NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

NOV 15 2005

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Hoisington High School

Other name/site number

2. Location

Street & number 218 E. 7th Street ☐ not for publication

City or town Hoisington ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Barton Code 009 Zip code 67544

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Christy Davis 10/6/05

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is | Signature of the Keeper | Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
2	2	total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic Public Schools of Kansas

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt

Other: Stone Detailing

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from it original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1937 - 1955

Significant Dates

1937

1940

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Brinkman & Hagen, Architects; J.A. Lundgren, Contractor

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ Previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 10

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	519513	4263557
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Brenda R. Spencer

Organization Preservation Planning and Design Date 27 May, 2005

Street & number 10150 Onaga Road Telephone 785-456-9857

City or town Wamego State Kansas Zip code 66547

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name USD 431 Hoisington

street & number 106 N. Main telephone 620-653-4134

city or town Hoisington state KS zip code 67544

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16) U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

Narrative Description

Hoisington High School, completed in 1940, was constructed through the Federal Works Agency, Public Works Administration. The three-story blond brick building has a concrete foundation and stone ornamentation. It has a flat roof with a stone cap featuring carved detailing. The building is comprised of three primary sections: the center, main building housing the classrooms and offices, the east end with the gymnasium and shop, and the west end wing with the auditorium and music rooms. The end wings were recessed from the front facade and extend beyond the rear facade forming a U-shaped plan. The building represents the early Modern Movement in architecture, defined by its simple rectangular massing, clean, crisp lines, and subtle ornament. The rectangular massing, with rows of regularly spaced windows give the school a horizontal emphasis; the large rectangular mass is articulated by prominent vertical elements. There are three primary entrances on the front facade, into each section of the building. The entrances are vertical in form, defined by finely detailed stone surrounds with Art Deco and Art Moderne stylistic references. The stepped entrances, stepped brick pilasters with stone caps, vertical ridges in the stone, scallop pattern carved on the cornice band, and light fixtures at each of the entrances are characteristic of the Art Deco style; the curved projecting entablature over the main entrance is characteristic of the Art Moderne style.

The only major alterations to the building have been replacement doors and windows, a metal shop addition on the east side of the gymnasium, addition of an elevator, and the rebuilding and expansion of the auditorium after the building was damaged by a tornado in 2001. The west end wing now extends beyond the front facade of the center section of the school and includes an addition on the west side; the west wing expansion included the addition of a new commons area/cafeteria, and new music class rooms. The site features a native stone stadium and athletic field constructed through the Works Projects Administration in 1937.

Hoisington High School was designed by Emporia architects Jerome Brinkman and Stanley Hagen. The school's construction was mandated by overcrowded conditions at the former high school which had forced a reduction of the school's curriculum. The new high school was designed to be a "modern" school with provisions for an expanded, diverse curriculum and extra-curricular activities. The new school included a separate auditorium and gymnasium, a lunchroom and home economics laboratory, a manual training shop, music rooms, science laboratories, typewriting rooms, and a large study hall/library, in addition to the regular classrooms. The plan reflected the Progressive Era doctrine of spaces designed for a specialized curriculum and located/grouped based on functional needs. The school is an excellent example of an early Modern Movement school with Art Deco and Art Moderne detailing.

Site

The school site is comprised of two city blocks bordered by E. 7th Street on the south (front), E. 9th Street which is Highway 4 on the north, Main Street, which is Highway 281 on the west, and Elm Street on the east. The former (1918) high school stood at the corner of Main Street and E. 7th, the location of the current parking lot on the west side of the school. The 1918 high school was used as the junior high school after the current high school was constructed until 1987 when Eisenhower Grade School was expanded and converted to the Middle School; the former high school was razed.

The high school faces south, fronting E. 7th Street. The school is setback from the curb, forming a small lawn in front of the school. Diagonal parking is located along E. 7th Street in front of the school. A perimeter sidewalk is in place, and concrete sidewalks extend to each of the three primary entrances on the front (south) facade. The entrances have been made accessible with the installation of ramps and new metal railings. The recent expansion of the west wing extends to the south and west of the original building footprint. A parking lot is located on the west side of the school. A metal shop addition is in place on the east side of the school. A service drive off of Elm Street provides access to the original shop at the northeast corner of the gymnasium on the east end wing. A short native stone wall extends along the east perimeter of the site. A football field and track is in place on the north side of the school. The 1937 WPA stadium is located on the north side of the athletic field. Highway 4 runs along the north side of the stadium. The stadium and football field are enclosed by a chain-link fence. A one-story concrete block structure with a gable roof is located on the west side of the stone stadium bleachers. This building was rebuilt after the 2001 tornado; it serves as the concessions stand and rest rooms. . A metal building was constructed at the rear of the school, in the void of the U-shaped plan after the tornado to

serve as a temporary home to the music department. This building is now used for storage. Metal bleachers are in place on the south side of the stadium behind the school.

Exterior

The high school is a three-story blond brick building comprised of three primary sections: the main central building and two end wings. The central section is symmetrical, divided into five bays by stepped brick pilasters framing the first, third, and fifth bays. Located in the center of the front (south) facade, the main building entrance is framed by stepped brick pilasters with stone caps. The cornice rises slightly above the roofline of the rest of the building, emphasizing the verticality of the entry bay. Recessed slightly, the central entrance is comprised of three doors with transoms. The entrance is framed by round fluted stone pilasters supporting a curved projecting entablature that is inscribed "Hoisington High School 1938."[1] Three windows on the second and third floors align with the main entry doors. A horizontal stone band is located between the windows on the upper floors and stone pilasters span from the entablature to the cornice band framing each window. The cornice features carved ornament and is articulated by the brick and stone pilasters. The end bays of the main central section are also framed by the stepped brick pilasters. Comprised of two windows per floor, the windows are framed horizontally by stone panels and have a stone pilaster between the windows like on the center entry bay. The two bays flanking the center entrance comprise the body of the main building. There are five sets of regularly spaced windows per floor. The windows immediately flanking the entrance are singles; the remaining four are pairs.

The original windows were metal, comprised of four horizontal panes. The replacement windows retain the same overall proportions and fill the original masonry openings. The replacement windows have dark aluminum frames and dark glass. They have an opaque top panel, a fixed center pane, and a lower operable hopper pane. There are a few original windows in place at the basement level on the rear of the building. The windows have brick lintels and stone sills. The sills on the ground level and third floor form horizontal bands around the building.

The gymnasium is recessed from the main facade on the east end of the building. Shorter than the main building, the end wings are one and a half stories tall. The gymnasium entrance is centrally located on the east end wing; fluted stone pilasters frame three recessed openings. Three pairs of doors with transoms are located on the ground floor; three upper windows align over the doors with a stone panel between. A smooth stone entablature over the windows, is inscribed "Gymnasium." Carved hexagonal stone panels are located over the entablature, each depicting sports: baseball, basketball, and football. The east end wing has a wide stone cornice band with a carved scalloped pattern. An elevator shaft was added at the southeast corner between the main building and east end wing. The addition closely matches the original brick and stone and is quite inconspicuous.

Originally, the auditorium was recessed on the west end of the main building, like the gymnasium on the east. The west end of the building sustained the most damage when the school was hit by a tornado in 2001. When the west end was rebuilt after the tornado, it was expanded. A new commons area was added to the front of the former auditorium, the auditorium foyer and auditorium were retained but had to be remodeled, and a new music wing was added on the west side of the auditorium. The original exterior facade is visible on the interior of the building and above the addition on the west. The new exterior facade is nearly identical to the original auditorium facade and the existing gymnasium facade. A stone surround frames three entry bays, each with a pair of doors with a window above. The stone detailing does vary from the original, making the addition distinguishable from the original building. The three octagonal panels, representing music and drama, were relocated from the original auditorium entrance to the new entrance.

Music class rooms are located in the one-story addition off the west side of the auditorium. Like the front, the original west facade is visible on the building's interior and above the one-story addition on the exterior. The original west facade had brick pilasters like on the gymnasium. A new secondary entrance is located between the music rooms and the front commons area on the west facade.

The rear (north) facade is basically comprised of the three section defined on the front facade but there are two deviations. The original cafeteria was a one-story bay along the east side of the west end wing, north of the main building (now used for classrooms. A similar one and a half story addition was built on the west facade of the east end wing

(gymnasium) prior to 1966. The east addition houses a locker room and space for the athletic department on the ground floor and a classroom on the second floor. The rear facade of the main building is comprised of regularly spaced windows, primary in pairs. A square exterior chimney extends well above the roof line on the north facade approximately twenty feet from the northeast corner. Two rear stairwells are distinguished on the rear facade by windows at the stair landings between floors. The original shop spans along the north side of the gymnasium. The two-story bay is defined by sets of two and three windows, regularly spaced across the facade.

A one-story metal shop addition is in place off the east side of the gymnasium. The exterior facade of the gymnasium is visible above the shop addition featuring stepped brick pilasters with stone caps. The manual training/industrial arts shop is located at the rear of the gymnasium. The metal shop addition spans the east side of gymnasium only, not the original shop on the rear. The shop entrance and garage bay is extant on the north end of the east facade.

The native stone WPA stadium is in place on the north side of the football field at the rear of the school. The stadium seating is divided into two sections by a central entrance accessed from the north. The bleachers are also accessed by steps at the southeast and southwest corners. Seating was originally concrete bleachers; aluminum benches were recently installed on top of the concrete. The stadium has native stone perimeter walls that are stepped on the east and west sides and at the central entry. The stone has a concave concrete cap. Locker rooms were originally located under the bleachers, accessed from the east and west sides. The locker rooms are no longer used; the space is used for storage. Boards have been installed over the windows but the original multi-pane steel windows are in place and visible from the interior. A press box had been installed at the top of the bleachers on the north side, over the center entrance. The press box was torn off by the tornado and some minor damage done to the stone stadium. A new press box has been installed. The stone walls and concrete cap have been repaired and the stadium is in excellent condition.

Interior

The plan form is a modified U-shape. Classrooms and offices are located on the three floors of the main building. The west wing was originally comprised of the auditorium on the ground floor, music classrooms in the basement, under the stage, and the lunch room, located on the east side of the west wing, north of the main building. The 2003 repair and expansion project resulted in the addition of music rooms on the west side of the west wing and a commons area on the south side of the west wing. The east wing was originally comprised of the gymnasium with locker rooms, and the shop class rooms on the north side. Prior to 1966, additional locker rooms were constructed on the west side of the east wing, north of the main building. There are two partial basements, the original music rooms and mechanical space in the west wing and mechanical and custodial space in the east wing. The main circulation is an east/west corridor spanning from the auditorium on the west to the gym on the east; a corridor extends north between the auditorium and original cafeteria on the ground floor, and on the west side of the gym on the first and second floors (to the rear shop). There are three primary front entrances: the center of the main building, and the gymnasium and auditorium, and two secondary entrances on each end of the main building, at the rear. There are also entrances directly into the shop on the east facade, and the new music rooms on the west facade.

There have been few changes to the interior layout of the school. The basic corridor configuration is intact. A new corridor is in place extending from the main corridor west on the south side of the new music rooms, and north on the west side of the auditorium.

At its opening in 1940, the school was touted to be modern in every appointment, providing convenient arrangement for classrooms and extracurricular activities. As was the trend in school design following the Progressive Era, the design and layout of the school provided for a separate gymnasium, auditorium, and lunch room; the gymnasium and auditorium each had separate access and could be closed off from the main building. The auditorium provided seating for 1000 on the main floor and balcony and included a 30' x 68' stage. The auditorium is in place although completely remodeled after the 2001 tornado. The original gymnasium was 60' x 90' with a 24' ceiling, meeting the requirements for regulation basketball. The gymnasium included locker rooms for boys and girls, and seating for 800 spectators with bleachers on the east and west sides. The gymnasium is in near original condition with glazed tile wainscoting and exposed steel trusses at the ceiling. The auditorium and gymnasium foyers are finely detailed with a denticulated plaster cornice and original built-ins including ticket windows and trophy cases. The original wood trim is extant with the original varnished

finish. The lunchroom was located along the east side of the auditorium in the west wing and just off the home economics room on the north side of the ground floor in the main building. This space was sub-divided into four smaller rooms after the addition of the commons area/cafeteria in 2003.

The entrance foyers and corridors retain the original terrazzo flooring, a light buff color with red border. The terrazzo is finely detailed including geometric patterns at the main entrance and the red boarder extending into the recessed doorways at classrooms. Buff and brick red glazed tile wainscoting is extant on the corridor walls. The main corridor retains the original ceiling height and plaster walls and ceilings. Arched ceilings are located at each end of the corridor, at the gymnasium and auditorium. Large drop light fixtures are in place in the entry foyers while florescent fixtures are in place in the corridors. The original school clocks hang from the ceilings, in the corridors on each floor. The corridors feature multi-pane steel clerestory windows and the original metal lockers. Terrazzo stairways are intact at each end of the main building, on the rear (north) wall; the stairways have glazed block half-wall railings.

The classrooms also retain significant original finished and features. Original wood floors and wood trim is extant, as are the original six-light wood doors. Ceilings have been suspended in classrooms but the original plaster walls are extant. Most classrooms retain original built-in features including chalk boards and cabinets. The library remains in its original location on the north side of the second floor. It originally featured detinculated cornice molding like the entry foyers but this detail is currently obscured by a suspended ceiling.

There have been few alterations to the interior of the building: the pre-1966 locker room addition, replacement of windows and doors in 1990, installation of suspended ceilings, the metal shop building on the east side rebuilt in 1998 after a fire, addition of the elevator in 2000, and remodeling of the auditorium and addition of the commons area and new music rooms following the 2001 tornado. The interior of the school retains a high degree of integrity and clearly portrays the original 1940 design in terms of plan configuration and most fixtures and finishes.

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[1] The stone over the main entrance is inscribed "1938," however, the school was not completed until 1940. Bonds to finance the school were approved in August of 1938. Dedication of the new High School was held May 17-19, 1940. Classes began in the new school in the fall of 1940.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Hoisington High School and Stadium are nominated to the National Register under the multiple property documentation form, *Historic Public Schools of Kansas.* Both structures are excellent representatives of New Deal Era educational resources. The school is significant on a state and local level under Criterion A as the second public high school in Hoisington, built to serve a growing high school enrollment. The school is also significant under Criterion C as a representative of an early Modern Movement school with Art Deco stylistic influences and the work of Emporia architects Brinkman and Hagen.

A native stone stadium was constructed in 1937 north of the current high school through the Work Projects Administration. The 1940 high school was constructed through the Federal Works Agency, Public Works Administration. It is a three-story blond brick school with carved stone detailing characteristic of Art Deco and Art Moderne influences. The school and stadium continue to function as the public high school serving the residents of Hoisington school district. Hoisington High School and Stadium are excellent representatives of the Town High School property type (and education-related structures) and meet the registration requirements set forth in the multiple property submission.

The Town of Hoisington

The second largest city in Barton County, Hoisington is located eleven miles north of Great Bend in central Kansas. The town lies twenty-six miles south of Interstate 70 at the intersection of Highways 281 and 4. Hoisington is the "gateway to Cheyenne Bottoms," a wildlife area drawing thousands of visitors to Barton County for hunting and fishing. The community of just under 3,000 residents was built on a diverse economy including agriculture, oil, and the railroad.

The history of Hoisington is coupled closely with the history of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad in central Kansas. Barton County was organized in 1872 and a group settled in Homestead Township near the future town of Hoisington. When the western line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad (originally, the Kansas and Colorado Railroad) was being built, a group of local businessmen organized the Central Kansas Town Company and established the town of Hoisington with the goal of attracting the railroad. The town of Hoisington was founded in 1886 and named after Andrew Jackson Hoisington, a prominent Great Bend businessman (publisher of the Great Bend Register). The railroad reached Hoisington in the fall of 1886; Hoisington was incorporated as a city of the third class the following year. A post office had been established a mile and a half to the south at Buena Vista in 1879. That post office was moved to Hoisington and the name changed in April of 1887. The rail station was originally named Monon, meaning "Lady of the Lake," and later changed to Hoisington. The town experienced steady growth into the new century with few exceptions. A three-year high school was organized in 1901 and a Y.M.C.A. was built in 1902, primarily to house railroad workers. The first light plant was constructed in 1903 followed by city water in 1904. Hoisington had become a major freight and passenger division on the Missouri Pacific line. A million dollar roundhouse and shops were constructed 1910-1911, the largest shops between Sedalia, Missouri and Pueblo, Colorado. At that time, the railroad employed 1600 men, contributing greatly to the prosperity of Hoisington. Hoisington joined the ranks of second class cities in 1910; by 1912, population of the town topped 2,000. Electric street lights were installed in 1915 and the first paved streets were laid in 1917, followed by concrete sidewalks on Main Street. Two blocks of Main Street were destroyed by a tornado in 1919 but the area rapidly recovered. Natural gas was discovered in 1929, providing a modern convenience to local residents. Black Gold, or oil, was discovered in the 1930s providing diversification for the local economy previously dependent upon agriculture and the railroad. The population of the town topped 3000 in the mid-1920s and, after a brief decline, regained its former numbers by the mid-1930s. In 1936, Hoisington celebrated its fiftieth anniversary from the founding of the town. At that time, it was "a thriving city of 3200 with all modern conveniences." [1]

The Missouri Pacific shops closed in 1948. With the change to diesel engines and the decline of passenger service, the railroad played a decreasing role in Hoisington's economy. New businesses emerged to fill the void. Kansas Brick and Tile was founded in 1954 and continues to manufacture and supply brick across the country. Essex International, a company that makes and distributes electric cable, is also major employer and agriculture continues to be an important component of the local economy. Today, Hoisington maintains a population of just under 3000 residents. The town retains a solid business district, a broad industrial base, and a quality local school system.

Hoisington Schools

The first public school district was organized in Barton County in 1872; it was District No. 1 and included the city of Great Bend. District No. 29 was organized in 1875, eleven years before the town of Hoisington was founded. Hoisington has always maintained a separate school district serving residents of the city and immediate vicinity. The first school building was built in Hoisington in 1889, located at 3rd and Vine Streets where Roosevelt Elementary now stands. In 1903, a bond was passed to finance the construction of a new brick school on the same site. The brick building was damaged by fire in 1907 and a rebuilt with a new roof form the following year. Hoisington's first school was named Roosevelt school and initially served all grades. A second school was built on the east side of town in 1911, known as Eastside School. It served as a grade school and later a junior high school.

A three-year high school program was begun in the early 1900s with the first class of four students, graduating in 1904. In 1918, a new brick high school was built, located just west of the current high school. At that time the Eastside school became a junior high. A new grade school, Lincoln School, was built on Pine Street in 1926 and is still in use. The existing high school was built in the late 1930s, opening in 1940. At that time, the former high school became the Junior High School. Eastside School was razed after the construction of the new high school. Roosevelt School, the first brick school originally constructed in 1903, was in disrepair and was replaced by the existing Roosevelt Elementary on the same site in 1952. A second new elementary school was constructed in 1957, Eisenhower Grade School. This school was expanded and converted to the middle school in 1987. At that time, the 1918 high school (located west of the high school) that had been serving as the junior high, was razed. Today Roosevelt Elementary serves Kindergarten through third grades. Lincoln Elementary serves grades fourth and fifth, Hoisington Middle School serves grades sixth through eighth grades and the High School serves grades 9-12. A fifth attendance center serves as an early childhood building and pre-kindergarten.

Hoisington High School and Stadium-

The impact of new Deal Era works programs is evidenced in the town of Hoisington. A Colonial Revival Post Office was constructed in 1936 and a Municipal Building with an auditorium, in 1938. The existing high school and stadium were also constructed through the New Deal works programs of the 1930s. Nationwide, of the 125,000 buildings that were constructed or improved through the Public Works Administration (PWA), one-third were schools.[2] Hoisington High School was constructed through the PWA in 1940. An article in the March 1940 *Kansas Teacher* reported that the Works Projects Administration (WPA) had built approximately 250 new schools structures including 47 schools, 55 stadiums, 120 recreational buildings, 5 libraries, 8 gymnasiums, 7 dormitories and several other buildings.[3] Hoisington's high school stadium and athletic field were constructed through the WPA in 1937. Both structures are an example of the impact that PWA and WPA had on the improvement of educational facilities throughout the state.

The stadium and athletic field were completed in 1937. Constructed of native limestone, the new stadium and field with a dirt track hosted its first track meet in April of 1937. High School commencement exercises were held at the new stadium in June that year.

Although the former high school, constructed in 1918 for $45,000, was only twenty years old, the building was designed for a capacity of 250 students. School enrollment in Hoisington had grown rapidly, nearly 40% in a fifteen year period but enrollment in the high school had increased by 300% over the same period.[4] By 1938, high school enrollment was nearing 400 students. Curriculum had been reduced in an attempt to accommodate the growing number of students in basic classrooms. Additionally, Eastside School, used as the Junior High, was also overcrowded, and the building deemed unsuitable. By a four to one margin, residents of Hoisington approved bonds in the amount of $165,000 for construction of a new high school (August, 1938).[5] The High School was constructed through the Federal Works Agency Public Works Administration, with PWA providing a $135,000 grant (45% of the total cost).

The school was designed by Brinkman and Hagen Architects of Emporia. The design divided the building into three major sections: the auditorium on the west, gymnasium on the east, and classrooms, laboratories, and offices in the main central section. The school featured a lunchroom for students who brought their lunches, situated off the home economics laboratory so that lunches could be served if necessary. Manual Arts classrooms were located at the rear of

the gymnasium and a space provided for a future vocational agriculture shop. A large library/study hall was located on the second floor while science laboratories and typing and bookkeeping classrooms were on the third floor. Rest rooms were provided on each floor and the school offices located off the central entrance.[6]

Hoisington High School was completed in May of 1940. Lundgren & Son of Topeka was the general contractor, Southwest Electrical of Wichita, the electrical contractor, and R.E. Kirkpatrick of Newton, the heating and pluming contractor. The school was dedicated on Friday, May 17, 1940 with an open house following on the 18th and 19th.[7] Raymond A. Schwegier, Dean of the School of Education at University of Kansas gave the dedicatory address. Dr. Schwegier paid tribute to the community "for its far-sightedness in constructing such a beautiful and well-equipped high school building, saying he was amazed and extremely well pleased at finding such a well appointed institution."[8] Others on the program included Jerome Brinkman and J. Stanley Hagen, the architects, and PWA officials. Representatives from Hays and Larned schools attended the events, and more than 600 local residents toured the new building over the three-day event.[9]

The 1940 school has served the community well. It was nearly fifty years old before any major alterations occurred. The first significant change was removal of the old high school (then used as a junior high) on the school grounds west of the high school. This building was removed after Eisenhower Grade School was converted to the Middle School in 1987. The only other modifications to the school were the replacement of windows and doors in 1990, construction of the metal Agricultural shop addition on the east side of the school (following a fire to the former metal structure) in 1998, and the installation of an elevator and ramps at the front entrances in 2000. The most significant modification to the school was required following damage to the school when it was hit by a tornado on April 21, 2001. The auditorium on the west side of the school took the brunt of the damage although the roof also sustained damage, as did plaster ceiling on the top floor, and the west walls of the shop and locker room addition on the east wing. A metal building was then constructed at the rear of the school to accommodate music classes while the school was being repaired. The repair and remodeling included the addition of a music wing, cafeteria/commons area and renovation of the original auditorium. Great effort was made to make the addition compatible with the original school. The project was completed in 2003 bringing the school to its current form. The tornado also tore the press box off of the stadium and did some damage to the stone stadium. A new concessions building and press box were constructed and the stadium repaired as part of the 2003 repairs.

Summary

Hoisington High School was completed in 1940, constructed through the Public Works Administration. The school was built to alleviate crowded conditions at the town's existing high school and junior high. The former high school became the junior high with the construction of the new high school. A native stone stadium had been constructed on the north side of the high school site in 1937 through the Works Projects Administration. Both the school and stadium are excellent examples of New Deal Era structures and the impact these works programs had on educational facilities across the nation.

Constructed of native limestone, the stadium is an excellent representative of WPA education-related structure. The High School is a three-story blond brick structure with a concrete foundation. The blond brick, building form with recessed end wings and simplified flat roof line reflect an evolution of the traditional two-story red brick Progressive Era School. The design of the school embodies characteristics of the emerging new styles Art Deco and Art Modern with simple, straight lines, vertical emphasis and stone detailing. Hoisington High School is an excellent example of the clean crisp lines and subtle ornament that defines early Modern Movement structures. The plan of the new high school also reflected Progressive Era educational tenets including a separate gymnasium and auditorium and specially designed classrooms for home economics, industrial arts, science and arts.

Hoisington High School is an excellent example of the work of Emporia architects Brinkman & Hagen. Henry W. Brinkman established his architectural firm in Emporia in 1907. Stanley Hagen joined the firm, as did Brinkman's son Jerome. The firm was best known for their design of ecclesiastical architecture, particularly for Catholic parishes. They did design a number of public schools in the state including schools in Hoisington and Victoria, as well as Emporia. In the 1950s they were hired to design a second school in Hoisington, the new Roosevelt Grade School. Their 1930s schools

reflected a new image for the modern school with clean crisp lines, illustrated by the high schools in Hoisington and Victoria. The schools designed by the firm in the 1950s were well designed with an attention to detail lacking in many school of that era.[10]

Hoisington High School maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and association. The school retains the general characteristics of the property type including: its original site and setting, the original building form, the original roof form, the exterior brick and pattern of window and door openings, original ornamentation in the brick and stone detailing, and the interior corridor configuration.

The school retains a high degree of integrity on both the interior and exterior. Although the replacement windows are dark glass and do not match the style of the original windows, the replacements do maintain the original masonry openings. The addition of the elevator shaft, although on the front of the school, was done in such a manner to be quite inconspicuous although it can be distinguished from the original structure upon inspection. Likewise, the 2003 repair and expansion following the tornado, is a quality addition that can be distinguished from the original structure but is compatible with the design of the original school. The interior has undergone minor modification but the basic corridor configuration and circulation patterns are intact. Significant interior features and finishes include plaster walls, glazed block wainscoting, terrazzo floors and stairs, and original interior doors and wood trim. The school retains its original gymnasium and auditorium, although auditorium had to be completely remodeled following the tornado. The modifications to the school are within the parameters defined in the multiple property submission and do not sufficiently impact the integrity of the building as to make it ineligible for listing.

Hoisington High School is a traditional example of the Town High School property type as the second public high school built to serve a growing high school population; it continues to serve as the public high school today. The school and stadium are significant as representatives of New Deal Era educational resources, and the school as a representative of the work of Emporia architects Brinkman and Hagen. Hoisington High School and Stadium are nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under the multiple property documentation form, *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* as a representative of the Town High School and Education-Related Structures property types.

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[1] "Hoisington 1886 - 1936," *The Hoisington Dispatch Anniversary Edition.* August 13, 1936.
[2] Richard G. Wilson, Public Buildings: Architecture Under the Public Works Administration, Vol. 1. (New York: DeCapo Press, 1986), vii.
[3] George F. Hillyer and P.J. Matson, "New Schools With Uncle Sam's Help," The Kansas Teacher 48 (March, 1940) 10.
[4] "The "Pull" In Our Schools," *The Hoisington Dispatch*, August 13, 1938.
[5] "Hoisington's New $330,000 High School Building," *The Hoisington Dispatch*, May 9, 1940.
[6] "New High School Building Proposed," *The Hoisington Dispatch*, July 14, 1938
[7] *The Hoisington Dispatch.* May 9, 1940.
[8] "Dedicatory Address An Outstanding One," *The Hoisington Dispatch.* May 23, 1940.
[9] Ibid.
[10] Brenda Spencer. "Historic Public School of Kansas" Multiple Property Nomination, Appendix C – Architects of Kansas Schools. September, 2004.

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Note: Much of the information on the history of the school was obtained through an interview with Bob Glenn at the Hoisington Chamber of Commerce (1945 graduate of Hoisington High School) and resources provided by the Chamber of Commerce and the Hoisington Historical Society. The Hoisington High School Librarian and Year Book Instructor provided access to old High School Year Books.

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description – COM 50S & 30W NE COR TH S453 W780 N465 E780 TO POB, S3 T18 R13W
The site is a two block tract spanning from Main Street (Hwy 281) on the west to Elm Street on the east, and from E. 7th Street on the south to Highway 4 on the north.

Boundary Justification –The site is clearly defined by geographic features; it encompasses the school, the stadium, out buildings, and parking lot.

Additional Documentation

Maps

USGS map attached
Figure 1 – Site Plan Sketch (Spencer, 2005)

Historic Views

Figure 2 – Architect's Sketch of Hoisington High School
Figure 3 – Early View of Hoisington High School, 1941
Figure 4 – View of School Prior to 2001 Tornado
View of School Today

Photographs

Hoisington High School
Barton County, Kansas

Photos were taken by Brenda Spencer May 18, 2005. KSHS holds the original negatives.

#	Description of View [direction of camera]
1	Front (south) facade-main building and auditorium [northwest]
2	Detail of front main entrance [north]
3	Front (south) facade-gymnasium [northeast]
4	Gymnasium entrance on east end of south facade [north]
5	Detail of new auditorium entrance on west end of south facade [north]
6	West facade with new music room and commons area addition [northeast]
7	Rear (north) facade from stadium behind school [south]
8	Detail of extant original windows at basement, east side of west wing at rear [west]
9	East facade-metal shop addition on gymnasium and original rear shop [west]
10	Front (south) facade from southeast corner of site [west]
11	Stone retaining wall on west perimeter of stadium [southwest]
12	1937 WPA Stadium behind high school [northwest]
13	Detail of stadium [northwest]
14	North side of stadium front Highway 4 [southwest]
15	Main entry foyer [north]
16	Typical corridor (first floor) [east]
17	Rear stairway [north]
18	Gymnasium entry foyer on east end [west]
19	Gymnasium [northwest]
20	Main corridor in front of auditorium on west end [west]
21	Auditorium [north]
22	Typical classroom doorway, chalk board, and clerestory window [northeast]
23	Typical classroom (south side ground floor) [west]
24	Built-in cabinet found in many classrooms [west]

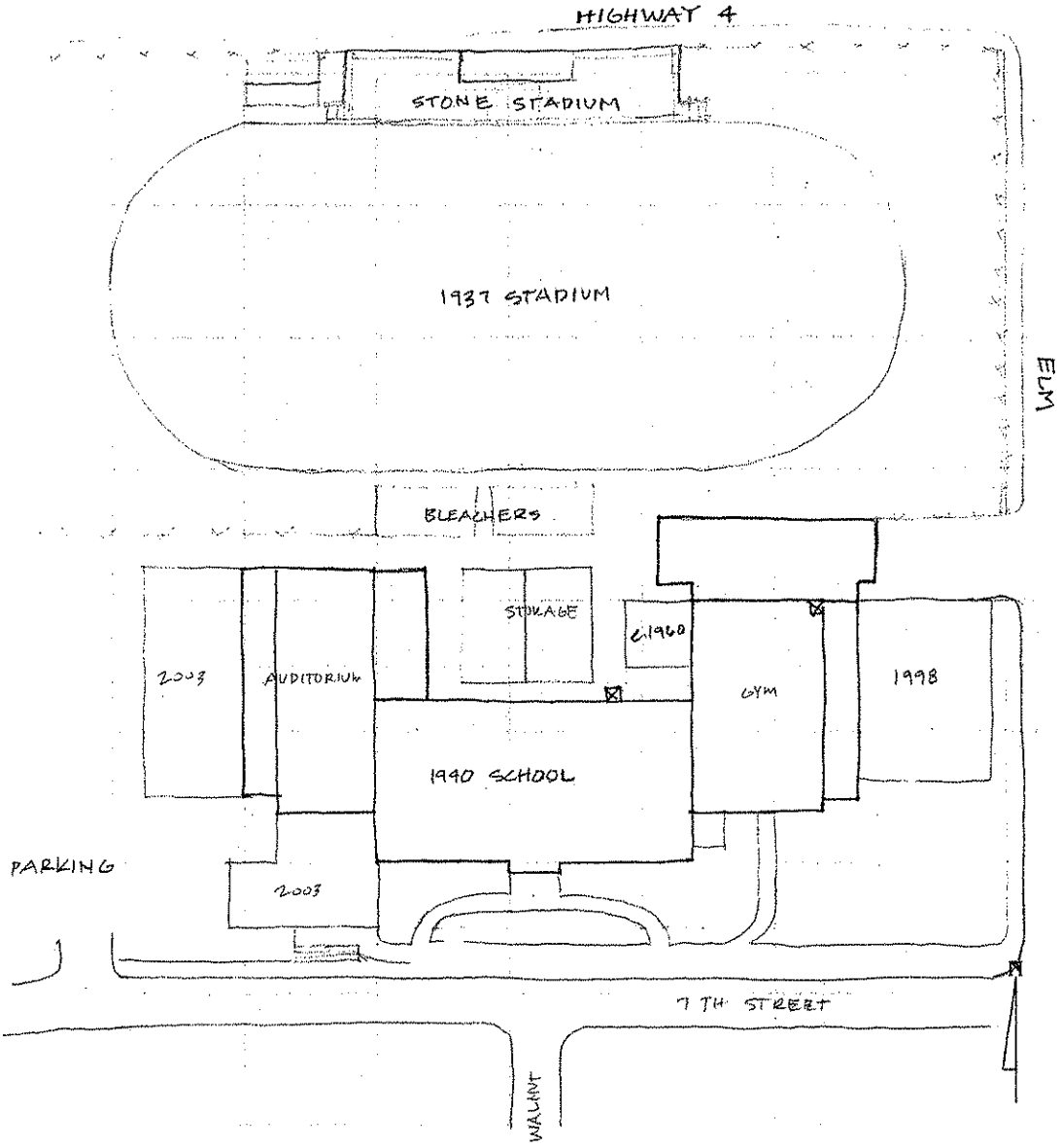


Figure 1 – Site Sketch Plan (Spencer, 2004)

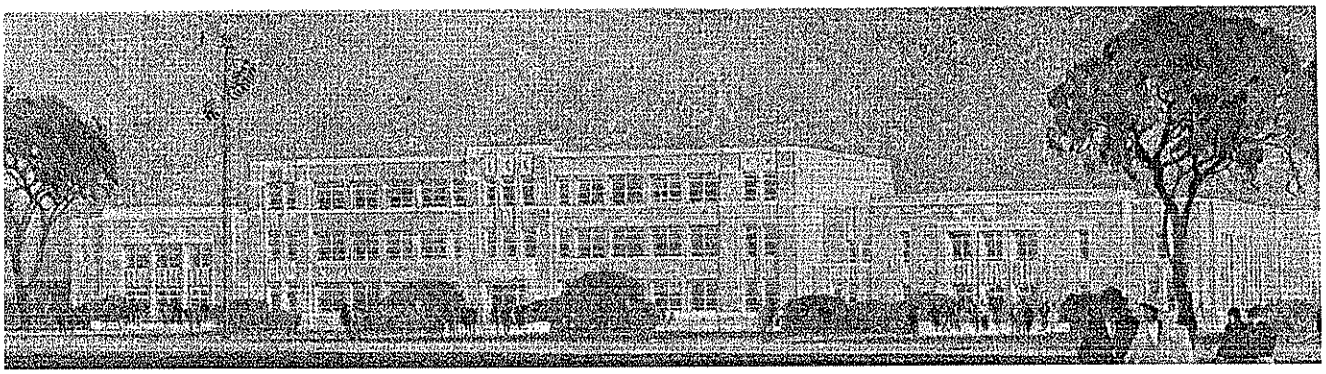


Figure 2 – Architect's Rendering
Brinkman and Hagen Architects, c.1940
Source: The Cardinal, 1940 High School Yearbook
Scanned by Hoisington High School Year Book Staff

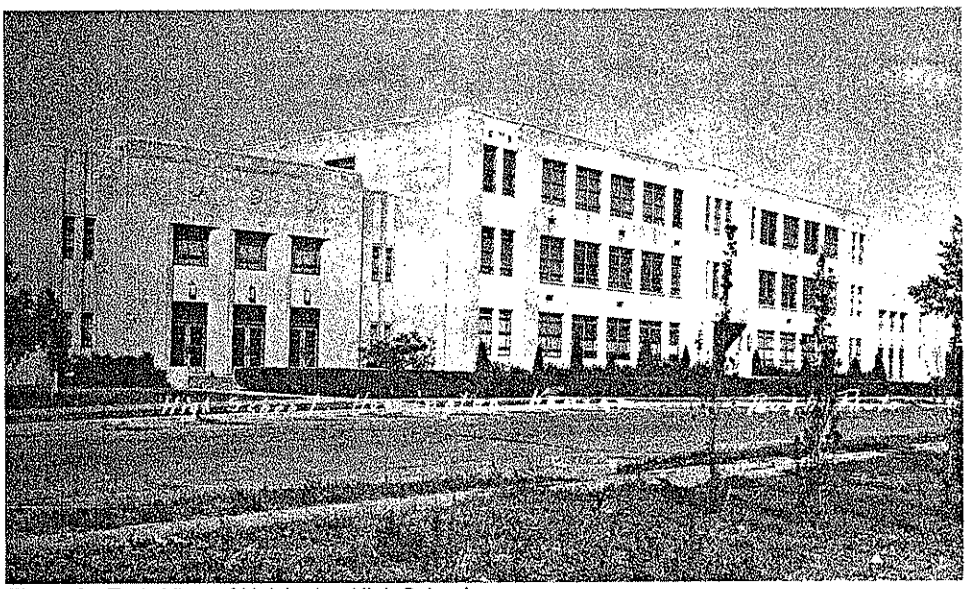
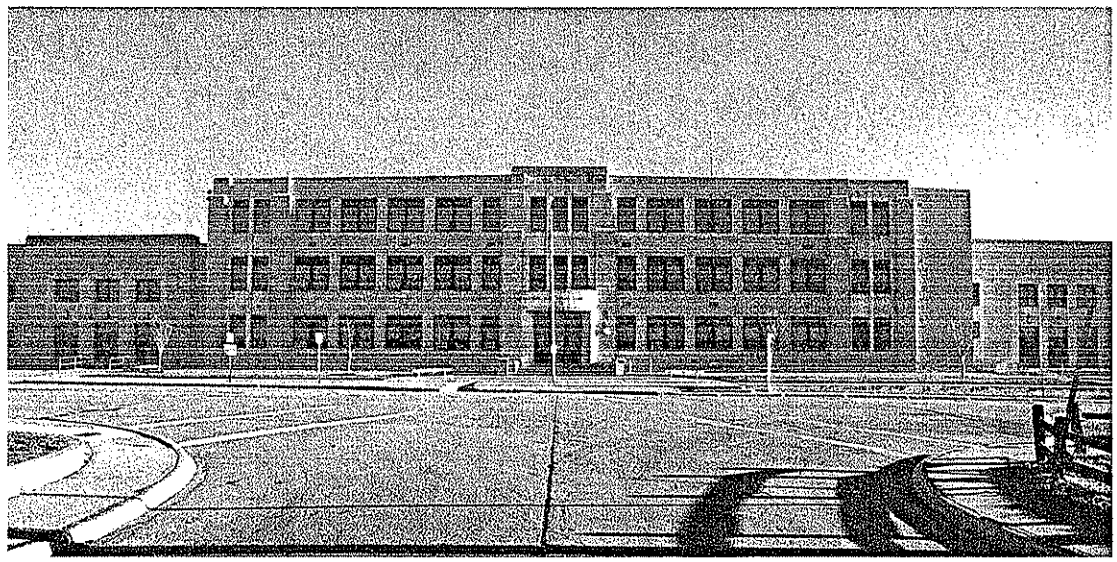


Figure 3 –Early View of Hoisington High School
Peugh Photo, Hoisington, c.1940
Source: Our History in Review-Hoisington Diamond Jubilee and Kansas Centennial, 1961



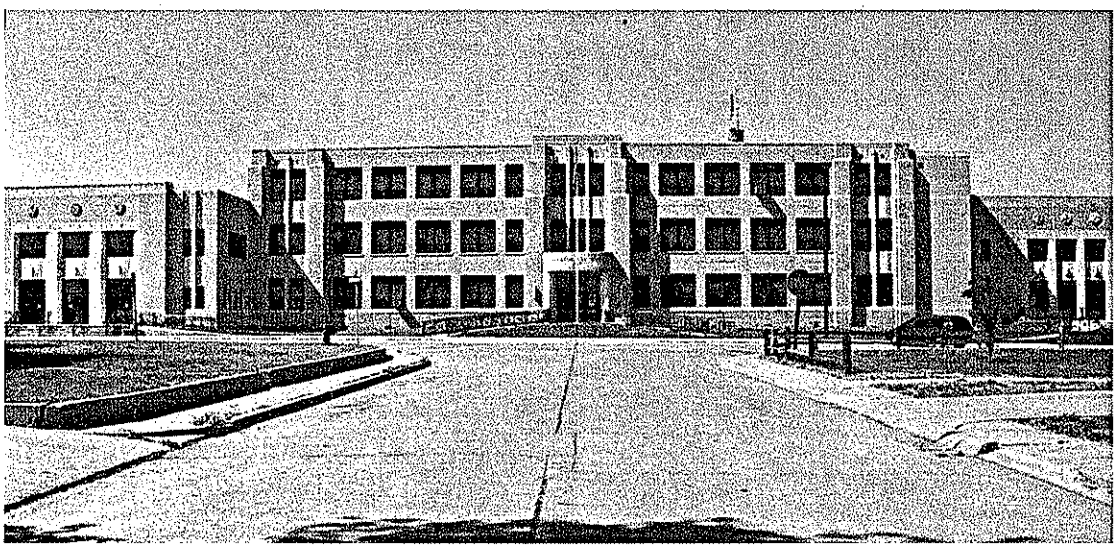
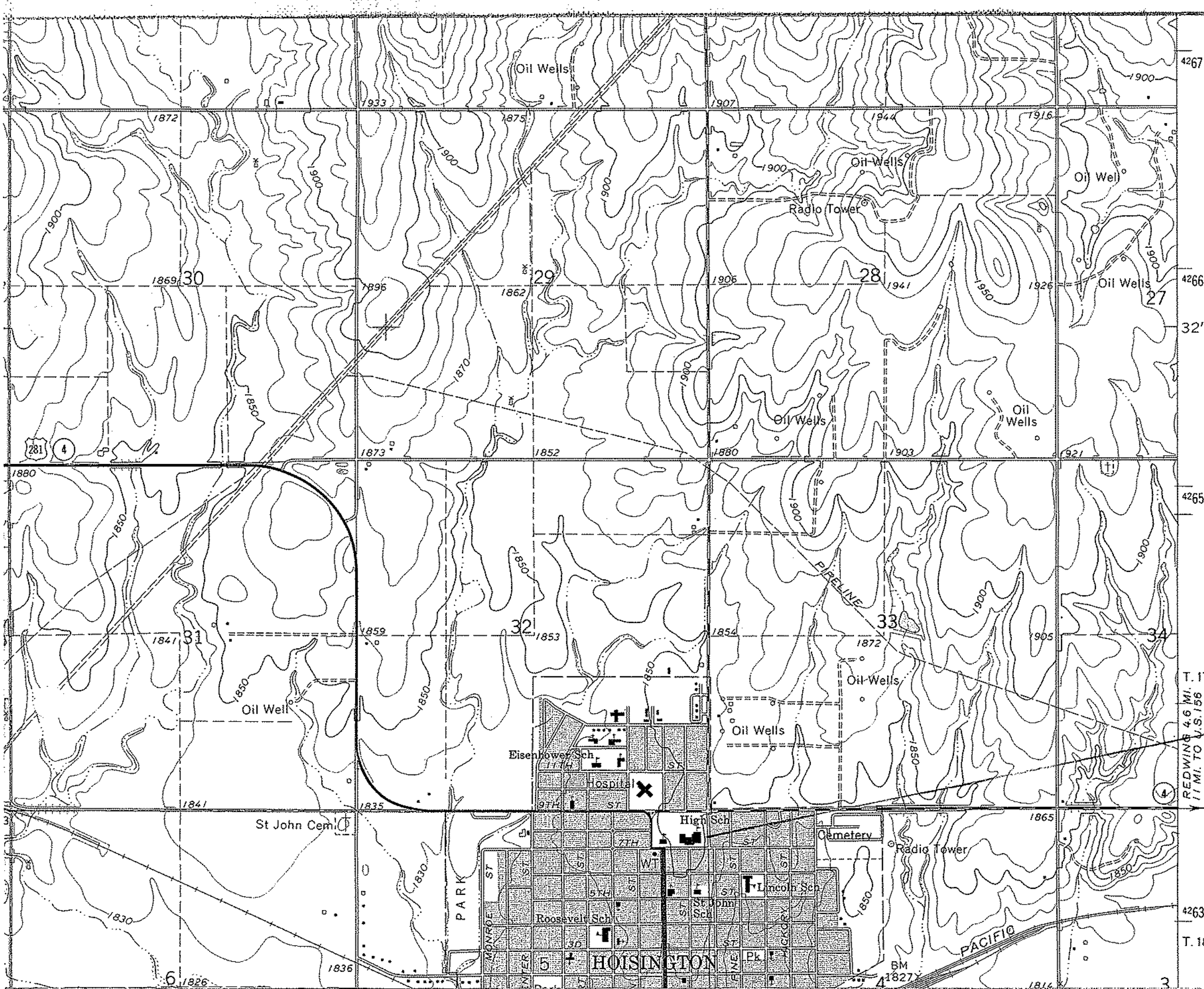


Figure 4 – Hoisington High School
Top-Front facade before tornado, April, 2001 (provided by Bob Glenn, Hoisington Chamber of Commerce)
Lower-Front facade today with west sing addition, May, 2005 (taken by author, Brenda Spencer)



HOISINGTON HIGH SCHOOL
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