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 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Roosevelt-Lincoln Junior High School
Other name/site number 169-4900-0202

2. Location

Street & number 210 West Mulberry St. ☐ not for publication
City or town Salina ☐ vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Saline Code 169 Zip code 67401

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.)

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 11/8/06

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:)

Roosevelt-Lincoln Junior High School
Name of property

Saline County, Kansas
County and State

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	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
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 6-9-05

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Late Gothic Revival: Collegiate Gothic

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof SYNTHETICS

other STONE: Limestone

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1915-1956

Significant Dates

1915-1917

1920-1925

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Schmitt, William T. (Lincoln School)

Shaver, Charles W. (Roosevelt School)

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:
☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository:
_____

Name of Property Roosevelt-Lincoln Junior High School County and State Saline County, KS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.6 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	620585	4299502
2	14	620058	4299675
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 Mary Clement Douglass, Certified Genealogist

Organization Historical Matters Date 29 December 2005

Street & number 259 N. Kansas Ave. Telephone 785. 827.8029

City or town Salina State KS Zip code 67401

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 Pioneer Investment Presidents' Place, Inc.

street & number 1200 South Kansas Ave. telephone 785.232.1122

city or town Topeka state KS zip code 66612

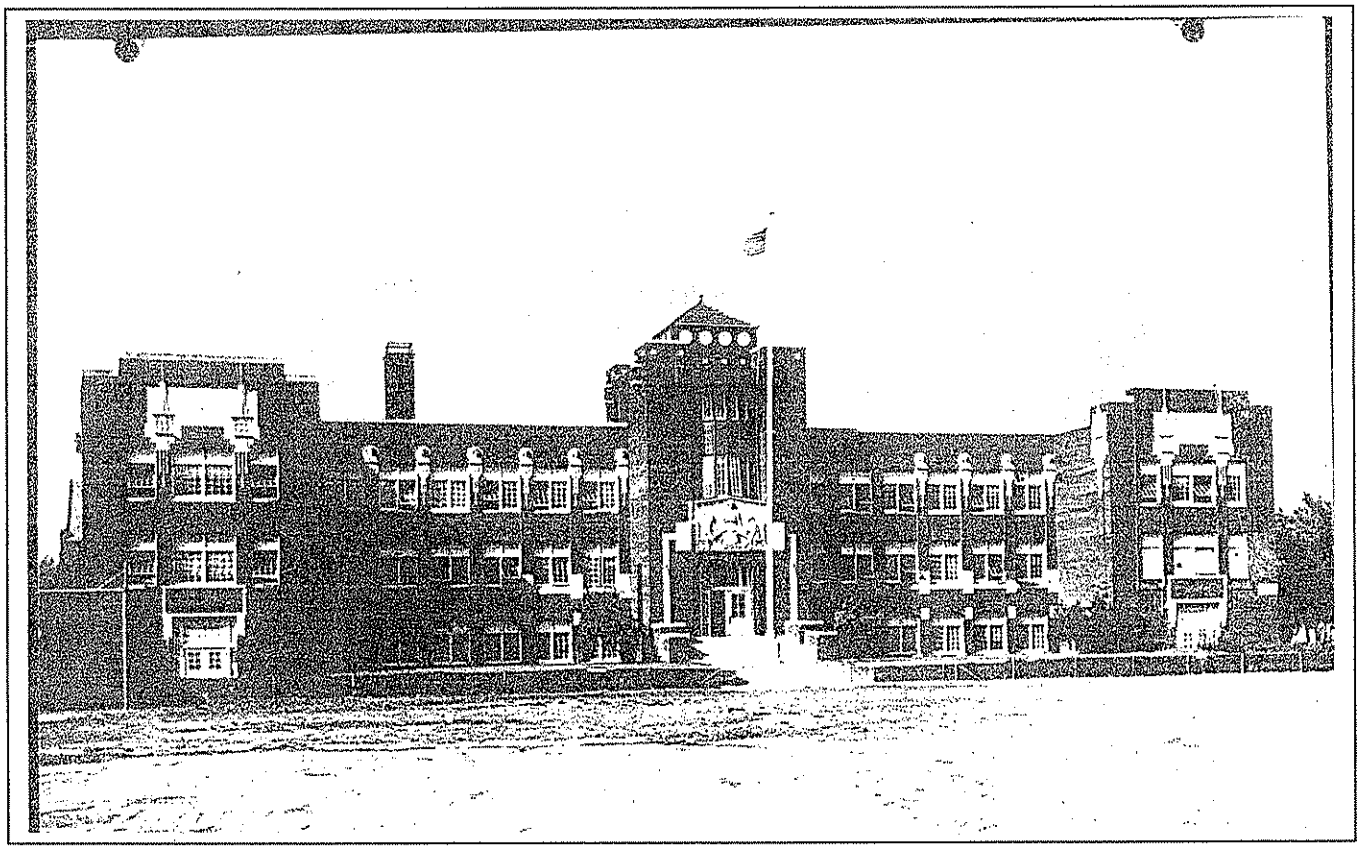
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

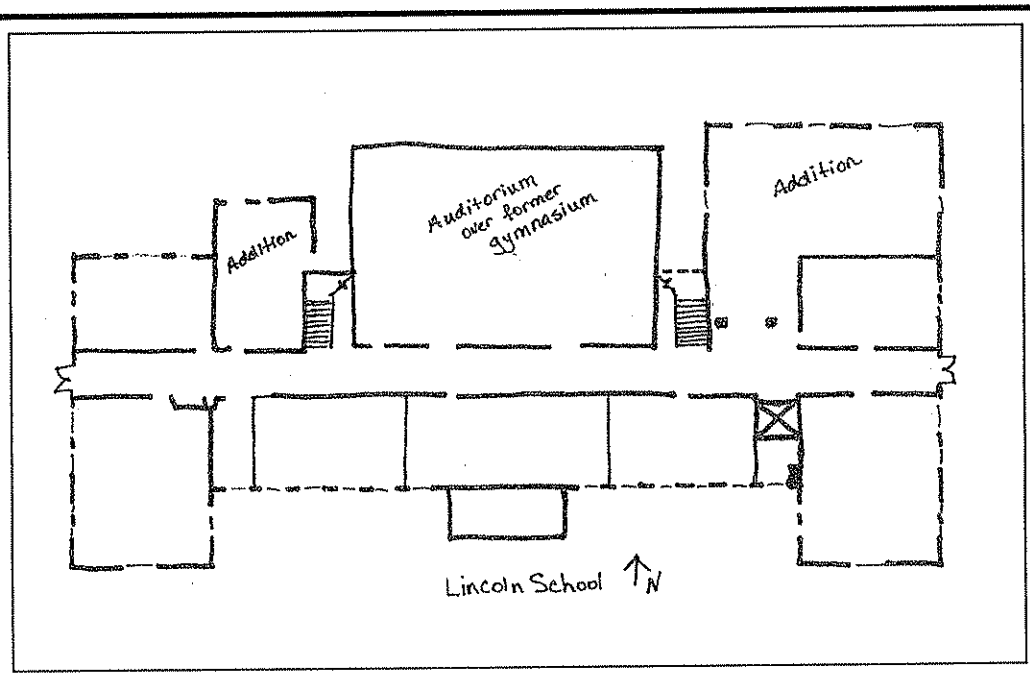
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form 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

Roosevelt-Lincoln Junior High School occupies most of a full city block in downtown Salina, Saline County, Kansas. Lincoln School, on the north, was built between 1915 and 1917, and Roosevelt School on the south was built between 1920 and 1925. A restored green space separates the two buildings. In 2005, a non-historic connector between the two historic buildings was removed.

Lincoln School

Construction began on the Lincoln Junior High School in 1915. The building was dedicated in 1917. The *Guide to Kansas Architecture* states, "the massing and detail of this three-story stone-trimmed brick building make it one of the best examples of commercial Prairie Style architecture in the state. The mixture of geometric and figural ornament at the head of the third-story widow pilasters is particularly ingenious." [*Guide to Kansas Architecture* by David Sachs and George Ehrlich, page 198.]





Lincoln School is constructed of reinforced concrete with a dark brick veneer accented with limestone. The school building is roughly H-shaped and faces south. A central tower rises above the third story and is capped with a hip roof. During major renovations in 2005 the previously modified tower roof was returned to its original design. The tower roof is pyramidal with a low slope. An original bay window projects from the tower on the third floor. Above the entry is a bas-relief sculpture in the classic mode of a teacher instructing children. At the first floor level, the tower features a raised principal entry flanked by side lights.

Classroom wings flank the central tower. Highly detailed bas-relief busts of children form capitals atop the pilasters separating the window bays in these wings. There are five bays of windows on each floor level and each bay contains a set of two windows. The windows at the second and third levels have square heads while the windows at the first floor have arched heads.

The "legs" of the H-shape, at the end of the classroom wings contain more former classrooms. Geometric tile work and decorative limestone detailing adorn the space above the third-story windows at sourthern facades of these "legs". The second and third levels contain three bays of windows. Of these three bays, the central bay is comprised of double windows while the flanking bays contain one window each. The first floor has only a single opening. These original secondary entrances were infilled during the latter part of the 20th century. The openings were restored to their original appearance in 2005, but the doors are not operable. Patterned brick panels and stone detailing top the openings.

The east and west elevations of Lincoln School are nearly identical. Each is divided into three large bays. At the southern corners of these facades rise an ornate corner "tower" with decorative stone and tile mosiac work near the roofline. This column sits south of the first bay. The first or southern-most bays contain two windows on

the first floor and two windows on the second floor. There are no windows on the third level of the southern bays. The large central bays on the east and west ends of Lincoln School contain three smaller bays of windows divided by brick pilatsters topped with stone busts and detailing similar to the front façade. The center windows in this large central bay are groups of three on each level and the flanking windows are groups of two. The central bay on the first floor contains a double entry door toward the north. The doors are modern metal topped with a glass transom. The large northern bays on each of these end elevations (east and west) are similar to the southern bays with sets of two windows on each of the first and second floors, but no windows on the third floor. A shorter brick column rises at the north end of this bay and is topped with decorative stone and tile. To the north, a 1960s addition is red brick.

The rear façade features only some corbelled brick as ornamentation. The brick walls rise from the brick foundation to plain parapets at the roof. There is a small 1960 addition to the building on the north façade, lacking ornamentation.

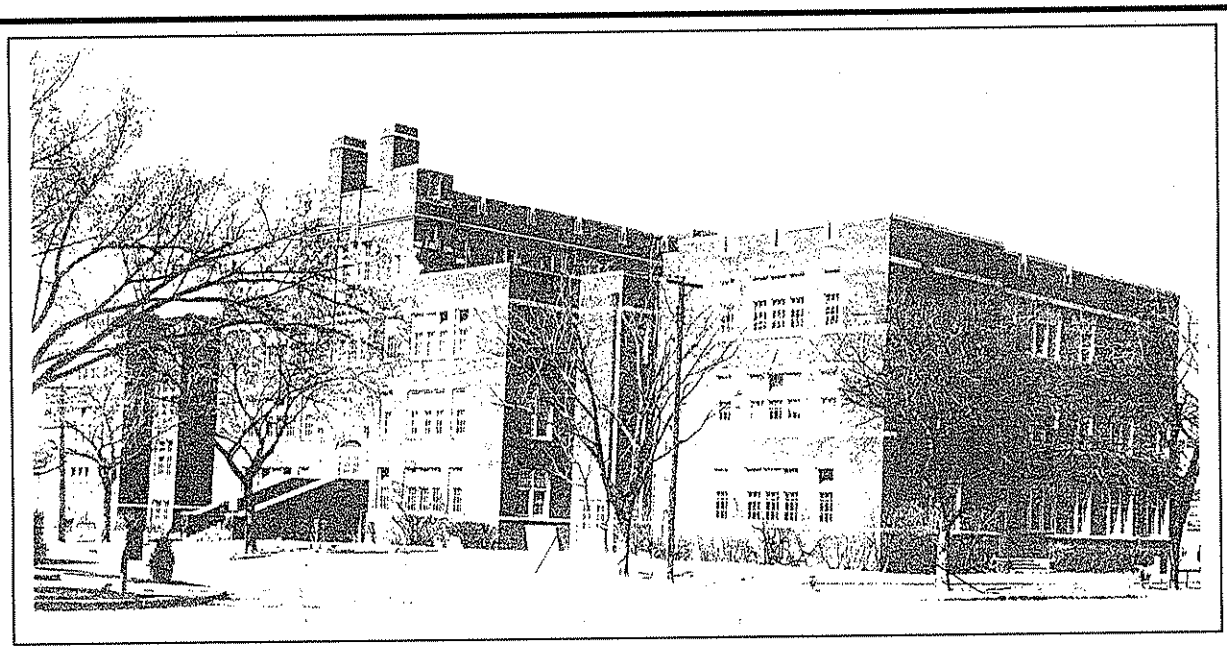
All windows are double-hung, one over one metal sashes and frames. These replaced the original windows probably sometime in the 1970s. The replacement windows featured opaque transom panels until the 2005 rehabilitation replaced those with clear glass. All original window openings are intact. New windows were added to the 1960 addition on the rear of the historic building during the 2005 rehabilitaton. Window sills on the east, west, and south facades are limestone while the sills on the north side are brick rowlocks.

Inside the Lincoln school, at the head of the entry stairway is a bronze plaque showing Lincoln's profile and his Gettysburg Address. Mosaic tile in the entryway reads, "Lincoln School". The interior plan consists of a central, double loaded corridor running east to west. Former classrooms line the hallways. The central portion of the north side of the corridor features a stacked auditorium over the former gymnasium. The most decoratative interior space is the auditorium. The stage boasts an elaborate proscenium arch embellished with classical motifs. The balcony is horseshoe-shaped and the balcony rail repeats the ornamentation of the arch. The hallways are very simple in design. Original features include plaster ceilings and walls over the massive concrete structural system. Soffits conceal mechanical ducts and sprinkler pipes installed during the 2005 rehabilitation. Reproduction "schoolhouse" light fixtures provide lighting and carpet covers the floors. Former classrooms retain their ceiling height, plaster walls and ceilings, door frames, and basic configurations. Intact trim and detailing are very simple in design.

Roosevelt School

The Roosevelt school building (1925) was built in the Collegiate Gothic style. It is a red brick, three-story building of irregular, rectangular shape. The form is similar to an enlongated "H". The principal entrance faces Mulberry Street to the south, with a secondary entrance on the campus or north side. Roosevelt sits directly south of the Lincoln School and is separated by a restored green space.

The center tower of Roosevelt School has a raised entry atop a straight stair flanked by brick cheek walls. The entry itself is a limestone arch accented with decorative limestone detailing. Over the arch between the second and third stories is a lozenge engraved "TR" for Theodore Roosevelt, the school's namesake. The tower continues above the third story, with a patterned brick panel and a stone niche centered between two windows. Above the niche is a brick and limestone-checkered panel connecting two brick pillars. This pattern is repeated on the "campus" or north façade at the top of the tower and above secondary entrances. The tower roofline is a



crenellated parapet topped with limestone. Stone scrolls set in the corners of the parapet where the tower sits atop the third story.

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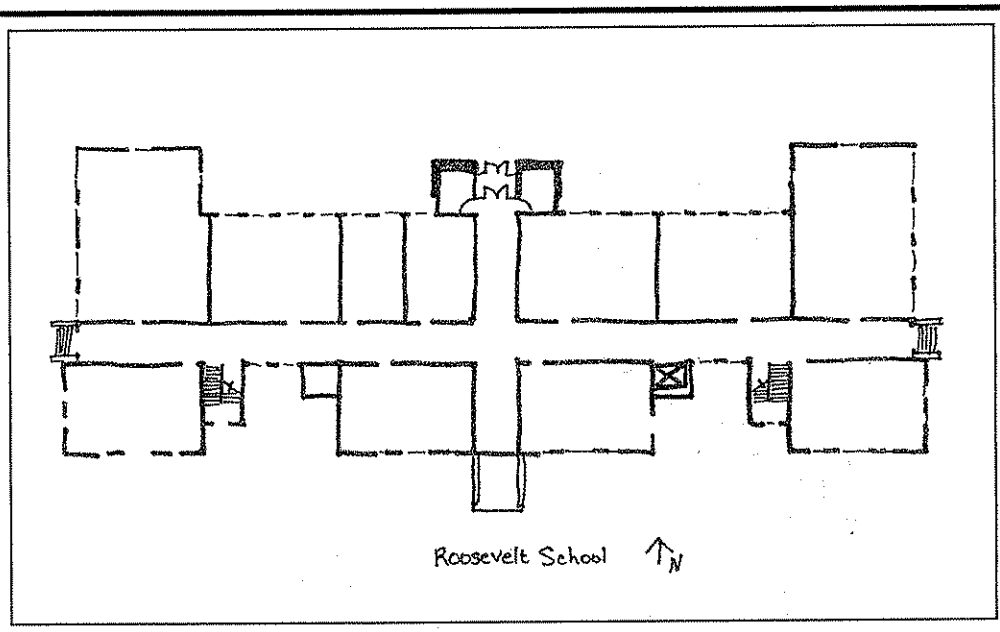
Windows in this central block feature simple brick rowlock heads on the first level, but a limestone belt course forms the sills. The windows at the second level have simple brick rowlock heads and sills. Windows on the third level have rowlock sills, but a stone belt course functions as their heads.

All windows are double-hung, one over one metal sashes and frames. These replaced the original windows probably sometime in the 1970s. The replacement windows featured opaque transom panels until the 2005 rehabilitation replaced those with clear glass. Windows in the stairwells that were filled with glass block in the late 20th century now have double-hung metal windows matching the rest of the building. All original window openings are intact.



Continuing on the south façade, classroom wings flank the central tower and step back (north) from the main plane of the building's face. These recessed sections contain the two stairwells. The exterior of these recessed sections have restrained ornamentation. The window openings are original. They have brick rowlock sills and headers rather than the stone sills, heads, and surrounds found at many of the windows in this building. These windows provide light to the two stairwells and the corridors of the first, second, and third levels. Simple stone belt courses continue from the central towered portion into these recessed sections at the top of the third level windows and the bottom of the first level windows.

Projecting from the recessed stairwell wings, massive blocks terminate the east and west ends of the building. The building is symmetrical so the two blocks are identical in size and detailing. The blocks are three stories high with three bays of windows at each story. The central bay is comprised of a set of three windows, while the flanking bays are comprised of a single window. The stone belt course along the water table forms the sill for the first level windows. All windows in these elevations feature stone sills and headers as well as stone detailing surrounding the window openings. The stone bands that form the sills and headers wrap around the corners of the south face and form quoins at the corners. The belt courses at the top of the third floor window and the watertable continue around the east and west elevations and the rest of the building. The east and west end blocks on the south façade feature crenellated parapets with stone wall caps.

The east and west elevations of the end blocks are divided into three large bays. The southern most bays are slightly projected from the nothern bays. The southern bays feature two windows in the first floor with a stone belt course forming their sills. Other ornamentation in this bay includes only the stone wall cap and stone belt course near the top of the wall. The bays are basically solid red brick. The center bay of each end features multiple windows. The larger bay is broken into three smaller bays on each of the three floor levels. The second and third floors have a central bay of three windows flanked by smaller bays with two windows each. The first floor has a central bay with three windows, a northern bay with two windows, and a southern bay with double entry doors. The

doors are modern metal accessed by a few concrete steps with low cheek walls. The parapet above this section is crenellated.

The northern-most bays of the east and west building elevations differ. The northern bay of the western elevation has very simple fenestration with only two separate windows on the first level. The rest of this wall is solid brick with only the wall cap, the belt course, and the water table course as decoration. Stone quoins wrap around from the north side. The northern bay on the east elevation is comprised of two smaller bays on the first and second levels, each containing sets of three windows. The third story lacks windows. Again, stone belt courses, the stone wall cap, and stone quoins from the north façade provide the only ornamentation.

The north façade of the Roosevelt School is equally as ornate and detailed as the south façade. The building's general "H" form is evident on the north façade as well. There is a central towered section flanked by recessed classroom wings and massive end blocks that project from the recessed wings. The central tower on this north side is a continuation of the tower on the south side. The volume of the tower divides the symmetrical building in half and actually rises up from the middle of the school. The fourth floor of the tower is a former small gymnasium that is now abandoned. The parapet of the central tower is crenellated on all four sides. The parapet on the north side is elaborated with large corner pillars and checkered panels. The fourth level features four bays. The central two bays contain two windows in each bay. Between these windows is a stone niche similar to the one on the south façade of the tower. The two flanking bays contain small single sash windows. Between the fourth and third floor central bay windows are three patterend brick panels with stone centers similar to the larger panel on the south façade. The central bay of the third floor contains three sets of two windows. These are flanked by tiny one sash windows. All of the windows on the tower have stone sills, heads, and surrounds. Stone belt courses wrap the tower at the parapet, the sill of the fourth level windows and the head of the third floor windows. Stone quoins also accent the corners.

Simple brick panels separate the third level of the tower from the second level. The second level has no windows. At the top of the second level a stone band sits atop the head of a decorative stone panel inscribed "Theodore Roosevelt". The panel features a central filigree cap that once topped a niche similar to the one above the tower. The lower portion of the niche, as well as the rest of the central entry way on this north side were destroyed when a blonde brick addition was constructed in 1957. The addtion was enlarged in 1960 and eventually it served as a connector between the Roosevelt School and the Lincoln School to the north. The non-historic connector, which included a cafetorium, gymnasiums, industrial shop and enclosed walkway, was removed in 2005 and a new simplified entry surround was designed for the north side of Roosevelt School. The new entry surround is limestone matching that of the rest of the school. The entrance is at grade to accommodate accessibility. It preserves the remaining details of the original opening above. The entry to the first level is square with double doors beneath a simple glass transom. The entry is flanked by two small single sash windows. A stone belt course at the water table wraps the building.

The classroom wings flanking the central tower section are recessed one bay. The windows along the third level have a stone belt course as their headers and brick rowlock sills. These windows are grouped in twos. The windows at the second floor are the same but with simple brick rowlock sills and headers. The windows at the first floor are also grouped in twos, but these windows have arched heads. All other windows on the building have square heads. The first level of the western wing was enclosed by the 1950s and 1960s additions. The windows were cut down as part of the space for the industrial arts classrooms. The 2005 rehabilitation restored the windows to their original size by installing a retaining wall that matches the height and detailing of the original water table and stone belt course.

The blocks that project from the recessed wings form the northern legs of the "H" form of Roosevelt School. The northern elevations of these end blocks are nearly identical in detail. The parapet of the blocks is crenellated with a stone wall cap. Just below the parapet, the stone belt course continues around the building and forms the heads of the third floor windows. The windows on the third and second floors are grouped into three bays. The central bay has a set of three windows while the flanking bays have single windows. The heads and sills are stone and each grouping of windows has stone surrounds. The first level of each block features a central entryway with an arched opening. The arch is stone topped with a checkered brick and stone patterned panel. The original doors were replaced sometime in the latter part of the 20th century. The 2005 rehabilitation replaced those non-historic infill pieces with new panels that resemble the original doors. The current doors are not operable. Flanking these door openings are small multi-pane windows that appear to be original to the building.

The interior of Roosevelt School is very simple in design. The school did not have an auditorium or full size gymnasium when constructed. The former classrooms line double loaded corridors. Original features include plaster ceilings and walls over the massive concrete structural system. Soffits conceal mechanical ducts and sprinkler pipes installed during the 2005 rehabilitation. Reproduction "schoolhouse" light fixtures provide lighting and carpet covers the floors. Former classrooms retain their ceiling height, plaster walls and ceilings, and basic configurations. Intact trim and detailing are very simple in design.

Due to safety issues of access and egress, the small utilitarian gymnasium on the fourth floor of the tower is retained, but used only for storage. The space features original plaster walls and ceilings over the concrete structure and wooden floors.

Rehabilitation

During the decades following World War II, changes to the original school buildings became necessary. Sanborn fire insurance maps show evidence of a wooden-trussed gymnasium with stage being constructed between the two buildings. This was replaced by 1957 with a blond-brick cafeteria, which encompassed the secondary entrance on the campus or north side of Roosevelt. An industrial education shop was added to Roosevelt in 1960. The additions resulted in the demolition of the north entry stairs, but otherwise did little damage to the north or campus façade of the Roosevelt building. Original window openings on the ground level remained extant or infilled. An addition to Lincoln in 1961 added special education classrooms to its northeast corner. In 1962 a blonde brick gymnasium was added onto Roosevelt, north of the cafeteria. As part of the 1977-79 renovations to both schools, the walkway between the Roosevelt additions and the Lincoln entrance was enclosed to provide all-weather protection for students using the cafetorium and gymnasiums and replacement windows were installed. Jack Gillam of Jones-Gillam Architects & Engineers, Salina, was project architect for the 1977-79 renovation.

The 2002-2003 school year was the last for Roosevelt-Lincoln Junior High School. Like its predecessors, it had become inadequate in size and arrangement to provide for Salina's growing population of students. The school campus was left vacant while new uses were sought.

In 2004 Pioneer Group of Topeka, Kansas acquired the building for adaptive reuse as senior housing. Pioneer Group served as the developers and Treanor Architects of Lawrence, Kansas provided architectural services for the major rehabilitation of the campus.

The project used Federal and State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits as well as housing tax credits. Certification of the project for the historic tax credit programs required the project to meet all of the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. The project also qualified for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards.

The project involved the historic preservation of Roosevelt and Lincoln school buildings in order to return the buildings, as much as possible, to their original appearance, with a transformation of the former classrooms into 61 apartments for people age 55 and better. The plan included removal of the non-historic blonde brick gymnasium and connector section between the two historic buildings, in favor of off-street parking and green space. The plan also included a walking path in that green space, and setting aside a portion of that land in order that interested residents could raise their own gardens.

The rehabilitation project also included a new north entrance to Roosevelt School built from limestone at grade level to accommodate accessibility, yet designed to be sympathetic to the appearance of the original entrance. Deteriorated exterior concrete stairs were replaced with new concrete, but colored to blend with the older concrete around the building. Four ground level doorways that had been partially infilled with dark masonry over time and contained non-historic steel doors, were modified with wood infill and new windows sympathetic to the original design of the doors.

Original windows had been replaced on both buildings apparently in the 1970s. Double-hung one over one, metal windows with metal panels in the transom area replaced the original double-hung, multi-lite wooden windows. The 2005 rehabilitation restored the transom lights above these replacement windows giving them a look more like the original windows. The 1960 additions on the north side of the Lincoln building were renovated with new windows matching the rest of the building.

Classrooms were rehabilitated into apartments in 2005, returning the windows to their full height formerly hidden by non-original drop ceilings. Partitions were built to divide classrooms into apartment space for living rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, and bathrooms while the corridors were maintained in their original configuration. All of the HVAC and fire suppression sprinkler system pipes for the classroom/apartments were concealed above new drop ceilings over the interior (non-perimenter) portions of the apartments.

Fire code required separation of the stairwells from the corridors. Glass separations were constructed where stairwells met corridors to meet this code requirment while allowing the full view of the corridors to remain. Hallways were restored to their original dimensions with the removal of acoustic drop ceilings and lockers. The non-original elevators in both buildings were renovated to meet accessibility codes. The utilitarian gymnasium on the ground level of the Lincoln building was divided into two levels, containing two apartments on the upper level and storage space on the lower.

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018
NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

The Roosevelt-Lincoln Junior High School property, located at 210 West Mulberry in Salina, Kansas is comprised of two historic school buildings separated by a restored green space. Lincoln School was constructed between 1915 and 1917 and Roosevelt School was constructed between 1920 and 1925. The property is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Education for its history as a junior high school, and under Criterion C in the area of architecture for the expressions of Commercial Prairie and Collegiate Gothic styles by the two buildings on the site. The context for historic schools in Kansas is described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* (MPDF). The context for these building types is described in the MPDF's Statement of Historic Contexts, *Evolution of the Public School System in Kansas (1854-1955) – The Next Sixty Years* and *The Public School Buildings of Kansas (1854-1955) – The Progressive Era (1900-1930)*, as well as in the Associated Property Types, *City High Schools*.

Criterion A – Education in Salina, Kansas

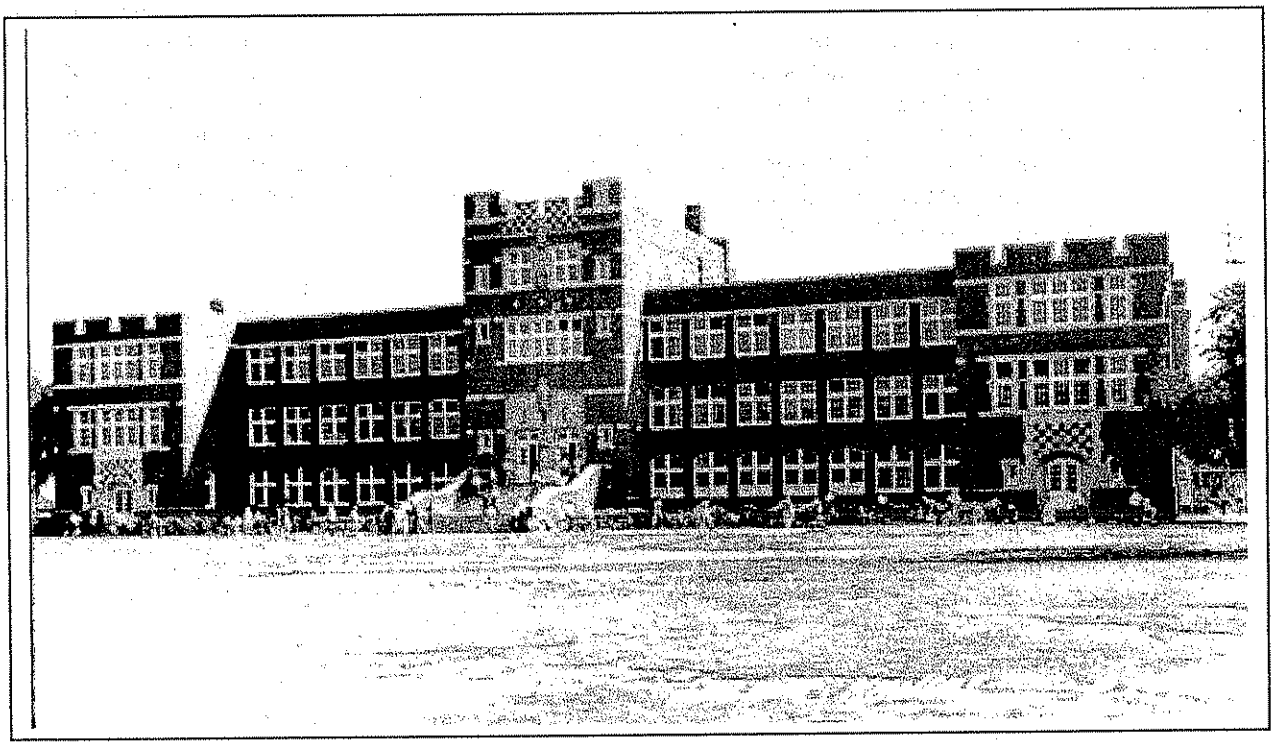
The location of the Roosevelt-Lincoln Junior High site is a city block bordered by Mulberry, Seventh, Walnut, and Eight Streets in downtown Salina. The town founders set aside this block for public use. It is shown on maps of the original town site as "School Park". The first school on this location was a two-story white frame building with one large room on the ground level as well as a hall and stairway. The two rooms above were recitations room for the advanced pupils. These rooms were not equal in size. This school met the needs of Salina's school children from 1868 until 1873. In 1873 a three-story brick structure called Central School was located at mid-block. Central School, accommodated all students in all grades until 1880. In 1880 Second Ward grammar school was built a few blocks north of School Park to help alleviate overcrowding at Central. Grammar school students were divided between the two facilities. These two buildings educated all of Salina's children through 1887. In that year three more grammar schools were added throughout the city to handle population growth. Elementary school children were housed in 5 buildings, including Central.

By 1893 Central School had become so overcrowded that the third floor of the Red Men's Lodge building at Walnut and Santa Fe (one block east of School Park) was leased for the high school. The high school remained in the Lodge Building in unsuitable circumstances for more than 5 years. In May 1899 school bonds were approved and issued for building a new high school, a two-story brick edifice on School Park grounds near the corner of 7th and Mulberry. Its location occupied approximately the space that Roosevelt's east wing now occupies. From the beginning, this structure was inadequate in size and arrangement for the conduct of a modern high school curriculum. In 1909 Washington High School was constructed at 2nd and Mulberry (five blocks east of School Park). The former high school was converted to use as a grammar school. Central School was still occupied and may have been used as the junior high school. As Salina gained in population, new grammar schools were erected around the city to relieve overcrowded conditions.

There were several major developments in the Salina school system between 1910 and 1930. In 1910 a kindergarten class was added to the grammar schools. Special classrooms were instituted for "sub-normal" children and for the influx of Mexican immigrant children whose parents came after 1910 to work on the railroad. Night classes and summer schools were developed. In 1922 the Salina school system segregated its schools and black children all went to Dunbar School on east Elm Street (about six blocks north and six blocks east of School Park). During this same period, the school district valuation for facilities jumped from 16.5 million dollars to 30 million dollars. Between 1912 and 1926 Salina built 8 new schools, including the Lincoln and Roosevelt school buildings.

By 1915, it became evident that more space for secondary education was needed. In 1915 construction was begun on Lincoln Junior High School, on the north end of School Park, facing a secondary façade of old Central. It was dedicated on the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1917. Lincoln Junior High School was the first concrete framed school in Salina and had every modern convenience. Freshman and sophomore students were moved from Washington into the new building. In 1917 there were three buildings on School Park grounds, Lincoln, old Central and the old high school, then used as a grammar school.

Overcrowded classrooms continued to plague Salina after the end of World War I. The citizens approved another school bond issue, January 1, 1920. The bonds were used in part to construct a second building to house junior high school students. This building was to be constructed on the south end of School Park, facing Mulberry with a secondary entrance on the campus or north facade. Seventh and eighth grade students were placed there. Construction on Roosevelt's central tower and west wing was begun in 1920. Old Central was torn down in 1922. The old grammar school was razed to make way for the east wing of Roosevelt, which was completed in 1925. With the completion of Roosevelt, School Park now contained just two buildings, Roosevelt and Lincoln, both used for junior high school classes with a grassy expanse between them for physical education and other outdoor activities. Yearbook photographs show boys playing football between the two structures.



This property was the only junior high school for Salina from 1917 until 1958 when South Junior High School was constructed. Many of Salina's leading citizens attended classes here, including Kansas Governor Bill Graves and NASA astronaut Steve Hawley. Kansas Master Teacher (1975) Marion Klema taught at Roosevelt-Lincoln for many years. In 1984 Education Secretary Terrell Bell named Roosevelt-Lincoln Junior High one of 202 secondary schools tagged the "best in the country."

Nomination Criterion C – Architecture

During the early decades of the 20th century, the focus of public education turned toward specialized studies in areas such as science, home economics, and manual training. Mandatory attendance laws also fueled the increase in numbers of public school students. New schools built during this Progressive Era (1900-1930) were heavily influenced by the interior layouts necessary to accommodate special classes and volumes of students. As described in the MPDF *Historic Public Schools of Kansas*, the general forms and layouts of schools during this period were standard, but the size of the school and the styles applied to them were determined by local needs and the influence of architects. The early 20th century saw the emergence of the junior high school within city school districts. The school buildings holding such classes were generally smaller versions of the city high schools in layout. The schools were brick boxes with symmetrical facades and grand, central entries. The entry foyers were sometimes ornate. The roofs are generally flat with a parapet. The inclusion of a gymnasium, auditorium, or cafeteria is common. These are generally situated within the building to allow public access.

The architectural styles and ornamentation applied to these forms are varied. Classical Revival, Beaux Arts, and Colonial Revival were popular by World War I. Collegiate Gothic became the dominant style for public schools. The cities in which these schools were built tended to favor monumental buildings that symbolized their dedication to educating children.

Lincoln School

Lincoln Junior High School occupies the northern-most section of the School Park. The building faces south across an open space toward the north elevation of Roosevelt School. The school's style is noted as Commercial Prairie due to its generally low horizontal appearance with strong vertical elements and Sullivanesque ornamentation. The Prairie style is generally credited to a group of Chicago architects working in the early 1900s that included Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Sullivan. According to *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester (2000), elements of the Prairie style (1900-1920) include massive square or rectangular masonry piers, low-pitched roofs, and façade detailing emphasizing the horizontal.

The Lincoln Junior High School is a commercial example of the Prairie style so many of the typical features associated with Prairie style houses are not expressed. The roof is flat with a parapet, but the pyramidal roof on the central tower is low pitched. The building is three stories laid out in a long "H" shape with rows of grouped windows piercing the walls. The long rows of windows emphasize the horizontal layout of the building. However, this horizontal form is embellished with strong vertical features. At the tower, massive square masonry piers flank the central entry and tall bay window. Topping the pilasters that separate grouped windows are geometric stone ornamentation reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's designs and mosaic tiles in stylized floral patterns similar to commercial designs by Louis Sullivan. Bas-relief figures over the central entry and atop the pilasters are not typical features of the Prairie style, but fit nicely with the geometric details elsewhere on the building.

Architect William T. Schmitt (1880-1965) of Oklahoma City designed Lincoln Junior High. Four notable Kansas structures designed by Schmitt appear in David H. Sachs & George Ehrlich's *Guide to Kansas Architecture* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1996). These are Salina's Masonic Temple and Lincoln Junior High School, the Scottish Rite Temple in Fort Scott and the Bessee Hotel in Pittsburg. William T. Schmitt also designed the Dunbar and Lowell Elementary schools, the First United Methodist church, and Kansas Wesleyan University Methodist church in Salina. His designs for the original Masonic Temple in Salina, and others in Fort Scott and McAlester, Oklahoma are also notable. His design for the Fort Scott Central School (1918) may have been the inspiration for Roosevelt School in Salina. Schmitt was a founding member of the Oklahoma AIA in 1924 and held architectural license No. 63.

Roosevelt School

Roosevelt Junior High School occupies the southern-most portion of the School Park. The building faces south toward Mulberry Street, the north façade facing Lincoln School is considered a significant secondary elevation. The school's form is typical of the Progressive Era described in the MPDF. It is a long, rectangular box clad in brick with exterior detail and ornamentation reflective of the Collegiate Gothic style. Collegiate Gothic derives from Gothic Revival architecture, which was a popular building style during the mid to late 19th century in America. The ornate embellishment common in Gothic Revival architecture is reminiscent of the Gothic Cathedrals of medieval Europe. The Gothic Revival style was commonly used for academic, political, and religious buildings.

Several architects promoted the use of Gothic Revival themes and forms for universities and college campuses in the early 20th century. Designs such as architect Ralph Adams Cram's for buildings at Princeton and West Point had wide reaching influence in the architectural community. Colleges and universities across the nation adopted and adapted the style that became known as Collegiate Gothic. Smaller schools also adopted the style and it became the dominant style in school architecture by the end of World War I.

Features of the Collegiate Gothic style expressed on the Roosevelt Junior High School include arched entrances with ornate embellishment, crenellated parapets and towers, quoins, as well as decorative plaques and panels. The building displays a subdued version of Collegiate Gothic, but it is a good example of the style.

The architect for the Roosevelt building, Charles W. Shaver (1899-1970) held professional architect license number one in Kansas. A 1915 graduate of Kansas State University, Shaver designed homes, churches and community buildings across a five-state region. Shaver's most notable buildings in Salina include the Fox-Watson Theater, the United Building, and the City-County Building. The *Guide to Kansas Architecture* also includes Shaver's designs for the Phillipsburg Methodist Episcopal Church and the Tower Building in Russell.

Summary

Roosevelt-Lincoln Junior High School meets the registration requirements laid out in the MPDF *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* for Criteria A and C. The buildings were originally public schools and retain their integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and associations. Their massing, form, fenestration patterns, ornamentation, and interior corridor configurations are intact. Alterations for life safety have been minimal and do not obscure the original features of either building. The property is significant to the history of public education in Salina and the State of Kansas.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Lincoln and Roosevelt School Buildings are situated on a single city block in Salina, Kansas. They are located on Lots 6-10 on Mulberry Street between 7th and 8th Streets. Lincoln School is on the north end of the block and Roosevelt School is on the south end of the block.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

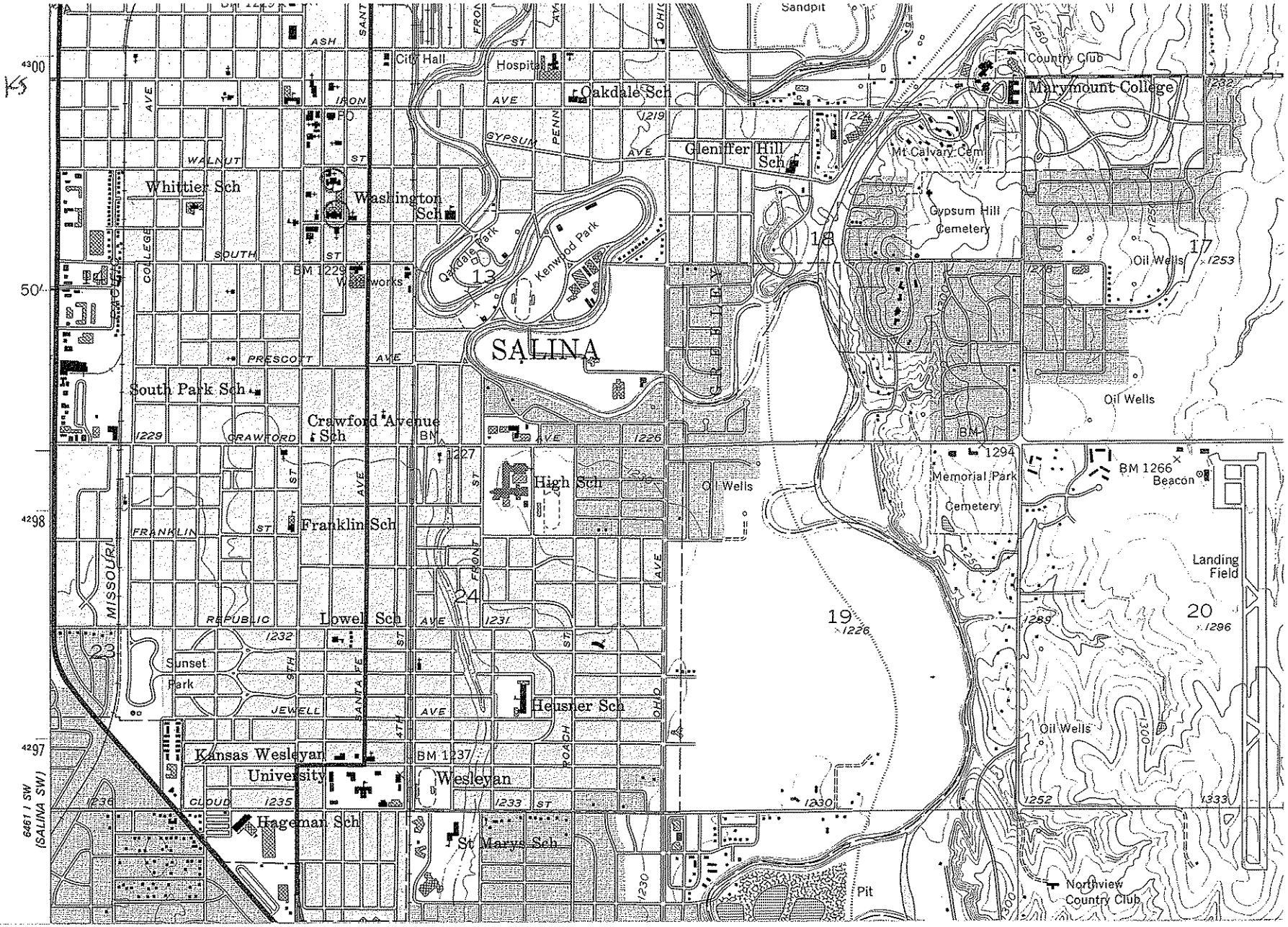
The nominated property includes the parcels historically associated with the schools.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Roosevelt-Lincoln Junior High School
Salina, Saline County, Kansas
Katrina Ringler, Photographer
Date of Photographs: 14 March 2006
Location of digital images: Kansas SHPO

Photo #1 Lincoln School building, south elevation, facing N
Photo #2 Lincoln School building, southeast corner, facing NW
Photo #3 Lincoln School building entrance, south elevation, facing N
Photo #4 Lincoln School building, exterior architectural detail, south elevation, facing N
Photo #5 Lincoln School building, interior, south entrance, facing S
Photo #6 Lincoln School building, interior, hallway
Photo #7 Lincoln School building, interior, auditorium seats and balcony
Photo #8 Lincoln School building, interior, auditorium stage
Photo #9 Lincoln School building, interior, auditorium balcony detail
Photo #10 Roosevelt School building, north elevation, facing S
Photo #11 Roosevelt School building, northeast corner, facing SW
Photo #12 Roosevelt School building, south elevation, facing N
Photo #13 Roosevelt School building, south entrance, facing N
Photo #14 Roosevelt School building, exterior architectural detail, north elevation, facing S
Photo #15 Roosevelt School building, interior, south entrance, facing S
Photo #16 Roosevelt School building, interior, hallway

Roosevelt - Lincoln
Jr. High School
Salina, Saline Co, KS

Lincoln Bldg
14: 620058 E
4299675 N

Roosevelt Bldg
14: 620058 E
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