities, and agriculture was not central to the black economy in Nevada.

In the late 19th century two black churches, an AME church at Washington and Douglas Streets and St. Paul Baptist on Lynn, near Wight Street, were constructed in Nevada. In 1885 a school for African Americans was organized in the town. Originally black students attended class in the three-story "Duck Block" building, a downtown office building that has since been replaced by the Merchant's Bank. In 1890, a one-room building, Lincoln School, was erected as a black school on South Lynn Street, next to Deepwood Cemetery. The school burned in 1901, probably because of arson. Insurance helped cover the cost of speedily rebuilding the school, at a cost of $449. In the interim, classes were held at the St. Paul Baptist Church, not far from the site of the school. At this time the black population of Nevada had peaked. The 1905 city directory lists 55 black families in the town.

Lincoln School, as constructed, is a simple, one-room schoolhouse with a gable end facing Pitcher Street. Blackboards were at the south end of the building. Students hung their coats on hooks just inside the door, at the north end. A wood stove near the entrance provided heat. There was a large playground to the southwest of the building. The school accommodated grades one through eight. There were no known area high schools. Black education in Nevada probably stopped at or before eighth grade.

Anna Hamby was the teacher at Lincoln in 1905; she continued to teach at Lincoln until 1911, also serving as the school principal. The 1911 enrollment was 23 students; Hamby taught all eight grades at a salary of approximately $30 monthly. The school also employed a janitress to clean the school ; she was paid $2.50 a month.

A fading economy caused the black population to decline after the early 1900s. By 1960 Nevada's black community had vanished. Lincoln stayed in the possession of the school board after its closing, by or before the time of desegregation. It was used by the school board for storage, and maintained for many years. By the 1990s, however, it had fallen into disrepair. The school board sold it in May, 1997, to Roy Yoakum, who attempted to stabilize the building by adding foundation support on the south end . Many other problems were not addressed, though. Yoakum sold the building to Hillier Construction Company in September 1999, and it continues in a state of serious disrepair, on the verge of losing its structural integrity. It is currently in danger of being razed, despite local historians' interest in saving it.

Lincoln is an excellent example of a one-room schoolhouse; it is especially significant as the oldest one-room school (black or white) in Vernon County. Though it is in a state of decay, all its features are original, including windows, doors, interior trim and blackboards. For all these reasons, it is a definite candidate for the National Register of Historic Places, providing that it can be quickly stabilized.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Lincoln is located on a large lot at the southern end of Nevada, on the edge of a residential area. It is bordered by woods to the east and south. The lot slopes sharply to the south. The lot is located

just east of Deepwoods Cemetery. A small cistern is located south of the bhilding. No outbuildings remain.

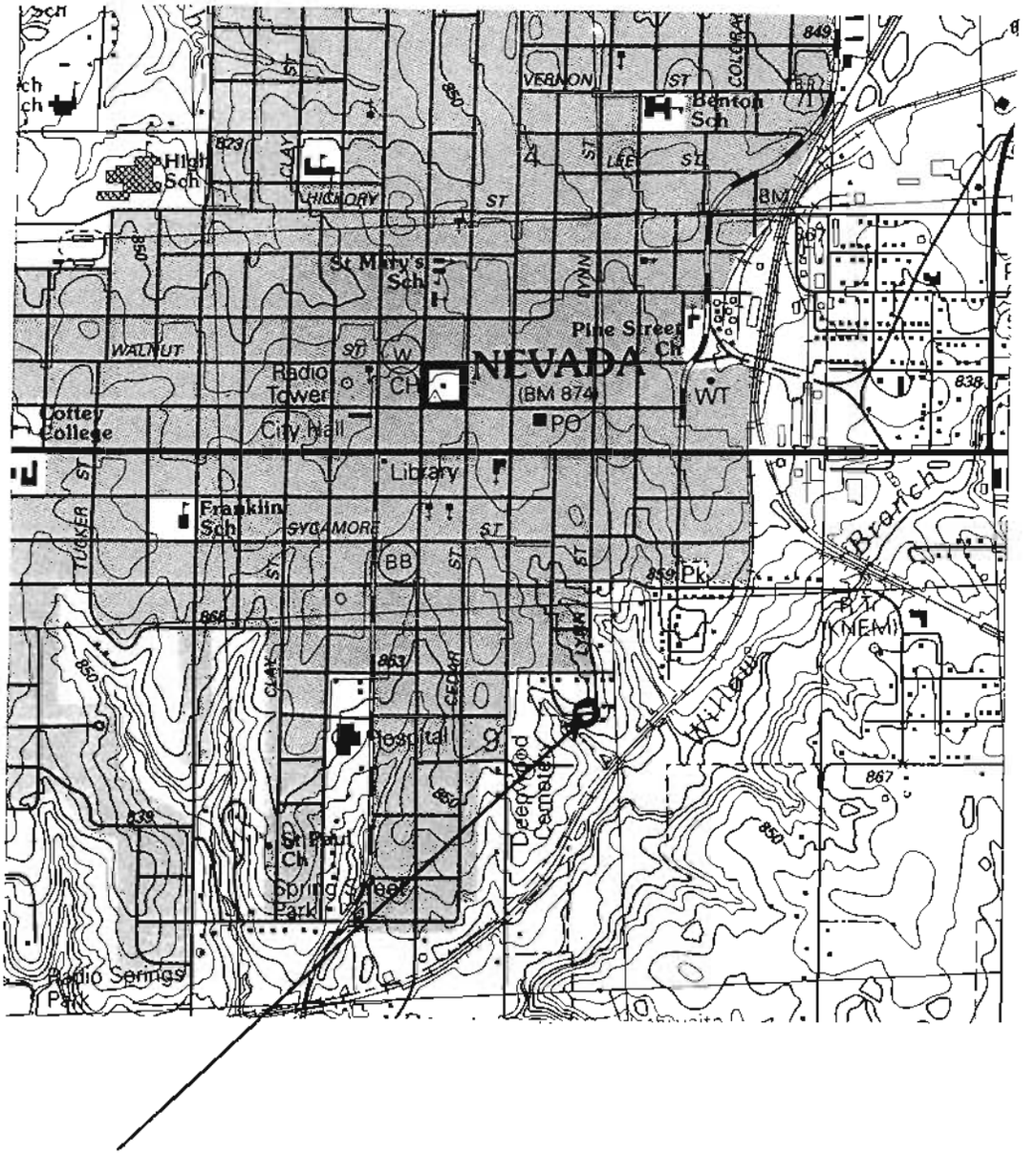
41. Sources of information

Brophy, Patrick. "City's Historic Lincoln School Rediscovered after 4 Decades." *Vernon County Record*. Nov. 24, 1995.

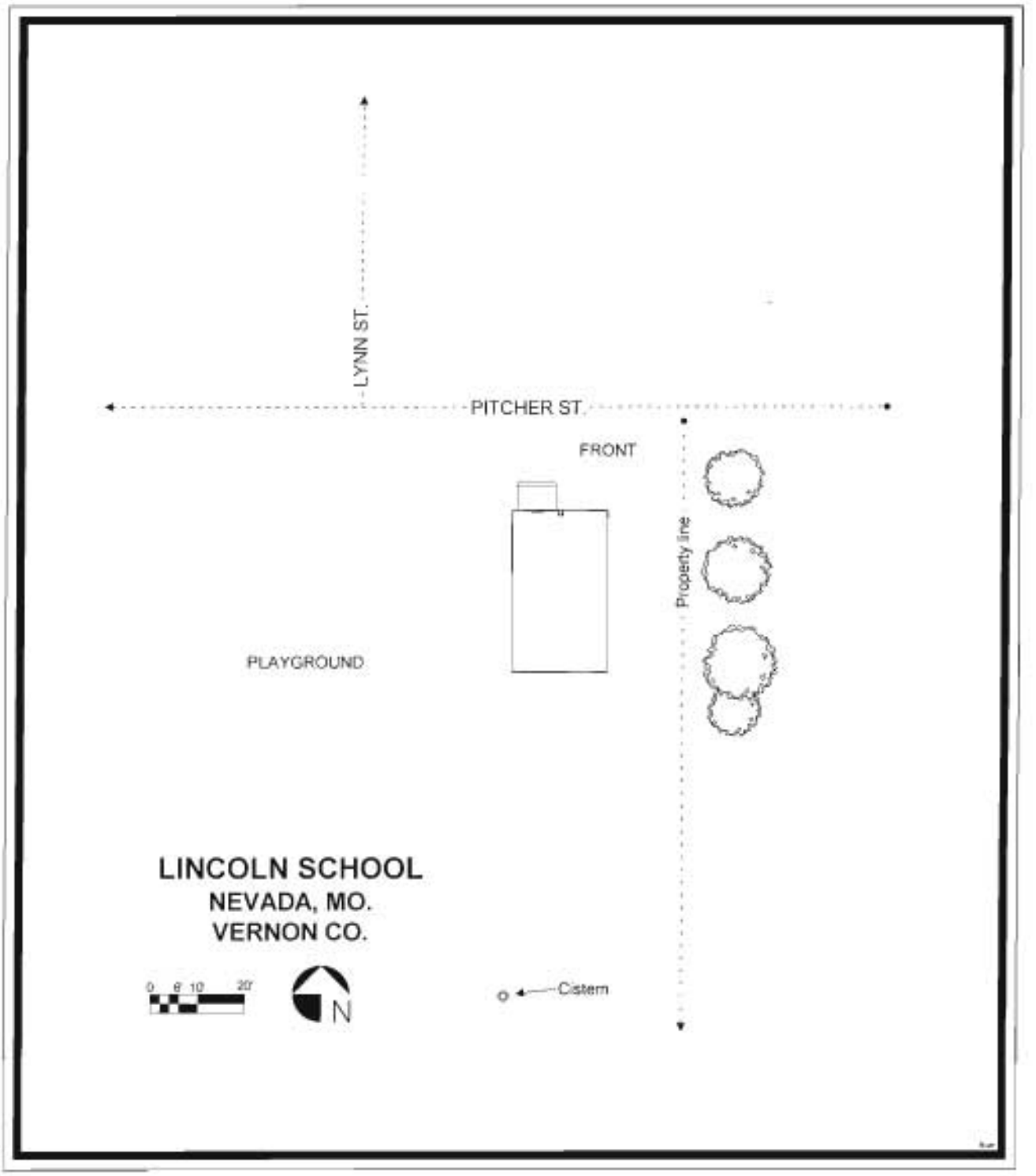
Missouri. Vernon County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Vernon County Courthouse, Nevada, Missouri.

Ramsey, Terry. Interview. Nevada, MO. May 15, 2001.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


NEVADA
(BM 874)
PO
WT
CH
Pine Street Ch
St Mary's Sch
High Sch
Benton Sch
Cottey College
City Hall
Library
Franklin Sch
Radio Tower
Hospital
St Paul Ch
Spring Park
Radio Springs Park
Deerwood Cemetery
Branch
VERNON
HICKORY
WALNUT
SYCAMORE
LEE
MAIN
CLAY
TUCKER
CEDAR
COLORADO

Site plan: large area

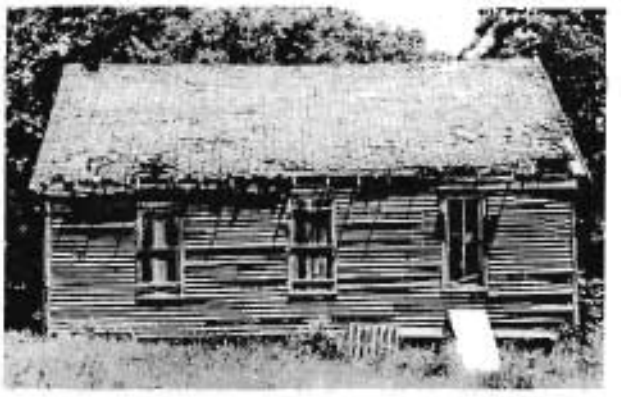




Lincoln School
Nevada, MO.
View from northwest



Lincoln School
View from southeast



Lincoln School
View from west



Lincoln School
View from southwest

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No.
III-36

2. County
Washington

3. Location of Negatives
Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University

4. Present Name
American Legion Hall

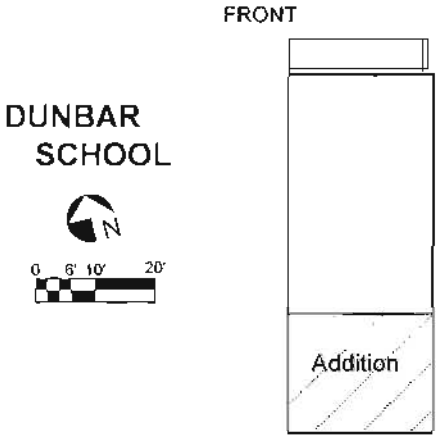
5. Other Names
Dunbar School



6. Location
100 Jackson St.

7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity
Potosi, MO.

8. Site Plan



9. Category Site [ ] Structure [ ] Building [X] Object [ ]

10 On National Register? Yes [ ] No [X]

11. Eligible? Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes [ ] No [X]

13. District Potential Yes [ ] No [X]

13. Name of Established District

14. Date(s) or Period
c.1930

15. Style or Design
Gable end school

16. Architect
Undetermined

17. Contractor or Builder
Undetermined

18. Original Use
School

19. Present use
Meeting hall

20. Ownership Public [ ] Private [X]

21. Owner of Property
American Legion Post 265
100 Jackson St.
Potosi, MO. 63664

22. Open to Public Yes [ ] No [X]

23. Local Contact person or Organization
H. Higginbotham, Potosi, MO.

24. Other Surveys in which included
None

25. No. of Stories
1

26. Basement Yes [X] No [ ]

27. Foundation Material
Concrete

28. Wall Construction
Frame

29. Roof Type and Material
Gable, asphalt shingle

30. No of Bays Front 1 Side 2

31. Wall Treatment
Asbestos/asphalt siding

32. Plan Shape
Rectangular

33. Changes
Addition [X]
Altered [X]
Moved [ ]

34. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

35. Preservation Underway Yes [X] No [ ]

36. Endangered? By What? Yes [ ] No [X]

37. Visible from Public Road? Yes [X] No [ ]

38. Further Description of Important Features

Dunbar School is a gable-end, single-classroom frame building with double-leaf entrance doors and small two-light, vertically divided windows. The building has a full basement; it is covered with asbestos siding and an asphalt outer layer. There are open rafter ends, typical of the period when it was built. There is a 24' modern addition on the south side. None of the original interior features have been retained.

Though not a large slaveholding area, Washington County was home to a number of slaves who worked primarily in the lead mines. After the war, these freed slaves were concentrated in three major communities: one in Old Mines, one in a rural area outside Belgrade, in southern Washington County, and one in Potosi.

In Potosi, an African American community developed early, immediately after the Civil War, on the eastern edge of the town, along Wreath and Johnson Streets, on a hill east of the Catholic cemetery. Another black neighborhood was located on the northwestern edge of the town. The town's African Americans supported themselves working as farmhands and doing both menial and skilled labor for whites in the area. In addition, many of Potosi's blacks supplemented their income by selling tiff that they dug on both public and private land. Early families in the community included: Gray, Johnson, Carson, Ennis, Walton, Matthews, Boyd, Casey, Jennings. By the 1870s an A.M.E. church had been constructed in the 200 block of Wreath Street. It was soon followed by a Baptist Church.

Sometime in the 1880s a school was constructed for Potosi's African American children on land adjacent to the east end of the Catholic cemetery, immediately northwest of the A.M.E. church lot. It functioned until around 1930, when it was razed and the extant school, Dunbar School, was erected.

Dunbar, as constructed, was a 24' x 40' gable-end frame building with an entrance facing northeast. Windows were two-over-two; the building was heated by a coal furnace. There was a blackboard on the south wall, opposite the door. On the east side of the school and in the front were a rocky playground and baseball diamond, where the students played sports and had recess. Teachers at Dunbar included Mrs. Webb and Nettie Howell; Howell would teach there until desegregation (a nearby park is named for Nettie Howell). The school accommodated grades 1-8.

Days at Dunbar began when the students were summoned inside from the playground by the teacher ringing a bell. Students said a prayer and sang a song, such as the Negro national anthem. The school was furnished with old desks; materials and books were castoffs from the white school. Students were called up by grade to do their lessons. Special events included after-school programs, an annual Christmas program and a year-end graduation ceremony. These events were generally held in the gymnasium of the white school.

In 1939, Douglass Cooperative High School was established in Festus, and high school students from Potosi were transported a distance of fifty miles in what had previously been a bread truck. Anthony Jennings, and later Alan Evans were the drivers. In the winter students had to leave before daylight and returned home well after dark.

Through the 1920s and '30s enrollment at Dunbar School averaged about 50. After World War II the community began to decline, as many of its members moved away in search of employment. The handful of students still enrolled at Dunbar upon desegregation in 1956 were absorbed into the town's white school.

In the 1960s the Dunbar School building was purchased by Potosi American Legion, Post 265, which added a 24' addition on the south side and replaced the front doors. By this time, very few blacks remained in Potosi. As part of the renovation of the building, the interior was completely remodeled; none of the original interior remains.

Dunbar School is significant as the last remaining African American resource in town (both the Baptist and A.M.E. churches burned; the latter was gone by the 1980s. The school is additionally important as the only surviving African American school in Washington County.

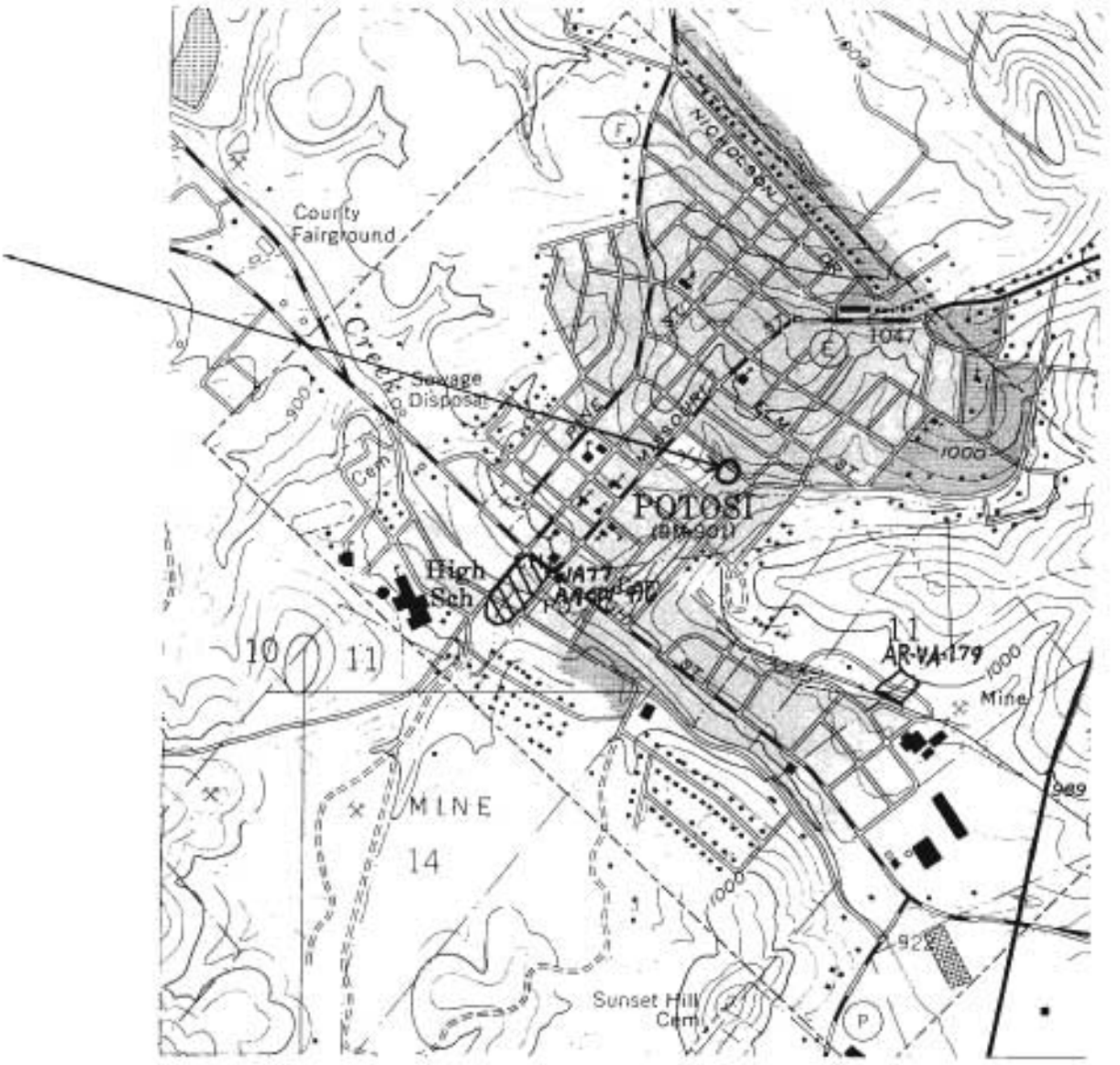
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Dunbar is located on a south-sloping lot in a residential area on Jackson Street in northeast Potosi. The Catholic cemetery borders the property on the west side. The rear section of the lot is heavily wooded. There are no original outbuildings.

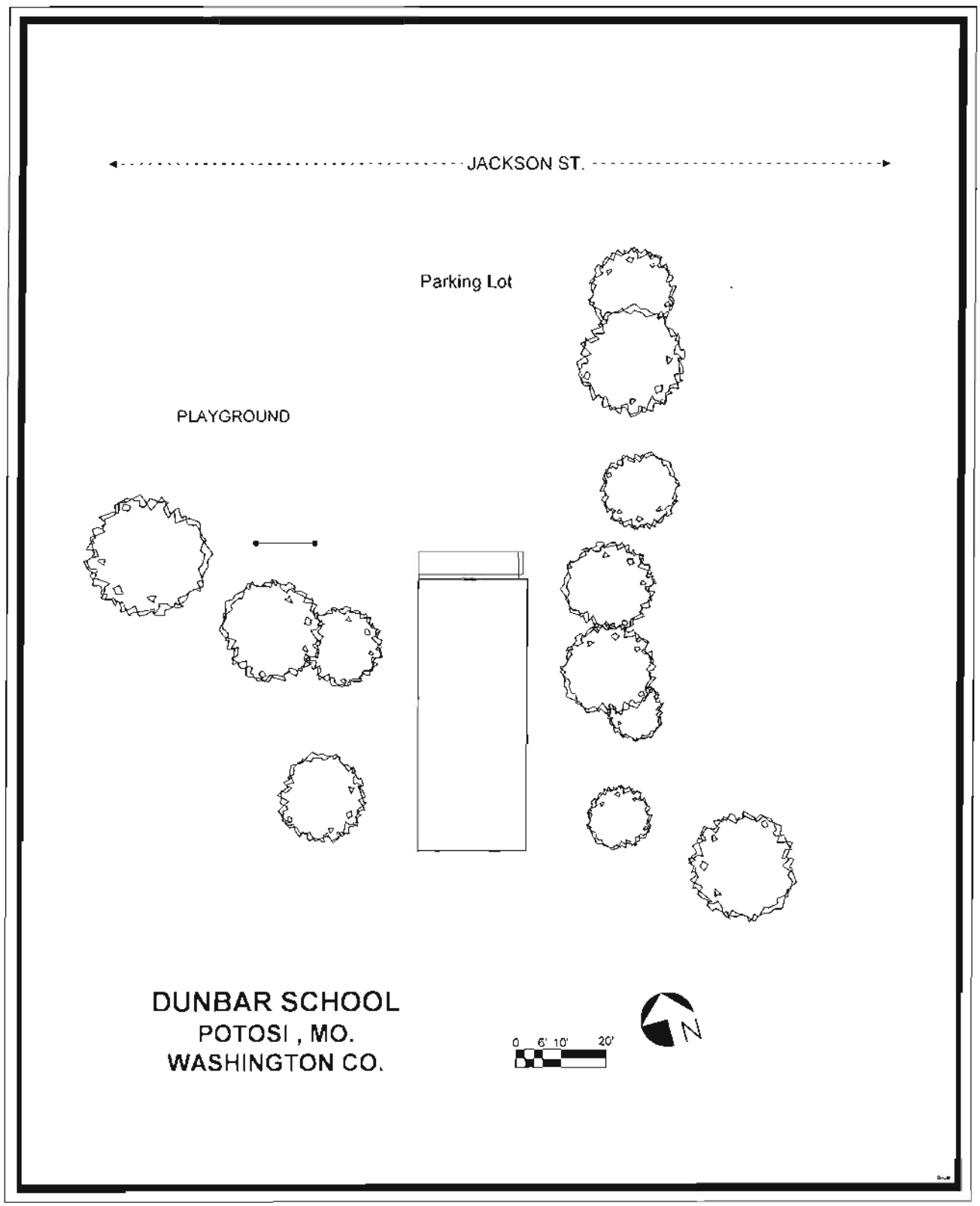
41. Sources of information

Higginbotham, Howard. Interview. Potosi, MO. Aug. 18, 2001.
Gray, Rose Johnson. Interview. Potosi, MO. Aug. 18, 2001.
Festus Missouri 1887-1987, Centennial Celebration. N.p.: n.p., 1987.
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42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/01


County
Fairground
Creek
Sewage
Disposal
POTOSI
(BLM-901)
High
Sch
AR-VA-177
AR-VA-178
AR-VA-179
10
11
11
MINE
14
Mine
Sunset Hill
Cem
1047
1000
989
925

Site plan: large area





Dunbar School
Potosi, MO.
View-from north



Dunbar School
View from north: facade

Dunbar School
View from northeast




AMERICAN
LEGION
POST 265