NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hund School

other names/site number Hund School District No. 40

2. Location

street & number 31874 179th Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Leavenworth ☑ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Leavenworth code 103 zip code 66048

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.)

Richard D Rankert D-SHPO January 24, 2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State of 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 hereby 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:)

Hund School
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, KS
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century

American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood

roof Asphalt

other

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 listing.)

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education
Architecture

Period of Significance

1939 - 1949

Significant Dates

1939

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ben Lingenfelser

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

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:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

Hund School
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, KS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	328330	4357320
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 Deon Wolfenbarger, Janice Lee

organization Three Gables Preservation date January 14, 1999

street & number 9550 NE Cookingham Drive telephone 816-792-1275

city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64157

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Myron and Mary Hund

street & number 31874 179th Street telephone 913-682-2899

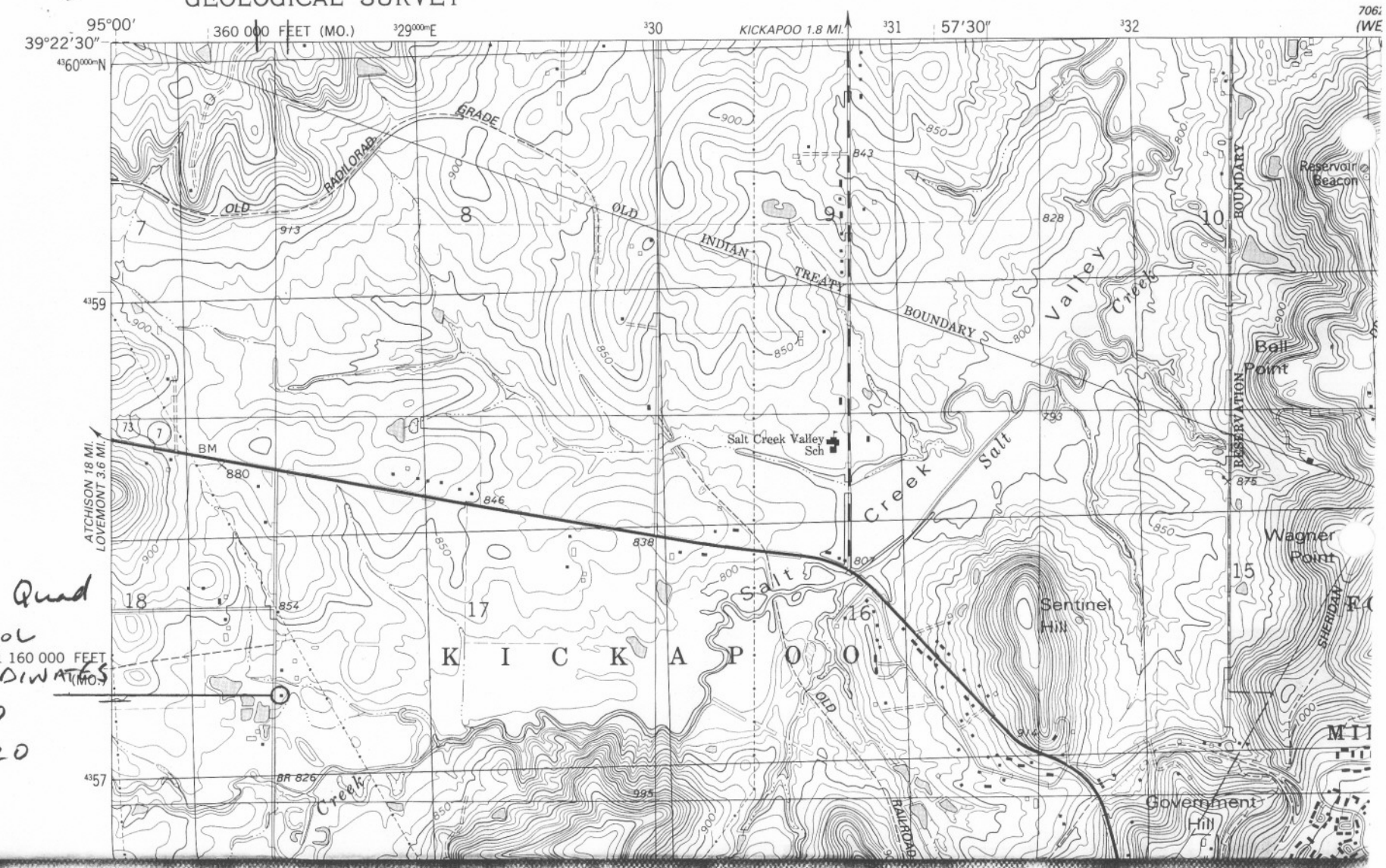
city or town Leavenworth state KS zip code 66048

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.

US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1993 O - 350-416 QL 3

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Leavenworth Quad
HUNO SCHOOL
UTM COORDINATES
15 328330
4357320

SUMMARY

Th Hund School, built in 1939, is a one-story, hipped roof frame building located 2 3/4 miles west of the western boundaries of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation in Leavenworth County, Kansas. A gravel parking area is on the front (west) side of the school, and the ground drops off in elevation to the rear, exposing a high concrete foundation and walk-out basement with door. A one bay, flat-roof centered porch has square posts set on brick piers. Concrete steps lead up to the front door and symmetrical facade. The intact interior has original wood floors, wainscoting, and built-in library shelves, as well as many artifacts dating from its usage as a school. The Hund school retains a very high degree of integrity in the areas of location, setting, association, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship. The only notable changes have been roof and door replacements.

ELABORATION

The Hund School is surrounded by the agricultural farmland of the Hund family, who originally donated the land to the school district in 1882. It is located 3.5 miles northwest of the City of Leavenworth, just south of Kansas Highway 73 in the southwest 1/4 of Sec.17, Twp. 8, R 22E. It is sited on the east side of the paved county road 33 (179th Street). A gravel drive in front of the school curves slightly to the north for parking, and a mowed grass lawn surrounds the school. The land drops off on three sides around the school, with Salt Creek to the south and the present Hund residence to the north. The drop-off in elevation to the east exposes the concrete foundation. Set in the east foundation wall are a walk-out basement door and two windows. A hand pump for well water is northwest of the school, but the pump only provides salt water. A modern outhouse is located to the rear (east).

The school is clad in narrow original wood clapboards, and has a moderately pitched hip roof with overhanging eaves. Beneath the eaves is a flat wood cornice board, slightly wider than the clapboards. A centered gable roof dormer is on the front elevation, and features two narrow 1/1 windows with metal screens and clapboard walls. A sign in the center of the dormer peak wall reads "1939 HUND." The entry door is centered, and has a one bay, flat roof porch with overhanging eaves. The porch, rebuilt in 1994, is supported by two square wood posts set on brick piers, which in turn are set on a high concrete porch. The porch has new wide concrete steps (matching the original) with iron rails. The original front door was removed a few years ago and stored inside the school building. It was replaced with a metal paneled door with semi-circular window. A wood screen door with lower panels provides ventilation in the summer. The porch is flanked on either side by 1/1 double-hung windows with metal screens. Similar windows,

in groups of four, are found on the north and east elevations. The north elevation also has a square, slender, exterior brick chimney flue topped with an arched metal cap. The chimney extends several feet above the roof edge. Both the north and south elevations have two small recessed basement windows with three panes and metal screens.

The intact interior of the Hund School is divided into two parts on the first floor. The entry bay or vestibule area on the west is separated from the classroom by a wall with a centered doubledoorway. The small vestibule, entered by the west exterior door, is flanked on the north by the cloakroom and on the south by steps leading to the basement. There is a small opening in the wall between the cloakroom and schoolroom surrounded by flat wood trim. The schoolroom is on the east side of the building, and retains its original oak wood flooring in good condition. The lower portion of the walls feature original wood wainscoting of beaded board, while the upper portion is plaster. The two groups of four windows on the north and east have their original wide, flat wood trim. Above the wainscoting on the south wall, and a portion of the east wall, is a black chalkboard with narrow wood trim above. A small area above the chalkboard provided bulletin board space. On the south side of the west schoolroom wall are built-in wood library shelves with glass doors.

The basement is accessed by either the interior stairway on the south side of the entry vestibule, or from the exterior by an east door set in the foundation wall. It is divided into two parts: the south portion of the basement serves as retail space for the Hund School Crafts, while the north portion has the furnace and storage. The basement has a concrete floor. A large heavy canvas curtain, original to the school and used both as a backdrop for school plays and for advertising for local sponsors, hangs in the center to aid in the division of space. The school building retains many other artifacts from its usage as a school. Portraits of George Washington, Lincoln, and Gainesborough's "The Blue Boy" are in their original frames. The library shelves contain many school and reference books, and a set of rolled maps on wood dowels still hangs on the south wall. There have been no interior changes to the Hund School in its transformation from educational to retail use as the "Hund School Crafts" store.

SUMMARY

The Hund School in Leavenworth County, Kansas is significant under Criterion A in the area of ***Education*** and under Criterion C in the area of ***Architecture.*** The present Hund School building, the third to serve the Hund School District No. 40, operated from 1939 through the 1964-65 school year. Although once numbering in the thousands (as indicated by the over 8,600 school districts in Kansas in 1908), this now rare resource type is an intact example of the one-room school buildings which were built in the 19th and 20th century to serve rural Kansas students. When the present Hund School was constructed in 1939 to replace the earlier building consumed by fire, there were recognized standards for rural schools. Hund School met these standards both architecturally and educationally. Not only was its design typical of rural Kansas schools, but its organization and operation represent this period of Kansas educational history. Constructed on land originally conveyed by the Hund family to the school district for $1 in 1882, its location was selected in order that it be situated close to a road and no more than a one mile walk for students within the district's boundaries. **Local control of the district was evident with a few neighboring families not only providing most of the students, but serving in varying positions on the school board or as teachers.** The length of the school term reflected the agricultural lifestyles of the pupils. The school building and its land were returned to the surrounding property owner after the school was closed, which over eighty years later, was still owned by the Hund family. The period of significance extends from its completion in 1939 through 1949, the arbitrary fifty-year cut-off period for National Register eligibility.

ELABORATION

Hund School is located in the southern portion of Kickapoo Township, which is in the northeast portion of Leavenworth County. The area was originally home to the Kickapoo Indians. Although nearby Fort Leavenworth was established in 1827, this area near Major Robert Wilson's trading post, located where Highway 73 and County Road 18 now intersect, did not see white settlers until 1844. Emigration to the area increased in 1854 after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Kansas Territory was organized. Leavenworth is recognized as the first city in Kansas, founded in 1854.

After 1854, Kansas settlers were generally decidedly either pro- or anti-slavery, as each side vied to populate the territory and to influence how Kansas would enter the Union. Between 1870 and 1890, Kansas saw an influx of settlers from other countries. German settlers, the most numerous of the foreign emigrants to Kansas, came to Leavenworth County beginning in the 1850s. The surnames of the most of the Hund School's students indicate that the Salt Creek Valley area was

The second building used for District No. 40, built in 1880, replaced the log cabin. Pictured here from the 1899-1900 school year with Teacher Nell Heines and children with surnames Kroll, Cassidy, Nowowiejski, Wiesinger, and of course, Hund.

home to many Germans. Although there were German-language schools in Leavenworth from 1859-98, it appears that children of rural German families attended the nearby rural schools.

Hund family

Wendelin [in some accounts spelled "Wendlin"] Hund, born in 1834, was one of the earliest settlers in Leavenworth and one of many with a German heritage. His father Maurice was born in Germany and had settled in St. Charles, Missouri. Wendelin came to Leavenworth County in 1856, settling on a quarter section of land in Salt Creek Valley. He raised stock, operated a dairy, manufactured wine, and became one of the largest grape-growers in the state during the 1800s. He fathered a total of 17 children by three wives (his first two wives died). Wendelin's older brother, John, settled in Kickapoo Township in 1857 and lived there until 1886. Both were active in the educational activities of the area. Wendelin was the principal organizer of what would

become the Hund School. Early accounts indicate that in doing so "he met with considerable opposition," but the reason for the opposition is unclear.

The first building used as a school in this area was a log cabin built in 1861 on land owned by Wendelin Hund. The first teacher recorded for this early school was Henry S. Russell, who was paid $40.00 a month. He and his wife lived in the rear of the schoolhouse in a room partitioned off from the rest of the school building. According to John M. Hund, the grounds of this first schoolhouse were the site of an altercation between Buffalo Bill Cody and another schoolboy. The boys scuffled until Cody cut the other boy with a knife and fled. Buffalo Bill's brother Charley was one of John's schoolmates at Hund School.

On August 15, 1867, B. L. Baldridge, Leavenworth county superintendent, organized Hund School District No. 40 (the number 40 indicated that it was the 40th district to be formed in the county). The school district was one of seven organized in that year. The first school district in the county, Mount Olivet, had been organized in 1858. In 1867 the number of school-age (between the ages of 5 and 21) white children in the district totaled 27 white children and 12 "colored" children. Of this number, seven males and six females (presumably white) attended Hund School. Wendelin Hund was the school board's first treasurer, eventually serving the school board for twenty-three years.

The log cabin dating from 1861 stood at an unknown location near the current schoolhouse site. The second building to serve the district as a school was a frame schoolhouse (built c. 1880) with gable roof. In 1882 Wendelin and Josephine Hund officially conveyed the land for the school to the district for $1. This building lasted at least through 1899, as shown in the previous photo, but was destroyed at an unknown date. It was replaced with another frame building featuring a steeple; this building was located on the site of the present school building. This building burned in 1939, and the current Hund School, officially called Hund School District No. 40, was completed by the fall of that same year. It served area students from 1939 through the 1964-65 school year. The next year, the school remained open but was consolidated into District No. 449. The Hund School building was closed in 1966.

As District No. 40's first treasurer, Wendelin Hund was the first of a long succession of Hunds to be active in Hund school affairs. **As of 1999, the Hund farm and school property has been owned and occupied by the Hund family for 143 years. During this time, the Hunds have been active as students, school board members, and teachers at Hund School. Wendelin's first son, John M. Hund, remained near the Hund farm and added 166 acres in 1881, the year that he married. John**

had six children, and he served on the District No. 40 school board from 1877 to at least 1899. Another of Wendelin's sons, Fred W., also served on the school board. He purchased the original 160 acres in 1901, and his son, F. J. "Joe", purchased it in 1937. One of Joe's sons, Myron, purchased the original farm in 1964 and owns it today with his wife Mary.

An example of the Hund family's thorough involvement with the district can be seen during 1912, when John M. Hund served as director of the school board, Fred W. Hund was the treasurer, and John's daughter Grace was the teacher. In 1938-39, John A. Hund served as district clerk, a position filled by Henry Hund in 1949-50. In the 1964-65 school year, the last as District No. 40, 11 of the 38 students listed bore the surname of Hund. At any given time during the school's history, Hund children comprised approximately one-third of the students. Myron and Mary Hund, the present owners, have recently rehabilitated the school in 1994 and today operate it as a gift shop.

Education

Prior to 1855, school district boundaries in Kansas were identical to township boundaries, which encompassed roughly six square miles. Schools were created wherever a group of families mustered the money and energy to build them. The schools might be located as close as a mile apart, resulting in a large number of schools with tiny enrollments, or as far as five miles apart, resulting in a long trek for students. To prevent such inconsistency and inefficiency, the Kansas legislature set guidelines in 1855 for establishing school districts with an inspector and three trustees in control of each district. To create a district, a petition bearing the signature of the majority of voters in the proposed district had to be approved by the county Board of Commissioners or, beginning in 1858, the county superintendent.

Hund School appears to have been typical of area rural schools in its organization and day-to-day functions, beginning with Wendelin Hund's early involvement in the area by allowing school classes to be held in a log cabin on his property during the 1860s. The country superintendent followed by officially organizing the Hund School District No. 70 in 1867. The second building to be used for the Hund School district was constructed in approximately 1880. By this time, the state department of education had recommendations for school construction, including that each school be located by a road and near the geographic center of the new district, so that school children would not have to walk more than a mile to school. Beginning with the schoolhouse built in 1880, all succeeding Hund School buildings faced the road and were centrally located in the district. Once a school site was chosen, a school board would ask the property owner to deed

one acre of land to the district for $1. In 1882 Wendelin and Josephine Hund conveyed the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 8, Range 22, to the school district for $1. The deed contained the usual stipulation that the land be used only for a school, and that when the school was no longer needed, the land would revert after a "certain period of time" to the original owner. As was also common, the Hund School was named for the family that donated the land.

In Leavenworth County, annual school meetings were held in the district on the last Thursday in July, usually in the schoolhouse basement. The Hund School District No. 40 followed this pattern. All voters and residents could attend these annual meetings. The school board members (director, clerk, and treasurer) were elected for three-year terms, with one elected each year. School board members performed a variety of year-round duties. The director presided over the district and board meetings, enforced school attendance, and signed expense orders. The clerk acted as secretary at the meetings, preserved all books and papers, and made reports. These reports included the school census, which determined how much state and county money the district would receive. The treasurer received school money from the county treasurer, paid bills, kept accounts, and gave a financial report at the annual meeting. The school board also issued bonds, took care of the school building, hired teachers, and audited bills. Serving on the school board was both an honor and a large responsibility. Because few district members felt willing or qualified to serve, the same handful of men tended to be elected to the board year after year. This practice was certainly true at Hund School, where the names Hund, Lingenfelser, and Heim appear repeatedly.

One of the first and most important decisions made by the school board was hiring a teacher. Candidates were usually informally recruited. They might be former pupils or friends or relatives of someone in the district--or the board could attend the county teachers' institutes in Emporia to interview newly certified teachers. Hund School probably employed both methods of finding teachers. District reports show that teachers often had the same last names as the students who appear in the rolls, most notably Hund, Heim, and Heintzelman.

The credentials and pay of Hund School teachers appear typical of the late 1800s and later. The types of teacher certification were life, first, second, and third, based on the candidate's score on the county teacher's exam. Life certificates required two years of college; first-grade certification required one year of college; and second-grade required high school graduation and a certificate of normal training based on a state examination. Third was the lowest and indicated that the teacher's education barely exceeded that of the students he or she taught. Teachers with life and

first-grade certificates were the most desirable, but also the most expensive to hire. Hund School employed teachers with all levels of certification, with no apparent pattern of preference indicated in the annual reports. The deciding factor in hiring may have been availability and familiarity. Even after national educational guidelines recommended employing only teachers with first- and second-grade certificates, Hund School employed teachers with third-grade certificates. Teachers' wages at Hund School also approximated those of other rural teachers in Kansas, averaging slightly below the median wage.

Another important duty performed by the school board was setting the school term. Before 1900, the Kansas school year was commonly divided into two terms. The board established beginning and ending dates and vacations to coincide with the harvest and planting seasons, and often altered the terms during the school year in response to the demands of farm work. The shorter terms were also necessary because schools and districts lacked sufficient tax revenues to support schools and pay teachers for longer terms. In 1915 the most frequently described school year was seven months, with the term beginning in late September or October and ending in March or April. By the 1930s and 1940s, many rural schools lengthened the term to eight months, but dismissed school for several weeks during spring planting. Country schools were slower than town schools in adopting a nine-month term because farm children were still needed in the fields. Hund School District No. 40 waited until the 1962-63 school year to adopt a nine-month term, one year later than the other school districts in the county.

In the early teens a "Standard School" movement established national guidelines intended to standardize schools and ensure that they maintained equally high levels of education. In 1916 the Kansas Department of Education began publishing "Requirements for a Standard Rural School" that dictated the condition of the school grounds and schoolhouse, the types of certificates and experience held by teachers, and the number of library books and other apparatus. Supervisors visited and rated the schools to see if they qualified as "standard" schools. Hund School District No. 40 appears to have met most of these guidelines during its twentieth century operations.

School grounds were to consist of at least one acre and be in good condition, with good approaches to the schoolhouse, and trees and shrubs where possible. A newspaper photograph from the early 1950s shows that the Hund School met these criteria. The schoolyard was to have two well-kept, widely separated outhouses with screened entrances and a nearby well was encouraged. The Hund School grounds consisted of one acre, and during this period two outhouses were situated at opposite ends of the lot behind the school. Because the well water on

the Hund School grounds was salty due to nearby Salt Creek, the students had to make daily trips to the nearby Hund residence for water.

From Leavenworth Times, 3 September 1952.

The national guidelines also stipulated that schoolhouses be well built and kept in good repair. During the 1920s and '30s, aesthetically pleasing, architect-designed schools with "modern conveniences," including a basement, were promoted. Traditionally, rural school districts drew their own plans or copied those of another school. These "blueprints" were often no more than plans scribbled on paper, with construction usually lasting from one to six months. The '20s and '30s saw the beginning of more professionally drawn plans created by architects.

On January 13, 1939, the c. 1880 Hund School building burned. According to Myron Hund, who was then a student, a spark from the wood-burning stove ignited a nearby curtain. With only $800 of insurance money available, the community apparently assumed the rest of the cost for rebuilding the school in addition to providing the labor. When a new Hund School was constructed in 1939, the new plans called for a comparatively modern but still-modest facility. Ben Lingenfelser, an engineer and son of former district clerk Max Lingenfelser, designed the current structure.[1] Lingenfelser's design was altered at the request of John Hund, who asked that a planned south window be eliminated and another north window added instead. An annual report of the school district clerk dated April 28, 1939 reports that the new schoolhouse cost $2,800.00 and was insured for $2,000. The school and land were valued at $3,000 and the furniture and apparatus at $500.

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[1]Ben Lingenfelser would later move to Washington, D.C. where he was a bridge engineer.

Although the Hund School plans were created by a local engineer instead of the local farmers, the design was still modest, in keeping with the relatively small number of students and the finances of the community. It was also typical of rural schools of the period. A centrally located front door opening on the road such as the Hund schoolhouse featured was "almost a natural law in the Midwest." In keeping with the Standard School requirements, the schoolhouse was well lit by natural light entering from the left of the schoolroom. The 1939 structure also included a basement, as recommended by the national guidelines. Here Hund School students washed up and ate lunch, played on rainy days, and helped younger classmates with schoolwork. As was usual in rural Kansas, election board and township meetings were also held there. The schoolhouse also included the standard school requirements of a suitable cloakroom, good blackboards (preferably set about 26" above the floor), and heat provided by a basement furnace.

The present Hund School building, shortly after it was built (c. 1940), with Rita Hund Dahl, Anna Marie Borchardt Jordan, and Eleanor Hund Parr.

School libraries and the use of state-recommended schoolbooks were another requirement of standard schools. Through the decades the state tried to ensure that school boards purchased library books. In 1925, for example, each school was required to spend at least $5 a year per classroom on library books from a list approved by the state superintendent. Hund School apparently made continuing efforts in this regard: the school library consisted of 22 volumes in 1912 and in 1942-43, just a few years after a fire destroyed the building and presumably its contents, the school library held 113 volumes. Annual reports of the Hund School district clerk indicate that Hund School also used the "state series" of textbooks.

c. 1954

Pie suppers constituted a common means of school fund-raising and helped finance library books and apparatus such as encyclopedias, globes, maps, and bells. The window between the Hund School cloakroom and schoolroom was apparently used as a counter during pie suppers. As was also common in rural school districts, the school was used for community entertainment. Photos from the 1940s and '50s show adults and children participating in plays at the schoolhouse. One corner of the schoolhouse was used as a makeshift stage. A large canvas stage backdrop, painted with a landscape mural and advertisements for local merchants, still exists at the school (shown rolled up in the upper left of this photo).

In most rural communities, graduation was a momentous occasion and usually celebrated with a party or dinner after the ceremonies. Elementary graduation exercises were combined, and in 1936, the Kickapoo Township graduation exercises were held at Junction School, probably

because of its central location. Graduates came from Bell, Rock, Kickapoo, Wildwood, Coffin, Junction, Round Prairie, Salt Creek Valley, Hund, Mt. Olivet, and Glen Valley schools. The average number of graduates was three, with four graduating from Hund School. The program consisted of a class march led by Mary Duffin, the singing of "I Salute Thee Old Glory," a reading, a vocal solo, an accordion solo, a "Song and Tap" by one of the boys, and the presentation of diplomas. The class motto was "Onward" and the class flower the pink rose. Graduates who wanted to continue their schooling could attend Easton or Leavenworth High Schools.

The national movement toward consolidation of rural schools began in 1908, at the impetus of President Theodore Roosevelt. Small rural schools were seen as inefficient, inadequately supervised, too simple for complicated times, noncompetitive, and in need of redirection and revitalization. That year a Kansas official noted that many of the rural schools in the state were "too small to do good work or furnish any inspiration or incentive to the pupil." Nonetheless, consolidation was slow to be enacted in largely rural Kansas, where in 1908, 70 percent of the 508,000 school-age children still attended rural schools in the state's 8,603 districts. Consolidation was not necessarily seen as progress or as desirable by rural residents, who had strong district pride and proprietary sentiments about their schools. Criticisms of rural schools, were interpreted, probably correctly, as criticisms of the community, so closely did these communities identify with the schools. Communities also faced the logistical problem of transportation--how to get schoolchildren to centrally located but more-distant schools.

In the 1910s, with impetus provided by the Standard School movement, the pressure to consolidate rural Kansas schools increased. Even so, by the 1926-27 school year Kansas still had 7,385 school districts with one-teacher schools and 1,290 districts with two-teacher schools, compared to 176 consolidated schools. The consolidation movement slowed in the 1930s because of the Depression, but accelerated rapidly after World War II as farms grew larger and more mechanized, and the population shifted from rural to urban. Half of all rural one-teacher schools in the U.S. closed between 1917-47. A School District Reorganization Law passed by the Kansas State Legislature in 1945 resulted in the elimination of 2,674 school districts, mostly rural. As a result of this law, almost half of Kansas' one-room schools were eliminated between 1945-50.

In 1963 the legislature enacted a unification law that by 1965 reduced the number of school districts to 339. One-teacher schools were no longer in their own school districts, but were consolidated with other schools from larger districts. A handful of rural Kansas schools hung on as long as possible, some eventually forced to close because they simply ran out of school-age

children. This may have been the case with Hund School, which was down to 14 children in its last year, compared with enrollment in earlier years ranging in the 20s and 30s. Accreditation did not appear to be the problem, because as late as the 1964-65 school year, the State Department of Public Instruction had accredited the Hund School, although the teacher was advised to get more recent college training and the school was warned that its "reference set" was outdated. The Hund School District No. 40 was one of the last in Leavenworth County to close. It officially disorganized July 1, 1965 and became part of the Easton U.S. District No. 449, along with the neighboring schools of Salt Creek Valley, Number Six, Bell, Easton, and Wildwood. The building itself was closed in 1966.

Architecture

The Hund School is the last of once numerous one-room rural schoolhouses in Leavenworth County. Although constructed comparatively later than other Leavenworth County rural schools, it is the only schoolhouse that remains in its original form on both the interior and exterior. Most of the other schoolhouses were abandoned to the elements or destroyed. The other known extant school building in the county, Coffin School, has been remodeled and now serves as a residence. Hund School has a very high degree of integrity from its time of construction, and thus remains as the best example of its type in Leavenworth County.

The design of Hund School typifies one-room, rural Midwestern schoolhouses built in the early 20th century. The rectangular frame structure is painted white with a characteristically unadorned and unpretentious exterior. A centrally placed door faces a country road. The functional interior design of wainscoting up to the window sills, plastered walls, and cloakroom hooks is also typical of rural schoolhouses. Most rural schoolhouses featured an equal number of windows on facing walls. Hund School was originally planned this way, but a member of the Hund family requested that the windows on the south side of the structure be omitted and an additional window added to the north wall during the school's construction.

Hund School may be the only building designed by Ben **Lingenfelser, a Leavenworth County native who later practiced engineering in Washington, D.C. Its craftsmanship and construction is testimony to the hard-working families in the area. When the insurance money was not enough to rebuild a new school in 1939, it was up to the local families to come up with the rest of the money for materials and volunteer their labor for construction.**

The Hund School is thus significant for both its historical association with rural education in Leavenworth County, Kansas and as a rare educational property type. Hund School is not only one of the last of the rural Leavenworth County one-room schoolhouses, it also represents an exceptional record of historical continuity in family association with a site, extending from the 1860s to the present.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All the following described real estate, situated in the County of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, to wit:

> Commencing at S.W. corner of S.W. 1/4, 17-8-22, thence north 79 rods and 19 links, thence east 12 rods and 20 links, thence north 12 rods, thence west 12 rods and 20 links, thence south to beginning, containing 1 acre more or less.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the acreage and building that has historically been part of the Hund School.