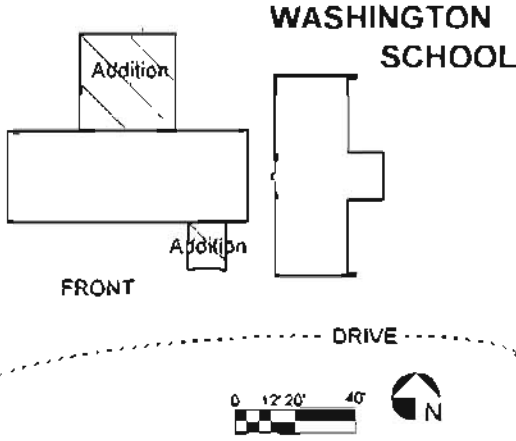


Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-30		4. Present Name Neelyville Public Schools Property		
2. County Butler		5. Other Names Washington School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 1123 Hwy 142		14. Date(s) or Period C. 1930		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Neelyville, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete Block
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Hipped w/gablet
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 1
		19. Present use Garage		31. Wall Treatment Block
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Irregular
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Owner of Property Neelyville Public Schools Highway 142 Neelyville, MO. 64628		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☒ No ☐ Restricted		34. Condition Interior <u>Fair</u> Exterior <u>Fair</u>
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Kathryn Harris, Neelyville, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Washington school is a textured concrete-block building of vernacular design with a hipped roof and gablets. Awnings with support brackets shelter the door entrances at either end. There are two additions, one to the north and the other to the south. There has also been a later addition of a second building to the east of the original school. Interior and exterior have both experienced significant alterations.

Although there were black communities in Butler County dating to the years immediately following the Civil War (such as Morrocco on the Black River, east of Poplar Bluff) the black population expanded enormously in the 1920s and '30s as blacks, mainly sharecroppers or field workers for cotton farmers, moved into the area to take advantage of available work. A small African American community may have existed earlier in Neelyville, but there is no documentation of its existence; however, beginning in the 1920s a verifiable black community was developing there.

Around 1930 Booker T. Washington School was constructed at its present location on Highway 124. Mt. Moriah CME Church, on the adjacent property, was also probably built at close to the same time. Washington School was a textured-concrete block building with a hipped roof and gables. It appears to have been a two-room school, with access at both the southeast and southwest corners of the facade. Later, two additions were made to the building, on both the north and south ends, presumably to accommodate an increasing enrollment.

Teachers at Washington in the 1950s include Alvin Finds, who served as principal also, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Hughes and Alvin Magnus (also a principal as well as teacher). Washington served grades one through eight. Students who went on to high school were bused to Phyllis Wheatley High School in Poplar Bluff.

Neelyville was in the same school district as Harvel, ten miles north, and in many ways Harvel, run by Mrs. Lula Walls, was a sister school.

Days at Washington began with a prayer, singing and the Pledge of Allegiance. As was almost always the case, books and other educational materials were used.

In the late 1950s a second building, built by Washington industrial arts students was added to the east of Washington School, to house shop classes. This new building was also of concrete-block construction but exhibited a more modern design.

In 1958, Butler County schools desegregated, and black high-school-aged students in Neelyville began to attend Neelyville High. However, grade schools in Neelyville were not desegregated until 1964.

The Neelyville School District still owns the Washington School Building; soon after the school closed it was converted into a maintenance shop for the district. Overhead garage doors were added, and the interior was adapted for garage-type use.

Despite these changes, the former school building is important as one of the oldest material remnants, along with Mt. Moriah Church, of a black community that continues to be vital. It is, additionally, the only remaining African American school in Butler County, outside of Phyllis Wheatley in Poplar Bluff (Wheatley was recently added to the National Register).

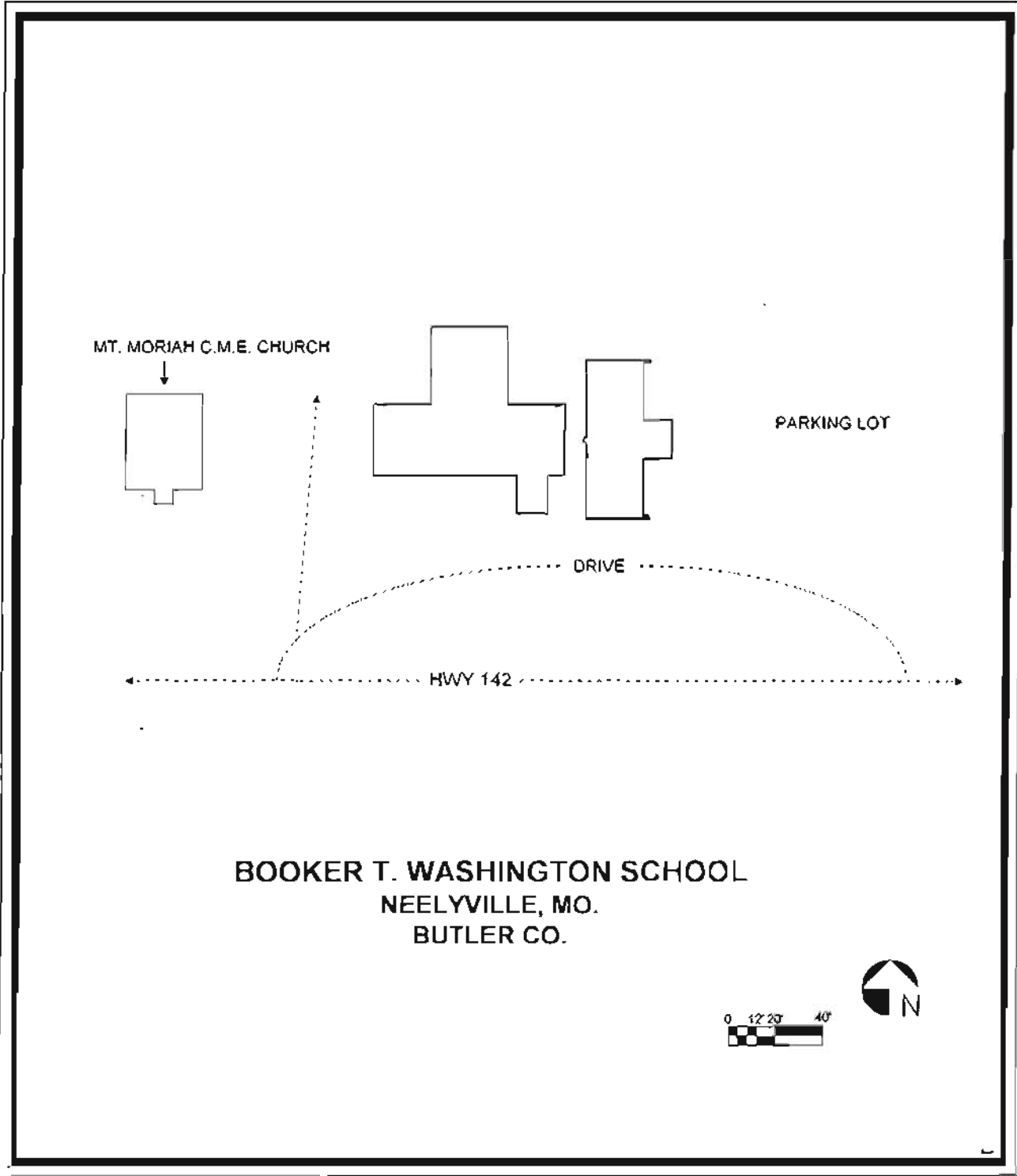
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Washington School is located on the western edge of Neelyville. Mt. Moriah CME Church is adjacent to the building on the west. Other public school maintenance buildings and a bus parking lot border the structure to the east, and there are woods behind it.

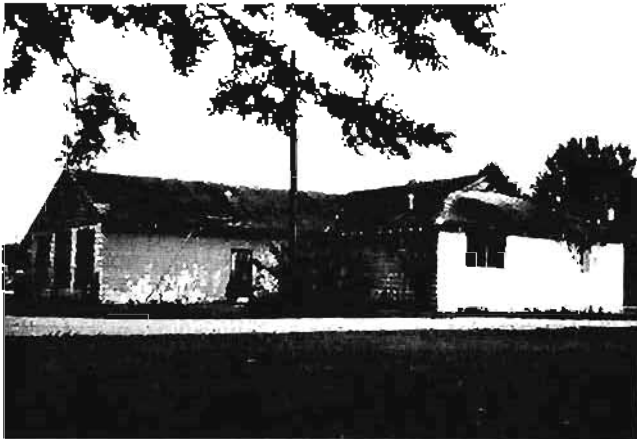
41. Sources of information

Harris, Kathryn. Telephone interview. Neelyville, MO. August 29, 2002.
Missouri. Butler County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Butler County Courthouse, Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/02



Washington School
Neelyville, MO.
View from southwest



Washington School
View from northwest

Washington School
View from southeast



Washington School
Detail: door and pedimental
awning

Washington School
View from north: addition



Washington School
Building #2
View from southeast

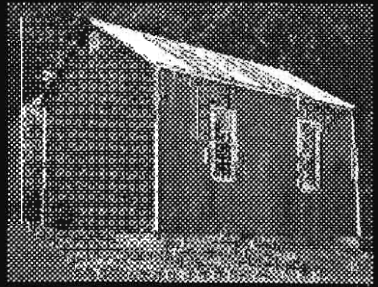
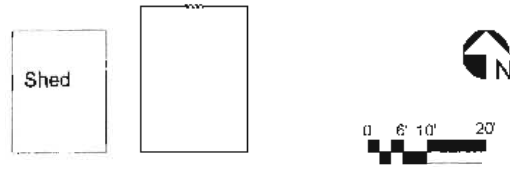


Washington School
Building #2
View from northeast



SWAS024-002

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-1		4. Present Name Ard Property		
2. County Cape Girardeau		5. Other Names Appleton Colored School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 328 Appleton Main St.		14. Date(s) or Period c.1900		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Old Appleton, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end school		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan FRONT  OLD APPLETON COLORED SCHOOL		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, corrugated metal
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 2
		19. Present use Storage		31. Wall Treatment Vert. board
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Angela Ard Box 85 Old Appleton, MO. 63770		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☒
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior Fair Exterior Good
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization Angela Ard, Old Appleton, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Old Appleton School is a typical one-room, gable-end schoolhouse with a metal roof and board-and-batten siding. It retains the original six-over-six windows, two each on both the east and west sides. It has been moved from its original site and placed on a concrete block foundation. Metal steps have been added in front, and the front door removed. Although much of the original plaster is gone, some remains, along with the original lath.

In the early years of the twentieth century two black communities formed near Old Appleton, one located approximately one and one-half miles north of the town, the other about two miles southwest of the town along Apple Creek. The latter community was the larger one. Its residents were farmers on their own small properties and most worked for whites as well, as menial laborers for the largely German population of Old Appleton. Women worked as domestics in the more affluent white households.

A church was established early in this community, along with a nearby school that has since been relocated. The school building probably sat on church property, though it is impossible to verify this since the deed for the church cannot be located. The church has rotted away, and the cemetery is the last remnant of the community.

Originally the school building was a one-room building covered in clapboard, with a metal roof and shallow eaves. It featured six-over-six windows on each side, and was probably constructed on stone piers.

In the early 1960s the African American school closed. Soon afterward the building was moved by a Mr. Gerhardt, to his property on Main Street in Old Appleton, where it was set on concrete blocks. It was renovated in the 1970s: the clapboard was removed and vertical board-and-batten siding was used to replace it. The door was replaced as well, but original windows were retained. The interior features a portion of the original plaster and all the original lath.

The current site of Old Appleton's black school is behind the historic Shoutz-McLane House, an Old Appleton landmark and the oldest house in the town, now falling into neglect.

No residents are left of the black community near Old Appleton to provide oral information about the school or the community. A few of the older German residents of Old Appleton remember the development and the school, but they cannot shed much light on the history of either.

Although it has been moved from the original site, the Old Appleton school is significant in that it is one of only two remaining rural African American schools in the county. It is, in addition, a fine example of a one-room gable-end schoolhouse, one that has been saved by being moved and adapted for reuse.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Old Appleton School is located behind the Shoutz-McLane House in the center of downtown Old Appleton, on a sloped lot. It is surrounded by several outbuildings original to the house.

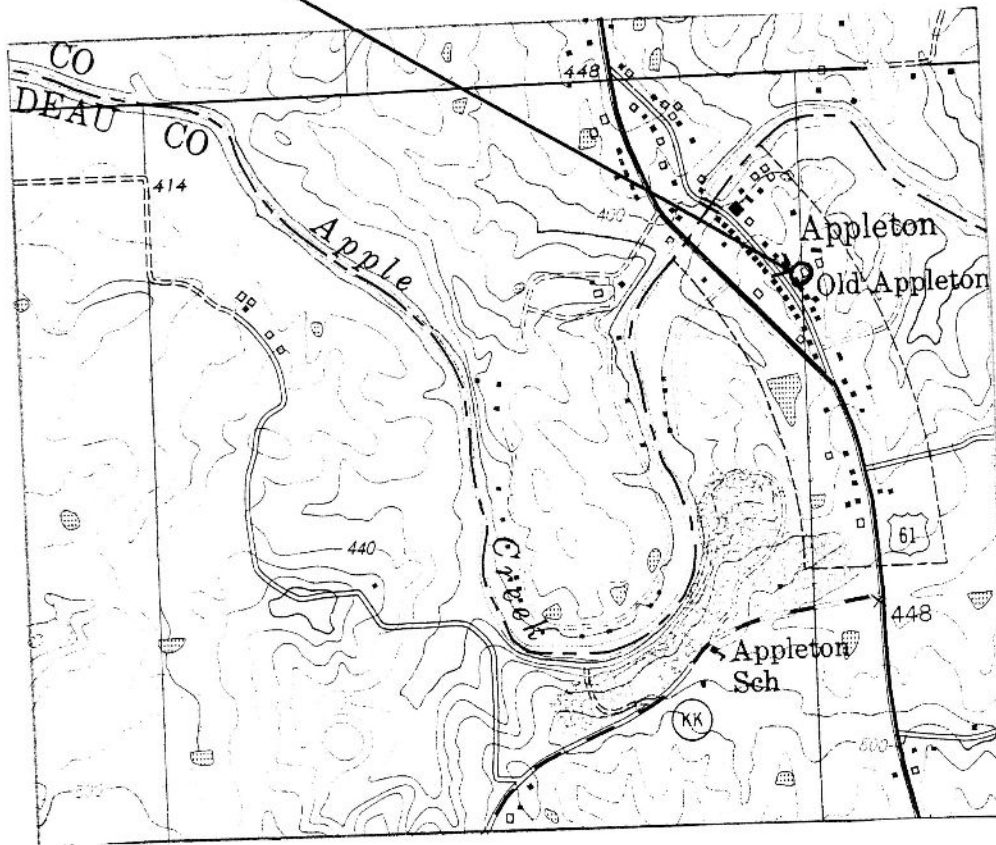
41. Sources of information

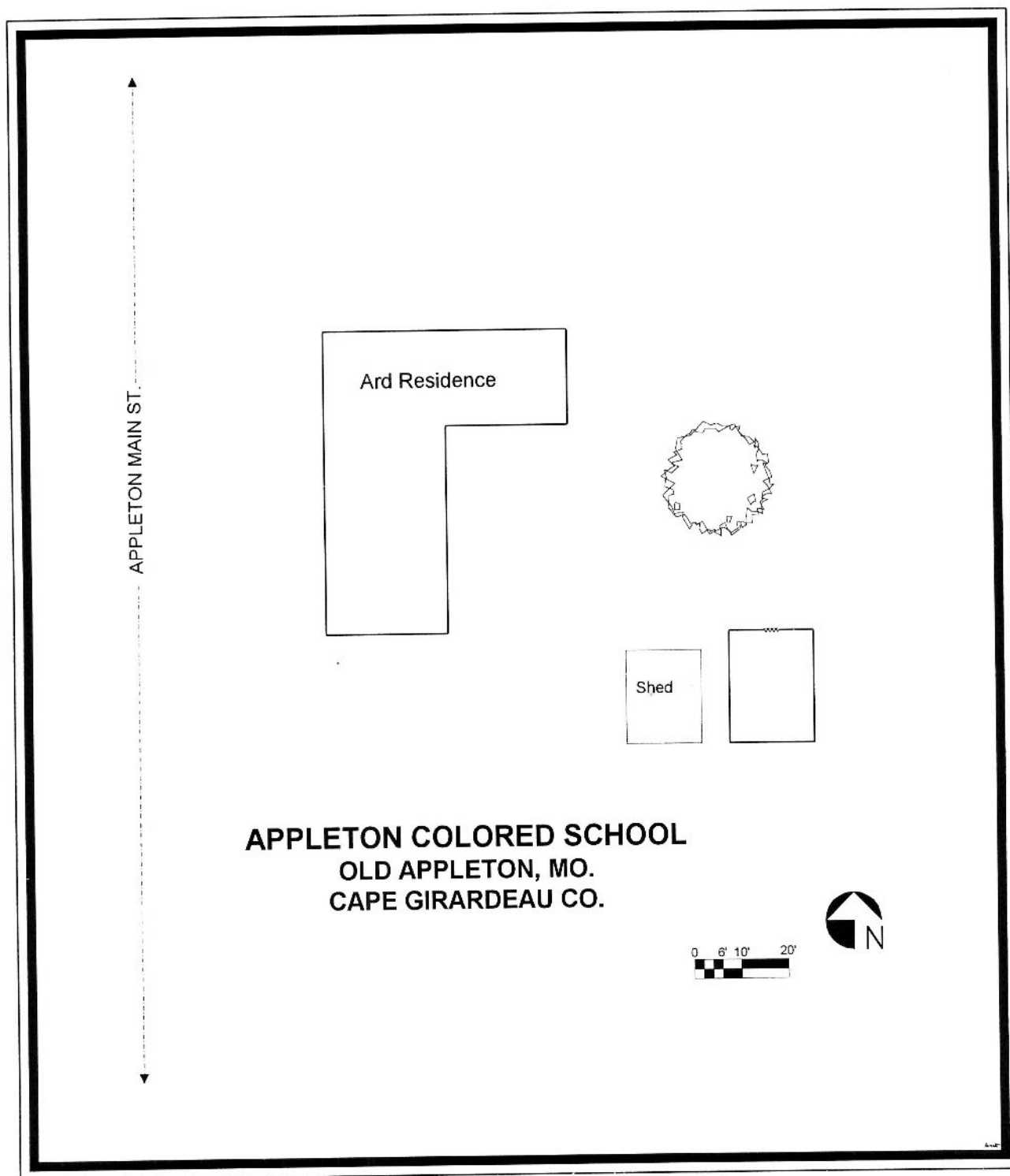
Lacy, Christabel, and Bob White. *Rural Schools and Communities in Cape Girardeau County*. Cape Girardeau, MO.: Center for Regional History and Cultural Heritage, Southeast Missouri State University, 1985.

Missouri. Cape Girardeau County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Cape Girardeau County Courthouse, Jackson, Missouri.

Schnurbush, Robert. Interview. Old Appleton, MO. August 17, 2002.

42. Form Prepared by Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	43. Organization William Woods University	44. Date 6/30/02
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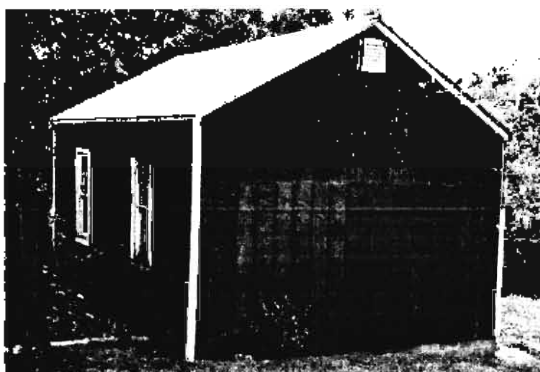


Appleton Colored School
Old Appleton, MO.
View from north



Appleton Colored School
View from east

Appleton Colored School
View from southeast

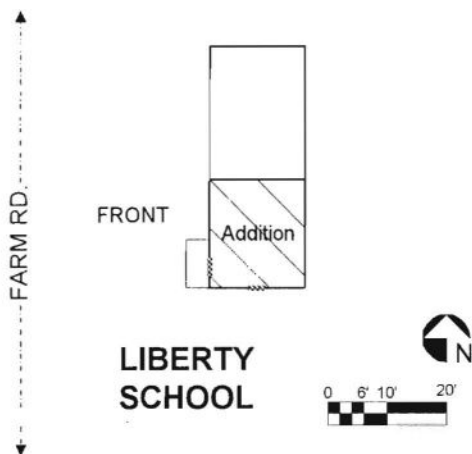


Appleton Colored School
View from southwest



SWAS024-003

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-2		4. Present Name Ludwig Property		
2. County Cape Girardeau		5. Other Names Concord/Liberty School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T33-R12-S33		14. Date(s) or Period 1880		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn. Oak Ridge, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end school		27. Foundation Material Stone piers
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Corrugated metal
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 1 Side 3
		19. Present use Hay storage		31. Wall Treatment Horizontal clapboard
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Norman Ludwig Box 1159 Rt. E Oak Ridge, MO. 63769		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Poor</u> Exterior <u>Poor</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization C.W. Criddle, Oak Ridge, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐ Elements
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☐ No ☒

38. Further Description of Important Features

Concord/Liberty is a one-room frame gable-end schoolhouse with a a metal roof and a cloak-room addition on the south side. The building is constructed on stone piers, and the exterior is covered with the original clapboard. The building is in a dilapidated condition; some of the two-over-two windows (originally three on each side) are intact, but most have been removed. Despite its poor condition, many of the original exterior and interior features remain intact.

39. History and Significance

The black community of Concord developed immediately following the Civil War, in the 1870s, approximately two miles east of Oak Ridge. Little is known about Concord, but it is clear that its residents were small farmers and farm hands. The censuses of 1870, 1880 and 1900, along with tax records, reveal the growth of quite a prosperous cluster of black farmers. Prominent names among them were: Day, Swan, Brown. At its height the community consisted of some 400-500 acres owned by individual residents.

By 1880 the Concord residents had built a church and a school, the latter on the property of Jerry Day. (The school appears on maps dating to 1880 but may have been built earlier). Close examination of the building, which is constructed with square-cut nails, confirm the late 19th century as a probable date.

Liberty School was originally a gable-end one-room schoolhouse with an entrance facing south. At some point the single room was enlarged on the south end to allow space for a cloakroom.

The school functioned through the 1940s, according to the Ludwigs, a local family who were established in the area for generations; the property on which the building sits now belongs to the Ludwigs.

The neighboring church, which stood until recent years, finally became so dilapidated that it was razed by the owners. The school remains standing although in poor condition. It is historically important in spite of its condition because it is a fine example of a 19th-century rural black one-room schoolhouse; in addition, it is one of the oldest remaining schoolhouses, black or white, in the county. It has only been preserved because of its location on a remote corner of a private farm. The current owners use it for storing hay, and have tried to minimally maintain the building for that purpose.

Liberty School should be carefully considered for a National Register nomination on the basis of architecture, age and its position as the last remnant of a lost black settlement. The community of Concord also merits further research.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Liberty School is located on a farm road in a remote area approximately two miles east of Oak Ridge. It is in a wooded area that is surrounded by farmland.

41. Sources of information

Cape Girardeau County Atlas: 1901. N.p.: Hennessey and Bridges, 1901.

Criddle, C.W. Oak Ridge, MO. August 17, 2002.

Lacy, Christabel, and Bob White. *Rural Schools and Communities in Cape Girardeau County*. Cape Girardeau, MO.: Center for Regional History and Cultural Heritage, Southeast Missouri State University, 1985.

Missouri. Cape Girardeau County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Cape Girardeau County Courthouse, Jackson, Missouri.

Missouri. Cape Girardeau County. School Enumerations. 1880.

Missouri. Cape Girardeau County. Tax Records. 1880.

Missouri. Cape Girardeau County. Tax Records. 1890.

42. Form Prepared by

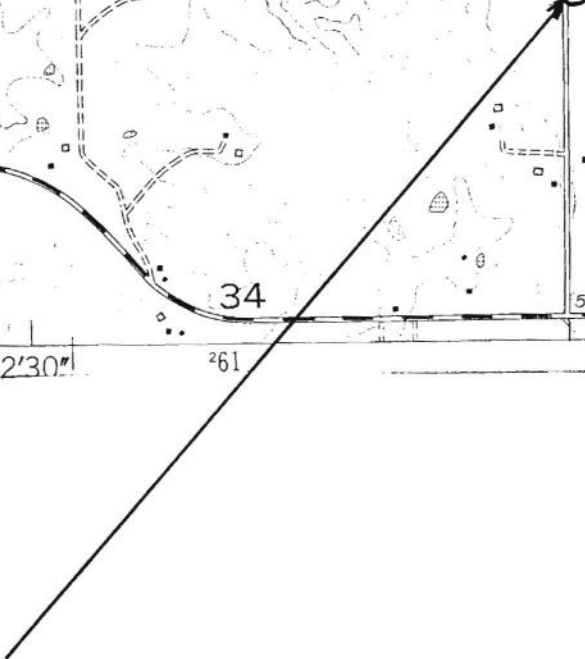
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

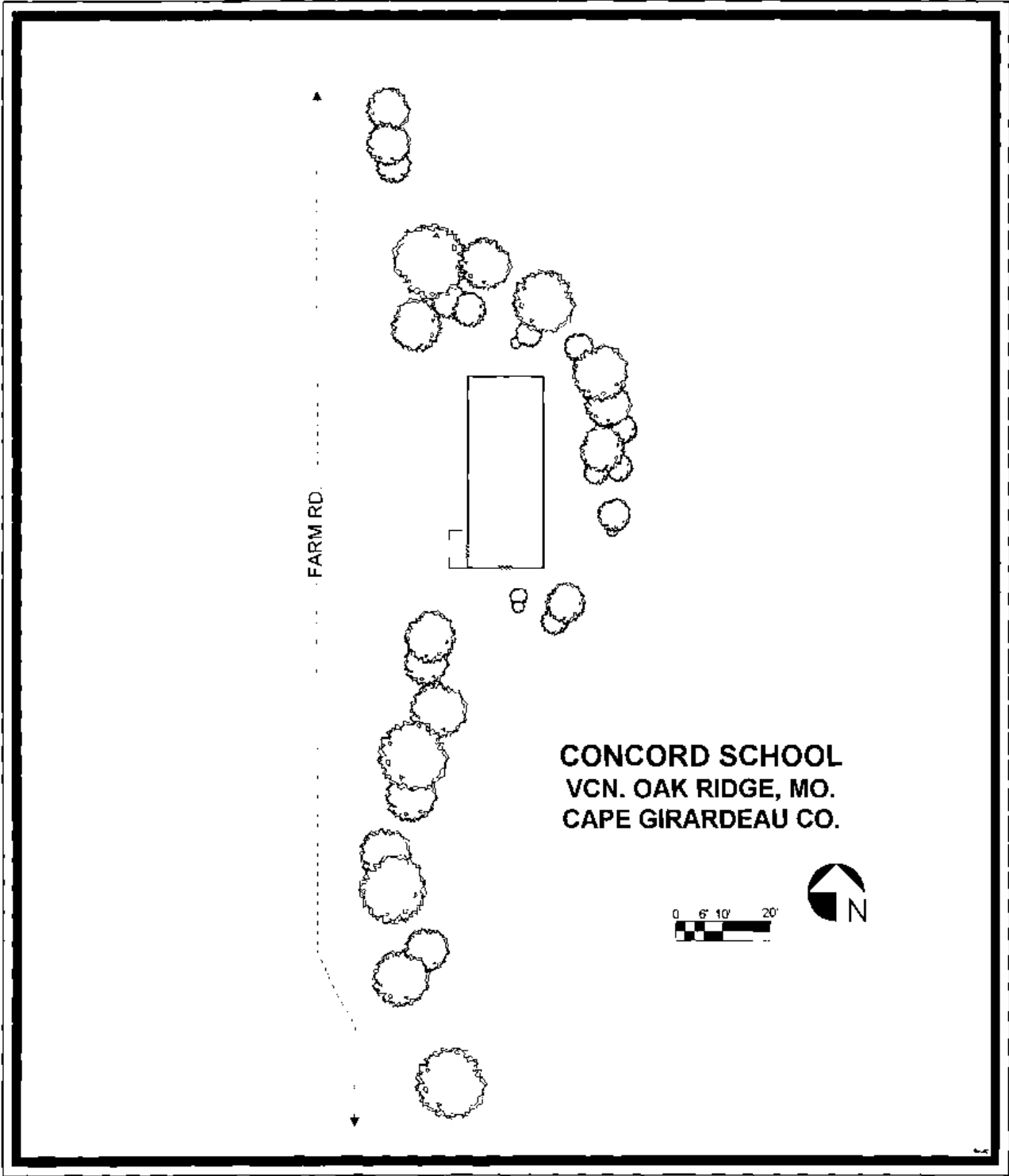
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02





Concord/Liberty School
Vcn. Oak Ridge, MO.
View from northwest



Concord/Liberty School
View from east



Concord/Liberty School
Detail: pier, northeast corner



Concord/Liberty School
Interior: cloak/entrance room

Concord/Liberty School
Vcn. Oak Ridge, MO.
View from northwest



Concord/Liberty School
View from east



Concord/Liberty School
Detail: pier, northeast corner

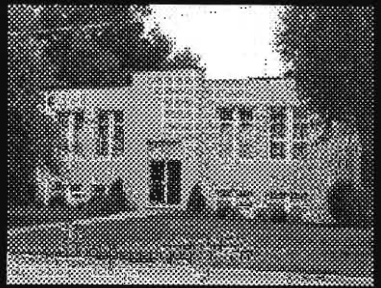
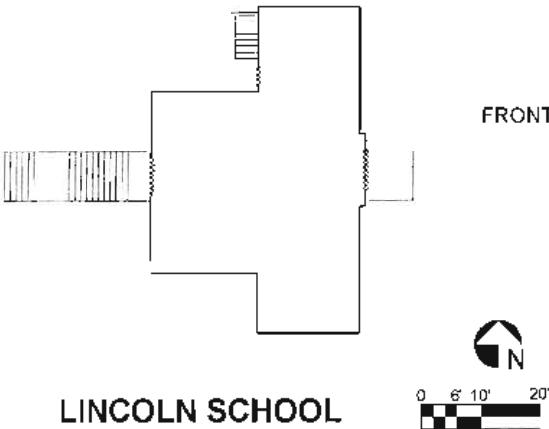


Concord/Liberty School
Interior: cloak/entrance room



SWASOZU-004

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-3		4. Present Name Jackson Public Schools Support Services		
2. County Cape Girardeau		5. Other Names Lincoln School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 221 S. Oklahoma St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1947		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Jackson, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan  LINCOLN SCHOOL		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, wood w./tar paper
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 3 Side 1
		19. Present use Office space		31. Wall Treatment Brick w./stucco
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Modified T-plan
		21. Owner of Property Jackson R2 Schools 221 S. Oklahoma St. Jackson, MO. 63755		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Barbara Hurst, Jackson, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District				

38. Further Description of Important Features

Jackson School is a one and one-half story brick building, now covered in stucco, with a flat roof. The original wooden windows and entrance doors have been replaced with energy-efficient aluminum windows and double-leaf glass doors. The building has been remodeled as office space, but the interior retains the original staircase and a small portion of original doors and trim.

39. History and Significance

The African American community in Jackson was established early, in the late nineteenth century, on the west side of town, just west of the downtown area. Most of the black population were menial laborers. Early school records list the employment of students' parents; section hand, hotel maid, garage helper, farmhand are some of the jobs listed. Prominent families in the community included the Wades, Lewises, Primms and Bealeses.

A small school was established very early in Jackson, but nothing is known about it and its location cannot be determined. Records indicate that in 1892 the Knights of Tabor Hall at 107 Cherry Street was being used as the black school. In 1894, a two-room frame school, 28 x 54 feet, Lincoln School, was built along Union Street. The building featured twelve windows; it was the center of the black community. This school would be used until 1947, when the present building was erected. Through the 1930s and '40s the enrollment consistently averaged forty-five students. Grades one to four met in one classroom; grades five through eight met in the other. Teachers included: Mrs. R.C. Smith (grades five through eight), Mrs. Ella Jackson Smith (one through four).

In 1946 a flood destroyed the two-room school. The present building was erected in 1947. The brick structure is located on South Oklahoma Street. Although it was superficially attractive, the school was poorly constructed. The basement housed a kitchen and auditorium/cafeteria with stage. Upstairs were two classrooms, a cloak room and a principal's office.

In 1953 blacks were reportedly integrated into the white schools. For two years the building was used for kindergarten and first grade. In the late 1950s it was remodeled for use as district administrative offices. District administration remained there until 1988, when the building was again remodeled; stucco was added to the exterior at this time, the interior space was redesigned and original windows were replaced with aluminum ones. Currently the building is used as a support services building for Jackson Public Schools.

The Lincoln School building is significant as the largest, newest and only urban black school remaining in Cape Girardeau County; it is one of just three black schools extant in that county.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Lincoln School is located on a small corner lot at the intersection of Oklahoma and West Jefferson Streets. The back of the lot slopes away; there are no remaining outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Hurst, Barbara. Interview. Jackson, MO. September 12, 2002.

Lincoln School Teacher's Records, 1936-1942. Jackson R-2 Schools, Jackson, MO.

Missouri. Cape Girardeau County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Cape Girardeau County Courthouse, Jackson, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by

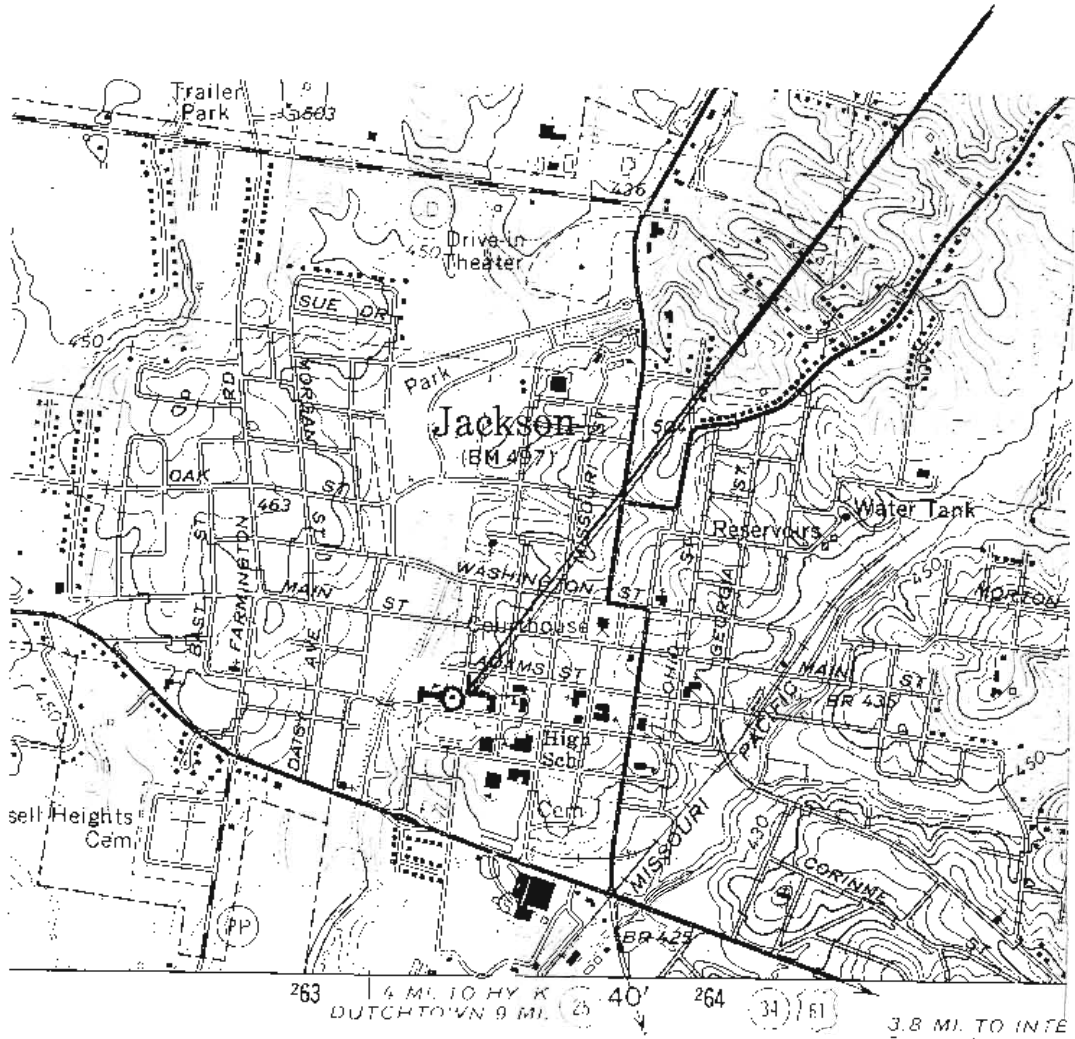
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

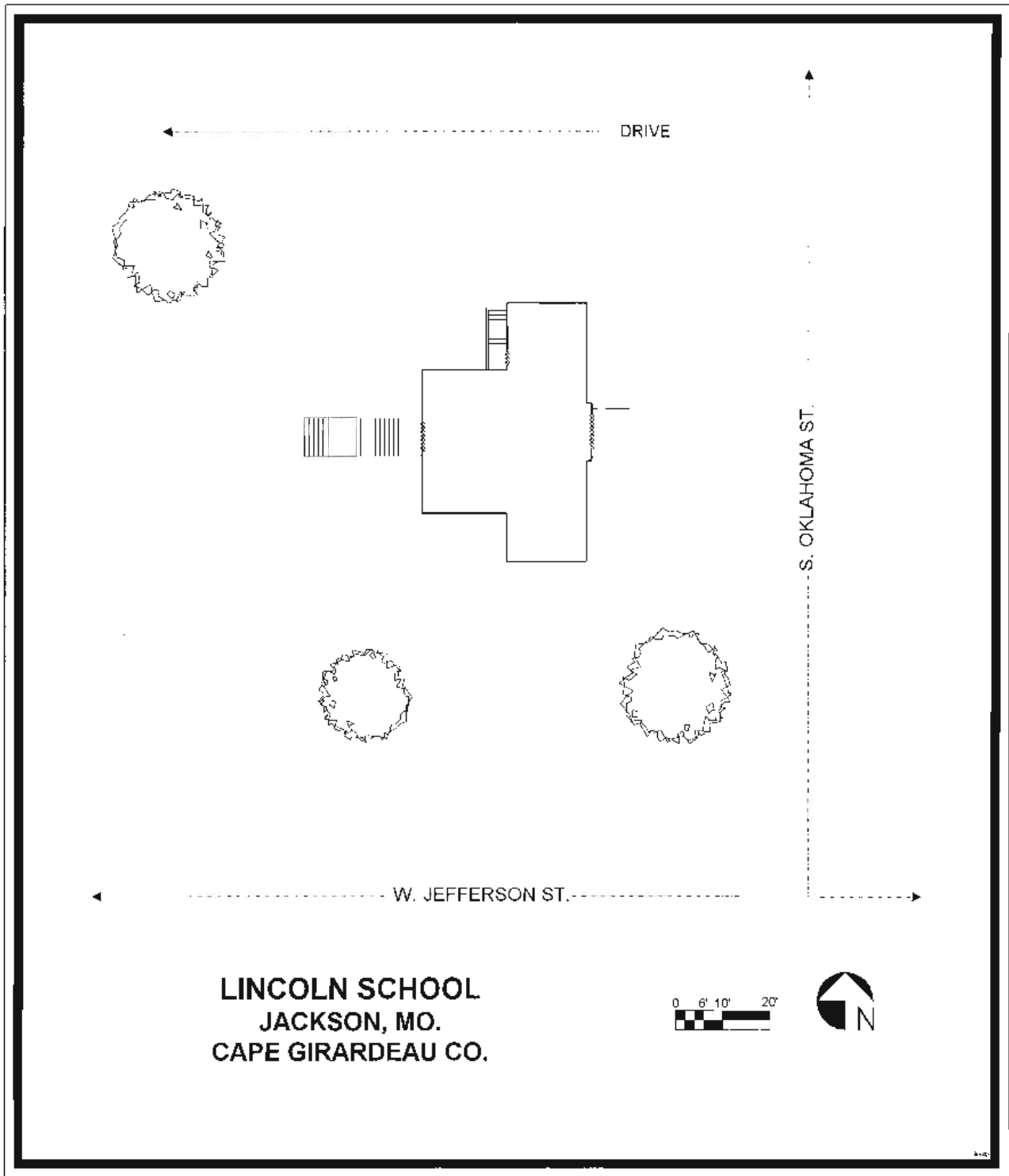
43. Organization

William Woods University

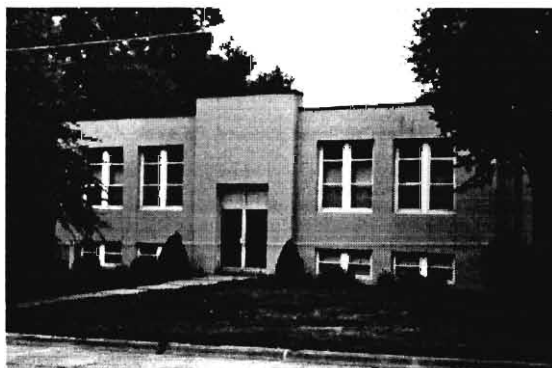
44. Date

6/30/02





Lincoln School
Jackson, MO.
View from east



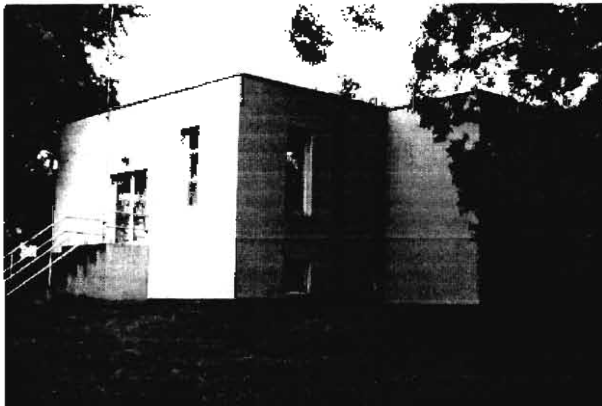
Lincoln School
View from southeast

Lincoln School
View from northeast



Lincoln School
c.1950s

Lincoln School
View from northwest



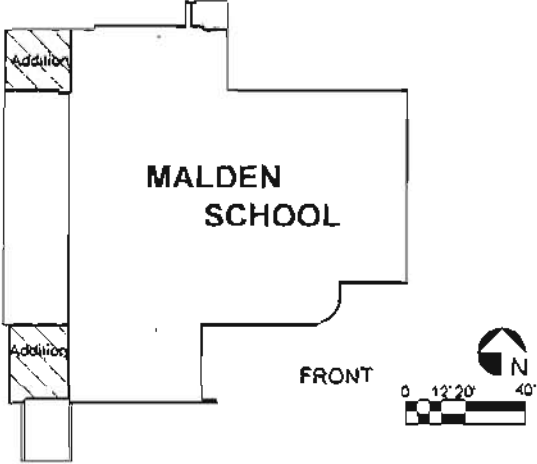
Lincoln School
View from southwest

Old Lincoln School
c.1950





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-25		4. Present Name City of Malden Property		
2. County Dunklin		5. Other Names Malden Colored School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location Arnold Blvd.		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1947		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Malden, MO.		15. Style or Design Modern		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete block
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, tar
		18. Original Use Airport facility		30. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 2
		19. Present use Vacant		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Irregular
		21. Owner of Property City of Malden Malden, MO. 63863		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structures ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization Bill Longdon, Malden, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Malden School is a modern, concrete-block building with a flat roof, on an irregular plan. There is an entrance bay on the southeast side of the building; the school features aluminum casement windows throughout. On the west side of the building two small additions create a gable, with picture windows beneath the gable. There are decorative brick walls on the west side, which also features glass blocks, some painted as an accent. The interior has experienced few changes.

In the early decades of the twentieth century a small black community developed in the northeast corner of Malden, north of the railroad tracks, in the area of Edwards Street and Goldsmith. Many of the residents were sharecroppers who had come from Arkansas and Mississippi in the 1920s to work in the cotton fields. Others worked as domestics for white families. One of the earliest black churches was the Macedonia Baptist Church. In the mid 1940s, following World War II, the air base at the north edge of the town became the property of the city; one of the base buildings was subsequently adapted for use as an African American school.

The daily routine at Malden began with the Pledge of Allegiance, prayer and "The Star-Spangled Banner" or "American the Beautiful." Desks were secondhand, passed down from the white school. Books were usually used ones obtained from the white school also; social studies books were always at least three years out of date. Occasionally Malden students were given new readers, and chalk, erasers and art supplies were generally new.

During Negro history month students sang the Negro national anthem. Christmas programs, plays and assemblies with recitations and singing were important community events held at the school; graduation was the pinnacle of the school year and was attended by the entire African American community. Mrs. Ethel Mitchell and Mr. William Longdon were among Malden's teachers. In later years, Mary A. Thomas was the principal.

Malden served students through the tenth grade, until the black population dropped in the late 1950s. As enrollment decreased, ninth and tenth grades were eliminated from the curriculum. Beginning in 1952, the eight or nine remaining high school students in the community were transported by private car, driven by Frank Clayton, to Haiti for high school.

Desegregation began in the 1960-61 school year. The lower grades were the first to be desegregated. After desegregation the black teachers' careers were effectively over. The Malden School District opted to hire only white teachers, often with fewer qualifications than some of the seasoned black teachers in the community.

After desegregation the city retained the Malden School, building, and continues to own it. As one of only three African American schools remaining in Dunklin County, the school is a significant site; also, it is one of the few remaining black sites in the city of Malden.

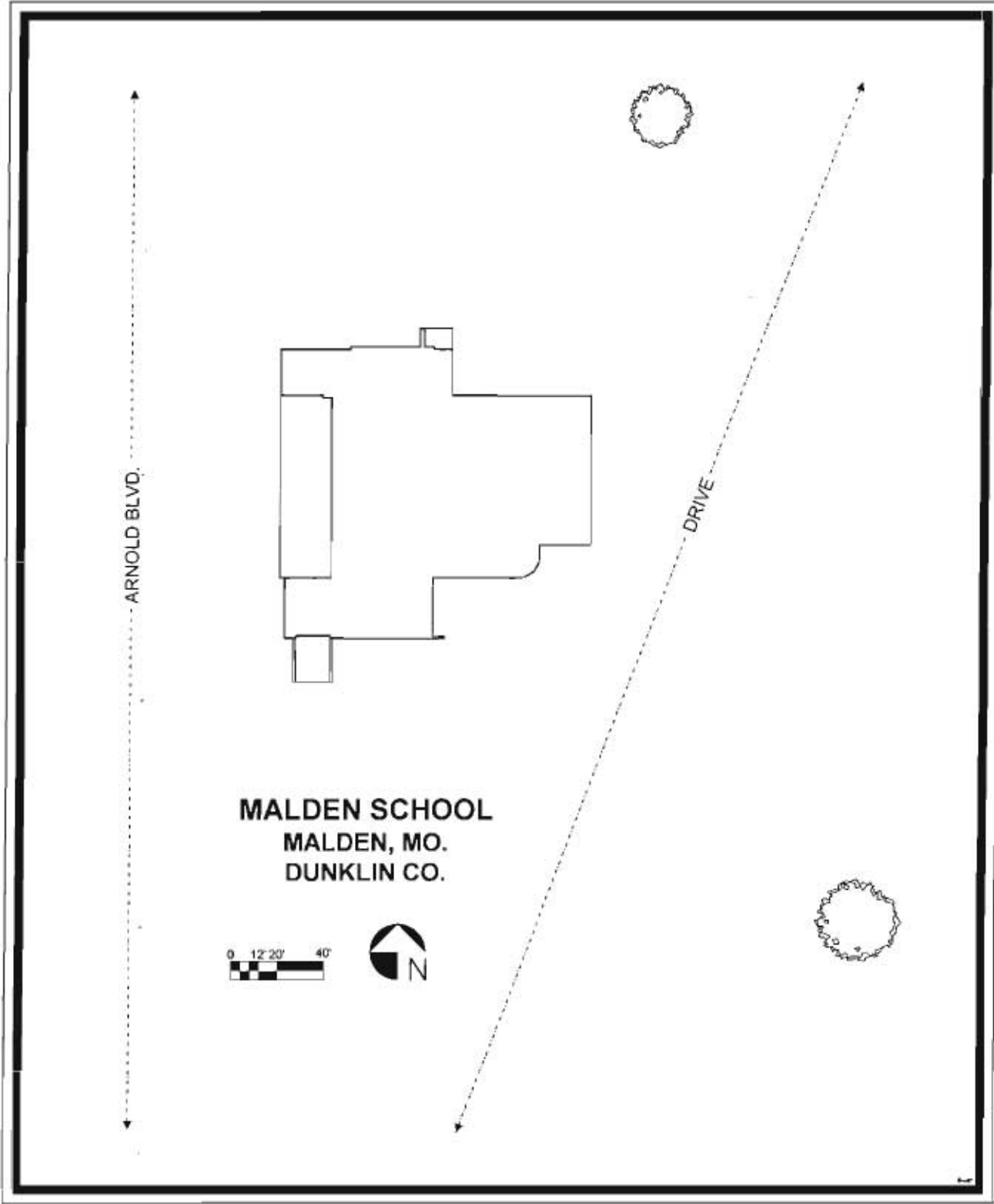
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Malden is located on the north edge of Malden on what was previously an air base and later a city airport. It is surrounded by an airfield on the west side and a golf course on the east side. There are no outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Longdon, Bill. Interview. Tape recording. Malden, MO. August 17, 2002.
Missouri. Dunklin County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Dunklin County Courthouse, Kennett, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/02





Malden School
Malden, MO
View from southwest



Malden School
View from southwest: facade



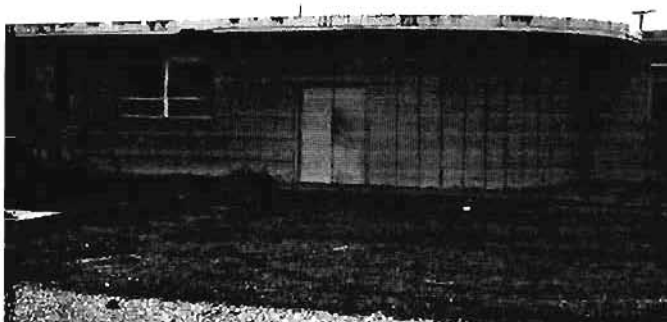
Malden School
View from northeast

Malden School
View from north

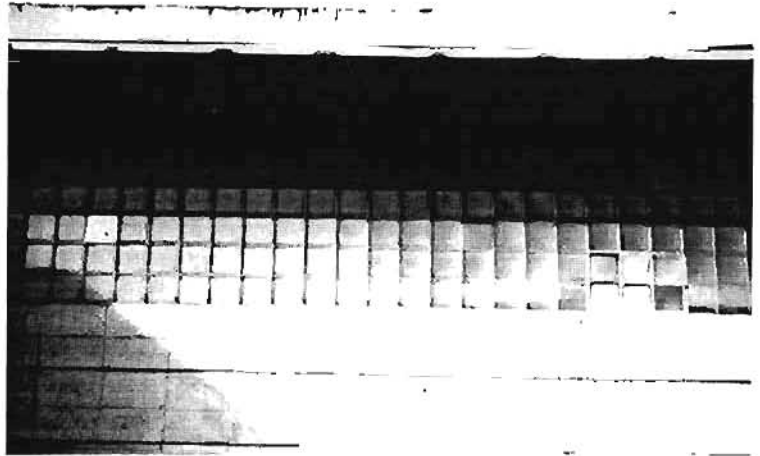
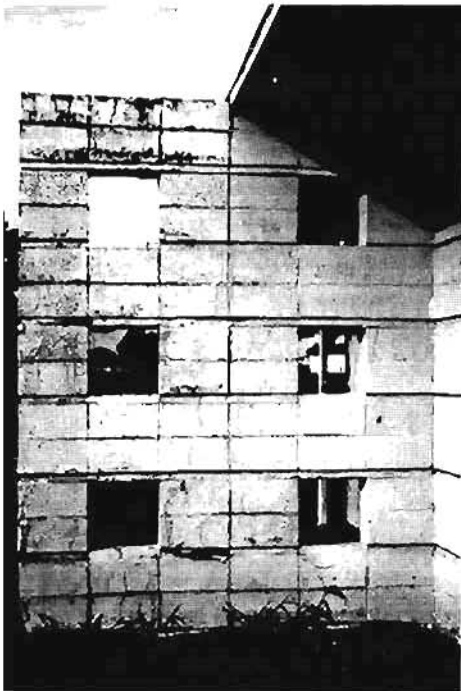


Malden School
View from west

Malden School
Detail: facade, south side



Malden School
Detail: glass block windows, west side



Malden School
Detail: concrete block ornamentation

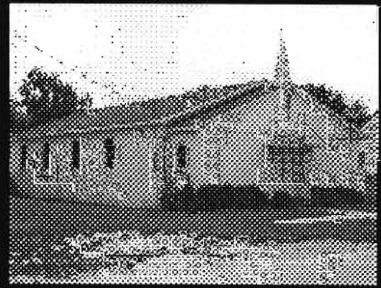
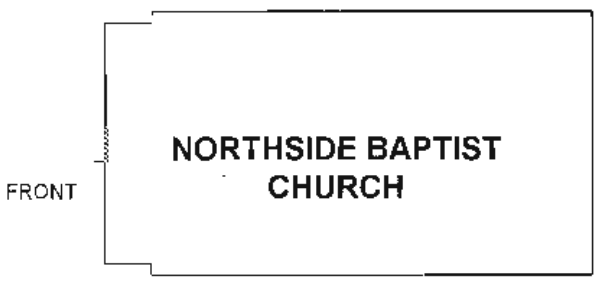
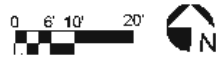


William Longdon: former
teacher and principal



SWAS024-006

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-27	4. Present Name Northside Baptist Church	
2. County Dunklin	5. Other Names None	
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University		
6. Location 700 N. Vandeventer St.	14. Date(s) or Period c. 1935, Rebuilt 1956	26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Kennett, MO.	15. Style or Design Gable end-church	27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 	16. Architect Undetermined	28. Wall Construction Concrete block
	17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined	29. Roof Type and Material Gable, asphalt
	18. Original Use Church	30. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 4
	19. Present use Church	31. Wall Treatment Common bond
	20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	32. Plan Shape Rectangular
	21. Owner of Property North Side Baptist Church Kennett, MO 63857	33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐	22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒	34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization J. Brooks, Kennett, MO.	35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None	36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District	25. No. of Stories 1	37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

North Side Baptist Church is a gable-end concrete-block church with double-leaf doors on the west side and a metal awning. Vinyl siding covers the gable-end. It features a simple steeple and one-over-one metal frame windows, four on the north and south sides and one smaller window on either side of the entrance vestibule. Interior and exterior retain all of their original features.

The African American community in Kennett developed from the 1920s on, on the north side of the town, north of the railroad tracks. Labor in the cotton fields was the main source of employment and income for African Americans. Some men worked at other kinds of menial employment, and women, in addition to working in cotton, generally did housework for whites. Following the town's population increase from 94 in 1930 to 284 in 1940, the community reached its peak population and thrived in the 1940s and '50s, with several stores and other businesses.

An AME church and Northside Baptist Church had already been established by the 1930s. As constructed, Northside Baptist Church was a concrete-block building. In the 1950s it was expanded and rebuilt, and a vestibule added.

Nelson Willoughby, one of the first free blacks to settle in the Bootheel, established the first African American school, Willoughby School, which was used until it burned in 1948. Following the fire, students attended school at Northside Baptist Church. Teachers during this period were Mrs. Donoho and Mrs. Haywood, who, in addition to struggling with the problems presented by inadequate and used materials, had to conduct their classes simultaneously in the sanctuary.

Northside Baptist was used as an African American school until a new Willoughby School was built in 1952. In the mid 1960s Kennett's black community declined drastically as large numbers of aborers were no longer necessary in the cotton industry.

The church continues to serve Kennett's African American community, one of the scarce black landmarks left in Kennett.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Northside Baptist is located on the north edge of Kennett, adjacent to Kennett High School. Willoughby School is nearby. It is surrounded by residential neighborhoods.

41. Sources of information

Brooks, J.B. Interview. Tape recording. Kennett, MO. July 18, 2002.

Brooks, Carrie. Interview. Tape recording. Kennett, MO. July 18, 2002.

Missouri. Dunklin County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Dunklin County Courthouse, Kennett, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

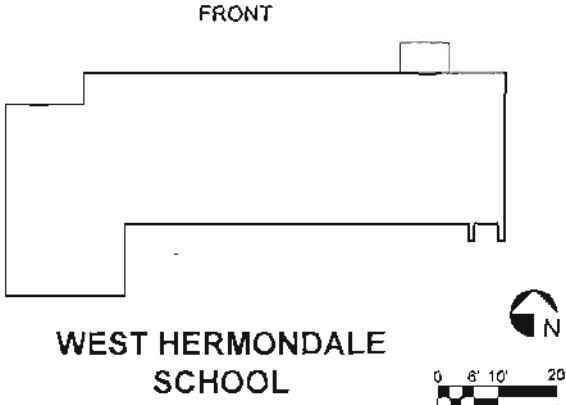
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-29		4. Present Name Samford Property		
2. County Dunklin		5. Other Names West Hermondale School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T25-R18-S17		14. Date(s) or Period c.1950		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn., Homersville, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete Block
 FRONT WEST HERMONDALE SCHOOL		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, metal
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 1
		19. Present use Vacant		31. Wall Treatment Common bond
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Irregular
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Owner of Property E.I. Samford 6487 Hwy NN Homersville, MO. 63855		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Fair</u> Exterior <u>Fair</u>
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Andrew Macnear, Steele, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

West Hermondale is a simple, concrete block building with a flat roof and steel casement ribbon windows on the north side (one set of four ten-light windows, one set of two ten-light windows and one ten-light window). What remains of Hermondale consists of one classroom and a cafeteria. The school was originally a three-classroom building. A small, gable-roofed addition is affixed to the southwest corner; the roof on the addition is asphalt shingle. There is a single entrance door with flat awning and concrete stoop on the facade.

In the early twentieth century several small rural black settlements developed in southern Dunklin County. One of these was Hermondale, ten miles north of the Arkansas border, about a mile from the Dunklin-Pemiscot County line. The community was somewhat spread out; some of its members owned small farms, but many worked for area whites. The earliest African American residents were connected to the local timber industry while the area land was cleared for farmland. Later, chopping and picking for local cotton farmers became the main employment for blacks; even children worked during the harvest season. The center of the community was Shady Grove Baptist Church, located at the intersection of Road 728 and 246. The community also included a pool hall and a bar, located near the church.

It is likely that the Baptist church was the first school for black children in Hermondale, but this has not been confirmed. The present building was built around 1950. Originally the school had four classrooms. Teachers included: Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Hill, who served as an early principal, Mrs. Hill, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Phillips, who was a later principal. At its height in the 1950s there were as many as twenty-five students per class. Popular programs and activities included plays, speech recitals, a Christmas program and the annual eight-grade graduation. Programs were conducted in the school cafeteria, which could be partitioned to create the fourth classroom. As was typical, books and other materials were used ones, provided by the white school in East Hermondale. High school-aged students who wanted to continue beyond eighth grade were bused with students from Steele to Lincoln School in Caruthersville, some twenty miles away.

Desegregation occurred in the mid 1960s for West Hermondale; what black students remained in the area probably attended school in Steele. However, these would have been few. The mechanization of the cotton industry caused a reduction in jobs for the area's blacks. By the early 1970s the community had declined to a handful of older black residents. In the late 1970s and early 1980s the building was used as a community center. In recent years a portion of the building originally containing two classrooms has been removed. What remains has not been altered.

West Hermondale has been significantly altered and is not architecturally important. Culturally, however, its significance is evident: it is the last remaining rural black school in Dunklin County. Also, it is one of only three black schools remaining in the county. Moreover, the West Hermondale building, along with the Baptist church and several dilapidated homes is part of the last remnants of a once-vital rural black settlement.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former West Hermondale School is located on lot of approximately two acres and is surrounded by farmland. There is a driveway on the east side. No outbuildings remain. Shady Grove Baptist Church is located approximately 150 ft. northeast.

41. Sources of information

Brooks, J.B. Interview. Tape recording. Kennett, MO. July 18, 2002

Macnear, Andrew. Interview. Hermondale, MO. July 18, 2002.

Missouri. Dunklin County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Dunklin County Courthouse, Kennett, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by

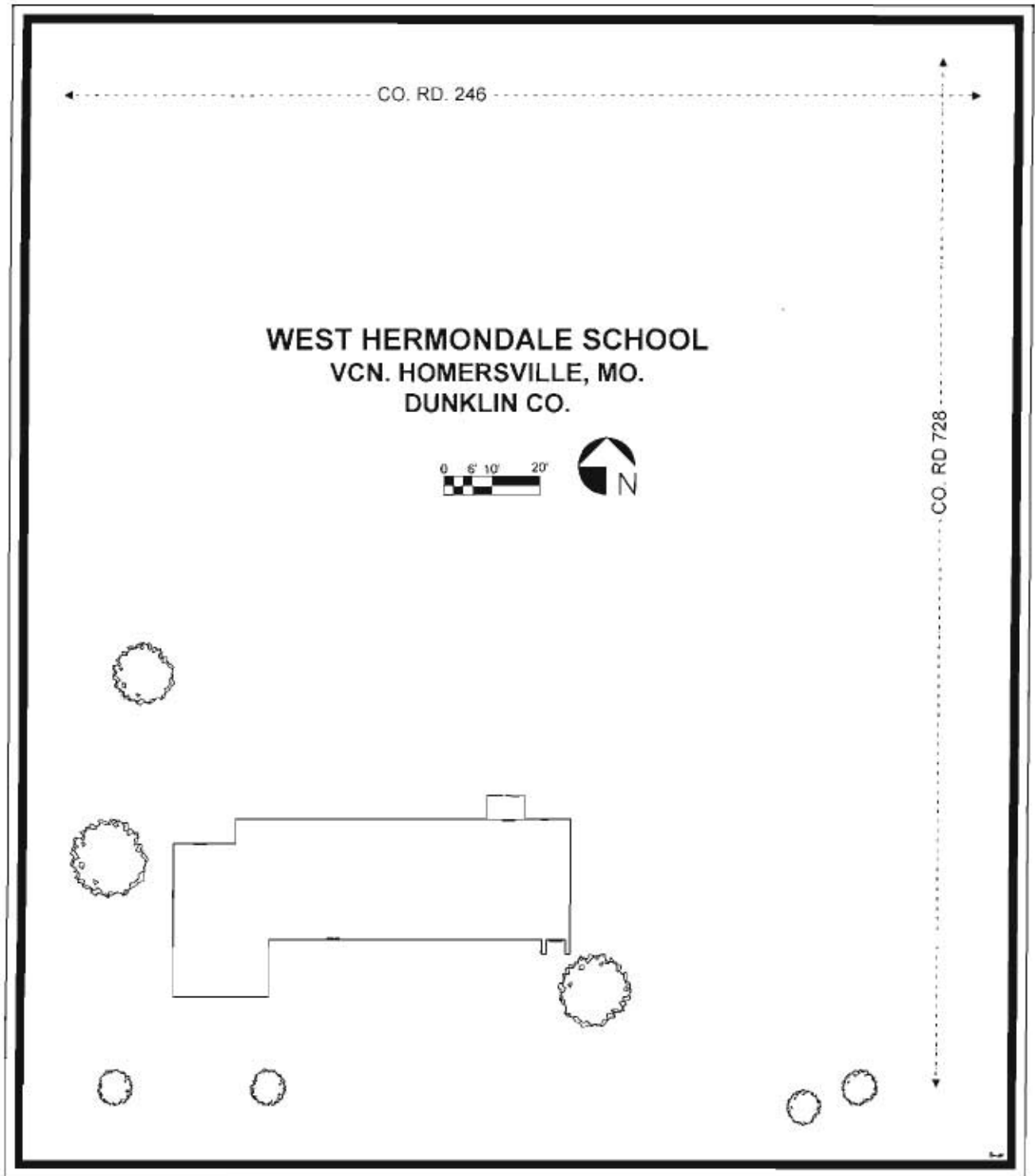
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02



West Hermondale School
Vcn Steele, MO.
View from northeast



West Hermondale School
View from northwest

West Hermondale School
View from northwest



West Hermondale School
Vcn Steele, MO.
View from northeast

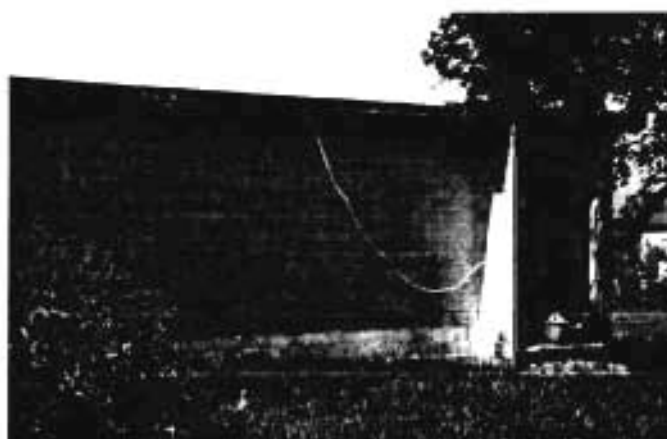


West Hermondale School
View from northwest

West Hermondale School
View from northwest

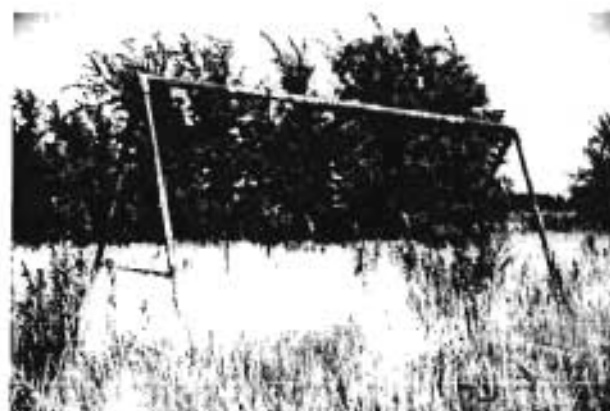


West Hermondale School
View from southeast

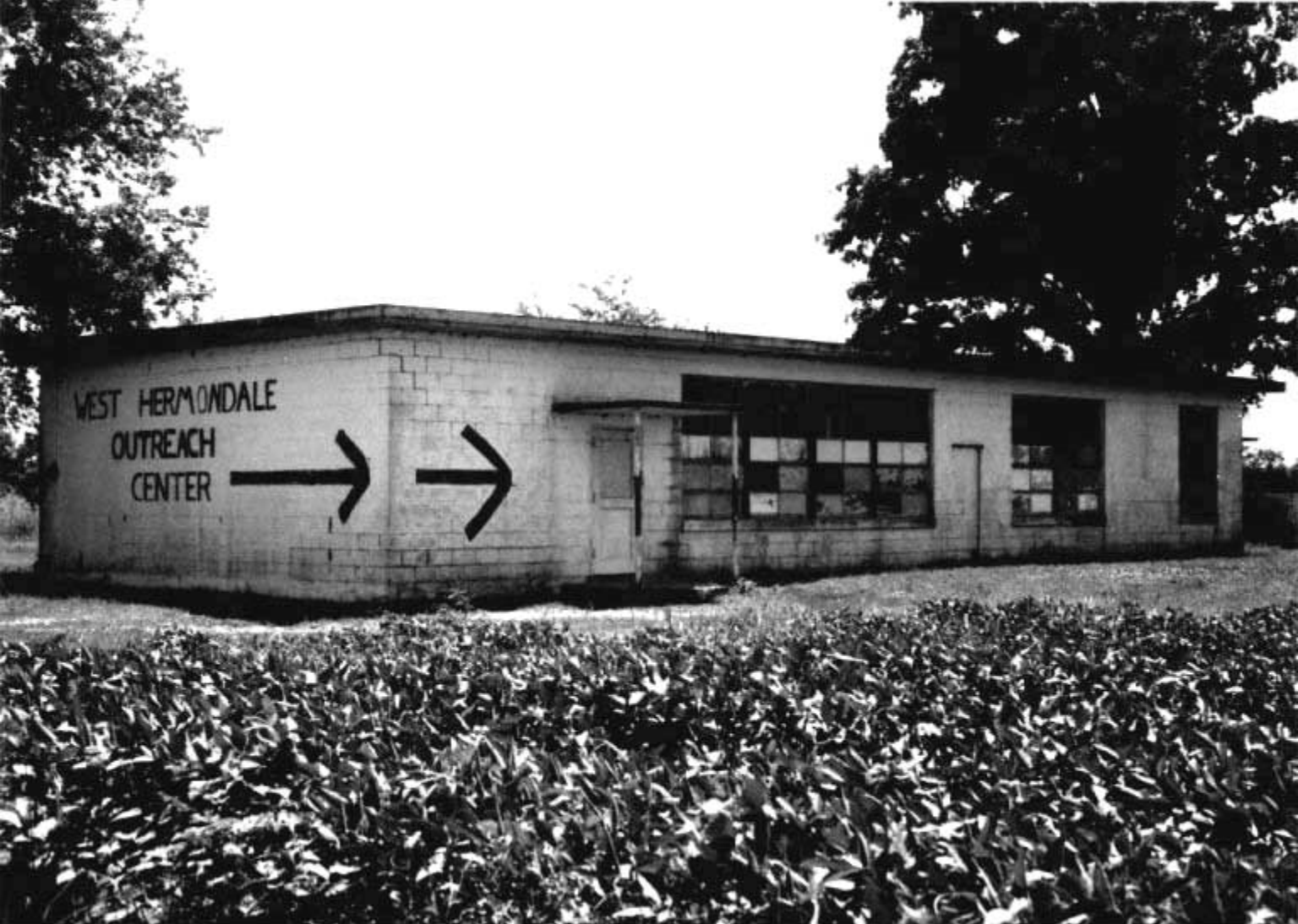


West Hermondale School
View from southwest

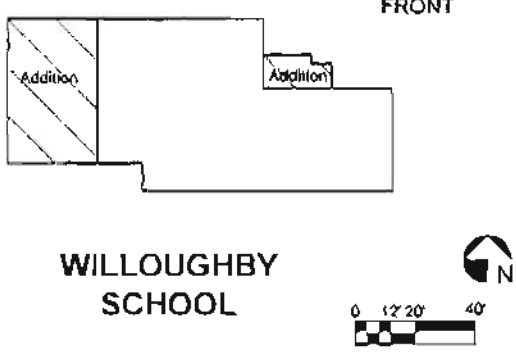
West Hermondale School
Playground (south of building)



WEST HERMONDALE
OUTREACH
CENTER



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-26		4. Present Name Willoughby School		
2. County Dunklin		5. Other Names None		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 700 N Vandeventer		14. Date(s) or Period 1952		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Kennett, MO.		15. Style or Design Contemporary		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Pleas E. Hyatt		28. Wall Construction Concrete bl./brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Wilson L. and George L. Smith		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, metal/tar paper
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 1
		19. Present use Preschool classrooms		31. Wall Treatment Common bond
		20. Ownership Public ☒ Private ☐		32. Plan Shape Irregular
		21. Owner of Property Kennett School Dist. #3 Kennett, MO. 64628		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☒ Restricted No ☐		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization J.B. Brooks, Kennett, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Willoughby School is a single storey building of contemporary design, with a flat roof and aluminum frame windows. The exterior walls are concrete block with blond brick veneer. There are two contemporaneous additions on the west and northeast ends of the building. Both exterior and interior are completely original; there have been no alterations.

Kennett's black community developed, beginning in the 1920s, on the north side of the town, north of the railroad tracks. By the 1920s an AME church and Northside Baptist Church had already been established in the community. From early on, work in the cotton fields was the main source of employment and income for African Americans. Some men worked at other kinds of menial employment: janitorial or shining shoes. Women generally did housework for whites. The town's population increased from 94 in 1930 to 284 in 1940. The community peaked in population in the 1940s and '50s.

Nelson Willoughby, said to have been one of the first free blacks to settle in the Bootheel, moved to Kennett sometime during this decade. When he arrived in the town, bringing his children, he urged the establishment of a black school. His efforts led to the construction of the first African American school; it was a T-plan, three-room building on Jackson Street, named Willoughby School after him. The old Willoughby School was used until it burned in 1948. Grades 1-4 were taught in one of the two classrooms and grades 3-8 in the other. Later teachers at the first Willoughby School included: Mrs. Connally, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Donoho and Mrs. Haywood.

Following the destruction of Willoughby School, students attended school at Northside Baptist Church. Four years later, in 1952, a new Willoughby School was built. Kennett Board of Education had purchased the five acres of land on the western edge of the black community from Fred S. Wright in May of that year. The Board of Education hired Pleas Hyatt, a local architect, to design the building, and Wilson L. and George L. Smith were hired to construct it. At the new school, Mrs. Donoho was the principal and taught first and second grade. Teachers included: Mr. Carroll (fifth through eighth grades), Mrs. Carroll (third and fourth grades), Mrs. Diggs, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Bates. Mrs. Bates was the last teacher employed at the school when integration was implemented in 1967.

The new building contained three classrooms. Former students have attested that "separate but equal" was "a facade." Books were used ones, passed down by the white school. There were no lab facilities, unlike the white school in Kennett, and overcrowding was a problem. Because of the insufficient space, in 1964 a classroom was added on the west side, and an administrative office on the northeast corner. School buses, also, were old and frequently broke down. The playground north of the building was a dirt basketball court. Nevertheless, the facility, along with the churches, was central to the community. School programs like the Christmas program, school plays and graduation all took place in the largest classroom.

The school curriculum, which went only to the eighth grade, included no black history. Students who wanted to go on to high school had to travel to Caruthersville to attend school. Because of the cotton industry, the school year was a split one, beginning in August but with a long break in the early fall so parents and older children could pick in the cotton fields. Many of the field workers were illiterate, and almost all wanted better educations for their children; Kennett's black parents generally supported their children's schooling.

The Kennett School District was slow to desegregate, and according to former students, the impetus to desegregate was finally economic rather than social: it was cheaper not to maintain the separate black facility. The transition fractured the African American community and put black students at a disadvantage, without support or incentives from their white teachers. Former student J.C. Brooks comments, "We were so far behind, we were overwhelmed." The experience was

severely disillusioning for black students, who experienced sometimes virulent racism from their white classmates. The schools have continued to serve black students poorly because of continuing racism in the community. Few African American students complete high school, and blacks with professional and/or educational aspirations leave the community quickly.

During this same period, technology was putting black families out of work as machines replaced laborers for harvesting cotton. In recent years the community has dwindled because of the lack of economic opportunities and the widespread racist attitudes.

After desegregation the Kennett School District retained Willoughby School, which is currently well-maintained and used for kindergarten classes and storage. Recently the school district has sold part of the land that original belonged the school.

Willoughby School is important as one of only three remaining African American school buildings in Dunklin County; along with Northside Baptist Church it is one of the few remaining sites associated with the town's black culture. Though it is relatively recent and not architecturally distinctive, the building is eligible for inclusion on the National Register, and strong community support and interest exist for a National Register nomination for Willoughby.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Willoughby is located on the north edge of Kennett, adjacent to Kennett High School. Willoughby Park borders it to the north; it is surrounded by residential neighborhoods.

41. Sources of information

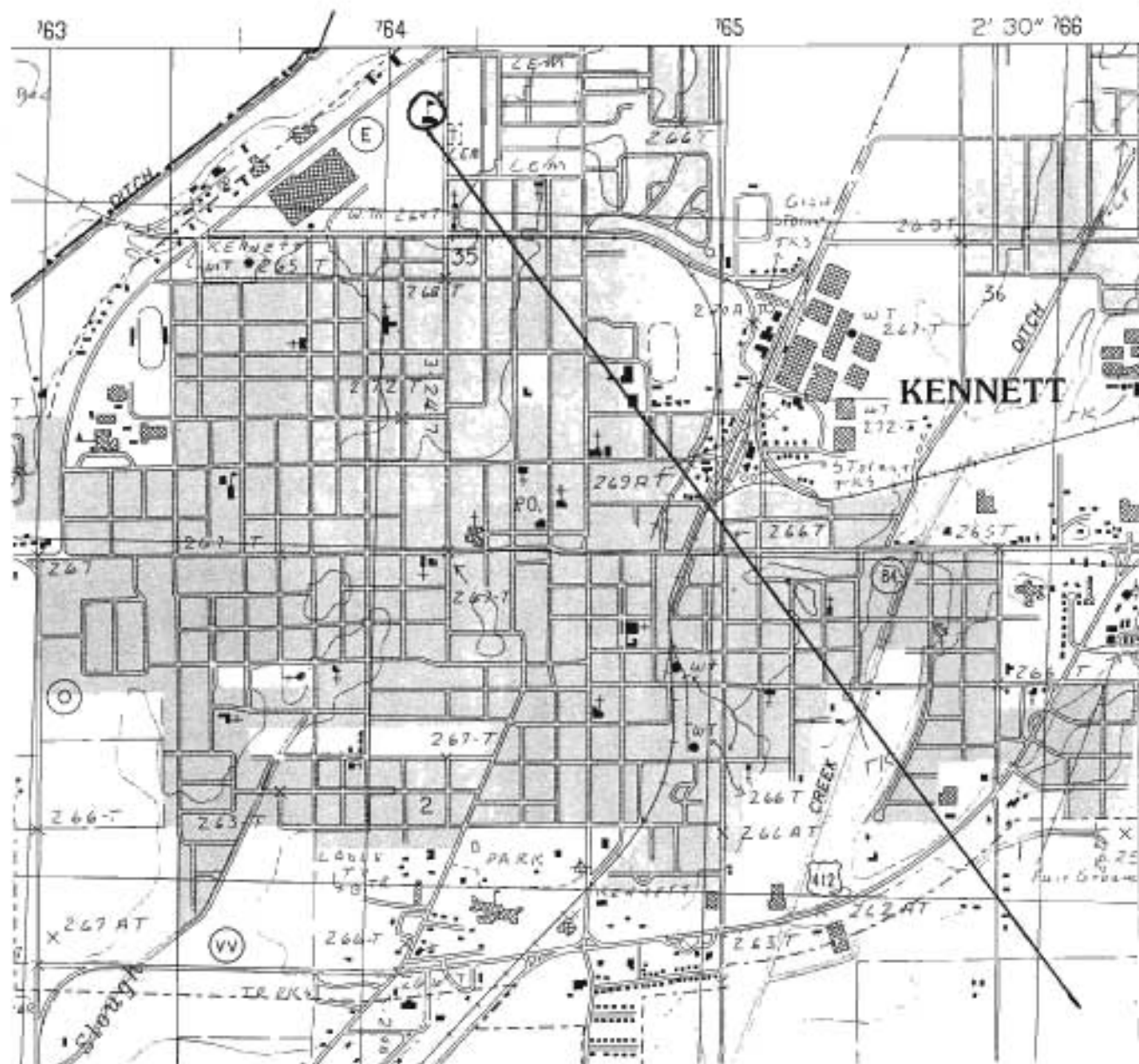
Brooks, J.B. Interview. Tape recording. Kennett, MO. July 18, 2002.

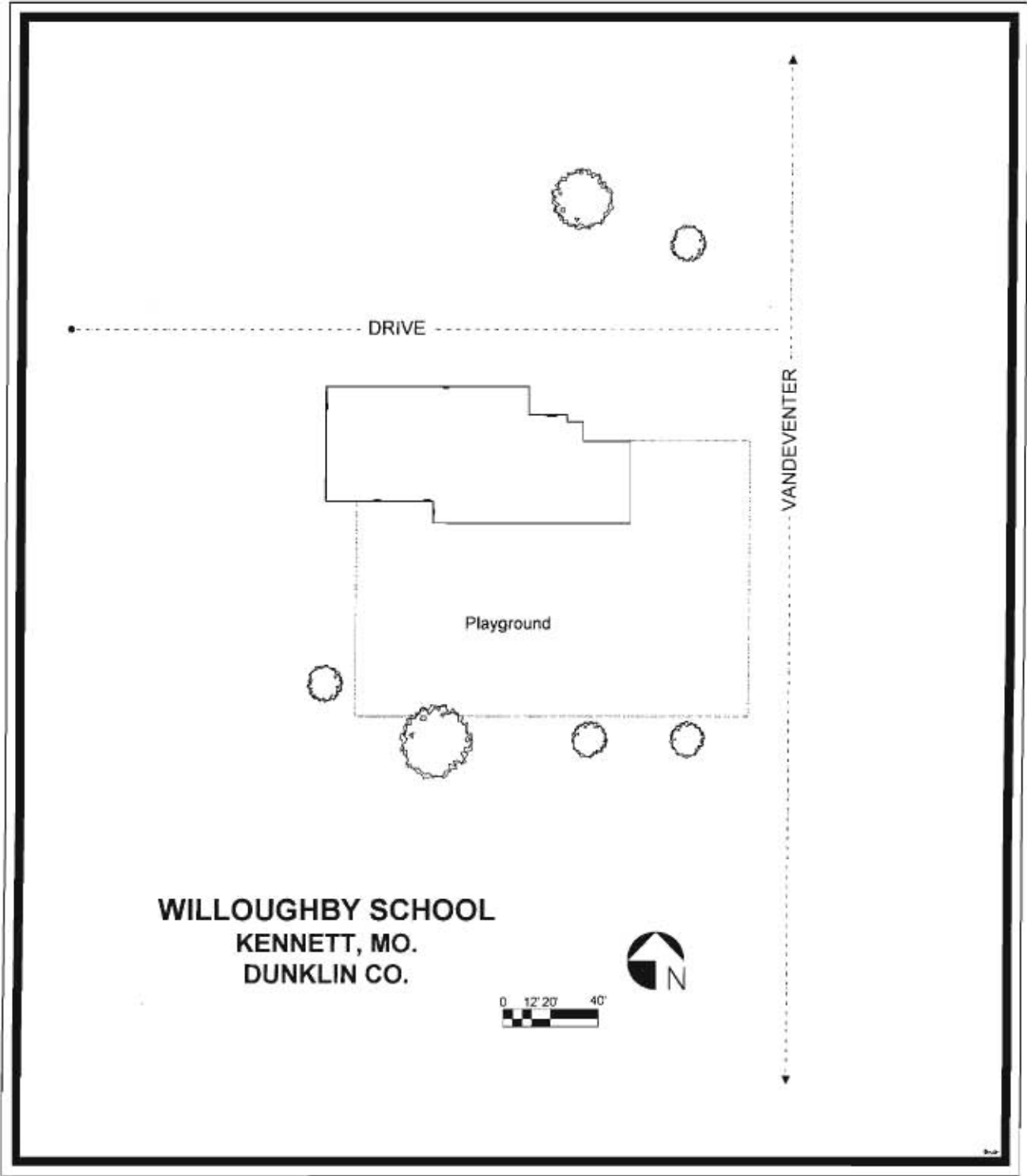
Brooks, Carrie. Interview. Tape recording. Kennett, MO. July 18, 2002.

Missouri. Dunklin County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Dunklin County Courthouse, Kennett, Missouri.

Willoughby School Plans, Pleas E. Hyatt, Architect. In possession of Kennett School District #3, Superintendent of Schools office, Kennett, MO.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/02







Willoughby School
Kennett, MO
View from northeast

Willoughby School
View from north



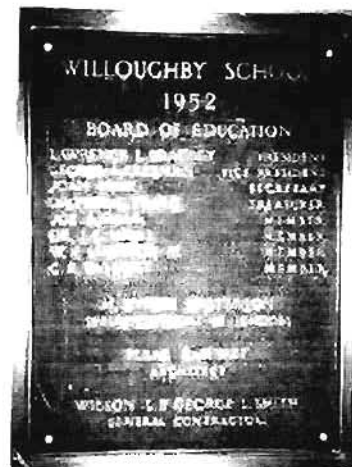
Willoughby School
View from southeast

Willoughby School
View from southwest



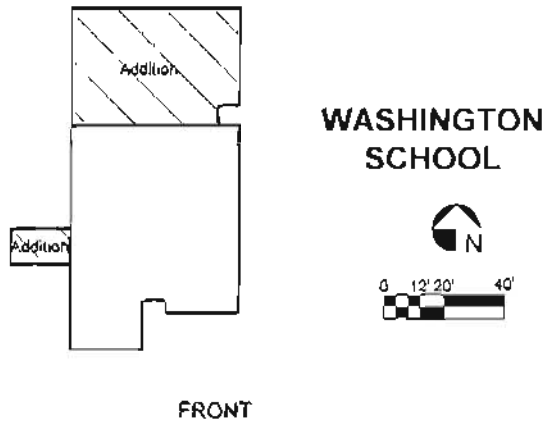
Willoughby School
Detail: awning, north side

Willoughby School
Detail: bronze dedication plaque, interior hallway





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-9		4. Present Name Heard Residence		
2. County Mississippi		5. Other Names Booker T. Washington School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 4923 N. Hwy 77		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1960		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Wyatt, MO.		15. Style or Design Contemporary		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete bl./brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, wood
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
		19. Present use Residence		31. Wall Treatment Concrete block
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Irregular
		21. Owner of Property Bonnie and Preston Heard 4923 N. Hwy. 77 Wyatt, MO. 63882		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ (Interior) Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Preston Heard, Wyatt, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District				

38. Further Description of Important Features

Washington School is a concrete-block building with brick veneer on an irregular plan, with an addition on the north side. It has a flat wooden roof. There is a small concrete block addition on the west side. The original interior has been drastically altered to convert the building into a home, although some original trim and doors remain, including an original pine partition in the addition, as well as several of the blackboards. The rear building is metal with aluminum casement windows and double-leaf metal doors on the south and west ends, and a flat metal roof. It remains completely original.

The African American community outside of Wyatt was one of the numerous such settlements dating to the 1920s and '30s that grew up as blacks came from the Deep South to perform agricultural labor for white cotton farmers, chopping and picking cotton. Wilson City, which borders Wyatt to the north, was home to a concentration of blacks who lived in cheap housing there built by the Delmo Corporation. The children of these agricultural laborers went to country schools in surrounding areas. As the black community developed, two of the central institutions that developed there were Sanders Chapel A.M.E. Church and Holly Grove Baptist Church.

In 1951, many of the small rural schools in the area consolidated. Simultaneously, land was purchased for Booker T. Washington School along Highway 77, just west of Wyatt. The school was a concrete-block and brick-veneer structure with a flat roof and four rooms. Classrooms were heated by wood-burning stoves. Each classroom housed two grades, and the school served first through eighth grades, averaging an enrollment of 140 through the 1950s and '60s. Music classes were held in the hallway between the classrooms. The curriculum stressed the three Rs, and teachers had to make do with used books from the white schools, as well as other secondhand materials.

The daily routine began when students were summoned from outside by a bell. Each day a different student led the devotion. The Pledge of Allegiance and singing formed part of the routine as well. The school year extended into the summer, but school was not in session from September 30-November 1 to allow students to help with the cotton harvest.

The school was a social and cultural center. Plays, school programs, a Maypole on May 1 and eighth-grade graduation were important community events. For graduation, girls wore white dresses, boys wore white shirts and ties; virtually everyone in the black community attended. Extracurricular activities included softball; the schools' teams competed with other black teams throughout the county. Most, but not all students had their own gloves, and donations were collected to purchase softballs. Games were played on Friday afternoons after lunch, during the actual school day. School buses were used to transport teams, but had to return by the time school was over to take students home.

By 1960 an addition was made on the north side of the building; it was composed of an auditorium that could be partitioned to form classrooms for seventh and eighth grade. The school also sponsored a square-dance program that utilized the addition. Students who participated went to perform at area schools.

In 1965 an 85 x 120 foot addition was made to the back of the school, consisting of a concrete-block and metal siding structure with a metal roof. This addition was then used as a grade school and served grades one through six. Grades seven and eight continued to be held in the older part of the building. Students who wanted to proceed to high school had to pass an exam. Those who passed were bused to Charleston, seven miles away, by Leondes Lane, who was paid \$4.00 per month per child. Those who did not pass the exam began to work.

Teachers in the 1950s and 1960s included Alberta Redd, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Edith Hughes, Mrs. Nadine Warfield, Mrs. Judge Whitaker, Orlene Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Charlie Harris, Fred Gordon (principal and teacher), Mrs. Mary Lawrence, Mrs. Mary Hawkins, Mr. Bertram Williams. Teachers were paid an average salary of \$2,400 and \$3,100.

An interesting political event occurred in 1961, when George Wade, Sr., became the first black to run for school board in Mississippi County. In a county that was largely black, Wade lost a very close election. As a retaliatory measure against Wade, who appears to have been a sharecropper, he was

evicted from his land by his landlord. Subsequently he became a highly successful barber.

In the early to mid '60s, the mechanization of the cotton industry eliminated the need for large numbers of laboring blacks and caused the community to decline. Many area residents went to work in northern cities.

Desegregation began with higher grades in 1968-69. It was accomplished without significant discord. By 1970 it had been completed. In 1971, Charleston R-1 School District sold the three-acre property by sealed bid. Preston Heard, former principal and math teacher at Dirk School and a teacher at Charleston, purchased the old building and one acre of land. The two adjoining acres were sold, with the back building (elementary school) were sold six months later. Until 1984 this second part served as a nightclub. It was then purchased by Heard. The later building now functions as a Head Start facility.

Booker T. Washington School is important because it is one of the best-preserved remaining African American schools in the county, outside of Charleston. It is important also as one of the most notable black sites in northeastern Mississippi County.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The two buildings that constitute the former Washington School are located on a three-acre lot on the west side of Highway 77 in Wyatt. A slough runs east-west along the south side of the property and agricultural fields define boundaries on the north, west, and south.

41. Sources of information

Heard, Bonnie. Interview. Tape recording. Wyatt, MO. September 13, 2002.

Heard, Preston. Interview. Tape recording. Wyatt, MO. September 13, 2002.

Missouri. Mississippi County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Mississippi County Courthouse, Charleston, Missouri.

Powell, Betty F., *A History of Mississippi County, Missouri--Beginnings through 1972*. Independence: BNL, 1975.

Robinson, James. Interview. Tape recording. East Prairie, MO. July 20, 2002.

Turner, Debbie. Interview. Tape recording. Charleston, MO. September 14, 2002.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

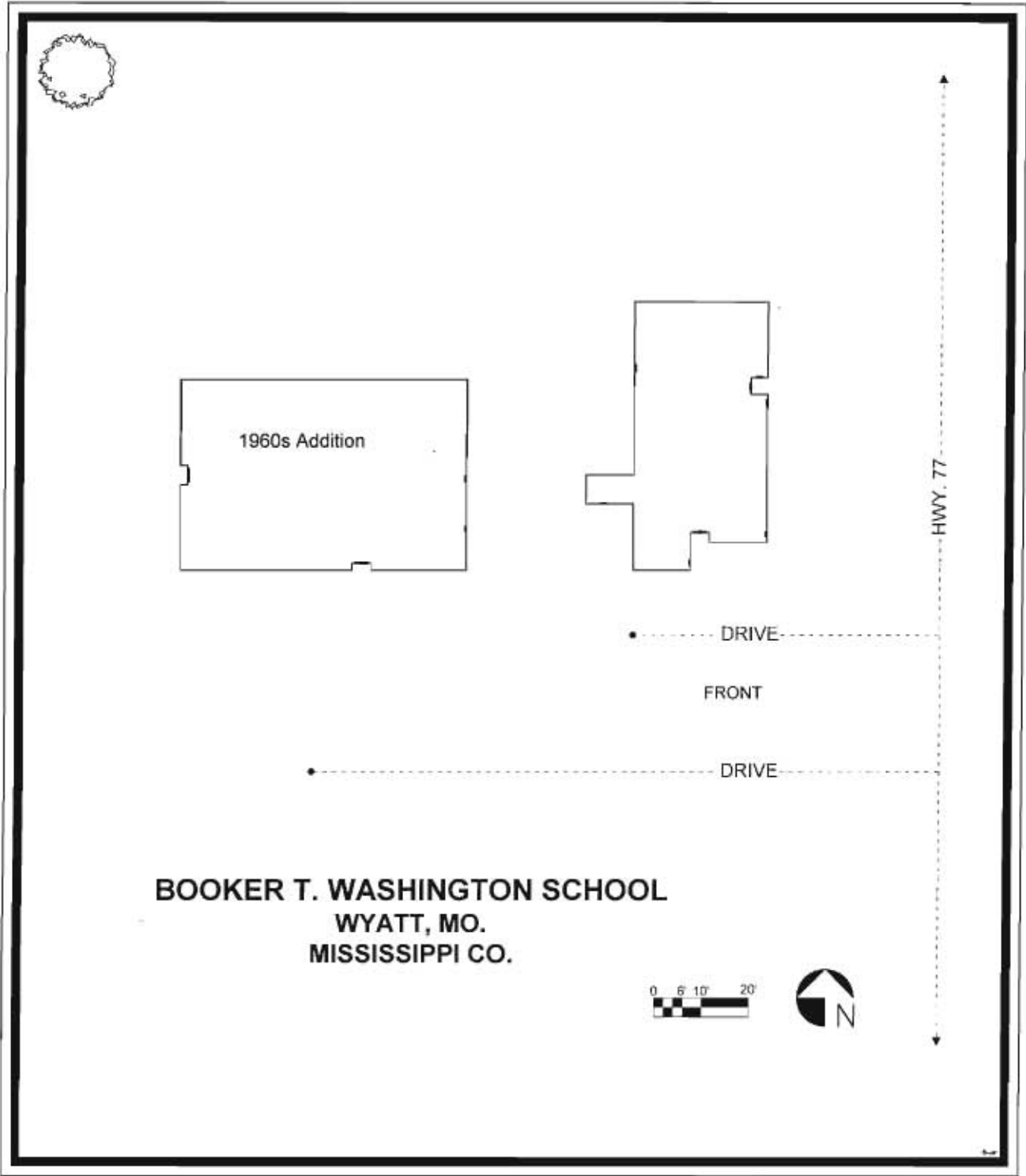
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02





Booker T. Washington School
Vcn Wyatt, MO.
View from southeast



Washington School
View from northeast



Washington School
View from southwest



Washington School
View from northwest

Washington School (west building)
View from northwest

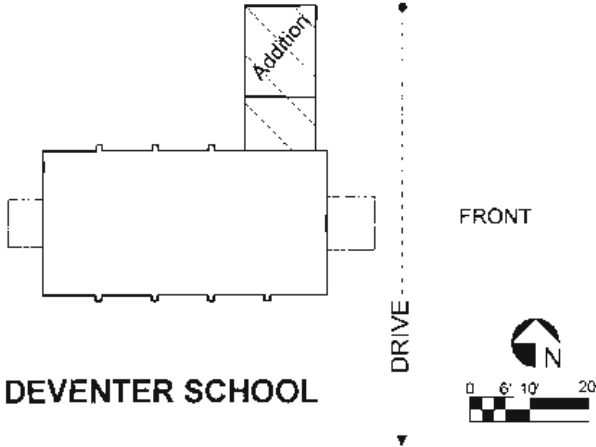


Washington School (west building)
View from southwest



SWA5024-010

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-10		4. Present Name Reeves Residence		
2. County Mississippi		5. Other Names Deventer School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T15-R19-S9		14. Date(s) or Period 1960		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn. Charleston, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end school w/addition		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan  DEVENTER SCHOOL		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete block
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Asphalt
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 4
		19. Present use Residence		31. Wall Treatment Concrete block
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Irregular
		21. Owner of Property Byron L., Jeffrey, Harris, and Melody R. Reeves Rt. 2 Charleston, MO. 63834		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐ (interior)
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Buddy Reeves, Charleston, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒		13. Name of Established District		

38. Further Description of Important Features

Deventer School was originally a one-room concrete-block schoolhouse with an entrance on the east end and a blackboard opposite on the west wall. There is a frame L addition on the north side. Original windows have been removed and boarded up. A small addition for storage has been made to the west side.

A black farming community grew up about ten miles southeast of Charleston in the 1930s. Most of its residents were farmers in soybeans, corn and cotton; others worked as farmhands. The surrounding area, populated by both blacks and whites, became known as Deventer.

The black community was centered around Mt. Hope Baptist Church, on present-day Highway 77, about 3/4 mile south of the Deventer area. For both blacks and whites, the central attraction of Deventer was Cox's Store.

Mt. Hope Baptist Church initially served as a school for African American students, but in the early 1950s the present building was erected on a 262 x 346 foot lot on the property of Byron Reeves, a white farmer with large holdings in land.

As originally constructed, Deventer School was a concrete-block building on a simple, one-room plan. The entrance faced east, and a blackboard occupied the opposite wall on the west side; other blackboards occupied the north and south walls between the windows.

In the 1950s Mrs. Patterson was the teacher at Deventer, educating students in first through eighth grades. Students in the younger grades learned from the older children's lessons. As Gary Sager, who attended Deventer, recalls, "If you kept your head up you could learn a lot."

Children walked to school, sometimes up to several miles one way. Only in the later years of Deventer's service was there bus transportation. Even families who had cars did not generally transport their children because of the cost of the gasoline. High school-aged students had to pass a test if they wanted to continue. If they did, they were transported to Lincoln School in Charleston to attend high school.

Days at Deventer began with the Pledge of Allegiance, a prayer and a song. There was no library, but the school was visited by a bookmobile from Caruthersville that traveled to all area rural schools. The bookmobile was driven by a white man, Mr. John Pearsall, who wore a clown suit.

Area schools competed in softball. Both boys and girls played on the teams. Other activities included the annual eighth-grade graduation ceremony and sometimes an end-of-the-year field trip to picnic at Big Oak State Park.

In 1963 the school was expanded because a number of the smaller African American area schools, among them Henson School, were closed in an effort to consolidate black educational resources in the region. The expansion consisted of three additional buildings being constructed to the north of the original school. The original building itself was added to, and classes were divided: first and second grades were taught in the old building, third and fourth in one of the new buildings fifth and sixth in the second new building and seventh and eighth grades in the third. The faculty was expanded to include Betsy Clees and Mrs. Bonnie Lane.

Deventer desegregated in 1967-68, at the same time that the black community was rapidly declining due to the mechanization of the cotton industry (the community, both blacks and whites, eventually vanished completely). Deventer was then closed and the building, which had been built on the Reeves property, legally reverted to the Reeves family's ownership. Shortly afterward the original school building was adapted for use as a hog shelter. The concrete walls and floors suited it well for this function. The other buildings, which were shabbily constructed, are no longer extant. Later, in the early '80s, Byron Reeves, Jr. renovated the building and converted it into a private home, partitioning the interior into a combination livingroom/kitchen, two small bedrooms and a laundry room in the addition.

Deventer is historically significant as the only remnant, along with Mt. Hope Baptist Church, of a black community that no longer exists.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Deventer is located on a small lot and is ringed by agricultural land on all sides. There are no remaining outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Herd, Preston. Interview. Tape Recording. September 12, 2002

Powell, Betty F. *A History of Mississippi County, Missouri--Beginnings through 1972*. Independence: BNL, 1975

Reeves, Buddy. Interview. Charleston, MO. September 13, 2002.

Robinson, James. Interview. Tape recording. East Prarie, MO. July 20, 2002.

Missouri. Mississippi County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Mississippi County Courthouse, Charleston, Missouri.

Sager, Gary. Telephone interview. Charleston, MO. September 29, 2002..

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

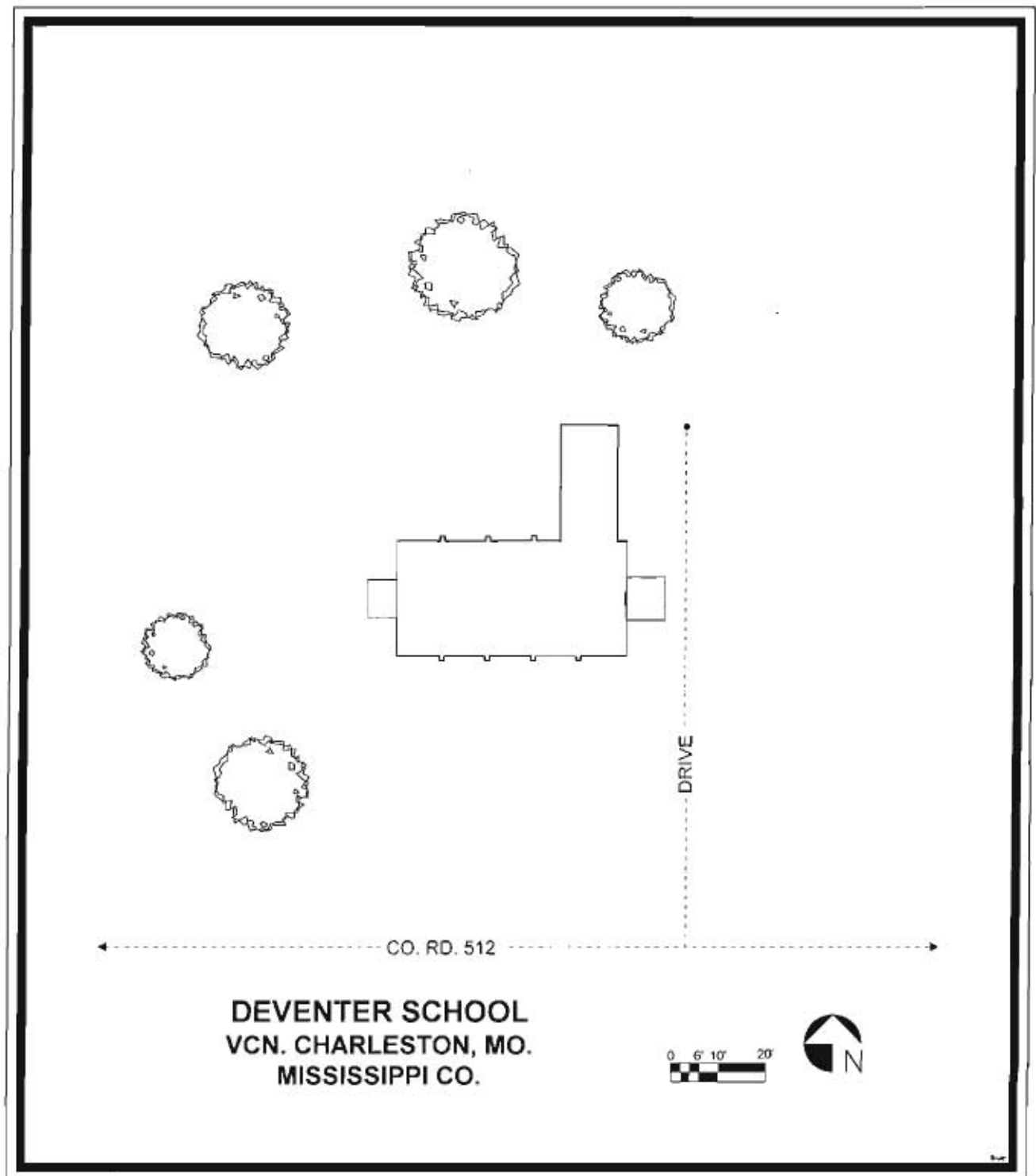
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02





Deventer School
Vcn., Charleston, MO.
View from southeasteast



Deventer School
View from northwest

Deventer School
View from northeast





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-14		4. Present Name Choate Property		
2. County Mississippi		5. Other Names Dorena School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T23-R17-S17		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1920		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn. Dorena, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end school		27. Foundation Material Stone piers
8. Site Plan		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Frame
FRONT  DORENA SCHOOL		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Corrugated Metal
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 2 Side 3
		19. Present use Abandoned		31. Wall Treatment Vert. Board and batten/ alum. siding
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		21. Owner of Property Choate Farms Inc. S. Hwy. 77 East Prairie, MO. 63845		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☒
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Poor</u> Exterior <u>Poor</u>
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		23. Local Contact person or Organization Jim Robinson, East Prairie, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐ Elements
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Dorena School is a simple one-room frame schoolhouse with board and batton siding and a metal roof with open rafter tails. Modern two-over-two windows have been installed on the west side and horizontal aluminum siding added to that side also. A small, open-end vestibule has been added to the porch, along with overhead. Part of the rear south end of the building has been removed and a cupola has been added on the roof.

The cotton industry drew thousands of African Americans to Mississippi County from the South in the 1920s and '30s; during the Depression the black population may actually have outnumbered whites in this county. For the most part these African Americans became sharecroppers or laborers for white farmers. One extremely vital community of blacks and laboring whites was Dorena, in the southeastern corner of Mississippi County, near the river. The community was served by two stores and two movie theaters.

Dorena Colored School was initially located outside of Dorena on Highway 102, about one mile east of present Highway 77. It was a simple one-room gable-end schoolhouse, covered in clapboard, with a metal roof and a small vestibule (cloakroom) in front. There is little information about this school because the black community of Dorena has been gone since the 1960s. Teachers included Alberta Montjoy, Mrs. Tate and Fred Gordon, who drove from Charleston, some twenty miles north. The school had both boys and girls softball teams that competed with other black school teams throughout the county; Dorena's softball field was located behind the school.

The school probably was not used after the 1950s as a school. In the 1960s Dorena Colored was moved from its original location to the present site on the east side of Highway 77, approximately one and one mile north of Route PP. There the building may have been used as a church for a short time and as a garage; but it now sits vacant and is deteriorating rapidly.

Dorena Colored School is important as one of the last original one-room schools dating from the early twentieth-century black migration to Mississippi County; it is a perfect example of the many schools of its type that once dotted the county, and in addition is one of a very small number of rural black schools remaining in the county.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Dorena is located in a low-lying field of the Mississippi River bottoms, surrounded on all sides by agricultural land.

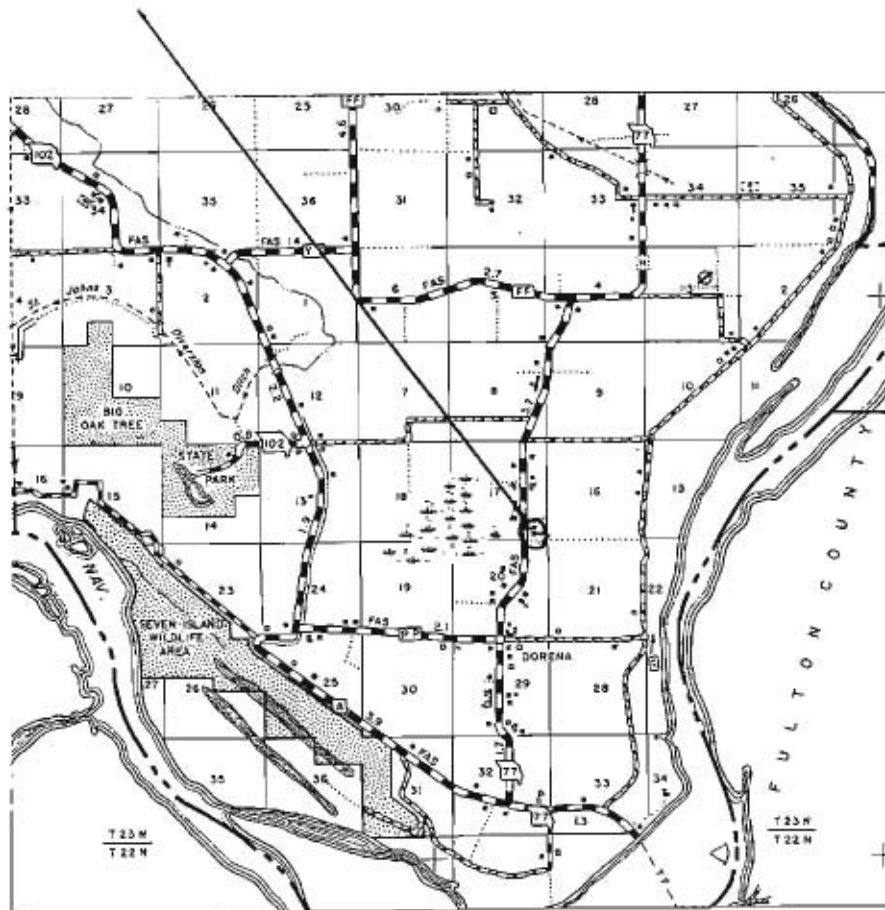
41. Sources of information

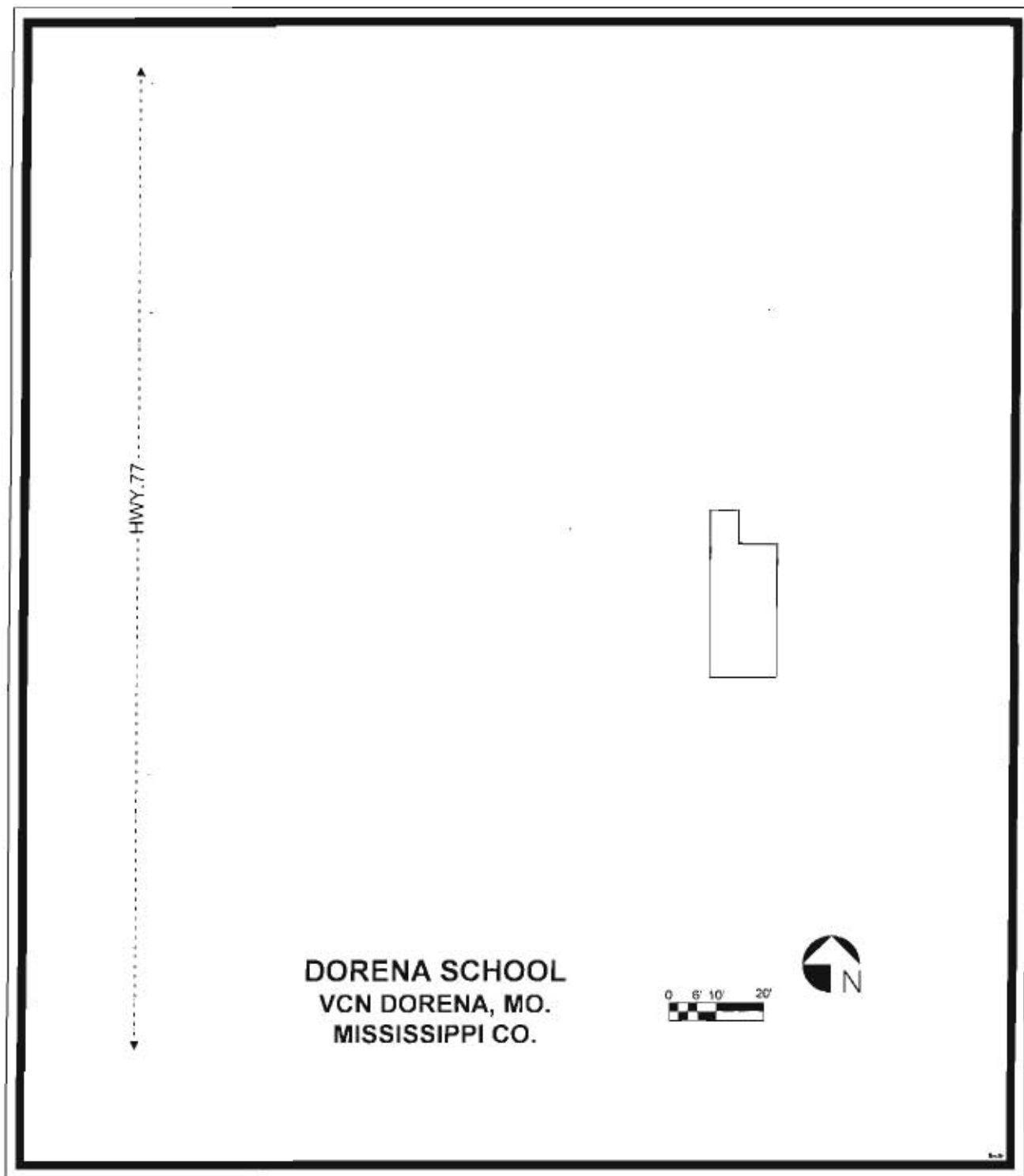
Powell, Betty F. *A History of Mississippi County, Missouri--Beginnings through 1972*. Independence: BNL, 1975

Robinson, James. Interview. Tape recording. East Prairie, MO. July 20, 2002.

Missouri. Mississippi County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Mississippi County Courthouse, Charleston, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/02





Dorena School
Vcn. Dorena, MO.
View from northwest



Dorena School
View from north: facade

Dorena School
View from southwest



Dorena School
View from southeast



Dorena School
View from east

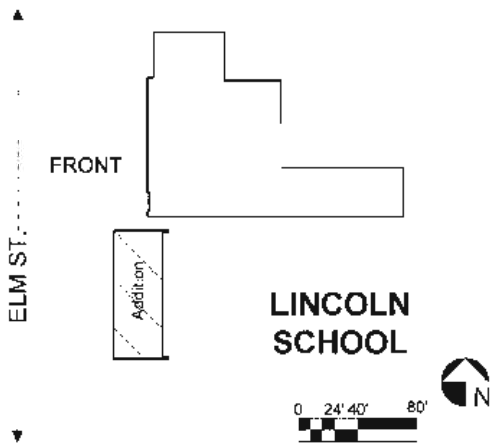
Dorena School
Detail: cupola





SWAS024-012

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-7		4. Present Name C.F. Bowden Center		
2. County Mississippi		5. Other Names Lincoln School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 800 Elm St.		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1950		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Charleston, MO.		15. Style or Design Contemporary		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete Bl./Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, metal/tar paper
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 4
		19. Present use Office space		31. Wall Treatment Brick
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Irregular
		21. Owner of Property City of Charleston Charleston, MO.		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Debbie Turner, Charleston, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District				

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a concrete block building with brick veneer and a flat metal-and-tar paper roof. There are aluminum casement windows and metal doors. The main portion houses classrooms, a gymnasium a kitchen and cafeteria. A southern addition also includes classroom space. Interior and exterior remain original.

Charleston's African American community developed early, in the late nineteenth century, and was concentrated on the west side of town. It was composed of many former slaves. Later, in the early twentieth century, it increased substantially as black sharecroppers arrived from the Deep South. Chopping and picking cotton and other cotton-related menial labor was the mainstay of the black economy. Women served as domestics for whites as with so many other African American communities.

Early churches in the community included Perry Chapel A.M.E., Mercy Seat Baptist Church, Shiloh Baptist Church. The first known school for blacks was built after the turn of the century; it was a four-room frame building called Lincoln School. In 1931 the school was partially destroyed by fire. Because it was in unsafe condition and too costly to repair, a new school was built at the same site, on Elm Street. A ten thousand dollar bond issue was passed to finance the school, which was constructed in 1932. The new structure was 152 x 118 feet, constructed of brick veneer over ceramic block. The school had 10 classrooms, and the total cost of its construction was twenty-five thousand dollars. The high school classes served students from throughout the county who were bused to Charleston for their education. Because of the high demand for black labor in the rural areas, black students from smaller schools were required to pass a test at the end of eighth grade; those who passed went on to high school in Charleston, and the remainder went to work.

At its peak enrollment, the school served 200 students, an average of 20 per class. The 1943 Industrial and Agricultural Survey of Charleston provided an evaluation of the Charleston School system and said of Lincoln School: "The Lincoln School houses both the Negro high school and Negro elementary school. The Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board made generous contributions toward this building and equipment. Both Charleston and Lincoln High Schools are fully approved schools of the first class."

The daily routine began with students being summoned to class by a bell (initially a hand bell and later an electric one). Prayer, the Pledge of Allegiance and singing, usually "America" and "Lift Every Voice" started the actual school day. Plays, Christmas programs, eighth and twelfth-grade graduation ceremonies and dances, including a back-to-school dance, were popular community events. The high school held an annual senior prom. Boys and girls played both softball and basketball; the softball teams competed against other black teams in the county. The basketball team competed against other area high schools, including Haiti Central.

From the 1940s through the 1960s elementary teachers included: Georgia Beal Hudson, Gussie Savage, Arlene Wilson, Mattie R. White, Cosetta Allen, Ollie Bennett, Percival Betz, Myrtle Cole, Gracie Delamar, Roberta Hamilton, Dorothy Johnson, Myrene Moss and Ruby Ogden, Willa Hamilton, Daisy Borden, Bess Lawrence, Daisy Redd, Rose Cosby Spencer, Bobbie Spencer, Pauline Murphy, Edward Mulloms, Mrs. Hunt, Etta Hamilton, Mrs. Emory. High school teachers included Wendell Phillips, Richard Reed, Jr., Hattie Corene Thomas, Mary Alice Whitaker, Edward Wills, L.W. Wilson, Jettie B. Purchase, Freddie Gordon, Dubois Jackson, Mr. Davis, Ms. Artope Jackson, Maxine Claverie, Preston Heard, John Hunt, Naomi Davis, Mr. Harroway, Clyde Curren, Jenna James. Principals included C.F. Bowden, and later, Carl Franklin. Franklin's annual message from 1955 reads (in part) as follows: "This year at Lincoln we have urged each student to develop to his maximum potential. We feel that the student must understand the values by which he lives, the assumptions on which they rest, and the consequences to which they lead. We have taught him to "Be Free," and to be free he must be capable of basing his choices and actions on understandings

which he himself achieves and on values which he examines for himself. He must be able to perceive and understand the events of his life and his time and the forces that influence and shape those events. He must recognize and accept the partial limitations which time and circumstance place on his choice and in so doing, the student has a rational grasp of himself, his surroundings, and the relationship between them."

Charleston's schools desegregated beginning in 1954; desegregation was completed in 1960. The process was a relatively smooth one.

In the 1970s the older part of the original Lincoln School was torn down to make room for a community center funded by a \$250,000 grant from HUD. This unattached addition is on the south side of the building.

Lincoln School was the educational center of the most vital and longest-lived African American community in Mississippi County. Along with the churches it was the heart of the black community; in addition, it is significant as one of a small number of black high schools remaining in the Bootheel.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Lincoln sits on a very large lot on the west side of Charleston. There is a parking lot in front and basketball courts to the south. A baseball diamond borders the school to the northeast. The surrounding area is residential.

41. Sources of information

Heard, Preston. Interview. Tape recording. Wyatt, MO. September 13, 2002.

Missouri. Mississippi County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Mississippi County Courthouse, Charleston, Missouri.

Powell, Betty F., A History of Mississippi County, Missouri--Beginnings through 1972. Independence: BNL, 1975.

Turner, Debbie. Interview. Tape recording. Charleston, MO. September 14, 2002.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

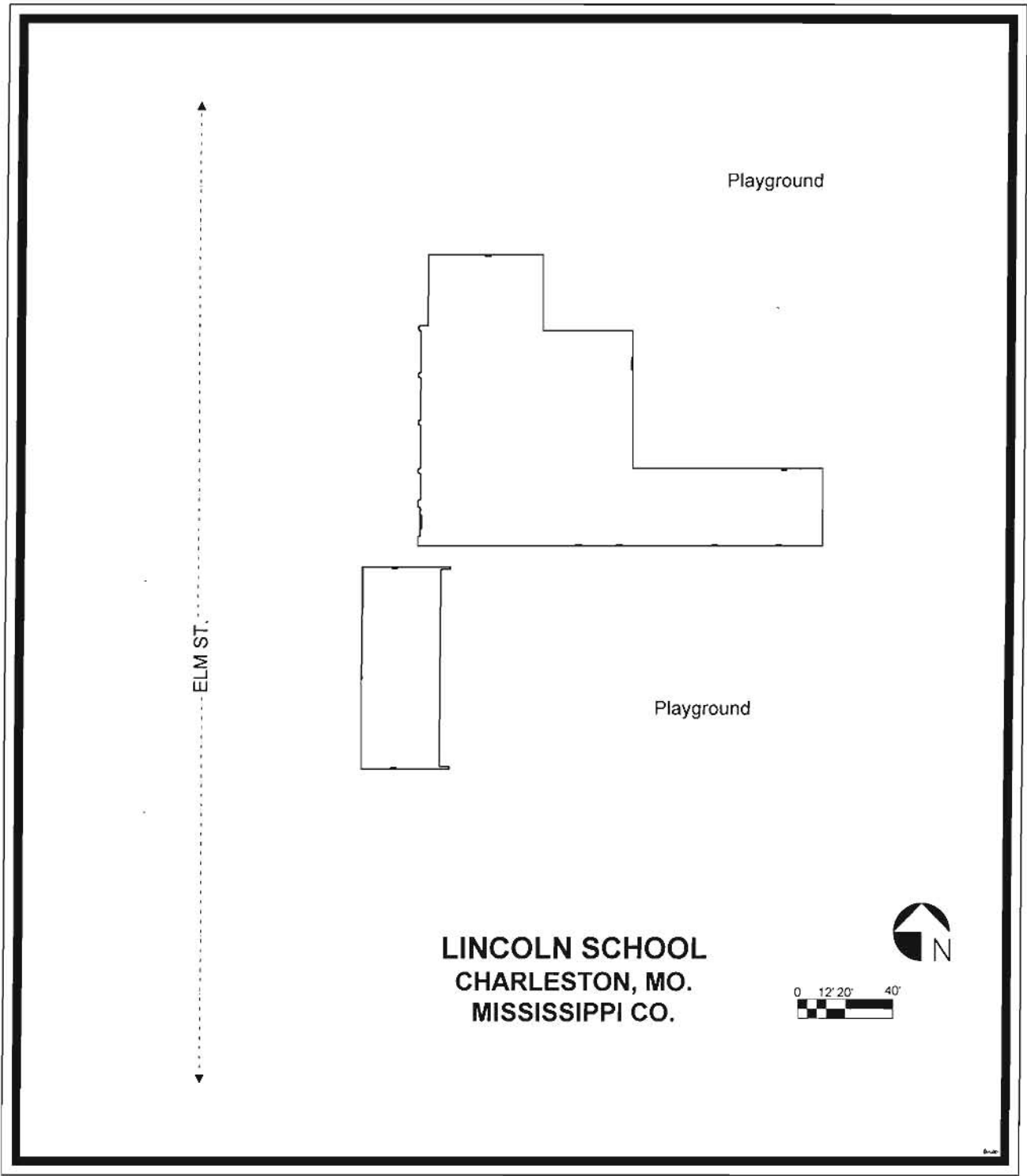
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02





Lincoln School
Charleston, MO.
View from northwest

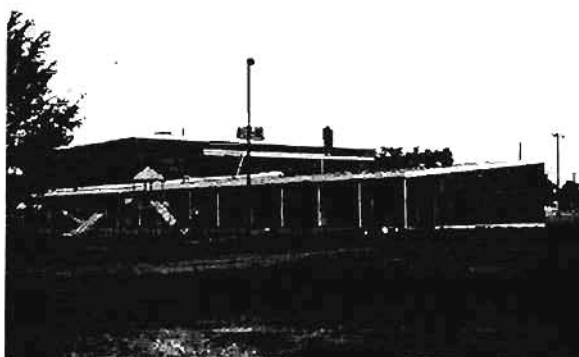


Lincoln School
View from southwest

Lincoln School
View from southeast



Lincoln School
View from southeast



Lincoln School
View from east

Lincoln School
View from west: breezeway



Lincoln School
Charleston, MO.
View from northwest

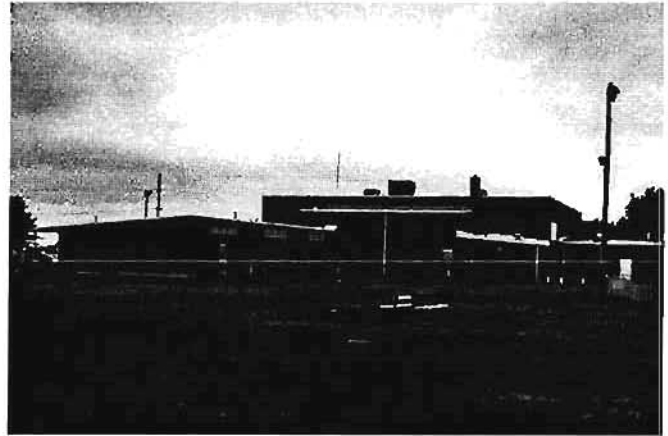


Lincoln School
View from southwest

Lincoln School
View from southeast



Lincoln School
View from southeast



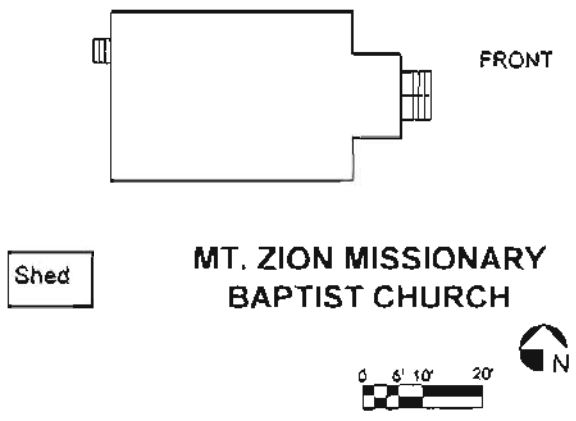
Lincoln School
View from east

Lincoln School
View from west: breezeway





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-13		4. Present Name Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church		
2. County Mississippi		5. Other Names None		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T24-R17-S9		14. Date(s) or Period c.1850		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn. East Prairie, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end school		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, corrugated metal
		18. Original Use Church		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
		19. Present use Church		31. Wall Treatment Masonite siding
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church Hwy. 77 East Prairie, MO.		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization Jim Robinson, East Prairie, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist is a rural gable-end frame church of simple design with a protruding vestibule on the facade and a metal roof. The building is covered with Masonite siding and has modern, double-leaf doors in the front and one-over-one windows, three each on the north and south sides. The interior retains much of its original trim.

By the 1930s a substantial community of African Americans lived in and around the Wolf Island area, most of them sharecroppers. The prominent black families included the Pettigrews and the Montjoys.

It is said that in 1852 there were two churches, a lodge and a store at Wolf Island; it is believed that one of the churches was a black church, Mt. Zion Baptist Church. The church sits on one acre of what was once swamp land, originally purchased from the government on July 12, 1841. The original owners were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mills. The Mills later sold the lot to their son Felix for one dollar; later it was sold to Mr. William Phillips, for \$325 in September, 1843. Given the price, it is likely that the land had been cleared and built on by this time; or additional acreage may have been involved in the sale. Phillips later lost the land for failure to pay taxes. On April 21, 1846, the land was purchased by Quiros Beckwith for \$288. Beckwith bequeathed his land to his sons, Thomas and Quiros, Jr.; the one-acre piece of land appears to have gone to Quiros, Jr., who was also given \$1000 for the care of Beckwith's two slaves. After Beckwith's death in 1862, Quiros, Jr. sold his land to his brother for \$500. The land was then sold on April 7, 1909 to Thomas's son, Quiros Elmo, for one dollar. In 1919 the land was sold, along with additional acreage, to John F. Gray and Joseph H. Moore for \$9,550. Moore and Gray sold the acre to Jim Stark, Franklin Stanley and George Lee for the established Lodge of Fairview #52 AF and AM; the price was \$150. Information about the church's early history and function is unclear, but it appears to have been used as a lodge, in addition to its use for an African American school.

Despite local belief that the church dates to the 1850s, close examination of the structure suggests that it was built after the turn of the century, when African Americans emigrated to Mississippi County from the Deep South to work for cotton farmers.

Oral history and local informants indicate the the church building was used intermittently as a school through the 1960s. It was well-known for its traditional box suppers, at which suppers prepared by young women were auctioned; the male purchasers received both the food and a date with the woman who had cooked it. The building was furnished with both pews and school desks. One of the last teachers at Mt. Zion, in the 1960s, was Mrs. Brewer.

Mt. Zion continues to be used as a church; despite the scarce information about it, the building, which clearly served as a religious, cultural and educational center for Wolf Island blacks, is one of the most important African American sites in Mississippi County.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Mt. Zion is located on a gradually sloping lot in a remote rural area; it is ringed on all sides by agricultural land.

41. Sources of information

"Homecoming Celebrated--Church Marks 143 Years Here," *The Enterprise Courier*. N.d.
Powell, Betty F. *History of Mississippi County, Missouri: Beginnings Through 1972*. Independence: BNC, 1975.

Missouri. Mississippi County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Mississippi County Courthouse, Charleston, Missouri.

Robinson, James. Interview. Tape recording. East Prairie, MO. July 20, 2002.

Williams, Alma. Interview. Wyatt, MO. September 13, 2002.

"Wolf Island Church to be Restored," *The Enterprise Courier*. September 9, 1999.

42. Form Prepared by

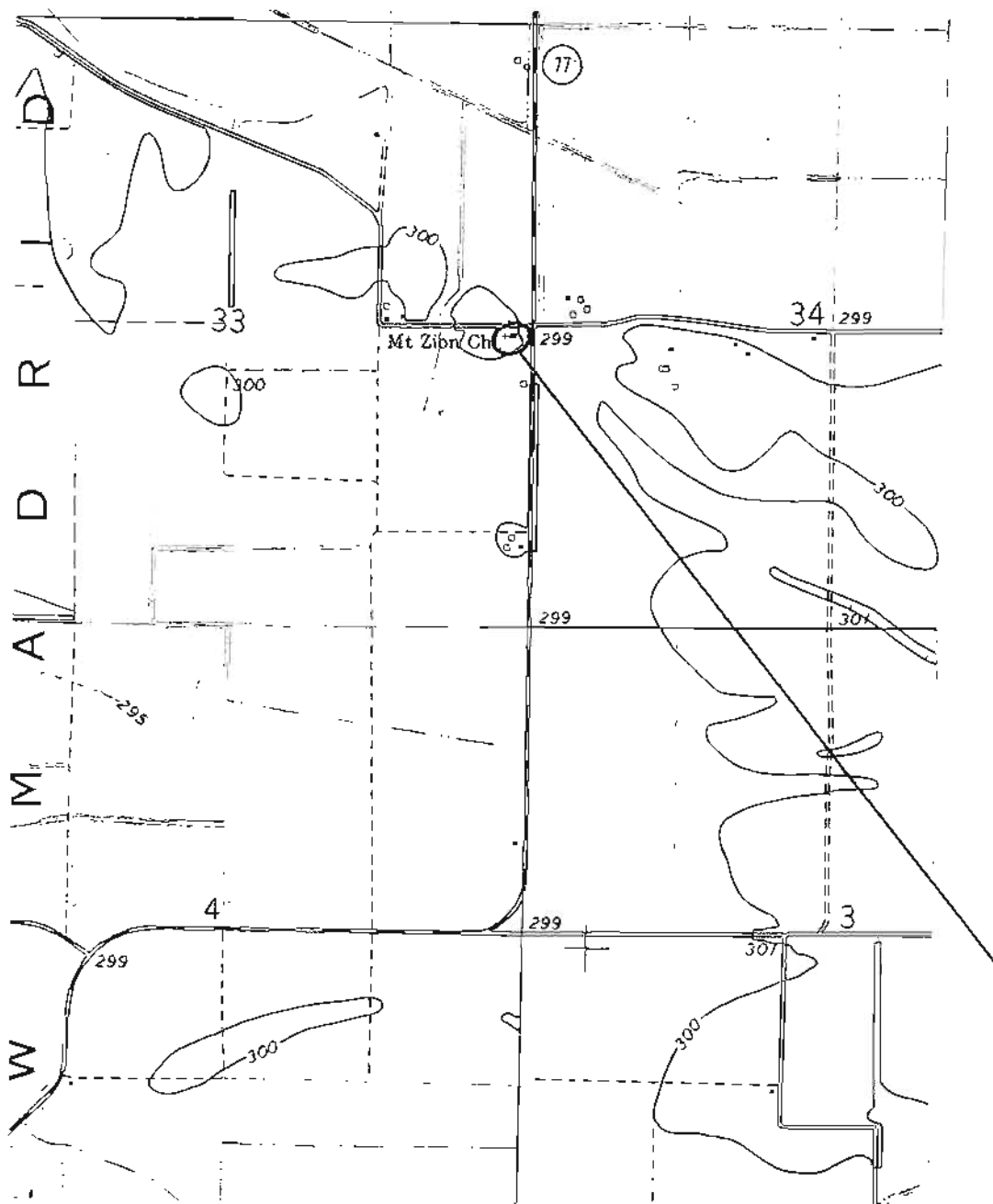
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

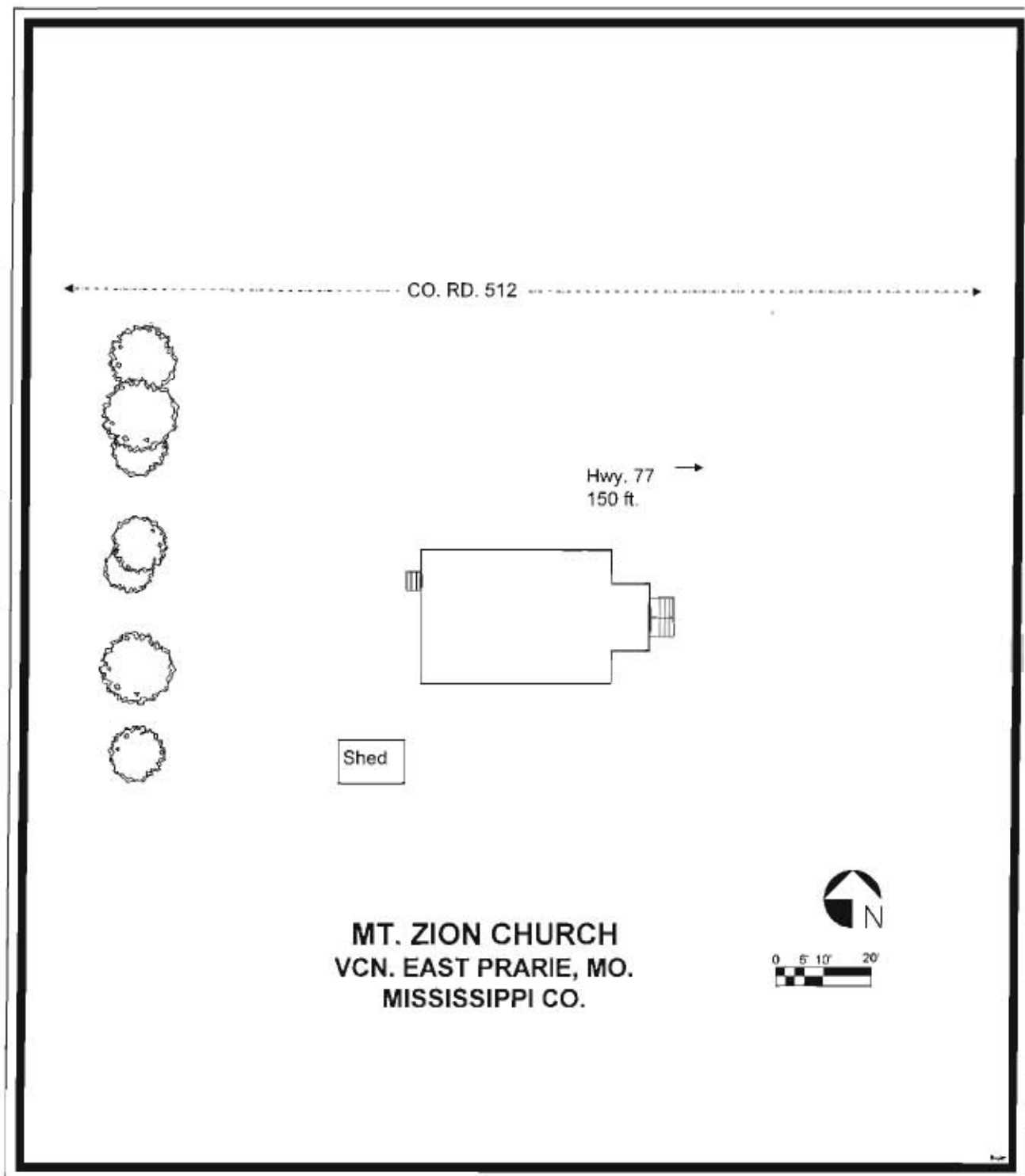
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02





Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church
Vcn. East Prairie, MO.
View from southeast



Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church
View from south

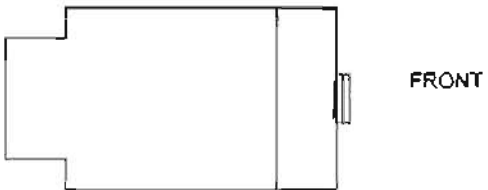
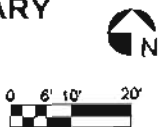
Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church
View from northwest



Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church: women's outhouse
View from northwest



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-8		4. Present Name New Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church		
2. County Mississippi		5. Other Names Blue School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T26-R16-S11		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1927		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn. Charleston, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end church		27. Foundation Material Concrete block
8. Site Plan  NEW BETHLEHEM MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Frame/Concrete bl.
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, asphalt shingle
		18. Original Use Church		30. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 3
		19. Present use Church		31. Wall Treatment Vinyl siding
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property New Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church Co. Rd. 323 Charleston, MO.		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		23. Local Contact person or Organization Jim Robinson, East Prairie, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District				

38. Further Description of Important Features

Blue School (New Bethlehem Church) is a simple gable-end frame church with narrowed apse on the west side. A concrete-block gable addition has been made to the front of the building, with double-leaf doors. The original cornerstone of Bethel Church, the earlier name for the building, is set into the concrete block on the facade. The original windows have been removed and replaced with energy-efficient ones. Vinyl siding covers the original clapboard.

Beginning in the 1920s and 1930s, African American families dotted rural Mississippi County, having come from the South to work in the cotton fields. Most were sharecroppers; others worked as farm laborers for whites or in the local cotton gins.

Bethel Baptist Church was established at its present location east of Charleston in 1928. It was the cultural center of the African American sharecropper families within a several-mile radius. In addition to providing a place for worship, it housed classes for rural African American children in the area. For unknown reasons, this school was called Blue School.

As originally constructed, Bethel Baptist Church was a simple gable-end frame church. The school there was one of twenty-four rural schools functioning in Mississippi County in 1938. The teacher during the 1930s and 1940s was Mrs. Ruth Knox, who taught all eight grades.

In the 1960s a ten by thirty-foot addition was constructed of concrete block on the east end of the building, creating a vestibule with double front-entrance doors and a gable above. At this point the original cornerstone was inset in the concrete block.

Beginning in the 1950s high-school aged children who had attended Blue School were transported to Lincoln High School in Charleston, along with students who had attended Deventer, Washington, Bird-Rush-Dirk.

Blue School probably functioned into the mid-1960s, when the rural black population diminished due to the mechanization of the cotton industry. Following desegregation, remaining black children in the area were transported to Charleston to attend grade school and high school.

In recent years, the building was covered in vinyl siding and the windows were reduced in size. It appears as if the building may have been badly neglected in the past and later restored with contemporary renovations. Bethel Baptist Church is still used as a church, although services are not conducted regularly.

The present Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church, formerly Blue School also, is one of the older African American churches in the county, one of the few such frame churches in the county. Historically, the practice of having established African American churches double as schools for black children was common. Bethel Baptist (Bethlehem Missionary) Church/Blue School is a noteworthy example.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Blue School is on a small lot just outside Charleston, on the eastern edge. It is surrounded on all four sides by agricultural acreage. There are no outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Heard, Bonnie. Interview. Tape recording. Wyatt, MO. September 13, 2002.

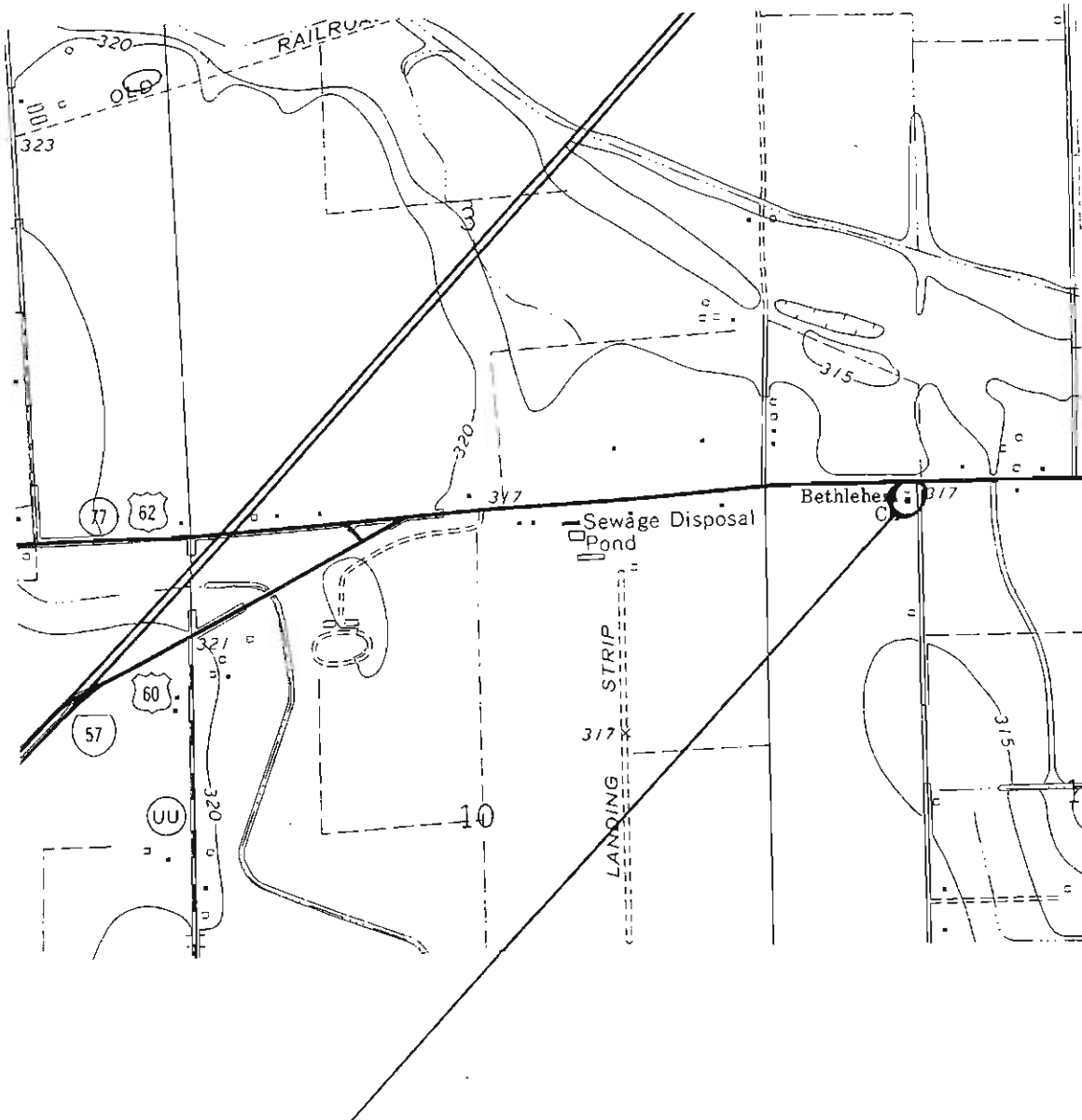
Heard, Preston. Interview. Tape recording. Wyatt, MO. September 13, 2002.

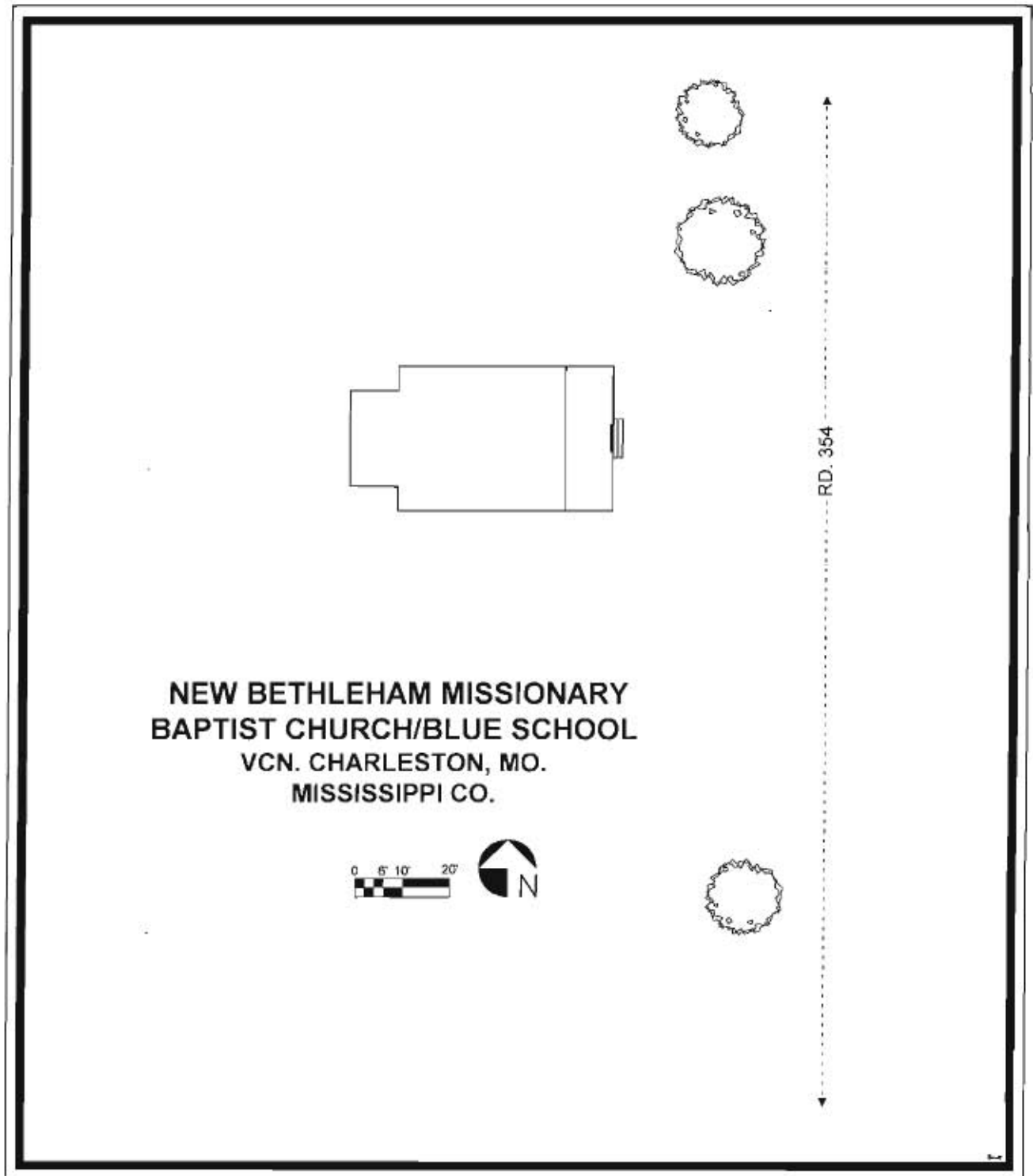
Powell, Betty F., A History of Mississippi County, Missouri--Beginnings through 1972. Independence: BNL, 1975.

Missouri. Mississippi County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Mississippi County Courthouse, Charleston, Missouri.

Robinson, James. Interview. Tape recording. East Prairie, MO. July 20, 2002.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/02





New Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church (Bethel Church)
Vcn., Charleston, MO.
View from southeast



New Bethlehem Baptist Church
View from east: facade



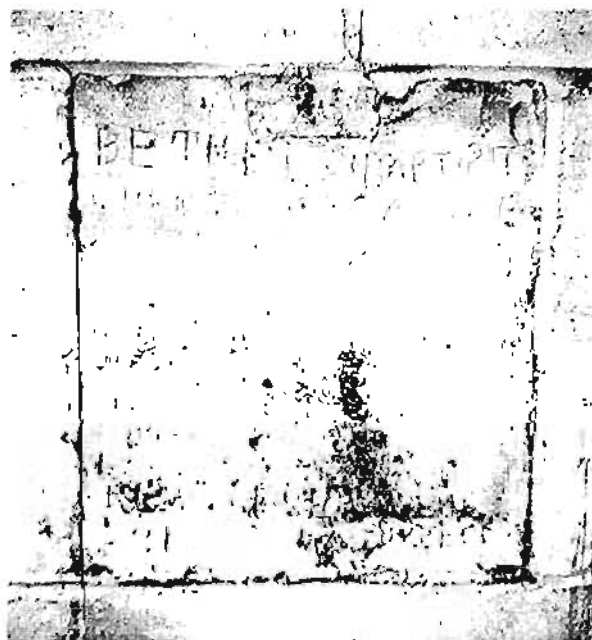
New Bethlehem Baptist Church
View from northeast



New Bethlehem Baptist Church
View from northeast

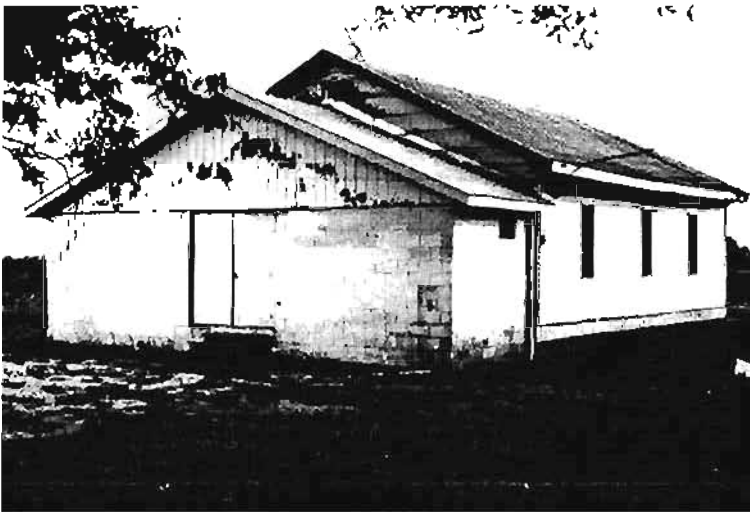
New Bethlehem Baptist Church
View from northeast





New Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church
Detail: Bethel Church Cornerstone

New Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church
(Bethel Church)
Vcn., Charleston, MO.
View from southeast



New Bethlehem Baptist Church
View from northeast

New Bethlehem Baptist Church
View from east: facade





New Bethlehem Baptist Church
View from southwest

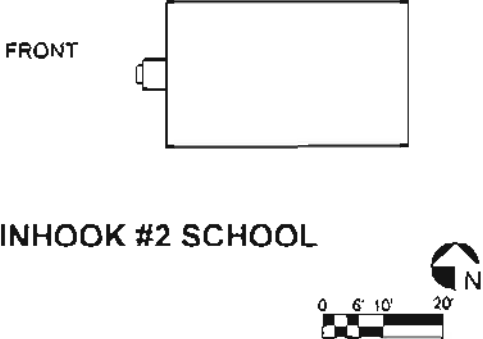
New Bethlehem Baptist Church
View from northwest



New Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church
Detail: Bethel Church Cornerstone



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-12		4. Present Name Missouri Department of Natural Resources Maintenance Shed		
2. County Mississippi		5. Other Names Pinhook #2 Perryman School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T24-R17-S29		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1950		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn. East Prarie, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end school		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete block
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Asphalt
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 4
		19. Present use Storage garage		31. Wall Treatment Concrete block
		20. Ownership Public ☒ Private ☐		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property State of Missouri Missouri Department of Natural Resources Jefferson City, MO. 65101		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☒ No ☐ Restricted		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Jim Robinson, East Prarie, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Pinhook #2 is a simple one-room concrete-block schoolhouse with an entrance facing west. There is a row of four large multi-pane windows on the south side. A small rectangular awning topps a single metal entrance door. A garage door has recently been installed on the east side to make it serviceable as a maintenance shed. The original interior is no longer intact.

39. History and Significance

A pocket of African Americans associated with agricultural labor lived in an area between Wolf Island and East Prairie, along Perryman Lane, just northwest of Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church. It is likely that the children of farmers in this area at one time attended school at either Pinhook or Mt. Zion. Eventually, to serve them, the school alternately known as Perryman Lane School and Pinhook #2 was probably constructed sometime in the 1950s. The school is across the road from and adjacent to Towogosagy Mississippian Archaeological Site.

As designed the school was a simple one-room concrete-block gable-end building with an entrance facing west and blackboard opposite on the east wall.

From the 1950s through the '60s the school served black children in the area. Desegregation occurred in 1966 or 1967, and black students then began attending the East Prairie public schools.

In 1969 Samuel and Gertrude Jones owned the property and in the 1980s the building was purchased by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. The DNR adapted it for use as a maintenance shed, installing a large garage door in the east end of the building.

Although a late rural school, Pinhook #2 (Perryman Lane) School is one of the few remnants of a once vital community of black sharecroppers and farmhands.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The school is located in an isolated rural area adjacent to Tugosaghi archeological site. There is a more recent outbuilding to the northwest of the school.

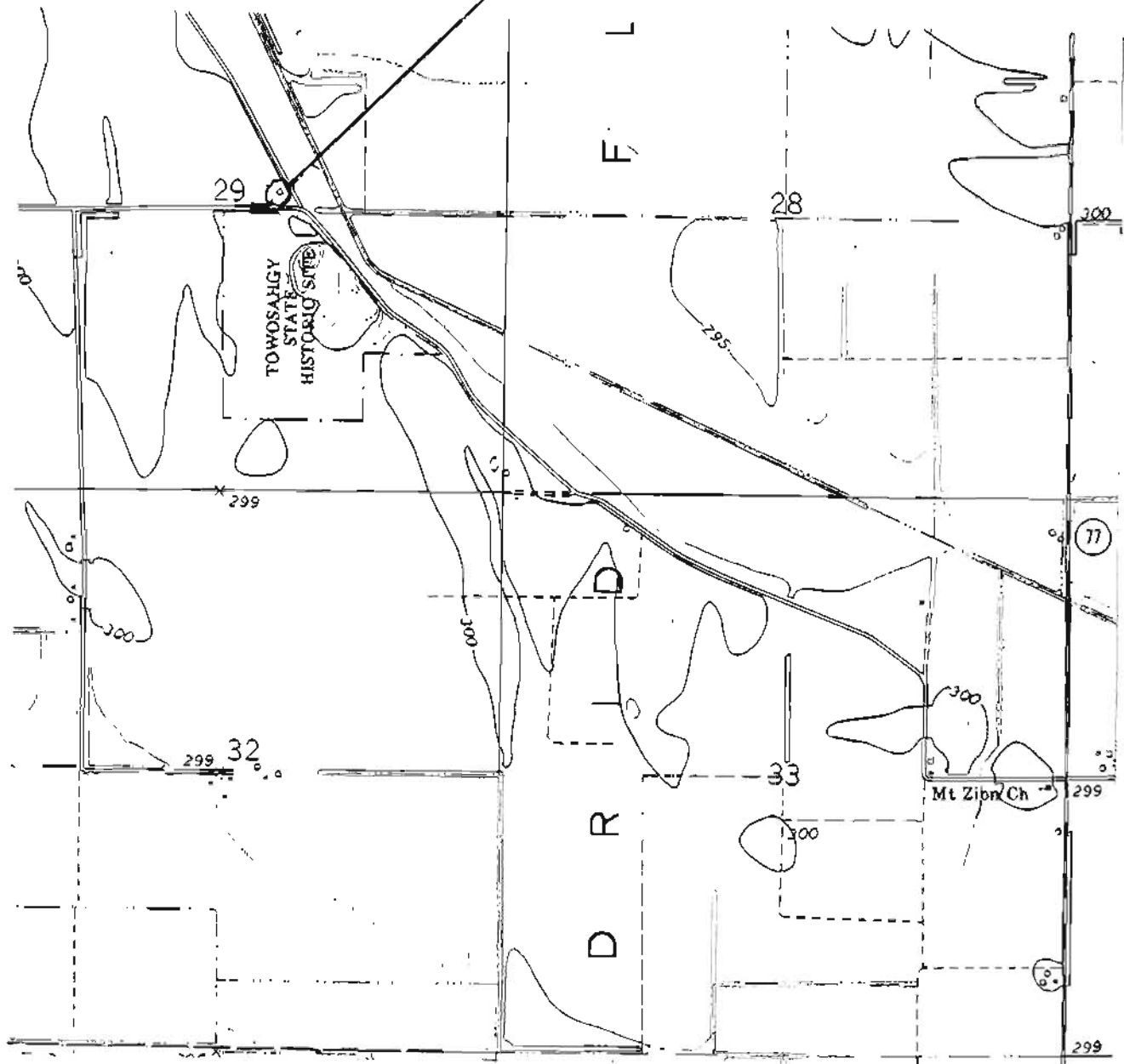
41. Sources of information

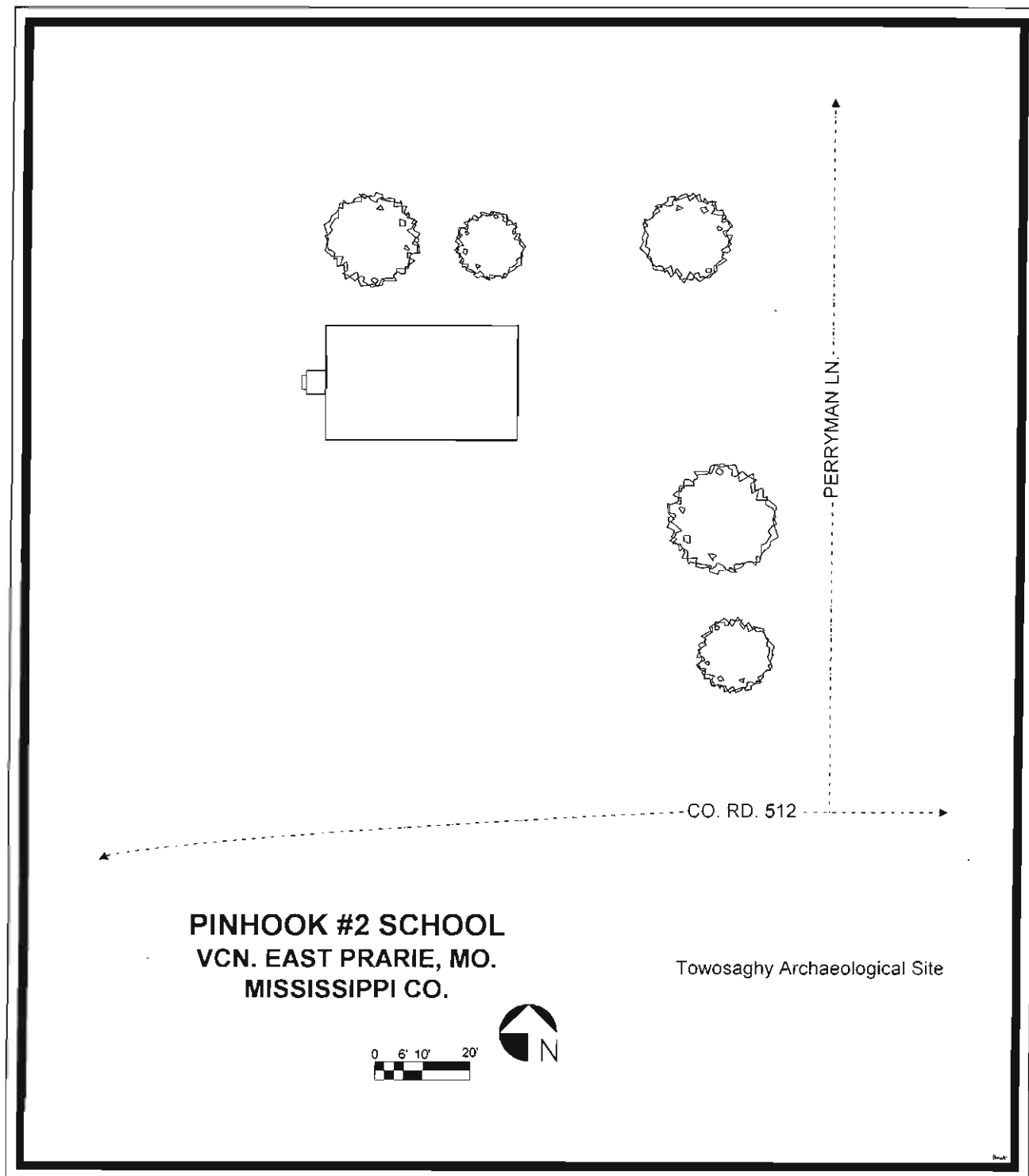
Missouri. Mississippi County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Mississippi County Courthouse, Charleston, Missouri.

Powell, Betty F. *A History of Mississippi County, Missouri--Beginnings through 1972*. Independence: BNL, 1975.

Robinson, James. Interview. Tape recording. East Prairie, MO. August 17, 2002.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/02



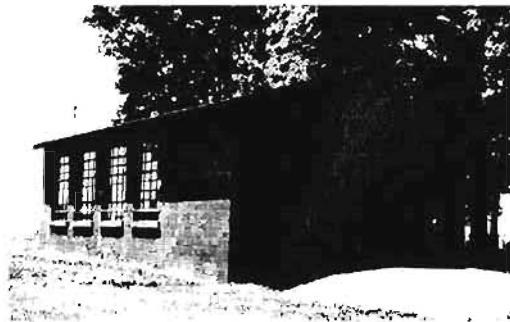


Pinhook #2 School
Vcn., East Prairie, MO.
View from northwest



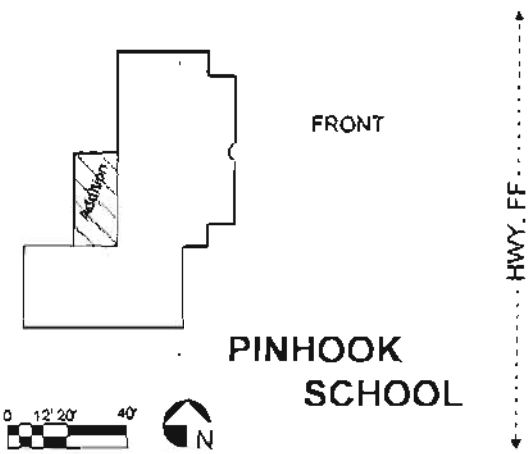
Pinhook #2 School
View from southwest

Pinhook #2 School
View from southeast





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-11		4. Present Name Christian Liberty Baptist Church		
2. County Mississippi		5. Other Names Pinhook School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T24-R16-S12		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1953		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn., East Prairie, MO.		15. Style or Design Contemporary		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete bl./brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, metal
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 1
		19. Present use Church		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Irregular
		21. Owner of Property Christian Liberty Assn. 1233 Hwy. FF East Prairie, MO. 64601		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization Jim Robinson, East Prairie, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Pinhook School is a modern block/brick building of contemporary design with a flat roof. It features modern steel doors and casement windows. On the interior there are four classrooms; the auditorium is on the south end of the building. Both interior and exterior are virtually all original; it is practically unchanged since its construction.

39. History and Significance

In the 1920s and '30s, many African Americans flooded to Mississippi County from Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, to work as sharecroppers or farmhands for white cotton farmers. By 1938 there were twenty-four rural African American schools in this Bootheel county. One of those was Pinhook School, a one-room frame building with a small wood stove, located several miles outside of East Prairie. East Prairie, primarily white, was the largest town in the area, and when blacks from outside the town drove there they were subject to segregated parking. If they failed to park their mules and wagons on a designated lot, marked by a large oak tree, they risked being fined.

Pinhook served the families of farmers living in the rural area east of East Prairie. Mules and wagons were used to transport desks from the white school; the desks were usually in poor condition and needed repairs to make them usable.

In 1959 a new Pinhook School was built at its present location on Highway FF. It was supposed to be on the corner of FF and VV; however the land finally purchased for the structure was about 200 yards south of that corner. The school was a two-classroom, modern brick building, but students continued to rely on used materials from the nearby white school, which were generally inadequate and/or in bad condition. According to Jim Robinson, who attended the school, "We had the lesser end of the stick." Teachers at Pinhook included Ruby Franklin.

Pinhook served the community until desegregation, which was completed in 1966. The building was presently sold to the current owners, Christian Liberty Association, for use as a Baptist Church.

Although the building is modern and was only used for a few years as an African American school, Pinhook is important as one of a small number of rural black schools in Mississippi County outside of Charleston.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Pinhook School is located on a low-lying area. A small rural residential community borders it to the west. Agricultural land otherwise surrounds it. There are no outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Missouri. Mississippi County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Mississippi County Courthouse, Charleston, Missouri.

Powell, Betty F. *A History of Mississippi County, Missouri--Beginnings through 1972*. Independence: BNL, 1975.

Robinson, James. Interview. Tape recording. East Prairie, MO. August 17, 2002.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

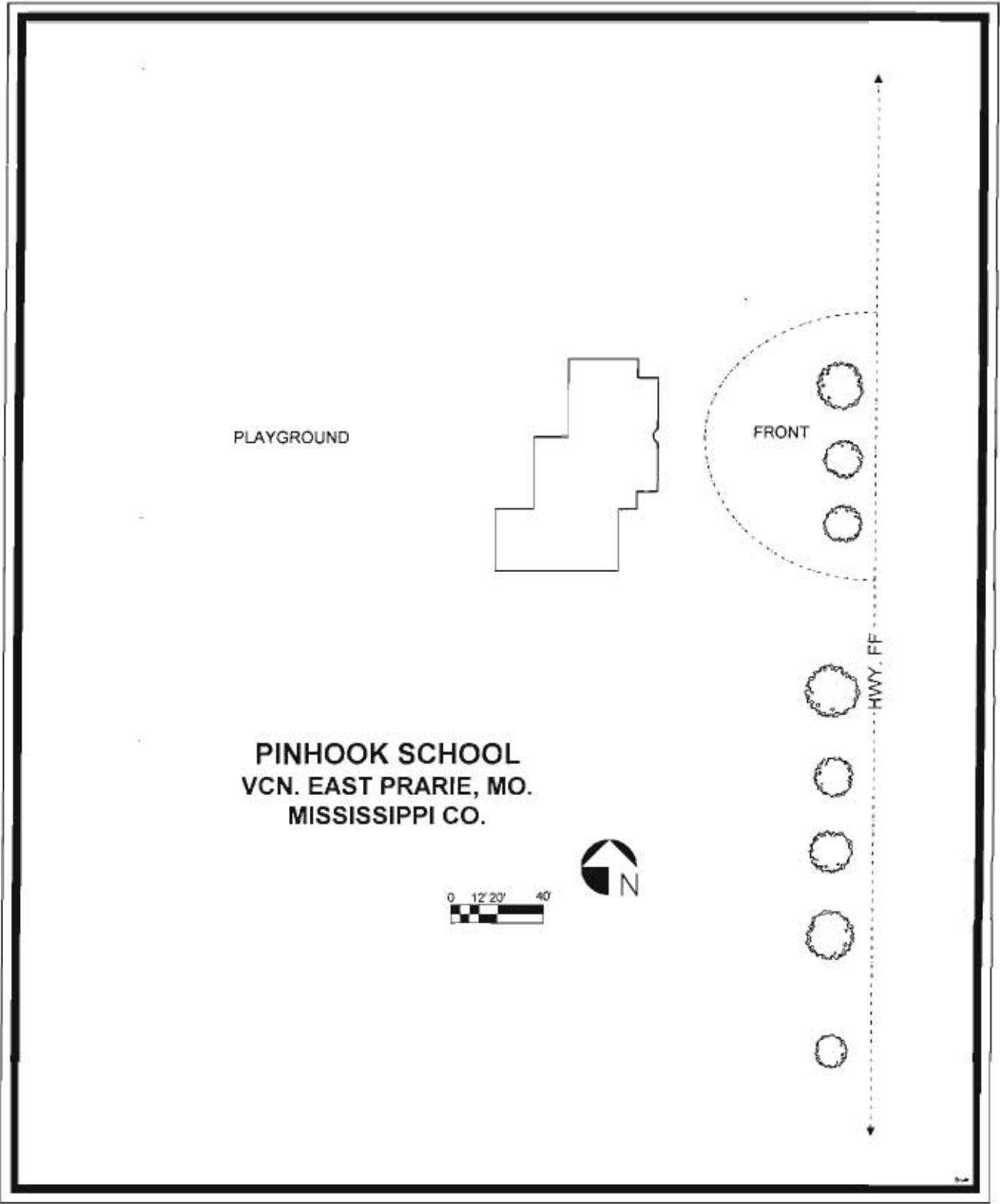
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02





Pinhook School
Vcn. East Prairie, MO.
View from southeast



Pinhook School
View from northeast

Pinhook School
View from east: facade

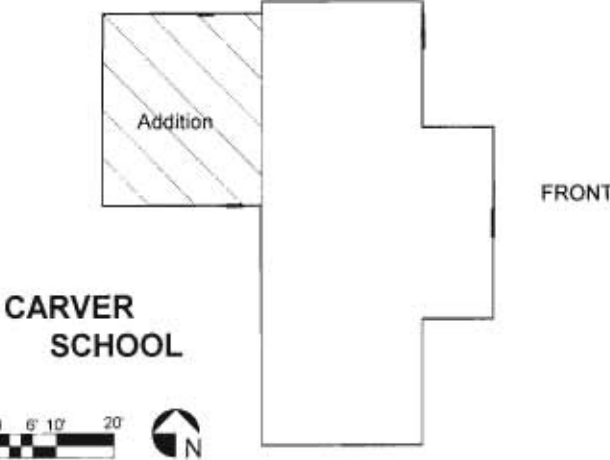


Pinhook School
View from southwest



SWAS024-017

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-17	4. Present Name Church of God in Christ	
2. County New Madrid	5. Other Names Carver School	
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University		
6. Location 803 Foster St.	14. Date(s) or Period c. 1930	26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Portageville, MO.	15. Style or Design T-plan school w/addition	27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan  CARVER SCHOOL	16. Architect Undetermined	28. Wall Construction Brick/ceramic bl.
	17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined	29. Roof Type and Material Gable, asphalt
	18. Original Use School	30. No of Bays Front 3 Side 1
	19. Present use Church	31. Wall Treatment Stucco
	20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	32. Plan Shape T-plan w/add.
	21. Owner of Property Curch Of God in Christ 803 Foster St. Portageville, MO 63873	33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐	22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒	34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization Partee, Portageville, MO.	35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	24. Other Surveys in which included None	36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	25. No. of Stories 1	37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒		
13. Name of Established District		

38. Further Description of Important Features

Carver School was originally a T-plan brick school with gable ends. It had two classrooms and a cloak room. A frame addition has been made to the west side, and the school is now covered with stucco. The original large windows on the west side have been boarded up. Very little of the original interior remains. A double-leaf door has been added on the northeast corner.

The African American community of Portageville developed on the eastern edge of the town in the early twentieth century. Its center was School Road (later Foster Avenue), once lined with shotgun homes, where New Bethel Baptist Church, among other significant black sites, was established. Zion Rock A.M. E., also on School Road, and Pleasant Grove Baptist, south of town, were the two other noteworthy churches in the community. In 1930 the African American population was 78.

The cotton industry was the mainstay of the black economy, but other agricultural products, such as corn and beans, also supported it. Women generally worked as domestics. In the community's later years the wage for a day's labor in the cotton fields was five dollars.

It is reported that Zion Rock housed the first school for African Americans; the first known school building, however, was a one-room frame structure, Shelby School, located one mile west of Portageville, on Bogerton Road; the school had originally served white students. Mary Washington was one teacher at this school. In the late 1930s the building burned, and students temporarily attended classes at New Bethel Baptist Church.

In 1940, Carver School was built at the present location, 803 Foster Road. It was a two-room brick building (later expand to three rooms) that educated grades one through eight. The playground, located across the road, had no equipment, but there was a ball field; bathrooms were outside the school. Teachers there included: Mrs. Elizabeth Allen (principal, 7th and 8th grades), Corinne Henry, Flossie Durden, Miss Murphy, Miss Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Graves.

There were no buses, so all students walked to school. Neither were there any new materials. Books and other resources were hand-me-downs brought to Carver from the white school.

Days at Carver began typically, with students summoned to class by a hand bell. They recited the Pledge of Allegiance, prayed and sang. There was no hot lunch served, so students brought their lunch or went to the nearby black store to buy one. Beginning in 1957, milk was available to the students for two cents per bottle. As with other African American schools in the Bootheel, the students had a split school year, beginning in July and going six weeks, until September. School was then out of session for the cotton harvest, until mid-October. In December many students helped pull cotton plants from the fields. Beginning in the 1950s those students who wanted to attend high school had the opportunity of doing so; they were transported to Haiti Central, fifteen miles away. At this point, the community had reached its peak population.

The school was a community center, where Christmas programs, talents shows, an Easter program and eight-grade graduation were celebrated. Other extracurricular activities and events included weekly softball games, in which both boys and girls teams competed against students from Scott School, five miles away.

In 1963-64, just prior to desegregation, Carver was closed and students attended school at a brick school, previously a white school, in Conran, three miles north of Portageville. Teachers at Conran included Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Corinne Henry, Flossie Durden, Mrs. Commander.

In the late 1960s the mechanization of the cotton industry reduced the need for labor; blacks began to leave Portageville to find jobs elsewhere. Desegregation went smoothly, starting in 1965. By the 1970s the community had declined significantly.

After Carver was closed it was sold to the current owners for use as a church; the building was covered with stucco and the back windows were covered over. A side door and a central vestibule were added.

The Carver School is the last remaining African American site in Portageville, and important as the town's single black landmark.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Carver School is located in a residential neighborhood on the eastern outskirts of Portageville. There is an adjacent park, and woods behind it.

41. Sources of information

James, Jesse. Interview. Tape recording. Portageville, MO. July 18, 2002.

Partee, Dorothy. Interview. Tape recording. Portageville, MO. July 18, 2002.

Williamson, Mary. Interview. Tape recording. Portageville, MO. July 18, 2002.

Missouri. New Madrid County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. New Madrid County Courthouse, New Madrid, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by

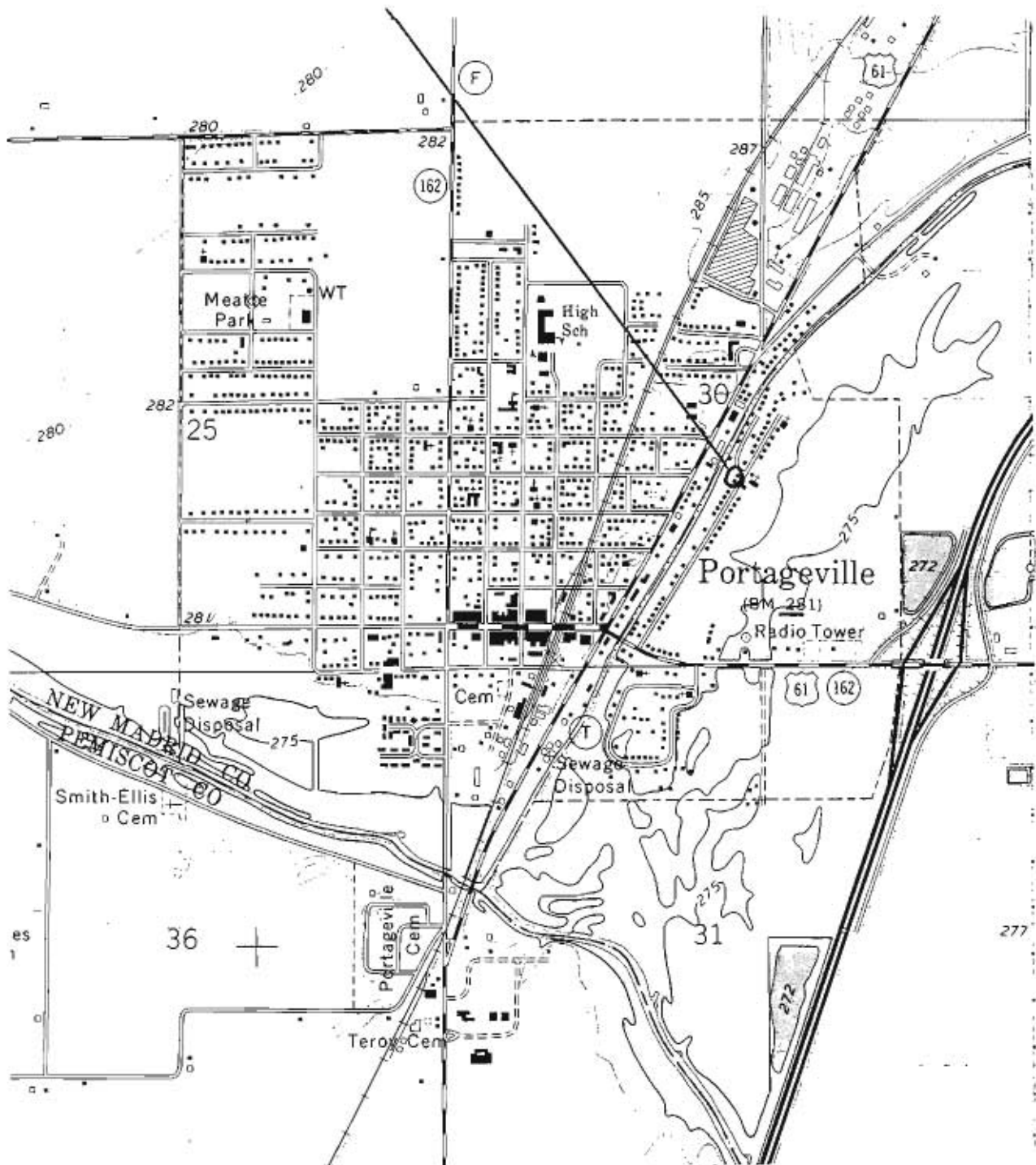
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

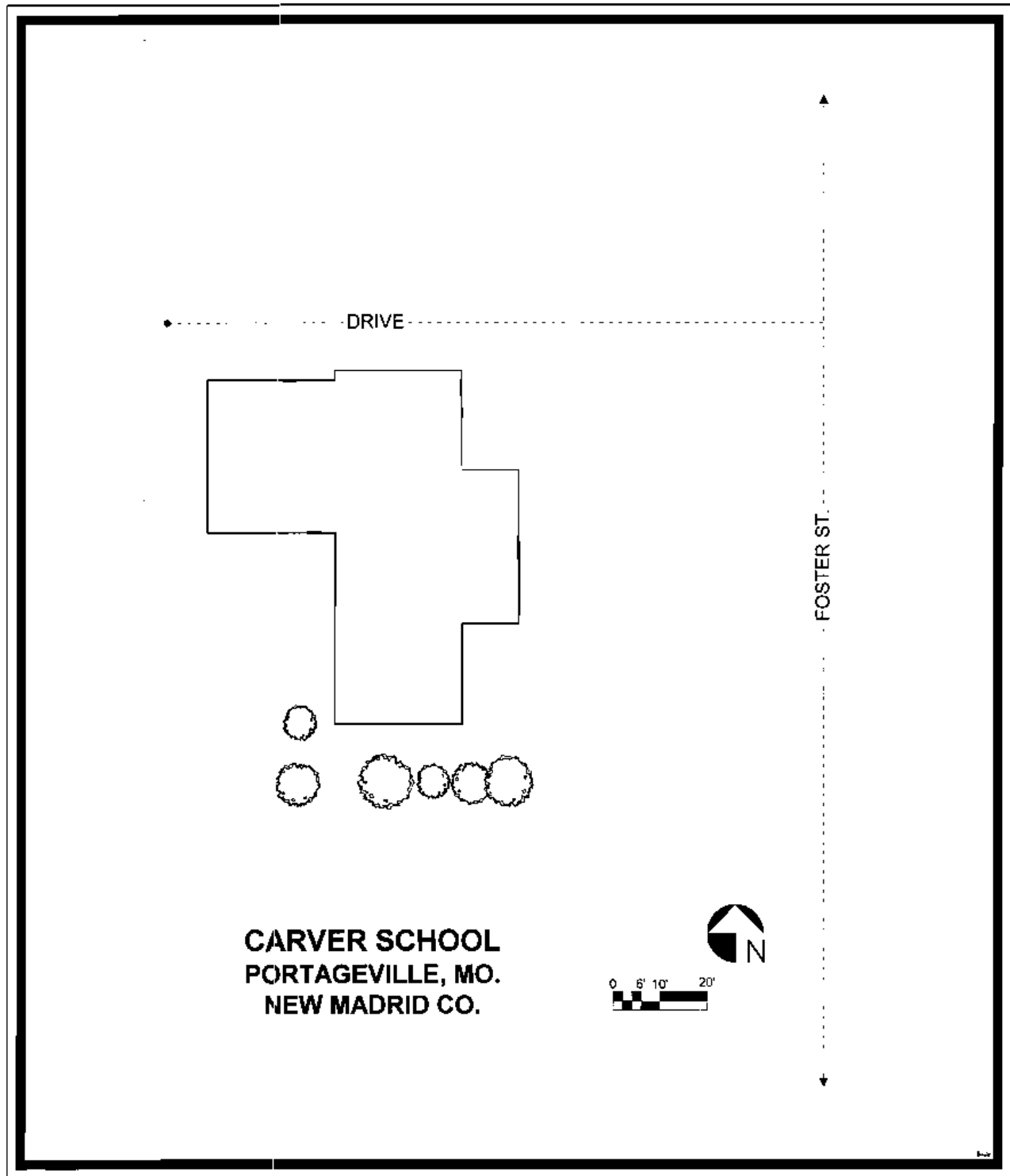
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02





Carver School
Portageville, MO.
View from northeast



Carver School
View from northwest

Carver School
View from southwest







been replaced with energy-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

The town of Howardville originated in the 1940s as a black suburb of New Madrid. It was named after Professor Howard, long-time educator and principal of O'Bannon School in New Madrid, who was instrumental in Howardville's founding.

Until the 1950s, black children in Howardville went to grade school in Lilburn and to high school in New Madrid. In 1958 Howardville School was constructed, partly in an effort to consolidate area black schools such as Lilburn, which then closed.

Teachers at Howardville included William Jackson, Mrs. Moncreve, Mr. Campbell, William Longdon. At one point the Howardville faculty numbered fourteen. As was usual, materials and books were secondhand, donated by the white school.

Desegregation occurred in 1966, but in many ways it was hardly noticeable since the town and surrounding area were almost entirely black. Culturally, the town did not experience the same kind of deterioration or fragmentation that black communities did where integration meant small numbers of black children attending school with much larger numbers of whites.

Eventually the school closed; the city of Howardville then purchased the structure, which houses city offices, a Head Start program and a multipurpose community center.

Howardville is important as a center of African American culture; however it has little architectural significance and is less than fifty years old. These considerations make it an unlikely candidate for a National Register nomination.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Howardville School is situated on a large lot along Highway 61. It is bordered by residential areas on all sides. There are no outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Hunt, Geneva. Interview. Tape recording. New Madrid, MO. August 17, 2002.

Hunt, Samuel. Interview. Tape recording. New Madrid, MO. August 17, 2002.

Missouri. New Madrid County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. New Madrid County Courthouse, New Madrid, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

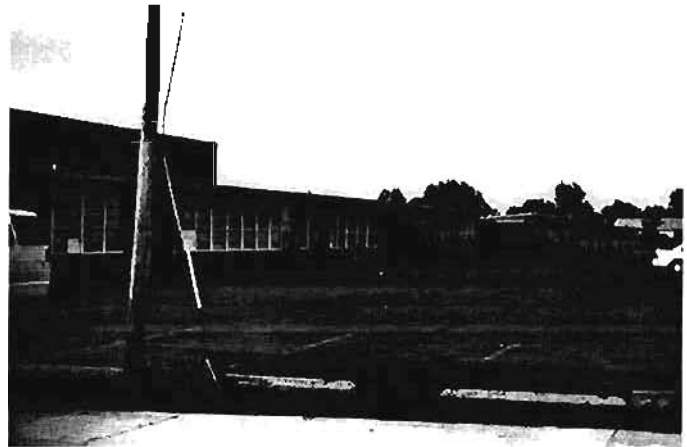
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

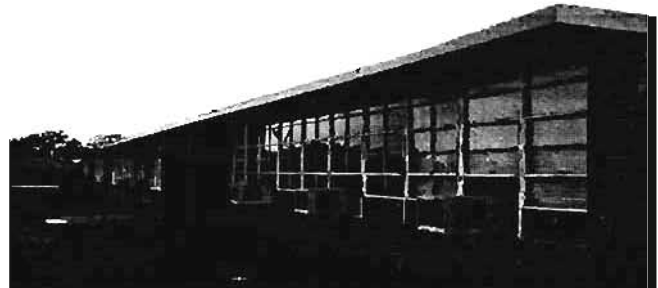
6/30/02

Howardville School
Howardville, MO.
View from southwest: main building



Howardville School
View from south: facade

Howardville School
View from southeast: main building



Howardville School
View from northwest: west wing



Howardville School
View from east: gymnasium



Howardville School
View from north: gymnasium



Howardville School
View from southeast

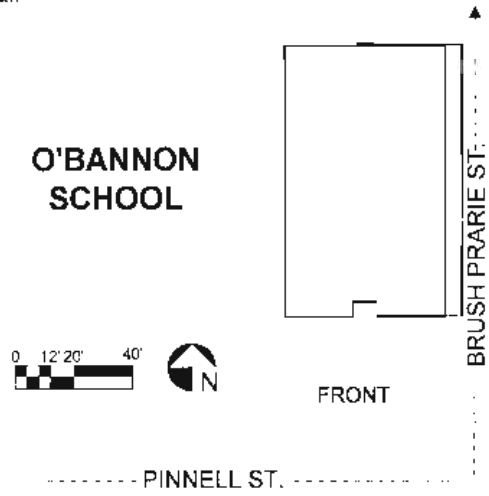
Howardville School
Professor Howard





SWAS024-019

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-15		4. Present Name O'Bannon Community Center		
2. County New Madrid		5. Other Names Obannon School (Elementary/Auditorium)		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 201 Pinnell St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1960		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity New Madrid, MO.		15. Style or Design Contemporary		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, Tar
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 4
		19. Present use Community Building		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☒ Private ☐		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property City of New Madrid New Madrid, MO. 63869		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☒ Restricted No ☐		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Samuel Hunt, New Madrid, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District				

38. Further Description of Important Features

O'Bannon School is a rectangular concrete building with a flat roof and multi-pane fixed windows on both the east and west sides. There are double-leaf metal entrance doors centrally positioned on both north and south ends. The interior has retained many of its original features.

A black community originated in New Madrid in the late nineteenth century, primarily on the northeast edge of town, from Main Street to the levee (presently Brush Street). Several churches were built in this area: Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church, Freewill Baptist (corner of Russell and Vandeventer), as well as an A.M.E. church. Economically the community was vital; there were several stores, a barber shop and hotels.

Shortly after the turn of the century a tract of land was purchased at the Pinnell Street, and a large brick Victorian school building, O'Bannon School, was constructed; it served as the black school through desegregation in 1966, educating students in grades one through eight originally.

Around 1950 a concrete rectangular building, the present structure, was built to the east of the brick building. This building would be used as an assembly hall and for lower-grade elementary classrooms. At this time the school's curriculum expanded to include high school also.

Teachers at O'Bannon included: Jerry G. Gilchrist, Ruth Shirley Pippins, R.A. Riley, Arletta C. Turner, Jasper A. Simmons, Jr., Laura Ellis, Dakota A. Pippins, Althea Fulton Gilchrist, Orbie Jones. In the '40s and '50s Mrs. Shannon taught at O'Bannon; Mr. Travis Berkeley Howard was principal.

As was typical, books were secondhand ones passed down from the white schools. Children were sent periodically to collect used chalk and erasers from the white school. Days began with a devotion led by Professor Howard, along with, frequently, the Pledge of Allegiance and an occasional song.

School events included plays, and eighth and twelfth-grade graduation.

Although the remaining, most recent portion of the school is only a portion of the original structure, it is significant as one of the only material remnants, along with the churches, of New Madrid's African American community.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

O'Bannon is located on the southeast corner of O'Bannon Park, on the eastern edge of New Madrid. A main levee lies to the east. The surrounding neighborhood is residential.

41. Sources of information.

Hunt, Geneva. Interview. Tape recording. New Madrid, MO. August 17, 2002.

Hunt, Samuel. Interview. Tape recording. New Madrid, MO. August 17, 2002.

Missouri. New Madrid County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. New Madrid County Courthouse, New Madrid, Missouri.

Obannon High School Yearbook 1953. N.p.: n.p., 1953.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

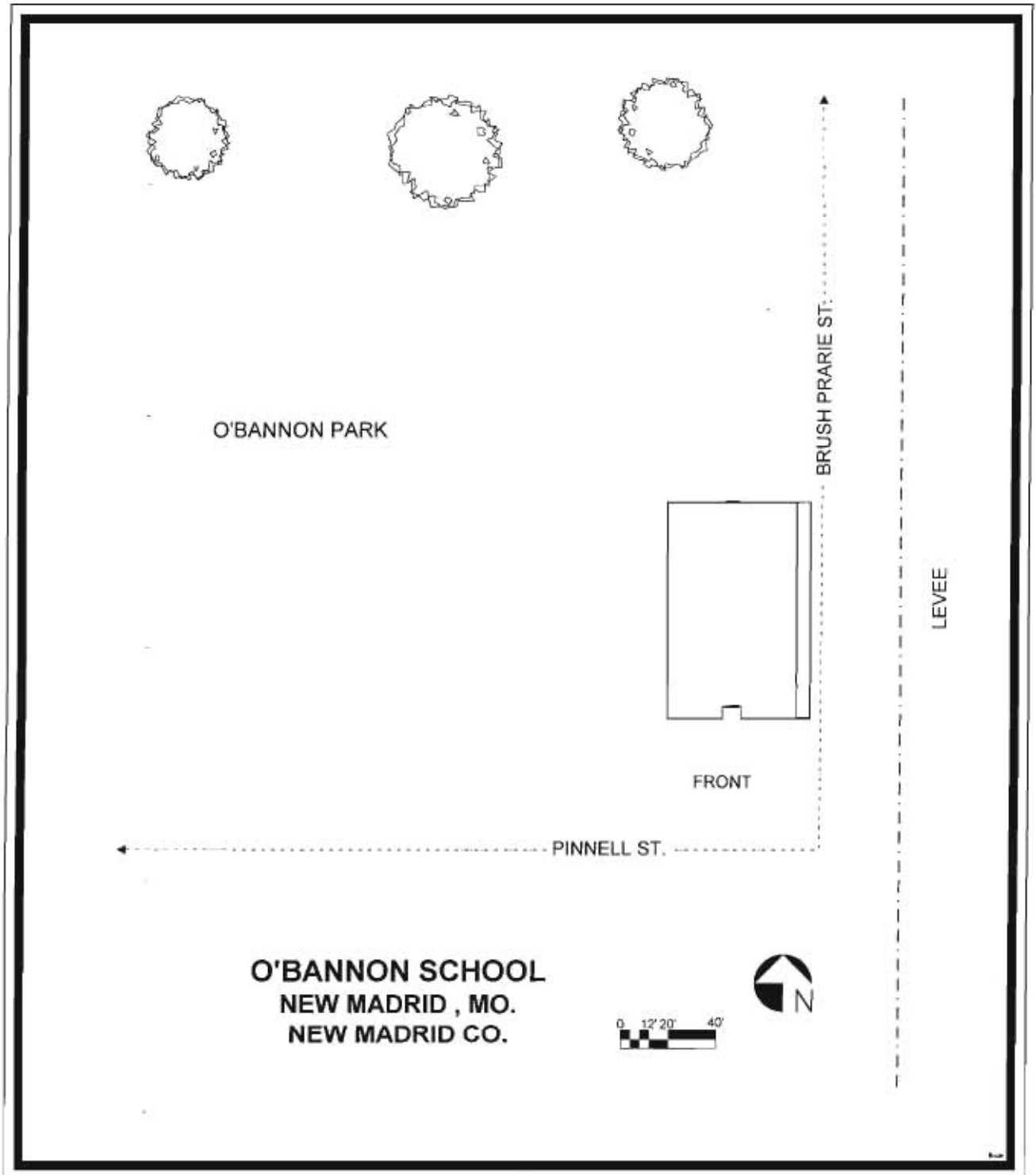
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02





O'Bannon School
New Madrid, MO.
View from southeast



O'Bannon School
View from south:
facade

O'Bannon School
View from northwest



O'Bannon School
View from north

O'Bannon School--Main Boilding (razed)
View from south

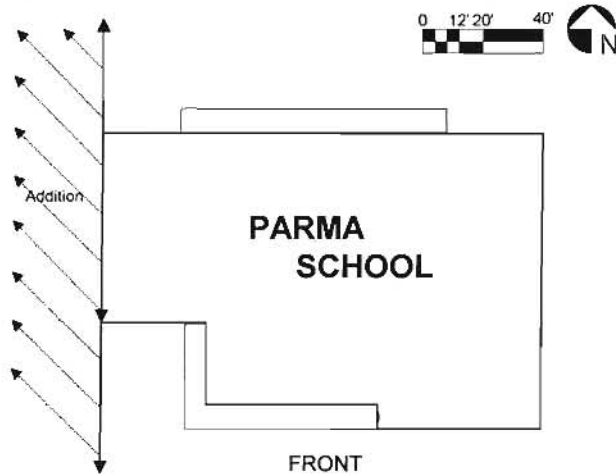


O'Bannon Principal: Professor Howard

COMMUNITY CENTER
O'BANNON



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-22		4. Present Name Hollis Corp. Property		
2. County New Madrid		5. Other Names Parma Colored School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 1121 S. Hwy. 153		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1950		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Parma, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete block
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, asphalt shingle
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 4 Side 2
		19. Present use Storage		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Irregular
		21. Owner of Property Hollis Corp. P.O. Box 77 Memphis, TN. 38101		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Bill Longdon, Malden, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District				

38. Further Description of Important Features

Parma School is a very unusual modern concrete-block building with a low-slung gable roof and an entrance door on the south. There is a large addition on the west side of the building. The interior has been completely renovated.

In Parma, the African American community grew up on the south side of the town. The town's blacks were mainly workers in the cotton fields; some were sharecroppers. Others worked in the cotton gin. Women typically worked as domestics for white families. Although there were smaller schools in the area, in Risco and Catron, for example, that served area African American students, a frame building was eventually built in Parma, sometime in the 1920s to educate black students. In 1960 the frame building was razed and replaced with a modern concrete block structure. The school had six rooms, including an auditorium that could be partitioned. The playground was in front of the school.

Students at Parma attended school through July and had a break from August through October 1 for the cotton harvest. Because some of the students came from migrant-worker families, there was a class specifically for migrant children.

The daily schedule at Parma began with the Pledge of Allegiance, prayer and song. Characteristically, events like school plays, the Christmas program and graduation were community events. The highlight of the school year was during Black History Month, when the local NAACP sponsored an evening of singing, reading and representations of black Americans of historical significance.

As with almost all African American schools, materials were obtained secondhand from the white school. Teachers during the 1950s and 1960s included Mrs. Duff (third and fourth grades), Estella Graham (special education), Ethel Longdon (remedial reading and migrant teacher), Mrs. Batson (sixth and seventh grades) and Mr. William Longdon (seventh and eighth grades, principal). For thirty years, Florida Williamson, who lived nearby, was a dedicated substitute teacher. Her husband, Rufus Williamson, drove the school bus for twenty-three years. Students who attended school beyond eighth grade were transported to Central High in Haiti.

After desegregation, in 1966, Inland Shoe Manufacturing Corporation bought the school building and used it for a number of years. At this time the community was in decline, as mechanization of the cotton industry reduced the number of laborers needed. In the 1980s and 1990s it was purchased by a series of owners, including the B & B Land Company, the Contour Chair Lounge Corporation and, since 1994, the Hollis Corporation. During this period a 149' by 536' Butler-type building was added to the west side of the school. However, the building itself has otherwise been minimally altered. Some of the interior has been remodeled for use as office space.

Parma is one of a handful of African American schools that remain in New Madrid County, and is historically significant as one the areas few black sites.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Parma School is located on the south edge of the city of Parma. There are residential areas to the north and west, and agricultural land to the south and east. There are no extant outbuildings.

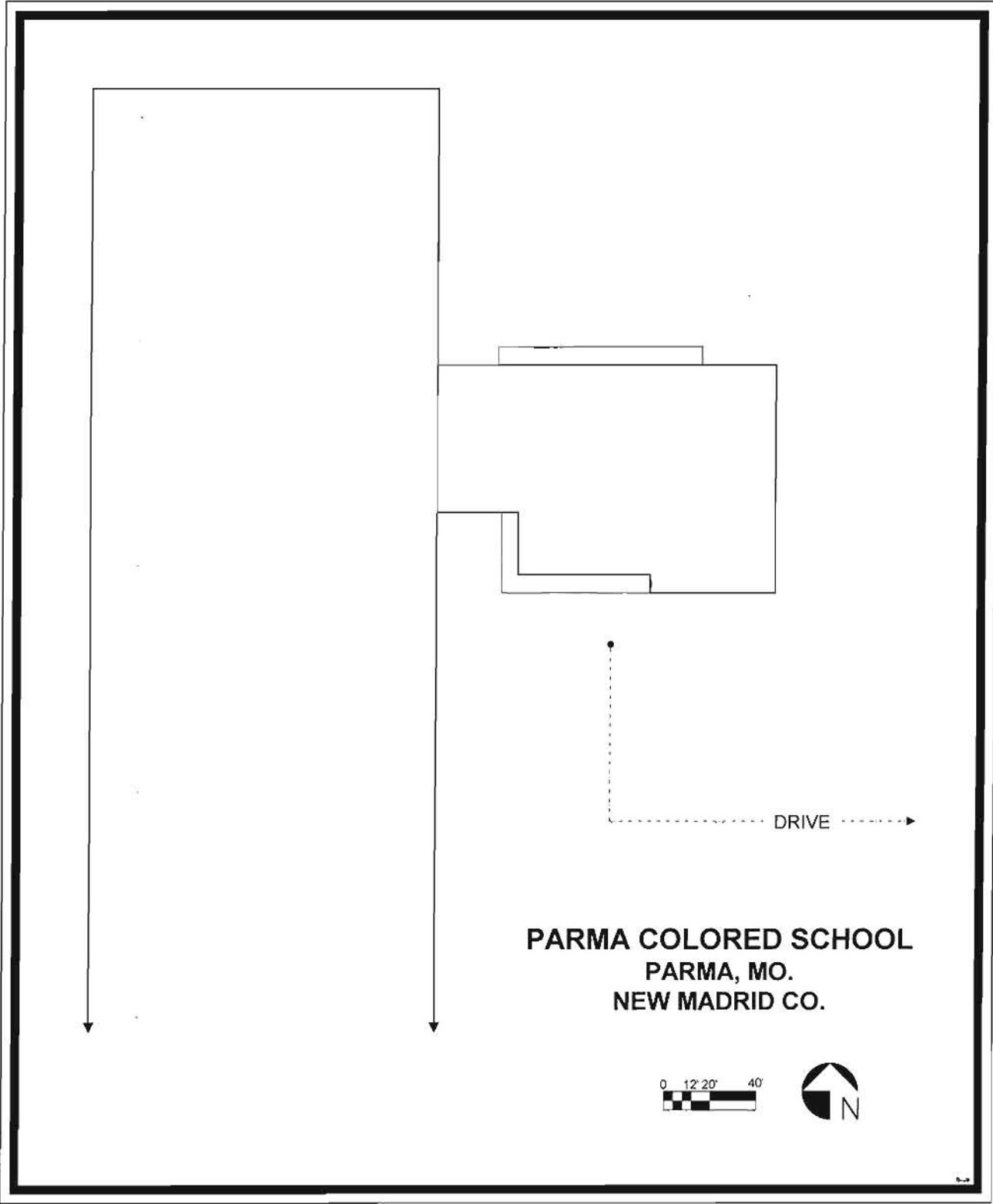
41. Sources of information

Longdon, Bill. Interview. Tape recording. Malden, MO. August 18, 2002.

Missouri. New Madrid County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. New Madrid County Courthouse, New Madrid, Missouri.

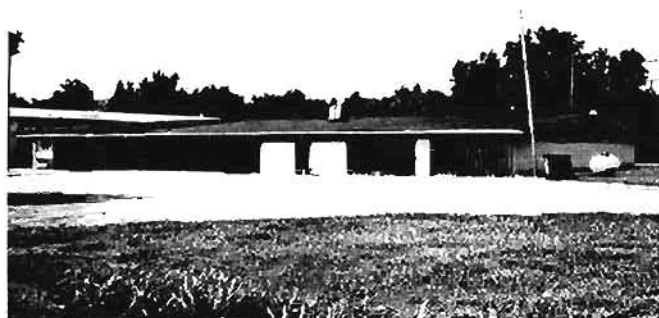
Williamson, Florida. Interview. Parma, MO. August 19, 2002.

42. Form Prepared by Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	43. Organization William Woods University	44. Date 6/30/02
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Parma Colored School
Parma, MO.
View from northeast



Parma Colored School
View from southeast



William Longdon: former
teacher and principal

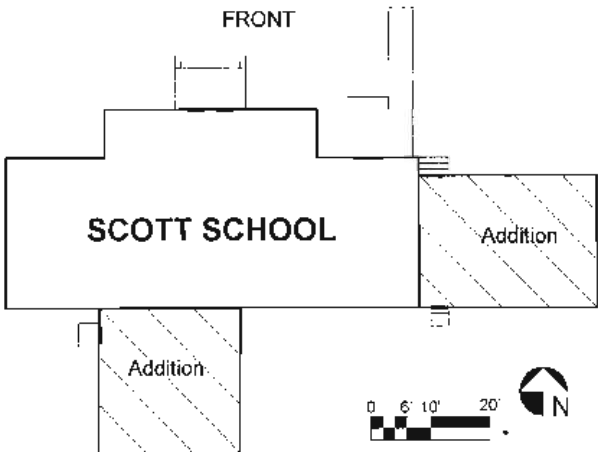


Florida Williamson:
former teacher



SWAS024-021

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-18	4. Present Name New Salem Missionary Baptist Church	
2. County New Madrid	5. Other Names Scott School	
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University		
6. Location 1134 Hwy. 162	14. Date(s) or Period c. 1930	26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn. Portageville, MO.	15. Style or Design T-plan school	27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 	16. Architect Undetermined	28. Wall Construction Frame
	17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined	29. Roof Type and Material Gable, asphalt
	18. Original Use School	30. No of Bays Front 3 Side 1
	19. Present use Church	31. Wall Treatment Vinyl siding
	20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	32. Plan Shape T-plan w/adds.
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐	21. Owner of Property New Salem Missionary Baptist Church 1134 Hwy. 162 Portageville, MO. 63873	33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐ (interior)
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒	34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization Jesse James, Portageville, MO.	35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None	36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District	25. No. of Stories 1	37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Scott School is a T-plan frame school with frame additions on the south and east ends. It is covered in Masonite siding and has double-leaf entrance doors and original pedimental overhead. Little of the original interior remains.

39. History and Significance

In the 1930s, there was a concentration of African American sharecroppers and farmhands east of Portageville, though they were not united as an actual community.

In 1959, the white children attending Scott School, located at the present site on Highway ____, east of Portageville, began going into Portageville to school. At this point Scott, a three-room frame building with two classrooms and a cloakroom and heated by wood stove, became the school for area blacks. Students walked to school from outlying farms, and for some this walk was two miles or more.

Teachers at Scott included Beulah Davis, Merle Frazier, Jane Williams, Mrs. Commander and Professor Harrison. The daily routine began with students being called to class with a handbell; they then recited the Pledge of Allegiance, prayed and sang. On cold days the custodian, Jim Crawley, would have lit the fire before school started, and children would keep the fire going during the day. The older boys drew water was drawn from a cistern in back of the building. Scott was furnished with secondhand books and all other materials, brought from the white school in Portageville. It educated first through eighth grades, so students who went on to high school were transported to Haiti Central.

As with most black Bootheel schools, the students attended classes for a split session, from July to September and October to May. Christmas and Easter programs, as well as school plays and eighth-grade graduation, were special community events held at Scott. Extracurricular activities included softball games, in which boys' and girls' teams played rival Carver School in Portageville.

The mechanization of the cotton industry in the 1960s caused many blacks to leave the area, and Scott School closed.

In the mid 1960s the building was purchased by trustees of the New Salem Missionary Baptist Church, which has erected additions to the east and south sides of the structure and completely renovated the interior. The most recent improvements include vinyl siding over the original clapboard; despite these major changes the building is very notable as one of the last remaining black rural schools in New Madrid County.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former Scott School is located in a rural residential neighborhood; it is ringed by agricultural land. No original outbuildings remain.

41. Sources of information

James, Jesse. Interview. Tape recording. Portageville, MO. July 18, 2002.

Partee, Joyce. Interview. Tape recording. Portageville, MO. July 18, 2002.

Missouri. New Madrid County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. New Madrid County Courthouse, New Madrid, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by

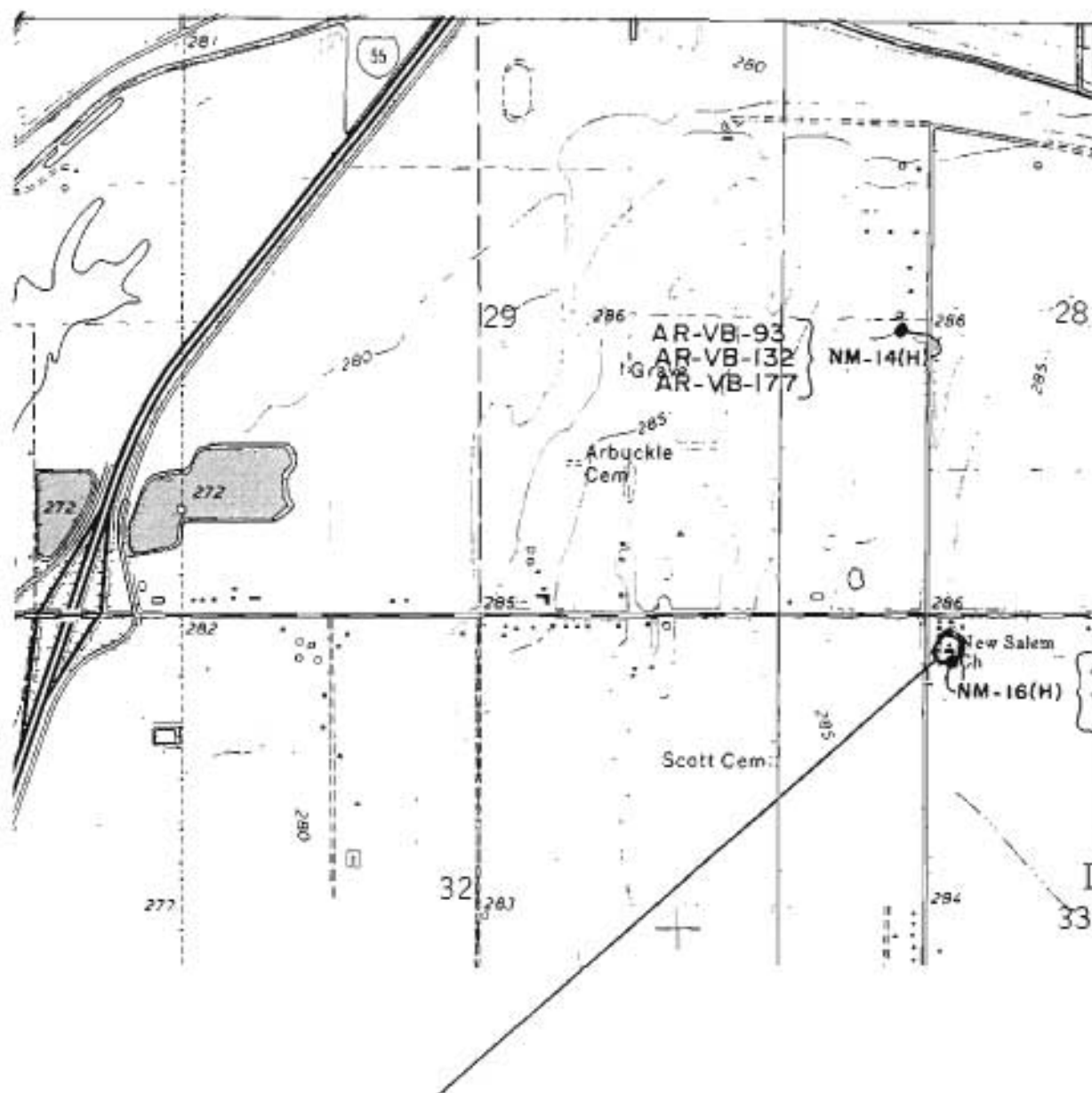
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

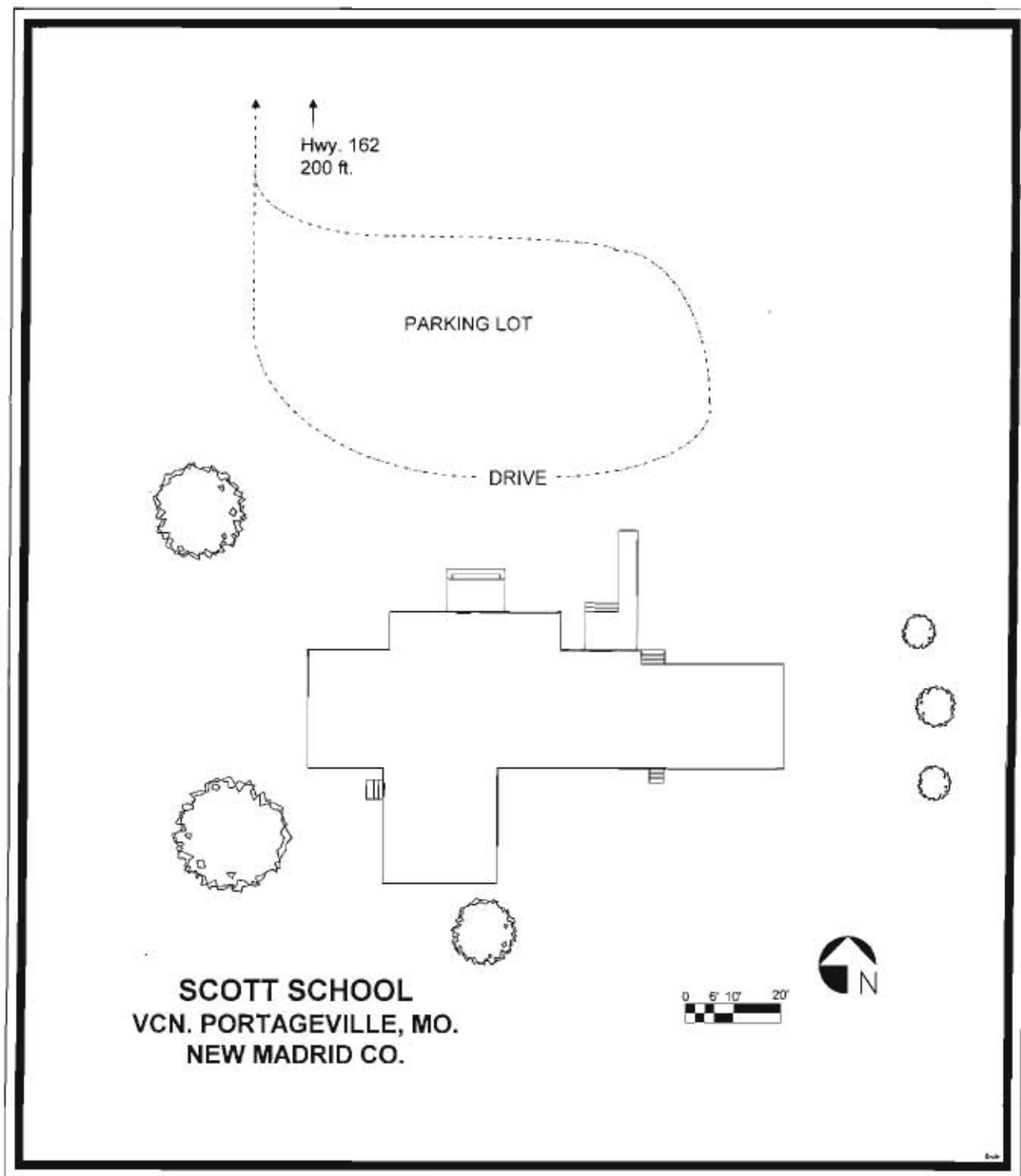
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02





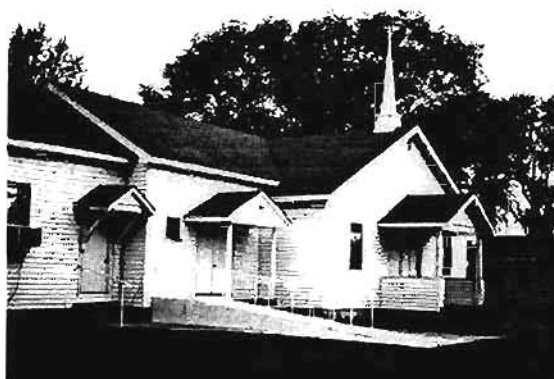
Scott School
Vcn. Portageville, MO.
View from north



Scott School
View from north: facade



Scott School
View from northeast



Scott School
View from northeast: addition



Scott School
View from southwest: addition



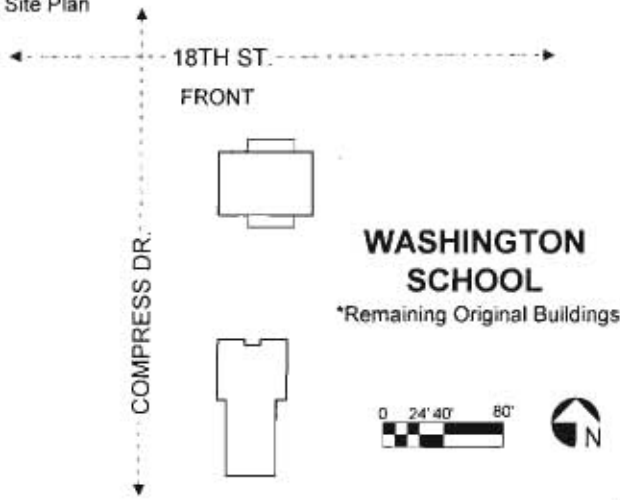
Scott School
View from southwest

Scott School: original desk





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-19		4. Present Name Lincoln Univ./Boys and Girls Clubs		
2. County Pemiscot		5. Other Names Booker T. Washington School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 800 E. 15th St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1933, c1958, 1963		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Caruthersville, MO.		15. Style or Design Contemporary		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete bl./brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, metal/tar paper
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 2
		19. Present use Storage		31. Wall Treatment Common bond
		20. Ownership Public ☒ Private ☐		32. Plan Shape Irregular
		21. Owner of Property Boys and Girls Clubs of Southeast Missouri 800 E. 15th St Caruthersville, MO. 63830		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization B. Cullers, Caruthersville, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Washington School is a complex of brick-veneer buildings, including two classroom buildings, a gymnasium and two of the original classroom buildings, later used as a shop and a music building. The older buildings are hipped-roof structures of more traditional design; the later ones are flat, metal-roofed structures of contemporary design.

39. History and Significance

There was traditionally a large black population in Caruthersville, beginning with an influx of African Americans after the turn of the century. From 1910 through 1940 the African American population of Caruthersville averaged 1,168, before reaching its peak in the 1950s.

It is not known where the earliest school building was, but in 1933 three buildings, comprising the original Washington School, were erected on East 18th Street. The black community developed around the school, within this area.

After the population increased in the 1950s, the last building, the second classroom building, was added in 1962.

Washington was a major area high school; students from throughout Pemiscot and parts of Dunklin Counties were bused in to Caruthersville.

Desegregation occurred in 1967 and impacted the black community enormously, since the school had been a community and county nucleus.

Washington is important as one of the largest African American cultural resources in a county with an unusually large black population.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

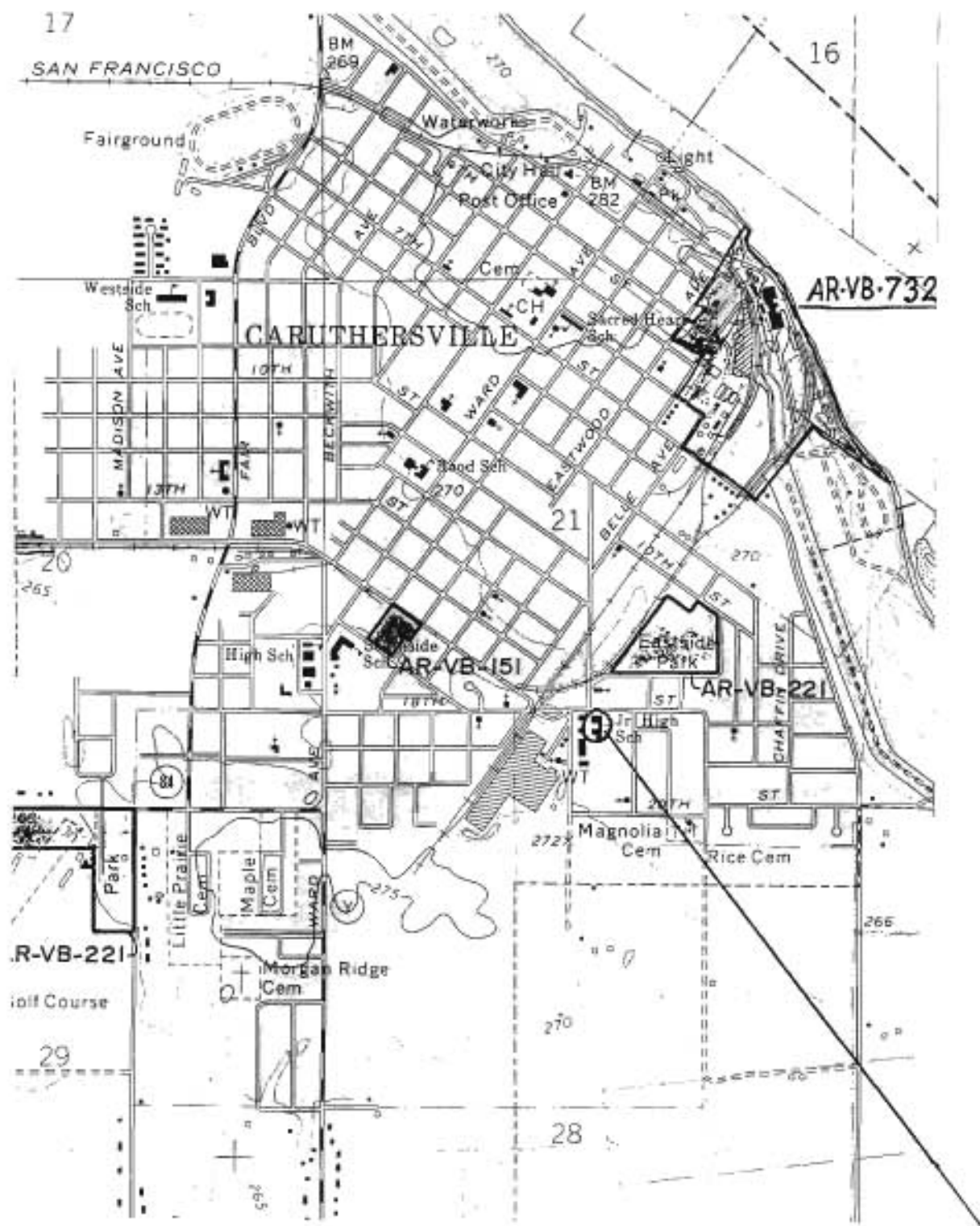
Washington School is located on a large lot at the corner of 18th and Compress Drive. Ballfields and playgrounds border the property to the south and east. The surrounding area is residential.

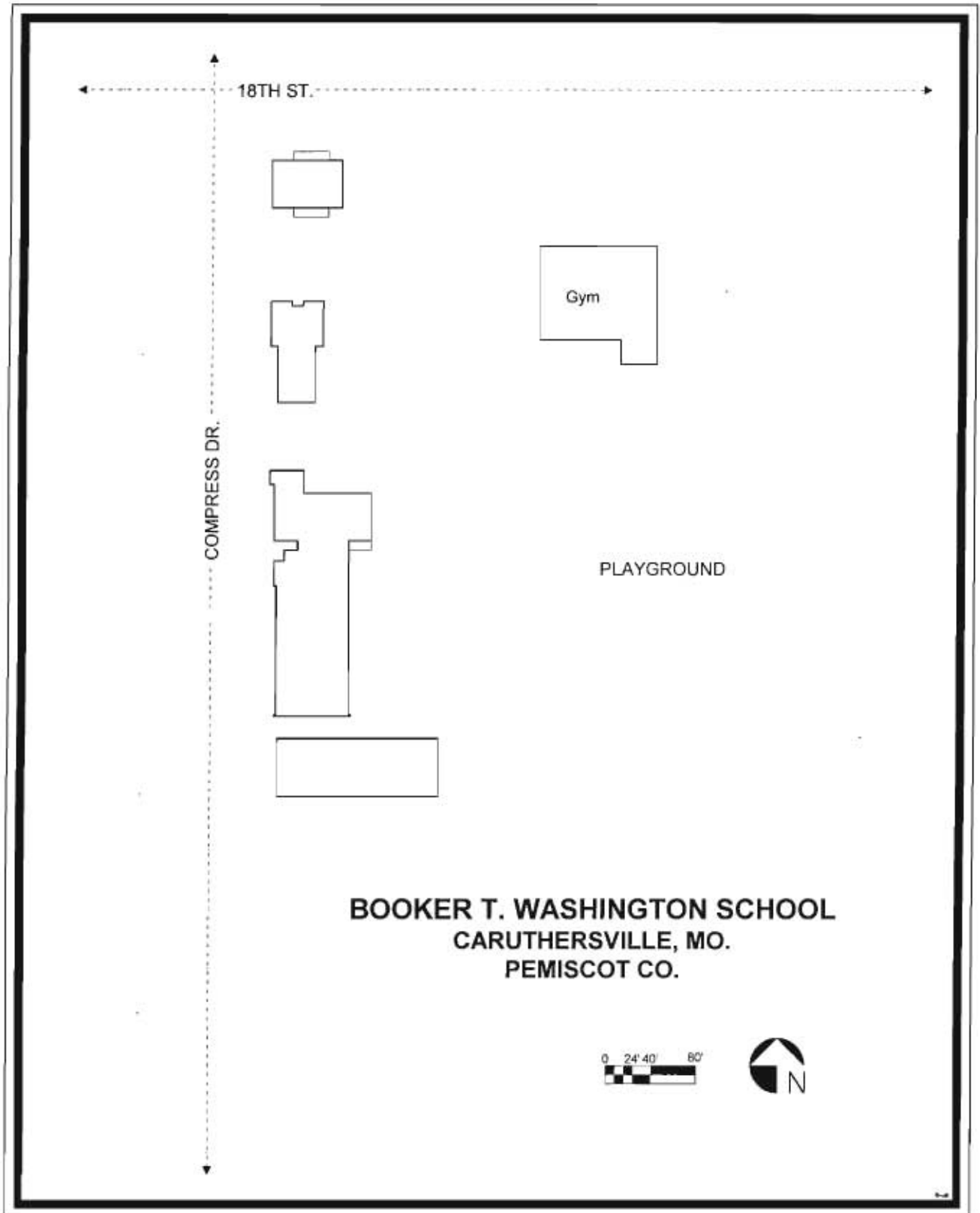
41. Sources of information

Jones, Larry. Interview. Caruthersville, MO. September 14, 2002.

Missouri. Pemiscot County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Pemiscot County Courthouse, Caruthersville, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/02





Washington School
Caruthersville, MO.
View from northwest: music building

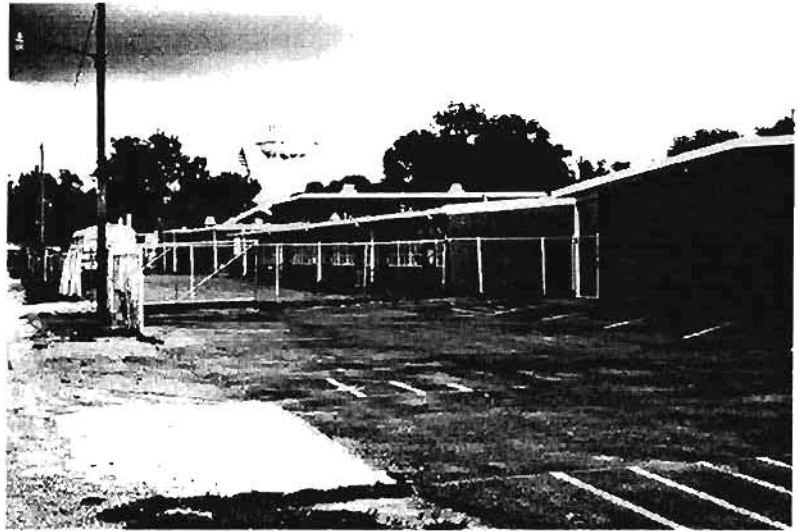


Washington School
View from northwest: shop building

Washington School
View from north: shop building

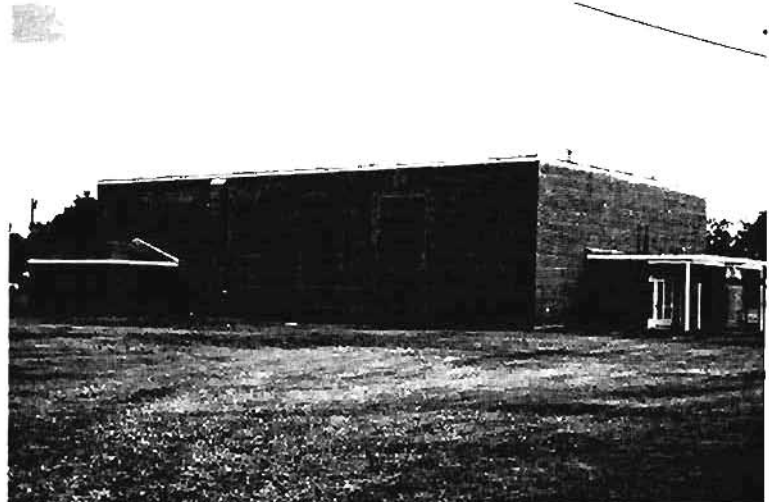


Washington School
View from southwest: classroom buildings



Washington School
View from southeast: classroom buildings

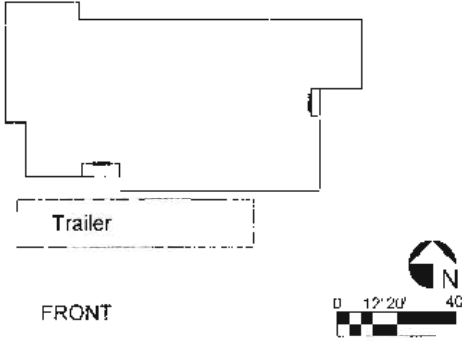
Washington School
View from northwest: gymnasium





SWAS024-023

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-28	4. Present Name Butler Property	
2. County Pemiscot	5. Other Names Gobbler School	
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University		
6. Location T13-R18-S34	14. Date(s) or Period 1956	26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn., Gobbler, MO.	15. Style or Design Vernacular	27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan  FRONT GOBBLER SCHOOL	16. Architect Undetermined	28. Wall Construction Concrete Block
	17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined	29. Roof Type and Material Hip, Asphalt
	18. Original Use School	30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
	19. Present use Abandoned	31. Wall Treatment Common bond
	20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	32. Plan Shape Irregular
	21. Owner of Property William and Lynette Butler 205 E. 12th St. Caruthersville, MO. 63830	33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐	22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒	34. Condition Interior <u>Poor</u> Exterior <u>Poor</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization J. Brooks, Kennett, MO.	35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None	36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐ Elements
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	25. No. of Stories 1	37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒		
13. Name of Established District		

38. Further Description of Important Features

Gobbler School is a two-classroom concrete block schoolhouse of vernacular design and is typical of many of the later rural schools in the boot heel counties. It exhibits metal casement windows and double-leaf wood doors on front and side entrances. The building is only marginally intact: the concrete block has withstood the elements, but the roof has collapsed in a number of places and consequently, much of the interior has experienced rapid deterioration.

In the 1930s and '40s a small African American community, Gobbler, developed along Pemiscot route NN, approximately seven miles southeast of Kennett. Its residents were primarily sharecroppers and laborers in area cotton farming. As the cotton industry in the area grew, the population ballooned, reaching its peak in the 1940s and '50s.

The community of Gobbler included a store, along with a well-known black night spot, the C-Town Soul Shack, where big-name black acts appeared as late as the 1970s. The Baptist Church (adjacent to the school) appears on maps dating to the 1930s. It is unknown where the first school in Gobbler was, but sometime in the mid-1950s the present building was constructed; it was a two-classroom structure of concrete block with an entrance facing south. There was a playground on the east side of the building. Materials and books were second-hand, donated by the white school. Teachers at Gobbler in the 1950s were Mr. and Mrs. Connelly. The daily routine at Gobbler began with the Pledge of Allegiance, prayer and singing. As with most area schools, students attended for a split session so they could help during the cotton harvest in September.

In 1964 the school at Gobbler closed, probably due to declining population, and African American students were sent to the black school at Deering (no longer extant) five miles northeast of the community. Desegregation occurred in the area in 1967 and remaining school-age residents of Gobbler were bussed to Kennett public schools.

After it closed, the school at Gobbler and the 3.62-acre property was purchased by Chester Williams, who owned it until 1986. It was then purchased by Lynette and William Butler. The building has sat vacant and, having deteriorated from neglect and the elements, is now quite dilapidated.

The black community at Gobbler survives, though it is reminiscent of a ghost town, with only a few residents, most of whom live in poor, run-down housing. Its poor condition notwithstanding, the school at Gobbler is a site that exemplifies a once-vital African American community in Pemiscot County. It is typical of the numerous black sites that are endangered twice over by their neglected condition and the disappearance of the people who used and might remember it.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This Gobbler landmark is situated in a rural residential area along County Road 328. The entire community is comprised largely of trailers and dilapidated share croppers cabins and ringed by cotton fields. A trailer is directly in front of the building. No outbuildings remain.

41. Sources of information

Brooks, Johnnie. Interview. Tape recording. Kennett, MO. August 18, 2002.
Missouri. Pemiscot County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Pemiscot County Courthouse, Caruthersville, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by

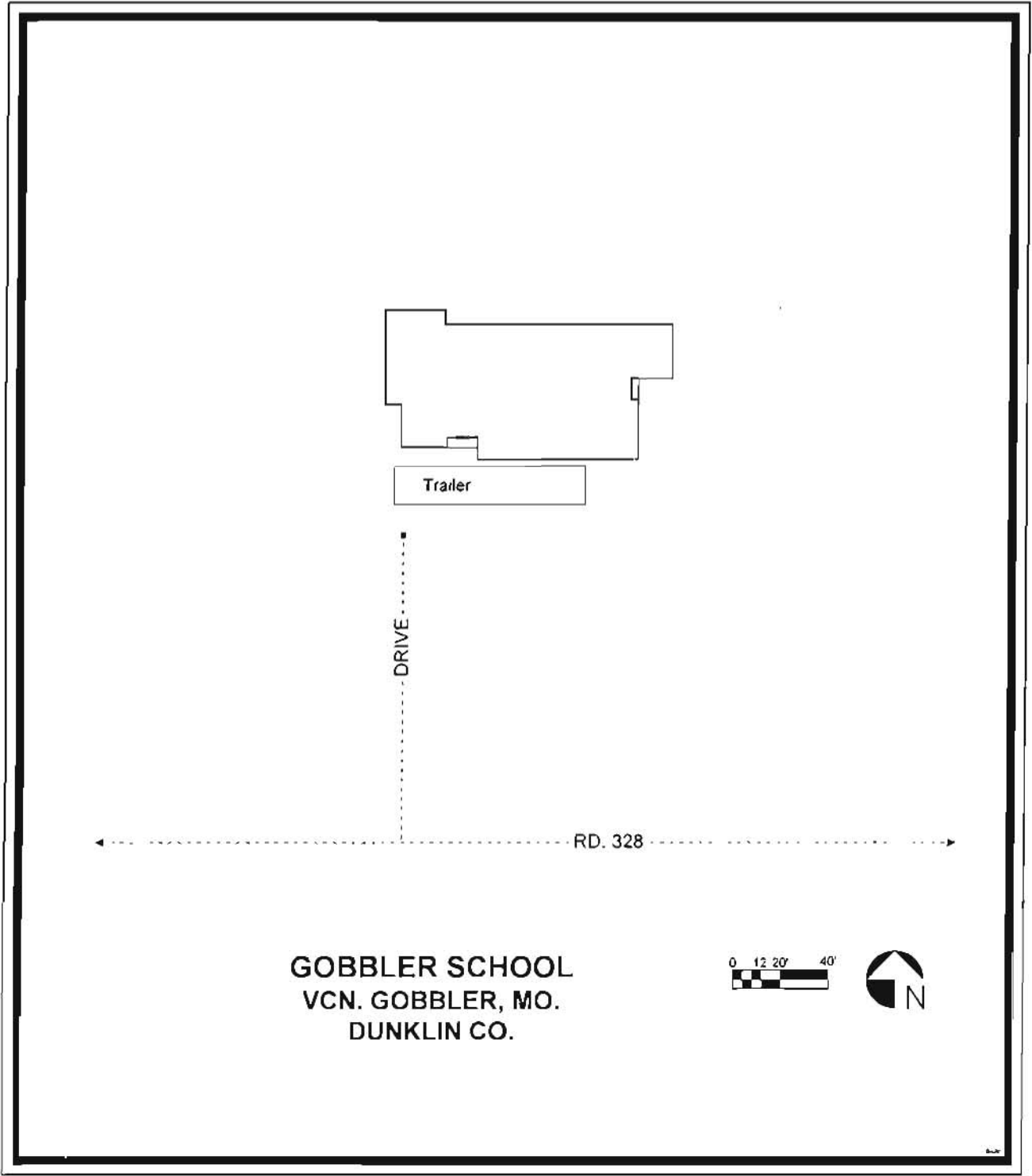
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02



Gobbler School
Vcn., Kennett, MO.
View from southeast



Gobbler School
View from northwest

Gobbler School
Detail: east doors



Gobbler School
Vcn., Kennett, MO.
View from southeast



Gobbler School
View from southwest



Gobbler School
View from northeast



Gobbler School
View from northwest



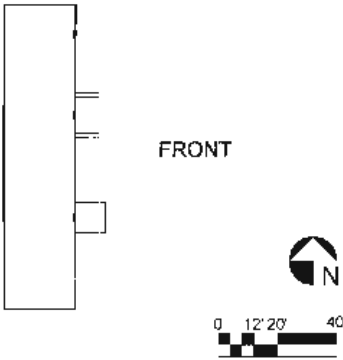
Gobbler School
Detail: east doors





SWAS024-024

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-20		4. Present Name Reedus property		
2. County Pemiscot		5. Other Names Hodgins School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T20-R-15-S24		14. Date(s) or Period c1954		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn., Wardell, MO.		15. Style or Design Contemporary		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan  HODGINS SCHOOL		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, metal/tar paper
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 1 Side 3
		19. Present use Storage		31. Wall Treatment Common bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Walter Reedus P.O. Box 127 Wardell, MO. 63879		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Walter Reedus, Wardell, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District				

38. Further Description of Important Features

Hodgins School is a single storey concrete block with brick veneer building of contemporary design, with a flat roof. It has aluminum casement windows, three sets of three on the east side and also on the west side. There are two smaller, boarded-up windows on the south end. Interior has retained many of its original features.

39. History and Significance

Around the 1920s an African American community developed outside of Wardell, which grew substantially as southern blacks arrived to work in the cotton industry. At the heart of the settlement was a Baptist Church and an adjoining cemetery. It is believed that the church may have been the first school for African American children. The present building, Hodgins School, was built on the site of the former church, sometime around 1954. Hodgins School is a brick building with eight rooms that housed grades one through eight. It served the black population of Wardell, as well as the children in the neighboring community of Homestead and other pockets of African Americans nearby.

Originally the cafeteria was located east of the building. It was later demolished. A playground was located behind the building.

The daily routine began with the Pledge of Allegiance, a prayer and a song. The many popular school events included plays, dances, athletic events, recitals of music and storytelling. High school students were bused to Central High in Haiti, fifteen miles away.

Teachers in the 1950s included Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Singleton, Mrs. Winbush, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Mosella Henry. Books were obtained used from the local white school. Invariably the black students who received them would know the white students whose names were written in them as the original owners.

Racism was strong in Wardell. Desegregation occurred in 1963, to the dismay of local white parents, and the first black students had to be escorted to Wardell School by armed sheriff's deputies. After Hodgins was closed, the building was retained by the school board, which was reluctant to sell it to anyone in the black community. In 1987 it was finally put up for auction and sold to Walter Reedus, an African American resident who paid a white friend to bid on the building for him. Since 1987 the building has been used as storage space.

Along with the adjacent cemetery, Hodgins is the last material remnant of a once vital black community; in addition, it is the only rural school still extant in Pemiscot County.

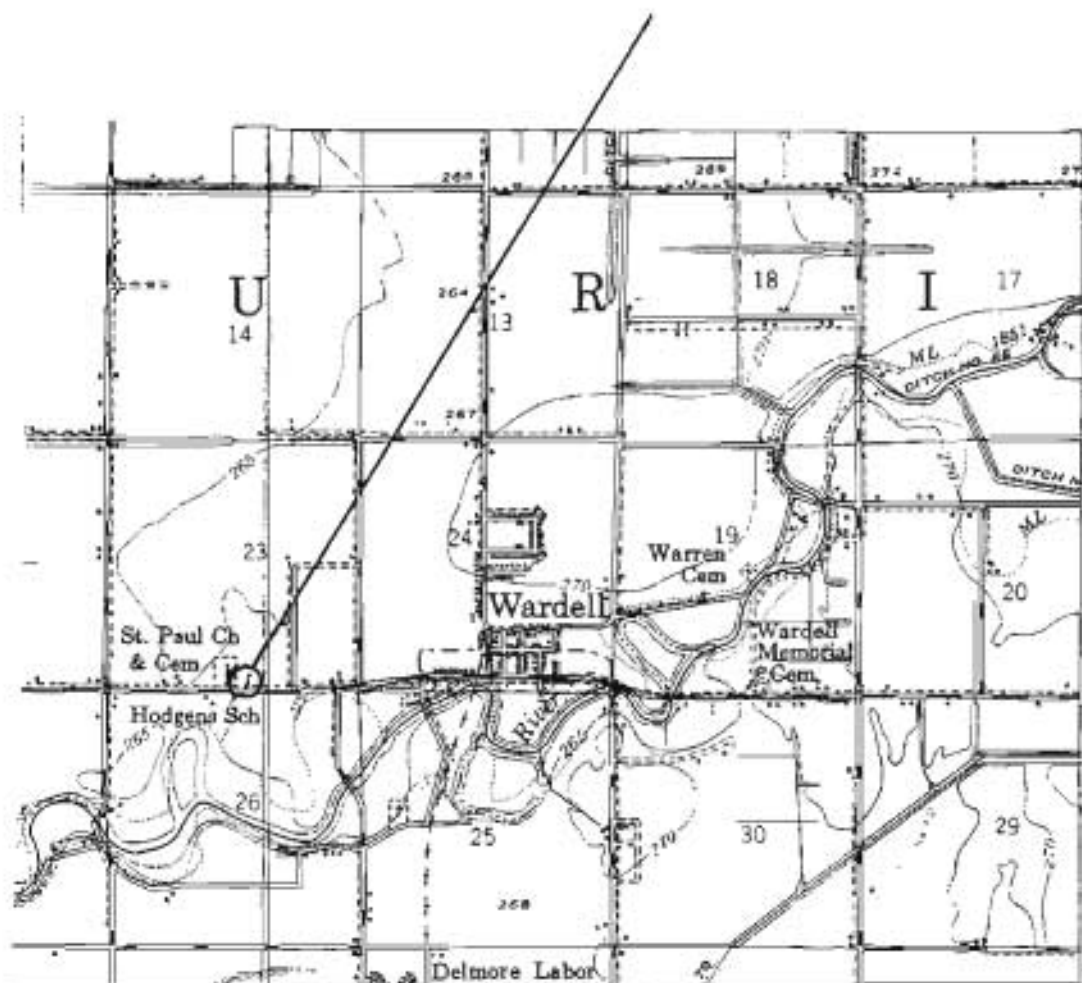
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

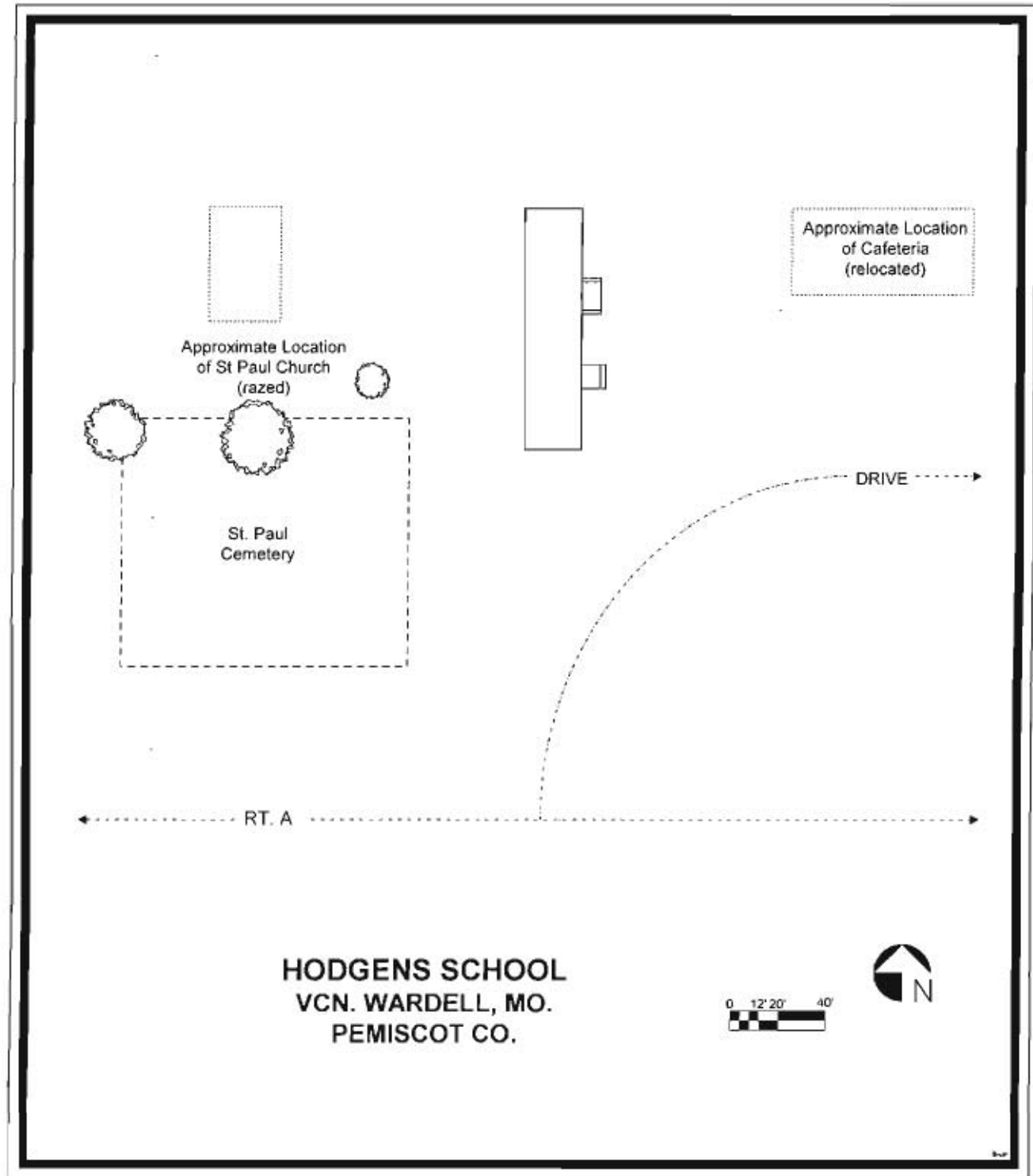
Hodgins School is located in rural area approximately one mile west of Wardell, surrounded by agricultural land. St. Paul cemetery, at the site of former St. Paul's Church, is adjacent on the west side.

41. Sources of information

Reedus, Walter. Interview. Wardell, MO. August 18, 2002.
Missouri. Pemiscot County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Pemiscot County Courthouse, Caruthersville, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/02





Hodgens School
Vcn. Wardell, MO.
View from southeast



Hodgens School
View from south

Hodgens School
View from west





SWAS024-025

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-21	4. Present Name Ross Head Start	
2. County Pemiscot	5. Other Names North Pemiscot School Elementary School (unit #2)	
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University		
6. Location 1128 Rt. A	14. Date(s) or Period 1954	26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn., Portageville, MO.	15. Style or Design Contemporary	27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan  NORTH PEMISCOT SCHOOL	16. Architect Undetermined	28. Wall Construction Concrete bl./brick
	17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined	29. Roof Type and Material Flat, metal
	18. Original Use School	30. No of Bays Front 1 Side 3
	19. Present use Storage	31. Wall Treatment Common bond
	20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	32. Plan Shape Irregular
	21. Owner of Property North Pemiscot R-3 1128 Rt. A Portageville, MO. 63873	33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐	22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒	34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization Joyce Robinson, Hayti, MO.	35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	24. Other Surveys in which included None	36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	25. No. of Stories 1	37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District		

38. Further Description of Important Features

North Pemiscot is a modern single-story concrete-block school with blond brick veneer and a flat roof. It has aluminum casement windows and double-leaf doors on the northwest and south sides of the building. A decorative wall extends from the main entrance to help integrate the building with the landscape. The interior is glazed tile. The interior and exterior are original; there has been no alteration.

North Pemiscot School is one of three black schools in Pemiscot County that were built in the 1950s, on the eve of desegregation, with that event clearly in mind. All three were built during the consolidation of the local school systems at the same time that a white school was being built next door, and on the same school grounds. These black schools were obviously intended to eventually be used as part of an integrated school. Probably for this reason, none of these schools was given its own name. Instead, they shared the names of the adjacent white schools.

In the early 1950s, small rural schools in northern Pemiscot County were consolidated, and in 1954 North Pemiscot Elementary was constructed. The school consisted of two separate buildings of essentially identical design, apparently built by the same contractor. The larger building, to the east, served white students; the smaller, on west end of the property, housed classes for blacks. No name was assigned to either building, and the two together were known as North Pemiscot School.

The students who attended the African American school were primarily children of rural black farm workers who lived in a radius of approximately fifteen miles from the school. The only children within this radius who continued to attend their own school were those in Wardell, where the black population was larger.

North Pemiscot was contemporary in design. The buildings were constructed of concrete block, with a blond brick veneer, and each exhibited aluminum casement windows. There were eight classrooms in the black school, evidently one for each grade.

In the late '60s, around 1966, mechanization of cotton farming caused a radical decline in the area black population that, together with desegregation, resulted in the school closing. The building was used into the 1970s as an annex for North Pemiscot Elementary. However, by the mid 1970s the white population was in serious decline as well, and the original black school building ceased to be used.

In the 1980s the school district began to rent the building to Ross Head Start, which continues to occupy the building. Unfortunately, because the school functioned as a black school for so few years, it has not proved possible to locate informants who attended or taught at black North Pemiscot. The school is clearly significant as a black site that remains in excellent condition and provides a typical example of the destructive impact of school-system consolidation on black rural communities. Nevertheless, because it is architecturally insignificant and functioned for such a short time, North Pemiscot is not a good candidate for a National Register nomination.

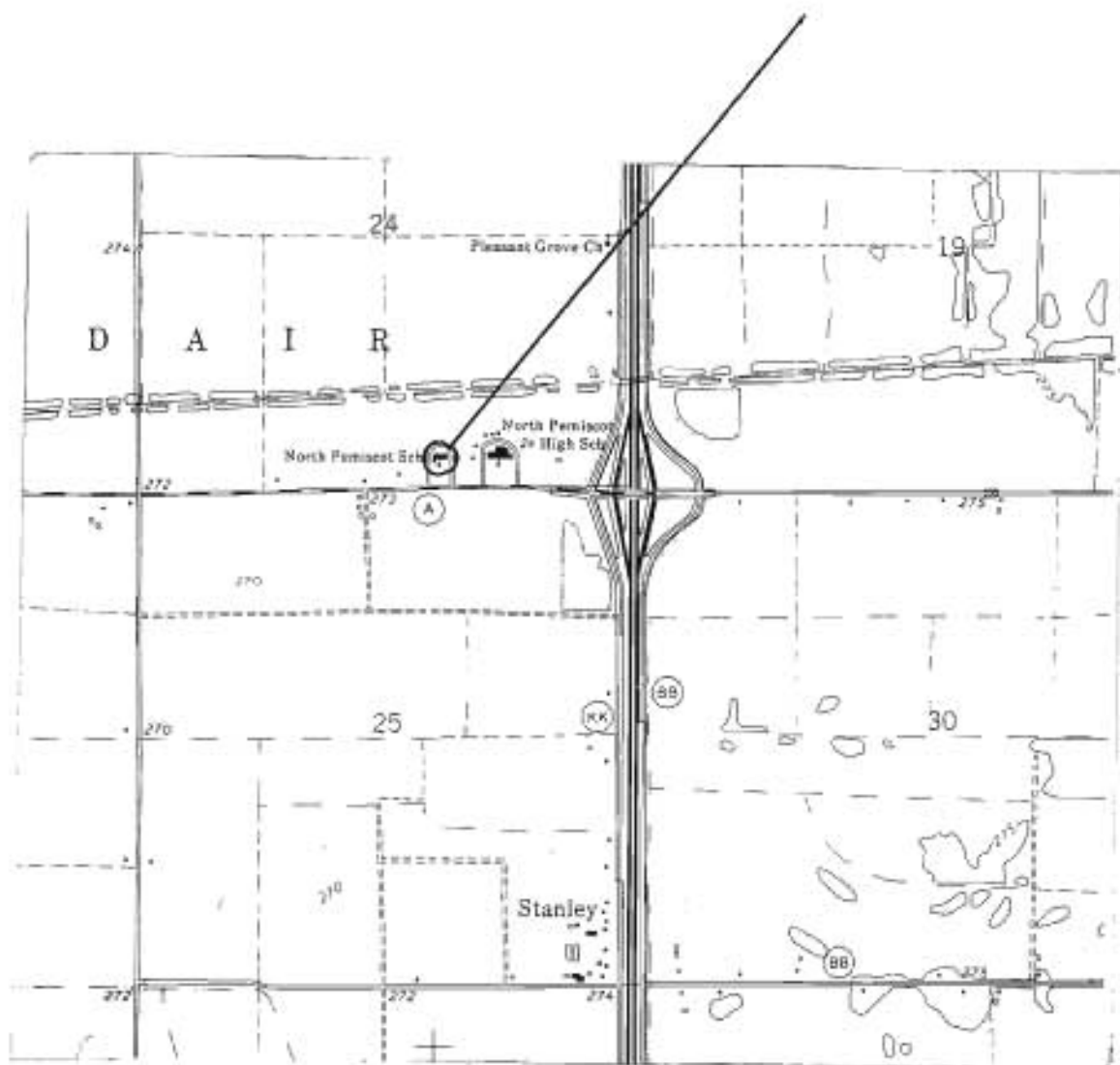
40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

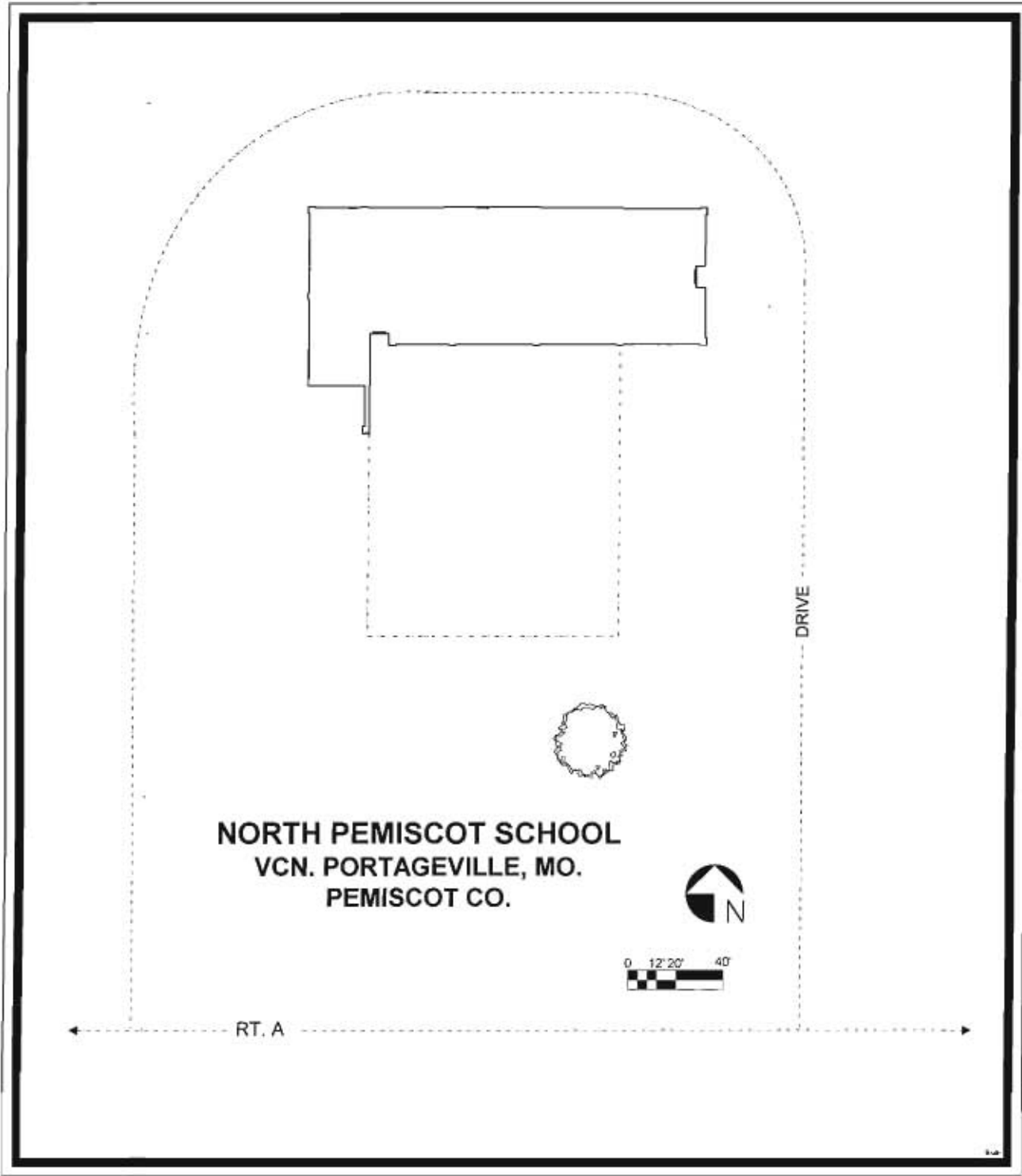
North Pemiscot is located west of the current North Pemiscot Elementary School. It is bordered by farmland on the north and west; a driveway horseshoes around the building. A small frame maintenance structure is situated east of the building.

41. Sources of information

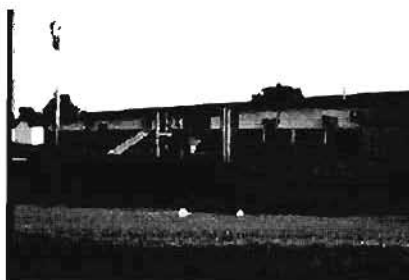
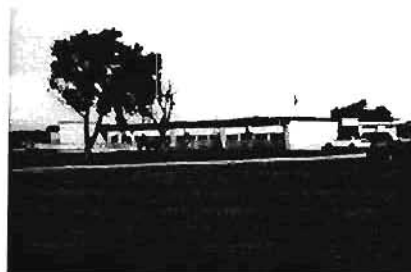
Robinson, Joyce. Interview. Hayti, MO. September 13, 2002.
Missouri. Pemiscot County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. County Courthouse, Caruthersville, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/02





North Pemiscot School
Vcn. Portageville, MO.
View from southeast



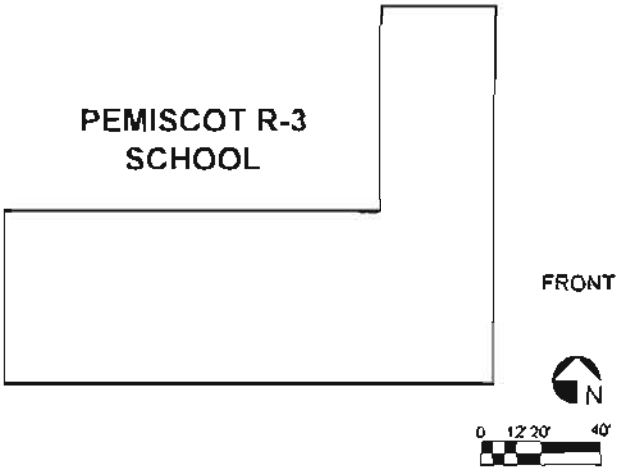
North Pemiscot School
View from northwest

North Pemiscot School
View from northeast





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-23		4. Present Name Pemiscot R-3 School		
2. County Pemiscot		5. Other Names None		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 1727 Co. Rd 536		14. Date(s) or Period 1957		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn. Caruthersville, MO.		15. Style or Design Contemporary		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete bl./brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, wood
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 2
		19. Present use School		31. Wall Treatment Common bond
		20. Ownership Public ☒ Private ☐		32. Plan Shape L-Plan
		21. Owner of Property Pemiscot R-3 Public Schools 1727 Co. Rd. 536 Caruthersville, MO., 63830		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☒ Restricted No ☐		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization Ruth Carson, Cartuhersville, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

R-3 School is a contemporary, one-story building of brick veneer over concrete block with a flat wooden roof and an extended awning over the entrance door on the east side. The building has aluminum casement windows. There have been no additions or interior alterations; the building retains all its original features.

39. History and Significance

In 1957 South Pemiscot County consolidated rural schools and built Pemiscot R-3 and Pemiscot R-3 black side-by-side, in the small community of McCarty. These schools, which both served grades one through eight, took in students from eight rural districts, who were bused to school in McCarty.

As constructed, the two schools were identical block buildings with brick veneer; the black school, however, was smaller. It contained eight classrooms and an auditorium, along with offices.

Black students who continued beyond eighth grade went to Washington School in Caruthersville.

A former white teacher at Pemiscot R-3 white, recalls that the school district was farsighted in constructing the two identical schools adjacent to each other; the plan was to use them both eventually as one larger school facility when desegregation ultimately took place. For this reason the black structure was not named, but was referred to as Unit #2.

One teacher at Pemiscot R-3 was Lugene Clifford. The school's limited period of operation makes it difficult to locate oral sources who attended, since so few students went there who might be able to provide information about it.

Integration began in 1965, and higher grades were desegregated first, two grades at a time, ending in 1969. Afterward the black school, as planned, became part of the integrated elementary school. Present it is used as an annex and the auditorium serves as a band room.

Pemiscot R-3 is important for its historical place in segregated education during the final years of the Jim Crow era. It is not a candidate for a National Register nomination.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Pemiscot R-3 School is located approximately nine miles southeast of Caruthersville in the community of McCarty. To the east is Pemiscot R-3 Elementary School, originally white. The other three sides are bordered by agricultural land.

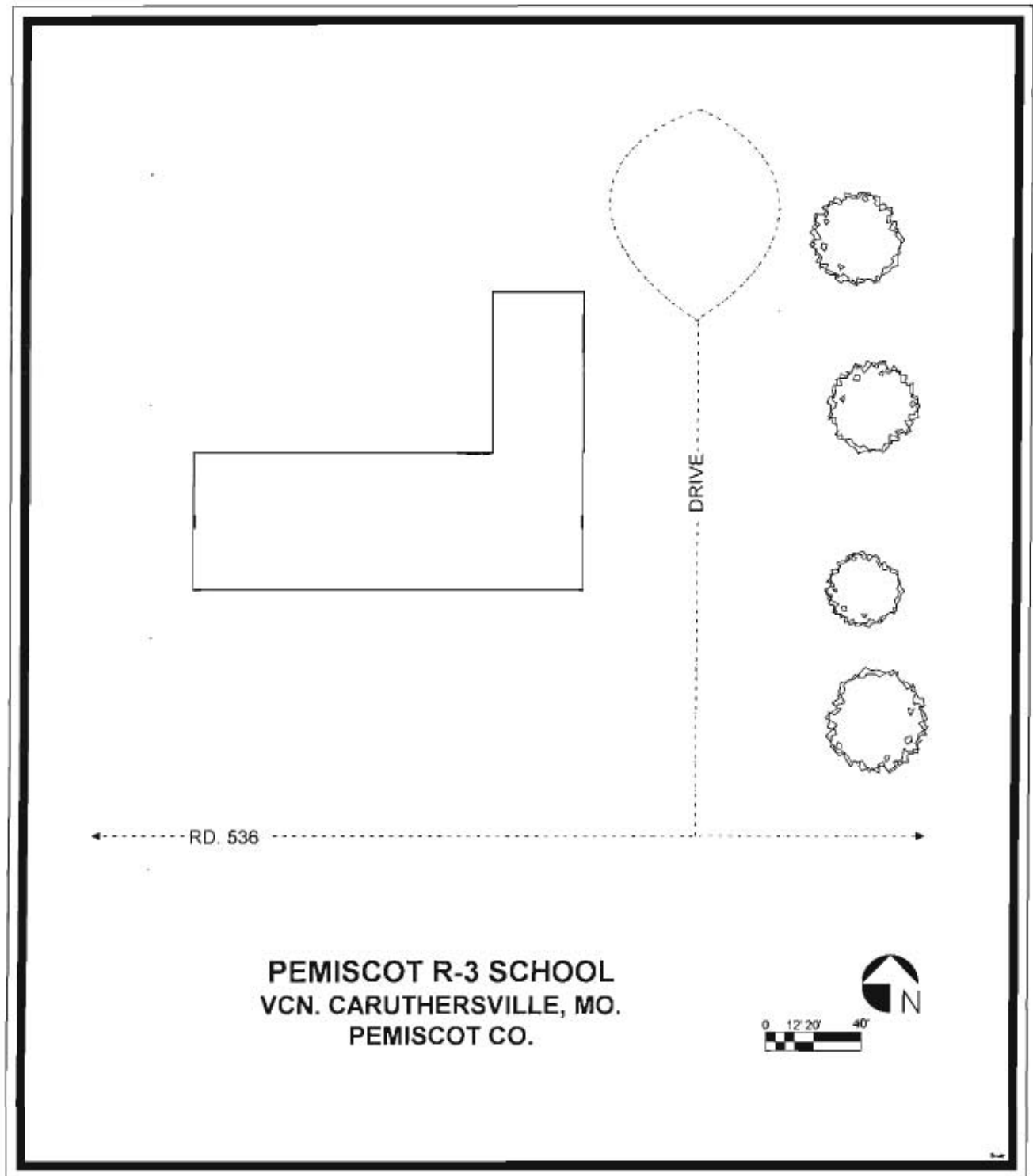
41. Sources of information

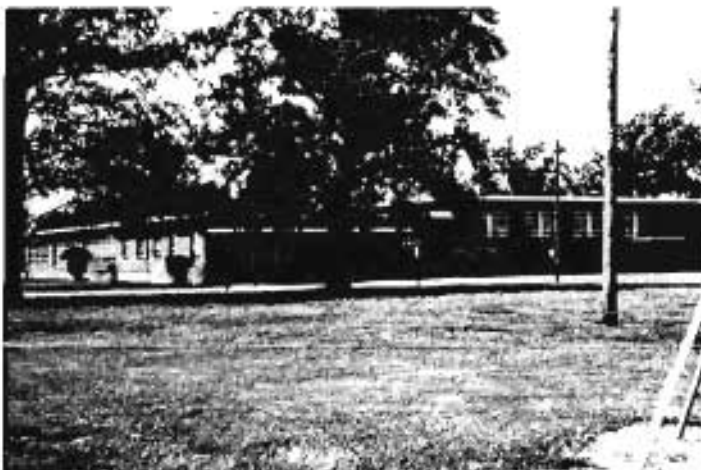
Carson, Ruth. Telephone interview. Caruthersville, MO. September 28, 2002.

Missouri. Pemiscot County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Pemiscot County Courthouse, Caruthersville, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/02







Pemiscot R-3 School
Vcn. Caruthersville, MO.
View from southeast

Pemiscot R-3 School
View from southwest



Pemiscot R-3 School
View from northeast

Pemiscot R-3 School
View from northwest

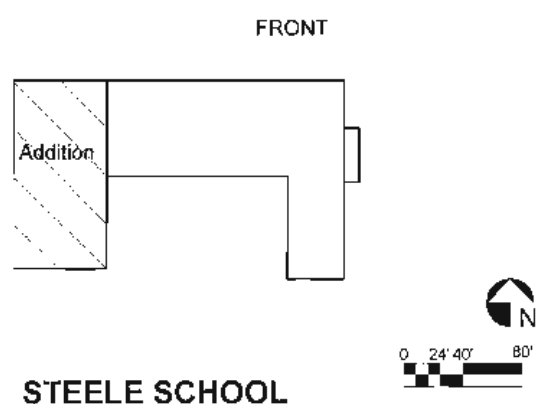


Pemiscot R-3 School
Detail: entrance doors



SWAS024-027

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-24		4. Present Name South Pemiscot Elementary		
2. County Pemiscot		5. Other Names Steele "Colored" School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 700 Main St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1956		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Steele, MO.		15. Style or Design Contemporary		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan  STEELE SCHOOL		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete bl./brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, metal/tar paper
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 2
		19. Present use Storage		31. Wall Treatment Common bond
		20. Ownership Public ☒ Private ☐		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property South Pemiscot Public Schools Steele, MO. 63877		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☒ Restricted No ☐		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization R. Mc Daniel, Steele, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Steele School is an L-shaped concrete-block/brick veneer building of contemporary design with a flat roof and aluminum casement windows, with an entrance on the north side of the building that has glass double doors and glass surround. A recent addition has been made to the west side of the building. The interior and exterior, with the exception of the addition, retain all of their original features.

In the 1920s a small black community developed on the north side of Steele, as African Americans came from the South to work as laborers in the cotton industry. Much of the population worked as day laborers in the cotton fields or the local gin. Field workers received \$2 per day to work sunup to sundown. Women worked as domestics for white families. As Lily Miles recalls, "We had to work ourselves out of bondage."

An early A.M.E. church and the First Baptist Church were established some time in the '20s to serve the increased population. Later, Morning Star Baptist Church was also established.

Other small rural black communities, such as Cooter and Micola, surrounded the town, and the children who lived there, as well as the children from Steele's black development, were educated in rural schools; there was no African American school in Steele itself until much later. Teachers at Steele included: Juanita Richardson, Billie Booth, Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. Smith.

In 1959 or 1960, as a part of county-wide consolidation, many of the smaller schools closed; at this time a new school was built for African Americans just east of Steele High School, on property already owned by the school district. The structure was a modern, concrete-block building with brick veneer. Black children from all over south Pemiscot County attended school there. This was the peak of Steele's black population, but it would soon be devastated by changes in cotton farming.

Desegregation in Steele occurred in 1966, and appears to have been smooth. By this time the African American population was small, since the mechanization of the cotton industry had caused an exodus of blacks to northern cities. Those blacks who remained struggled to find work.

Following desegregation the building was retained by the school district. Presently it is used as Steele's east elementary school. Despite its late date of construction, it is important as one of the last remaining black sites in southern Pemiscot County.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Steele School is located on the eastern edge of Steele, adjacent to Steele High School. It is surrounded by ball fields and a park. There are no outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Brewster, Alma. Interview. Steele, MO. July 17, 2002.

Miles, Lilly. Interview. Steele, MO. July 17, 2002.

Missouri. Pemiscot County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Pemiscot County Courthouse, Caruthersville, Missouri.

Robinson, Joyce. Interview. Hayti, MO. September 13, 2002.

42. Form Prepared by

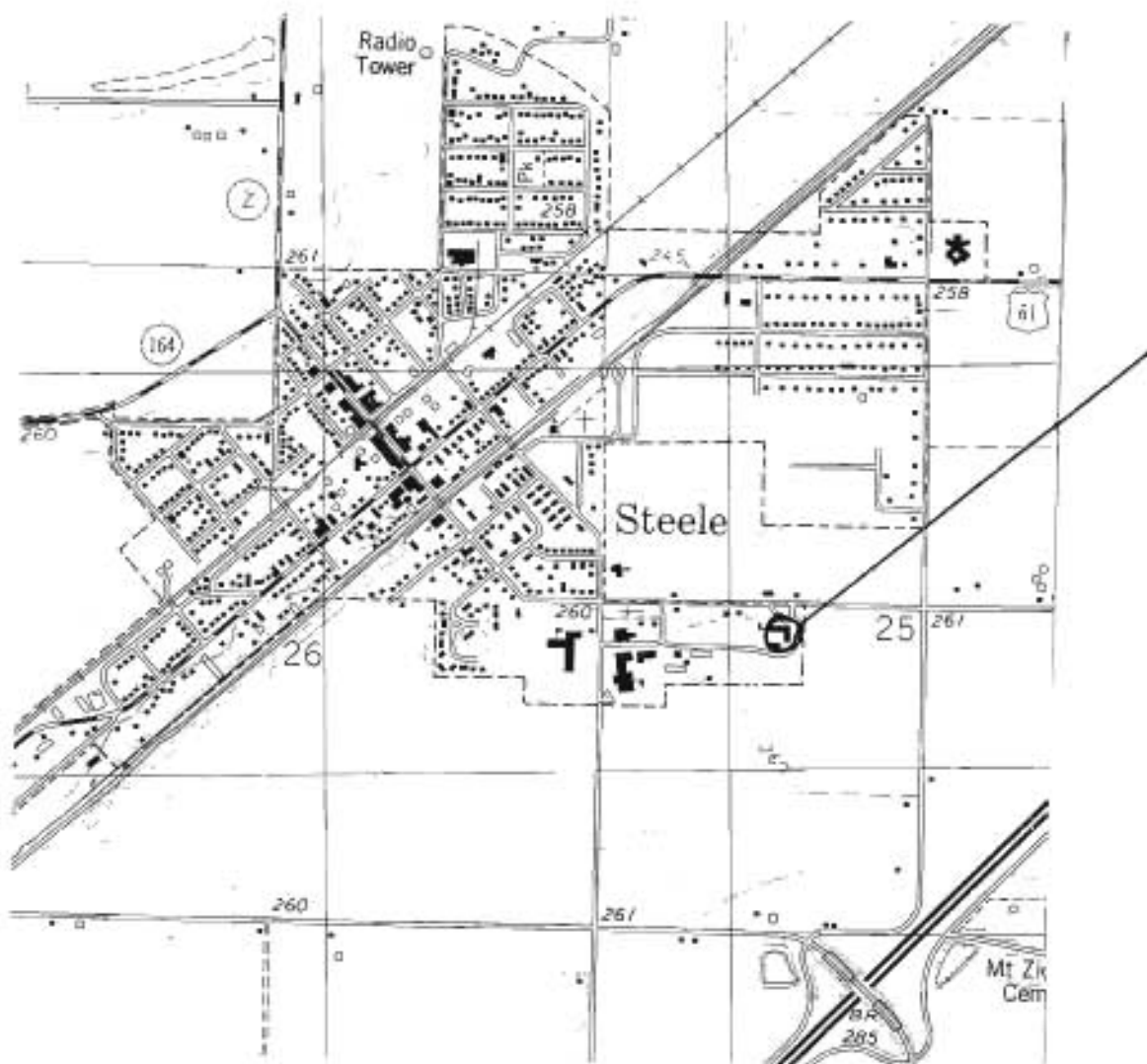
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

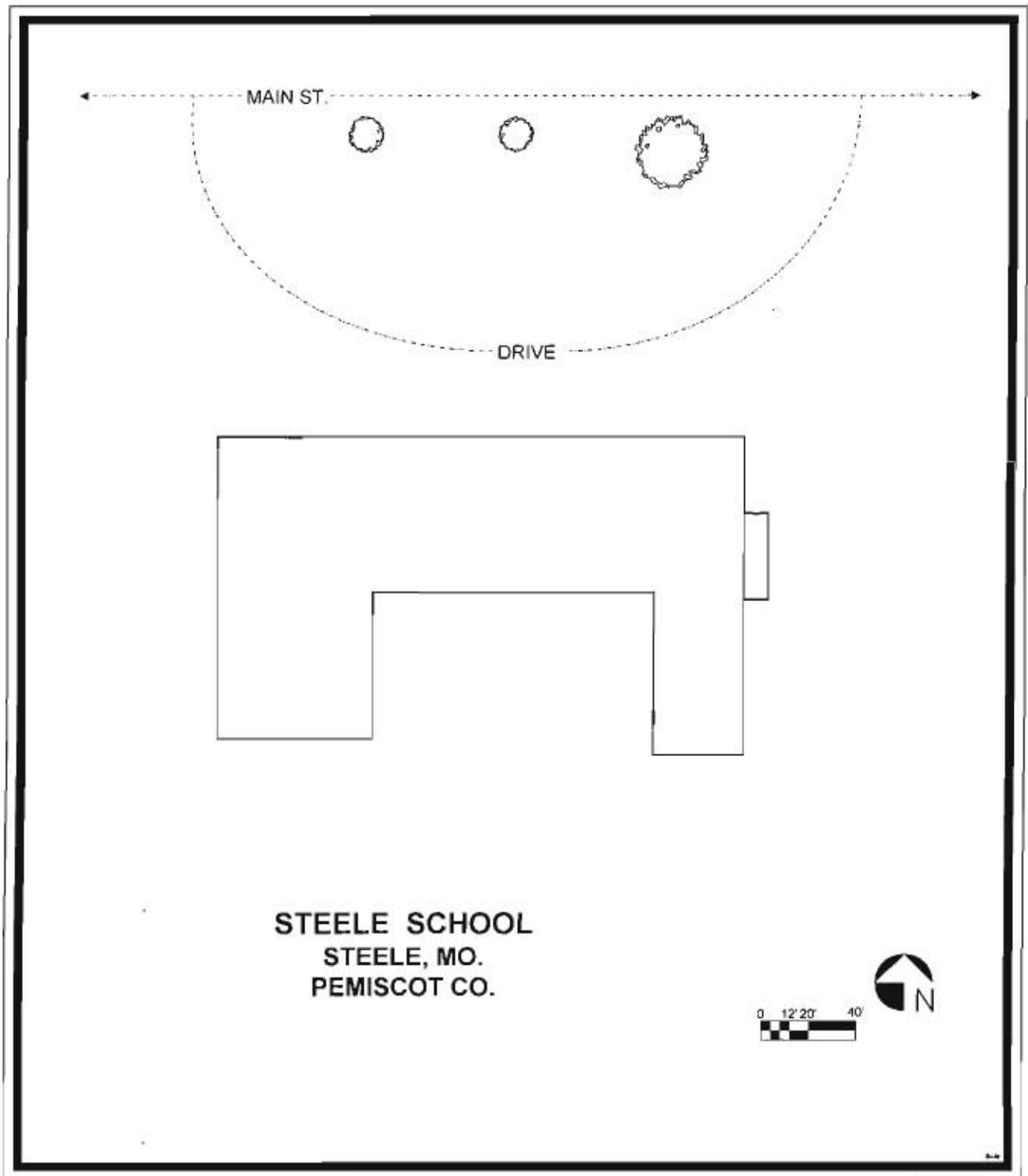
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02





Steel "Colored" School
Steele, MO.
View from northwest



Steel School
View from northeast

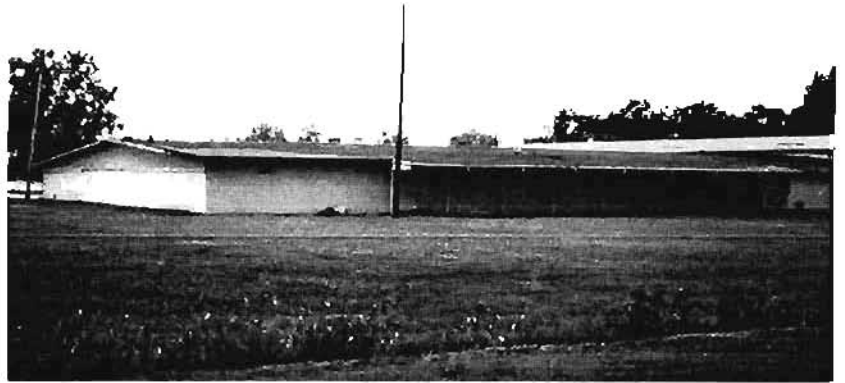


Steel School
View from southeast



Steel School
View from southwest

Parma Colored School
Parma, MO.
View from northeast



Parma Colored School
View from southeast



William Longdon: former
teacher and principal

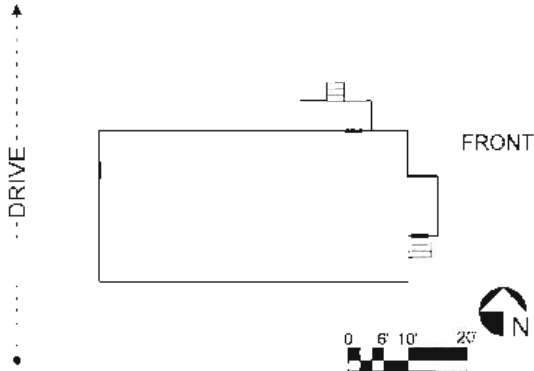


Florida Williamson:
former teacher



SWAS024-028

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-5		4. Present Name Hill Residence		
2. County Scott		5. Other Names African American School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T27-R14-S6		14. Date(s) or Period 1888		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn. Haywood City, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end school		27. Foundation Material Brick
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Standing-seam metal
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
		19. Present use Residence		31. Wall Treatment Common bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Walter Hill Box 351 Oran, MO. 63771		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization Walter Hill, Oran, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

The school near Haywood City was originally a one-room brick schoolhouse with a brick foundation; there is a small entrance vestibule on the east side, and a standing-seamed metal roof. Original two-over-two windows remain but have been cut down and the upper portions bricked up. Ceilings have been lowered and the interior has been completely renovated for use as a house.

39. History and Significance

In the early twentieth century, a community of black farmers developed, widely dispersed, east of Haywood City. Little is known about the "community," which was less a unified community than a grouping of families who farmed and worked as farm laborers.

By the 1940s the African American children of these families were attending school at the present building, formerly a white school, about which details are scarce.

As originally constructed around 1880, the school near Haywood city is a classic one-room gable-end school with a small vestibule on the east side. The windows were large two-over-twos at first, but were later shortened and the space above bricked up.

Few members of the comparatively large black community in Haywood City remember the school or know anything about its history.

The school probably closed in the early 1950s, and the students were likely transported to the African American school north of Haywood City. The building was later renovated and covered in vinyl siding. In the 1980s the building was owned by P.H. and Lenola Woodard, probably the owners who converted it into a private residence. In December, 1991 it was purchased by the present owner, Walter Hill, who further improved the structure.

Despite the fenestrations and interior changes, the school near Haywood City is still, on the exterior, an excellent example of a one-room schoolhouse that has retained its character and charm. As one of a very small number of rural African American resources remaining in Scott County, it is historically important.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The school is located on a spacious corner lot and is ringed by farmland. There are several newer outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

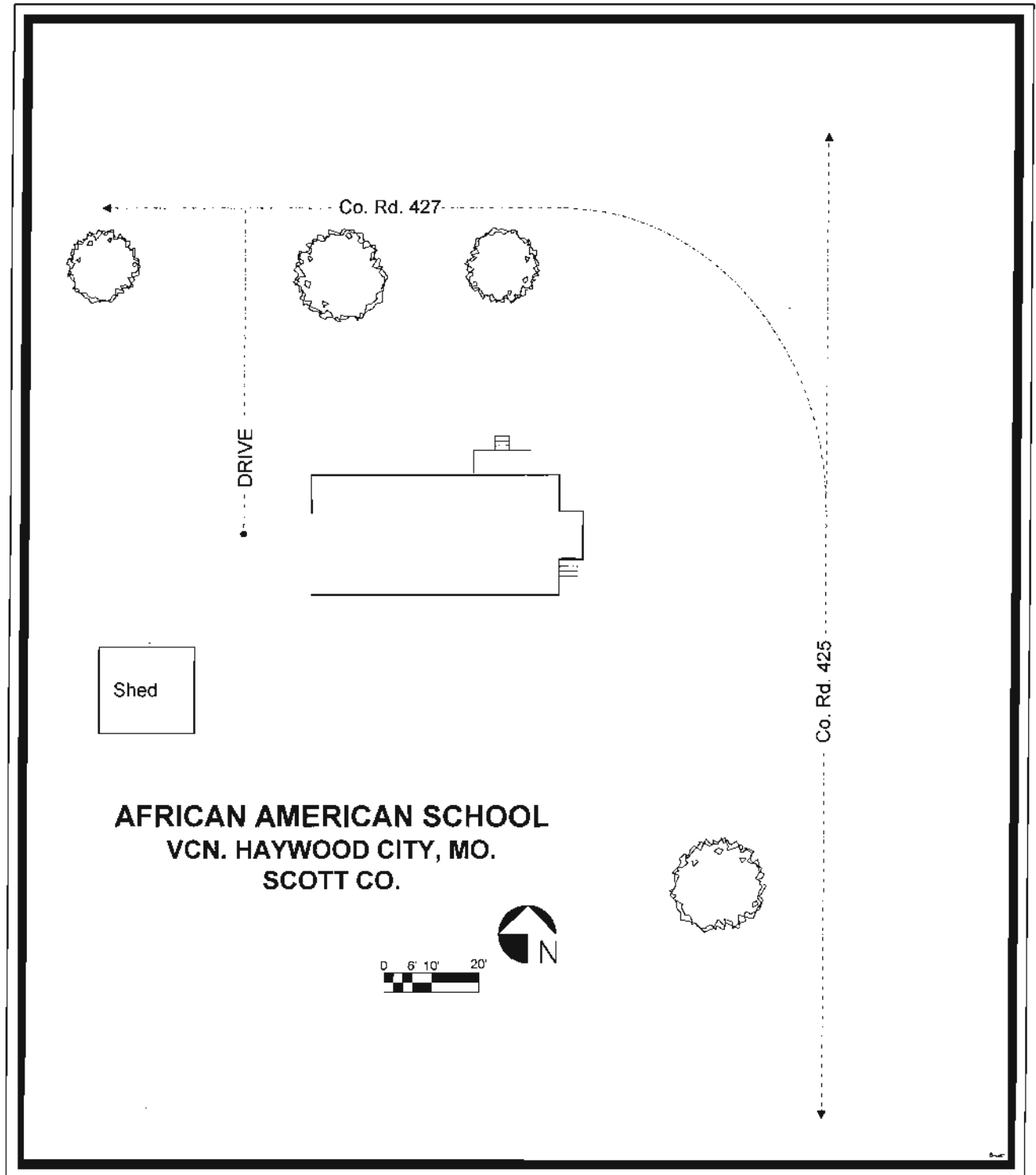
Grandview, Hallie. Telephone interview. Haywood City, MO. August 12, 2002.

Hill, Walter. Telephone interview. Haywood City, MO. August 12, 2002.

Johnson, Roosevelt. Telephone interview. Haywood City, MO. July 23, 2002.

Missouri. Scott County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Scott County Courthouse, Benton, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/02



African American School
Vcn. Haywood City, MO.
View from northeast



African American School
View from southeast



African American School
View from northwest





African American School
View from southwest



African American School
Detail: south wall

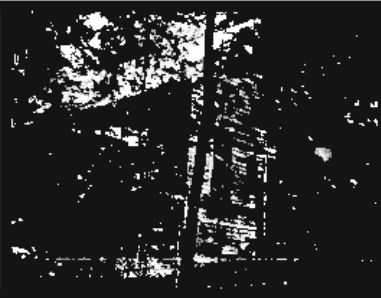
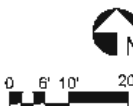


African American School
Detail: window, north side



SWAS 024-029

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-4		4. Present Name Bollinger/Adams Property		
2. County Scott		5. Other Names Friend School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T28-R13-S17		14. Date(s) or Period c.1900		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn. Oran, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end school		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan  FRONT FRIEND SCHOOL 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Corrugated metal
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 3
		19. Present use Abandoned		31. Wall Treatment Clapboard
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		21. Owner of Property Lynn S. Bollinger; Nancy F. Adams, Trust P.O. Box 257 Moro, IL. 62067		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ (interior) Moved ☐
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Poor</u> Exterior <u>Poor</u>
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		23. Local Contact person or Organization F. Nickel, Cape Girardeau, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐ Elements/vandalism
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Friend School is a gable-end one-room schoolhouse with four-over-four windows, four on both north and south side; most of them have missing sashes. The entrance door is missing. The building has a metal roof and is covered with the original clapboard. The interior has been substantially altered in order to turn the building into a private home.

39. History and Significance

In the early twentieth century a small African-American community developed on the outskirts of Oran. Most of its members were farmhands. According to oral sources, a racial incident caused the black community to leave the area fairly abruptly in the 1940s, and even older residents of Oran barely remember it; consequently little is known about its members or its culture.

It appears that Friend School was built around or just after the turn of the century, on land owned by the Friends, a prominent local white farm family. As originally designed the schoolhouse was a one-room frame gable-end schoolhouse with an entrance facing west and a blackboard opposite the door, on the east wall. At some point the school was hastily converted into a home, and in the process most of the original interior was destroyed.

The building is long abandoned and seriously dilapidated; immediate attention is needed to preserve it.

Friend School is important as the single remnant of a lost African American settlement, the history of which needs to be investigated as well. It is also one of the best examples in the county of a rural one-room schoolhouse, one of the few such black schools remaining.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

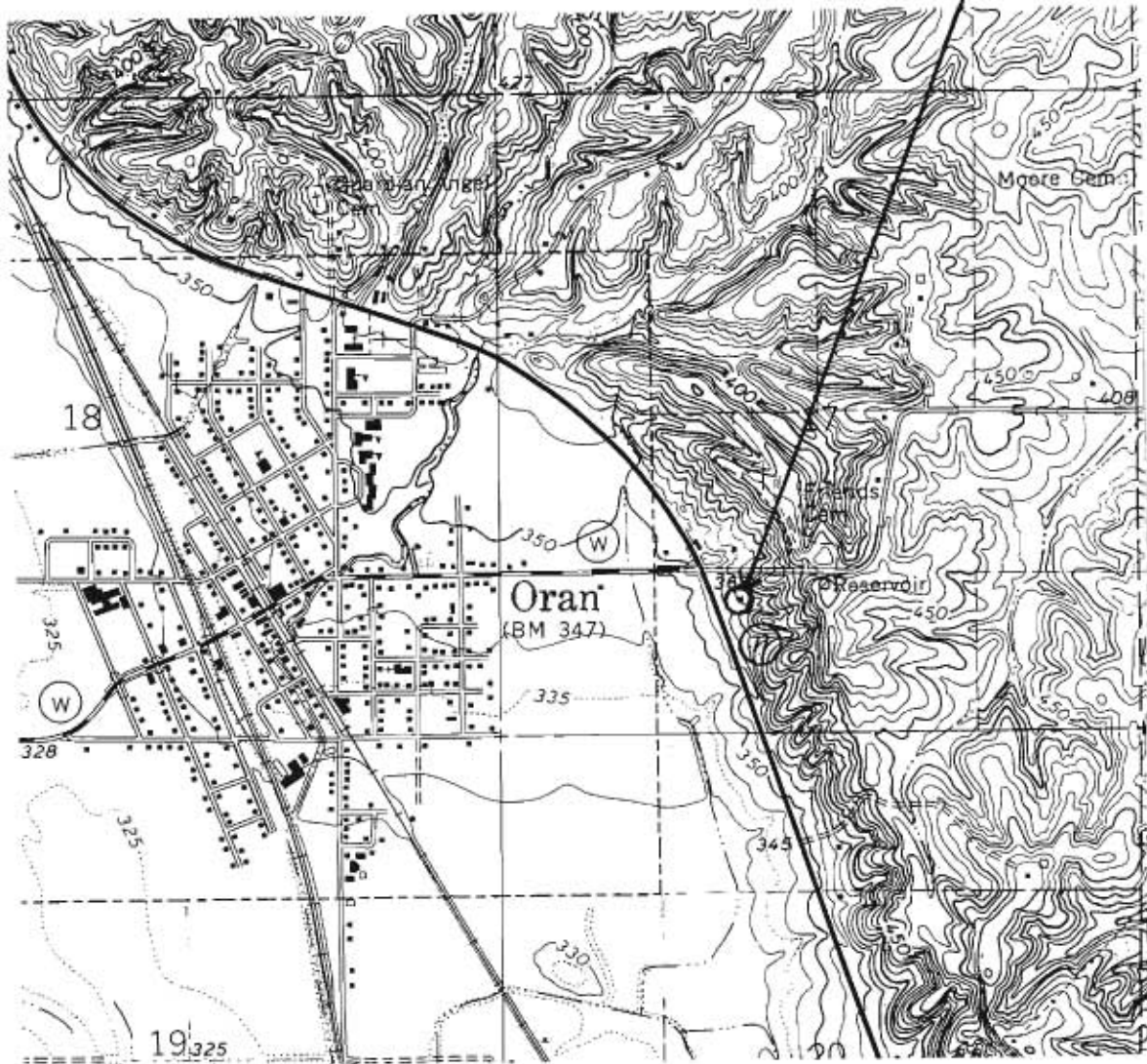
Friend School is located in a heavily wooded area at the foot of a steep hill, on the eastern edge of Oran. It can only be seen seasonally, in winter, from a public road. There are several nearby outbuildings of unknown function.

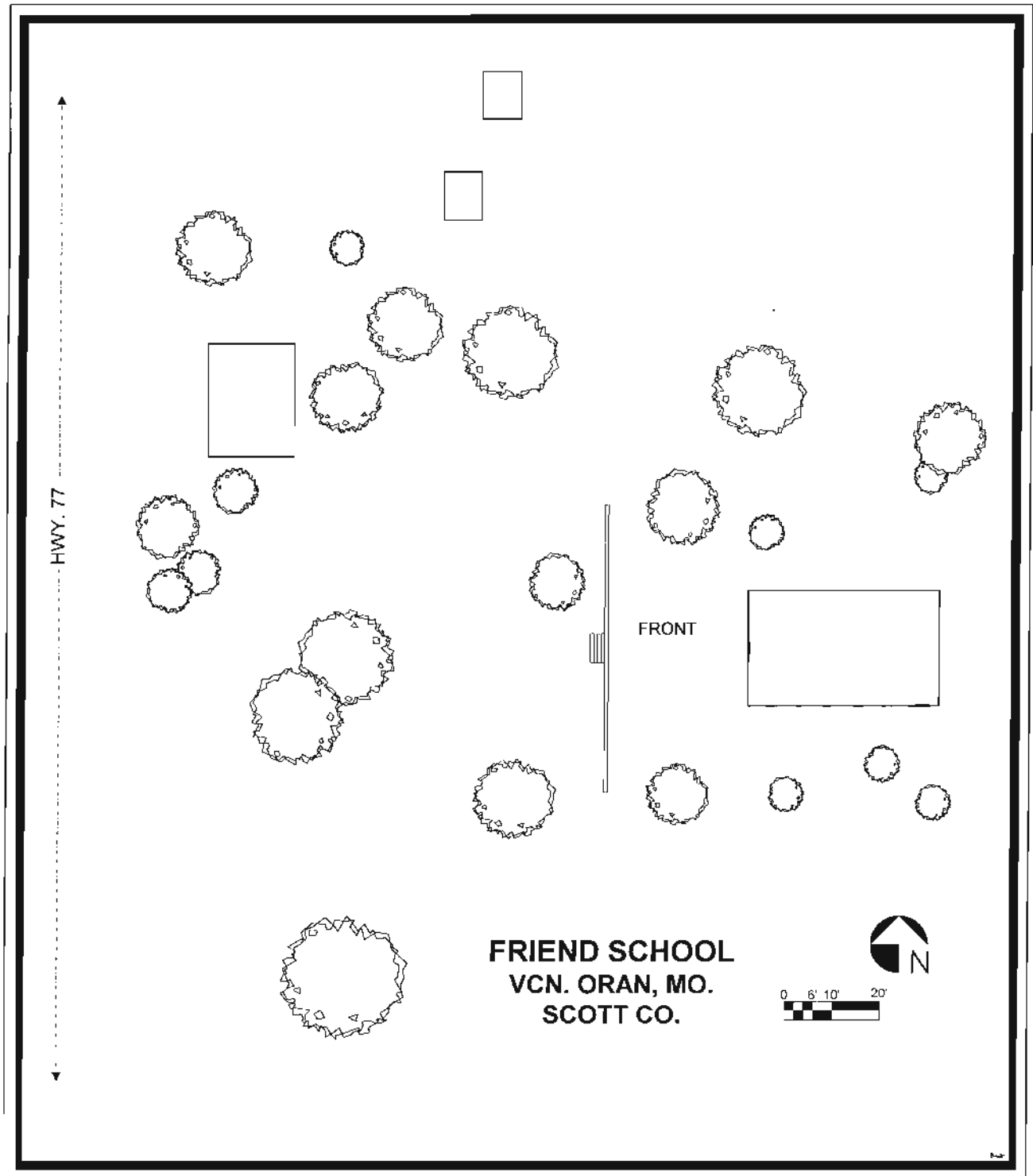
41. Sources of information

Johnson, Roosevelt. Telephone interview. Haywood City, MO. July 23, 2002.

Missouri. Scott County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Scott County Courthouse, Benton, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/02





Friend School
Vcn. Oran, MO.
View from northwest



Friend School
View from northeast

Friend School
View from east





Friend School
Detail: window, south side

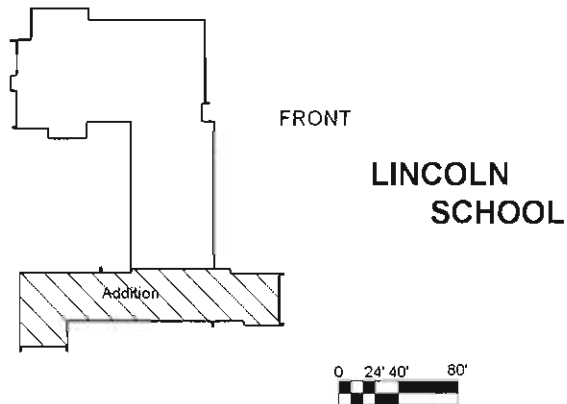


Friend School
Detail: entrance, west side



SWAS024 - 030

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. IV-6		4. Present Name Green Property		
2. County Scott		5. Other Names Lincoln School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 700 N. Westgate St.		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1948		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Sikeston, MO.		15. Style or Design Contemporary		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete bl./ brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, wood
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 2
		19. Present use Vacant		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Irregular
		21. Owner of Property Michael and Stephanie Green 1336 W. Murray Ln. Sikeston, MO. 63801		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization Walter Lambert, Sikeston, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a contemporary concrete-block structure with brick veneer and a flat roof and casement windows throughout. The rambling building of irregular plan includes over a dozen classrooms, a kitchen, cafeteria, offices and gymnasium. Interior and exterior are completely original. "Lincoln" is affixed to the facade over the entrance in three-dimensional letters.

A black community evolved at the far west end of Sikeston (the Sunset Subdivision) in the early part of the twentieth century. Its residents came from the Deep South, especially Mississippi, to work as day laborers chopping and picking cotton and performing other farm work for white farmers. Women usually worked as domestics. The population increased significantly in the 1920s with a large influx of farm laborers to support the expanding cotton industry in the Bootheel. The community was defined geographically by the railroad tracks on the east, running along Bowman Avenue, railroad tracks also on the south and west and on the north side North Avenue, which ran past a now-abandoned cotton compress.

From the start there was serious friction between blacks and whites in Sikeston, and blacks were more or less segregated, boxed in and restricted to the Sunset neighborhood. Traditionally African Americans crossed the tracks on the south side of the neighborhood early in the morning and congregated where white farmers picked them up for work; they were brought back every night. As one Sikeston resident, Alberta Miller put it, "You call this sophisticated slavery." Walter Lambert, another resident, recalls, "You went to work for the white man. You brought your butt back here at night." In the 1950s the wage for sunup to sundown cotton picking was five dollars per day.

Commercially the black area was extensive. Money earned in the cotton fields was spent largely at black-owned businesses. There were three barber shops and numerous grocery stores, among them Harris Grocery, Otis Hill Grocery, Reynolds Grocery, Abernathy Grocery. Hays Tavern was the most notorious of the community's many taverns. The Knox Hotel was the most prominent among several hotels in the area.

The earliest school was constructed along the railroad tracks on the south edge of the community, where the First Baptist Church stands today. It was a two-room frame building. In the late 1930s the school burned, and Lincoln School was built at the present site in 1948, on a 550 x 120-foot lot at the corner of North and Westgate Streets. This new school accommodated kindergarten through high school students. The black neighborhood at this time was large and thriving, and supported four churches: the First Baptist Church, the Second Baptist Church, West End Baptist Church and Smith Chapel.

Teachers at Lincoln during the '40s, '50s and '60s included: Mrs. Smith, Ms. Velma Wilson, Mr. Fulton, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Payton, Mrs. Scott (music), Mr. Aubrey Jones (shop), Mrs. Visally (spelling unknown), Mrs. Ford (math), Mrs. Young, Mrs. Arlene Howard, Mrs. Dred, Mr. Nathan Lambert, Mr. Welch (shop), Mrs. Rosie Wilson, Mrs. Trout, Mrs. Minnie White, Mrs. Barbara Hobbs, Ms. Lorrie Lambert, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Ingram (shop). Mr. Russell Ford was the principal.

Students at Lincoln received used materials and books from the white school. As was traditional, they began the school day with prayer, the Pledge of Allegiance and singing. Special events such as plays, talent shows, art exhibits, etc. united the community.

Desegregation began in 1960 in Sikeston. Shortly afterward, with the mechanization of the cotton industry the black population began to shrink. The school building was retained by the school system and used for storage. During the 1980s it was occupied by Citizens Home Mission Outreach Center by the city. In 1990 the present owners, the Greens, bought the building. In recent years the community has supported the idea of creating a community center in former Lincoln School. Although the building has deteriorated due to neglect it is in stable condition and is probably the most important African American site in Sikeston and in Scott County.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Lincoln School is located in a residential neighborhood in the Sunset subdivision of Sikeston. It is bordered by streets on three sides and residences to the south. There is a parking lot on both the east and west sides of the building.

41. Sources of information

Hunt, Samuel. Interview. Tape recording. New Madrid, MO. August 17, 2002.

Lambert, Walter. Interview. Sikeston, MO. August 18, 2002.

Miller, Alberta. Interview. Sikeston, MO. August 18, 2002.

Missouri. Scott County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Scott County Courthouse, Benton, Missouri.

Murphy, Belinda. Interview. Sikeston, MO. August 19, 2002.

Murphy, Lincoln. Interview. Sikeston, MO. August 19, 2002.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

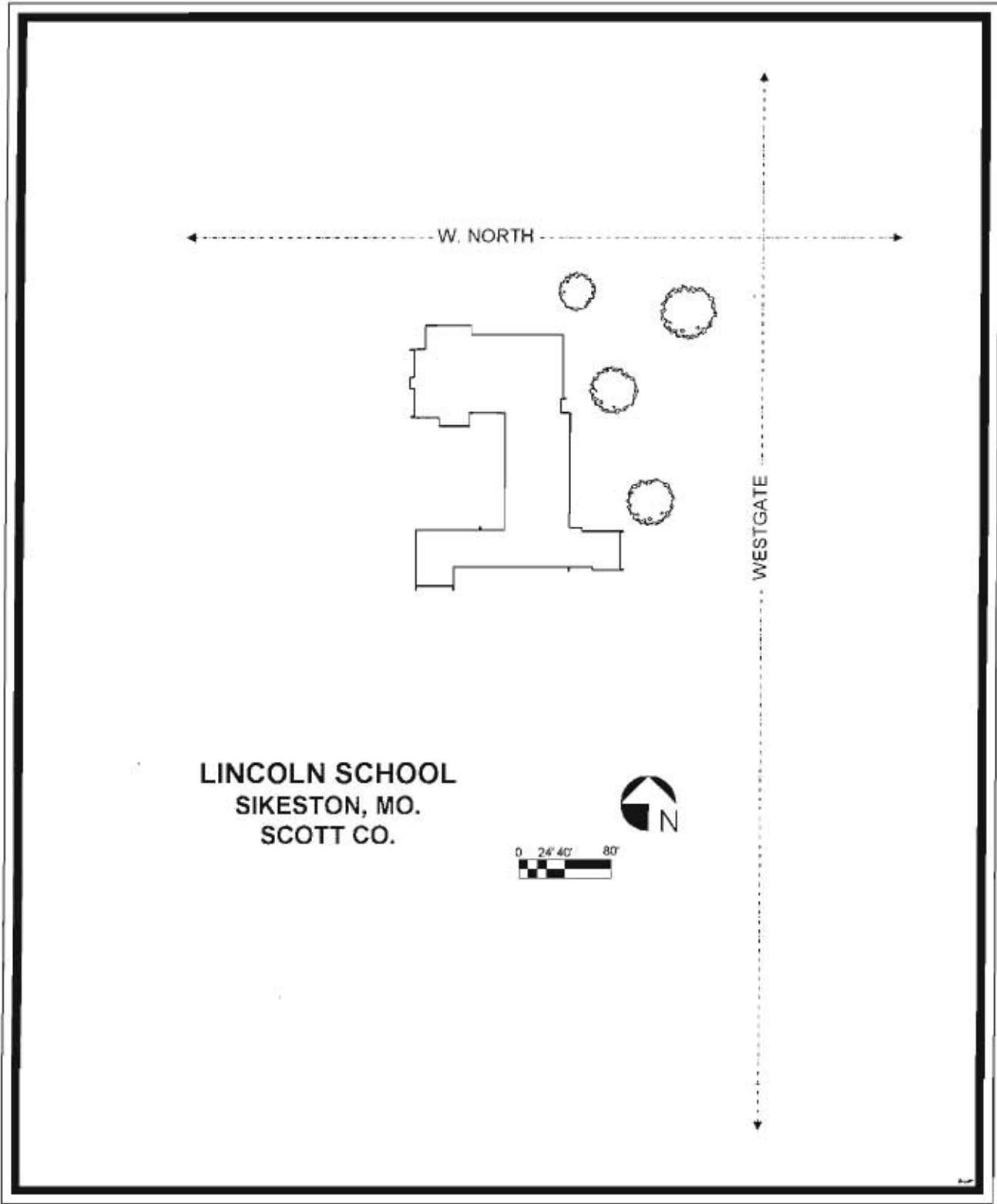
43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/02





Lincoln School
View from southwest



Lincoln School
View from southeast

