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 15A) 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic name</th>
<th>Eugene Ware Elementary School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other name/site number</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street &amp; number</th>
<th>900 E. Third Street</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or town</td>
<td>Fort Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code KS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Bourbon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code 011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip code</td>
<td>66071</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [X] nationally [X] statewide [ ] locally. ( [ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: Christy Davis
Kansas State Historical Society

Date: 3/10/65

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 hereby certify that the property is entered in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[X] See continuation sheet.

[X] determined eligible for the National Register

[X] See continuation sheet.

[X] determined not eligible for the National Register

[X] removed from the National Register

[X] other, (explain:)


## 5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply)</td>
<td>(Check only one box)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☒ private</td>
<td>☒ building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☒ public-local</td>
<td>☐ district</td>
<td>☒ contributing structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ public-State</td>
<td>☐ site</td>
<td>☐ contributing objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ public-Federal</td>
<td>☐ structure</td>
<td>1 total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "NA" 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

*NA*

## 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)

**COLONIAL REVIVAL**

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Foundation:** STONE

**Walls:** BRICK

**Roof:** ASPHALT

**Other:** STONE

### Narrative Description

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

1934-1935

### Significant Dates

1935

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Glen H. Thomas; Ben W. Friedel, architects

Interstate Construction Company, builder

### Major Bibliographical References

(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.

#

- **Record #__________**

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

**Name of repository:**

Kansas State Historical Society
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

Less than one acre

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

Zone 1
Easting 4
Northing 2

Zone 3
Easting 4
Northing 2

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
Susan Jezak Ford

Organization
Citysearch Preservation

Date
September 13, 2004

Street & number
3628 Holmes St.

Telephone
616-531-2489

City or town
Kansas City

State
Missouri

Zip code
64109

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 234 Fort Scott

Street & number
424 S. Main Street

Telephone
620-223-0600

City or town
Fort Scott

State
Kansas

Zip code
66701

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 (18) 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Historic Public Schools in Kansas
Eugene Ware Elementary School
Bourbon County, Kansas

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Architectural Description

Overview
The Eugene Ware Elementary School is located at 900 E. Third Street in Fort Scott, Kansas. The school is a Colonial Revival style brick building composed of one- and two-story sections centered around a central two-story gymnasium/auditorium. The building is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Education for its history as an elementary school, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, for its form as a Colonial Revival style building constructed as a PWA project. The overall context for historic schools in Kansas is described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* (MPDF). The context for this building type is described in the MPDF’s Associated Property Types, *City Graded Schools* and in Appendix B, *New Deal Era Schools*.

Eugene Ware School, built from 1934 to 1935, fills two city blocks on Fort Scott’s east side. The building retains a high degree of integrity in design, use and placement. It faces north toward East Third Street, a historic brick street. The original school building measures 229 feet wide by 129 feet deep. The hard red brick exterior is accented with brick and Silverdale stone quoins. The building’s base course is Carthage stone. The central two-story gymnasium has two-story arched windows and a side-gabled roof topped with a wood cupola. Many of the school’s original exterior wood windows have been replaced with aluminum, but pane configuration remains similar to the originals. The exterior appearance of the building has changed little since its construction, despite the addition of a south annex in 1966, a west wing in 1974 and an east wing in 1998.

North Façade
The symmetrical north façade of the original building is divided into three segments. The side-gabled two-story gymnasium is surrounded on either side by one-story side-gabled pavilions. The gymnasium is topped with a side-gabled roof with stone capped parapets and brick false chimneys on the gable ends. Five two-story arched windows span the front of the gymnasium. The wood muntins of these windows have been replaced by aluminum, but the windows retain their original pane configuration. Stone springstones and keystones are placed within the upper arches of each window and the base of each window is paneled in stone. Two small outer windows are located on either side of the arched windows. The gymnasium’s stone entablature is inscribed with “EUGENE WARE PUBLIC SCHOOL” and is topped by a copper gutter. Stone quoins run up the outer corners of the central façade, topped with stone urns. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.
Architectural Description

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The Eugene Ware Elementary School is located at 900 E. Third Street in Fort Scott, Kansas. The school is a Colonial Revival style brick building composed of one- and two-story sections centered around a central two-story gymnasium/auditorium. The building is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Education for its history as an elementary school, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, for its form as a Colonial Revival style building constructed as a PWA project. The overall context for historic schools in Kansas is described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* (MPDF). The context for this building type is described in the MPDF’s Associated Property Types, *City Graded Schools* and in Appendix B, *New Deal Era Schools.*

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North Façade
The symmetrical north façade of the original building is divided into three segments. The side-gabled two-story gymnasium is surrounded on either side by one-story side-gabled pavilions. The gymnasium is topped with a side-gabled roof with stone capped parapets and brick false chimneys on the gable ends. Five two-story arched windows span the front of the gymnasium. The wood muntins of these windows have been replaced by aluminum, but the windows retain their original pane configuration. Stone springstones and keystones are placed within the upper arches of each window and the base of each window is paneled in stone. Two small outer windows are located on either side of the arched windows. The gymnasium’s stone entablature is inscribed with “EUGENE WARE PUBLIC SCHOOL” and is topped by a copper gutter. Stone quoins run up the outer corners of the central façade, topped with stone urns. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

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Historic Public Schools in Kansas  
Eugene Ware Elementary School  
Bourbon County, Kansas  

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Cloisters that front small inner courtyards surround either side of the gymnasium. The cloisters consist of passageways of three arches separated by two sets of brick piers. The pier capitals, arch keystones and stone circles placed on the outer walls are all stone. The second story rear of the school rises behind the courtyards, showing three sets of aluminum casement windows in the north wall on each side of the gymnasium.

The school’s side-gabled outer pavilions are pulled slightly forward from the gymnasium. The side walls of the one-story extensions each have a decorative arch filled with panels of stone. Each pavilion is fronted with three sets of aluminum casement windows\(^1\) topped with a stone lintel course and a copper gutter. The outer edges of the pavilions have brick quoins and false chimney on the inner gables.

The 1974 west addition contains additional classrooms and a cafeteria. The one-story plain brick building is attached to the west wall of the school with a recessed enclosed brick walkway. Eight single-pane rectangular windows run along the north wall of the addition.

The 1998 east addition contains a library and specialized classrooms. The addition is attached to the east wall of the school with a glass and metal enclosed walkway. The outer portion of the red brick addition has a metal gable roof placed above a Palladian window configuration. A recessed entrance is located west of the gable. The west portion of the addition steps back once along its lengthy expanse, which contains two windows. Lines of buff brick cap the outer wall and form a stringcourse along the façade of the addition.

**East and West Elevations**

The east and west elevations of the original building were identical at construction. The first story on each side has a row of casement windows, topped with a stone lintel course and stone capping in the flat parapet. The second story of each side consists of a plain brick wall. Brick quoins line the outer corners are lined of both levels. The central portion of the east second story contains large window surrounded by brick quoins. The window is topped with a stone lintel course and a broken-arch parapet. This window configuration has been replaced with a modern stuccoed elevator shaft on the west side.

The west side of the 1974 addition is plain brick with two double metal exit doors. The east side of the 1998 east addition has a plain brick wall accented by bands of buff brick that match those found on the façade.

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\(^1\) These windows were originally double-hung wood.
United States Department of the Interior
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Historic Public Schools in Kansas
Eugene Ware Elementary School
Bourbon County, Kansas

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The south annex is located on the west half of the building, connected with an enclosed walkway. The east and west sides of the annex are identical, each containing a central set of metal casement windows. Brick quoins are present on the building’s corners.

South Elevation
The rear of the original Eugene Ware School is nearly symmetrical, anchored on either side by two-story stairways. The entrances to these stairways are topped with large arched windows that extend into the second story. One-story extensions consisting of solid brick walls with stone lintel courses and capping continue from the outer edges of the building. Most of the school’s central two stories are filled with rows of casement windows. A three-story brick chimney extends from the center of the south elevation, surrounded on either side by metal exit doors. Brick quoins line the outer edges of the two-story and one-story sections on this elevation.

The rear of the south annex has a plain brick wall containing two central windows. The rear of the west addition has a one-story, plain brick wall with two rectangular windows in the east portion of the wall. The rear of the east addition mirrors the front, with a gable roof placed above a Palladian window configuration in the east portion. A recessed entrance is placed west of these windows. A brick wall with two sets of windows extends to meet the east side of the original building. Buff brick coursing matches that found on the north side of this addition.

Interior
The interior of the school retains its integrity in form and in most finishes. The corridors of the original portion of the first story are laid out in a “U” around the gymnasium/auditorium, true to the original floor plan. Ten classrooms line the outer walls of the building (see Figure 1.) Utility rooms and the school’s office are located on the south side of the building. The second story has a single east-west corridor with five classrooms on the south side and two classrooms on the north side. Stairways are located in the southwest and southeast corners of the building.

The school’s glazed tile wainscoting and plaster walls are still present throughout the building. The wainscoting in hallways, stairways and bathrooms is five feet tall and is capped with bullnose tiles. Most of the original wood classroom doors, many with nine-paned upper windows, are also extant. Much of the original woodwork throughout the building remains as door frames, ceiling moldings, blackboard framing and built-in bookcases. Classrooms retain their original slate blackboards. Brass strips divide the terrazzo floors in the stairways and entrance areas at three-foot intervals. The terrazzo floors have been covered with tile in the hallways and in the classrooms.

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2 The wainscoting is various shades of terra cotta and the plaster is painted white.
United States Department of the Interior
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Historic Public Schools in Kansas
Eugene Ware Elementary School
Bourbon County, Kansas

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Figure 1. From Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture of the Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies Between the Years 1933 and 1939 With the Assistance of the Public Works Administration.
The school’s gymnasium/auditorium has its own exterior entrance through the west courtyard. This entry area includes a small room fronted by a Dutch door, presumably for selling tickets. Adjacent to this room is a flight of steps that leads to the gymnasium’s balcony, which is filled with three rows of wood spectator seats. The room’s raised stage is located on the east side of the room. The proscenium is framed with carved wood molding. Doorways in the east wall access the sides of the stage. Four of the school’s exterior arched windows are visible on the north wall, protected by metal mesh. On the opposite south wall, four matching arches are framed in wood and filled with scored plaster. Glazed tile wainscoting rises approximately seven feet to meet the plaster walls. The room’s floor is clear maple with a gymnasium finish and basketball goals are hung from the north and south walls. Wood moldings form an upper frieze around the room.

The school’s 1966 south annex contains nine offices and specialized classrooms. The 1974 west addition contains a central cafeteria and kitchen surrounded by eight classrooms on the north and south. The 1998 addition has a library, two computer labs, a music room and several specialized classrooms.
United States Department of the Interior
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Historic Public Schools in Kansas
Eugene Ware Elementary School
Bourbon County, Kansas

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Statement of Significance

Overview
The Eugene Ware Elementary School, located at 900 E. Third Street in Fort Scott, Kansas, was built from 1934 to 1935. The Colonial Revival style school was constructed as PWA project #3596. The building is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Education for its history as an elementary school, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, for its form as a Colonial Revival style PWA building. The overall context for historic schools in Kansas is described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, Historic Public Schools of Kansas (MPDF). The context for this building type is described in the MPDF’s Associated Property Types, City Graded Schools and in Appendix B, New Deal Era Schools.

The Eugene Ware school was designed by architects Glen H. Thomas of Wichita and Ben W. Freidel of Fort Scott. The Interstate Construction Company of Kansas City, Missouri constructed the building of local brick and stone. The cornerstone was laid on October 2, 1934 and the completed building’s dedication was held on June 7, 1935. The new school had 17 classrooms to accommodate first through sixth grades, as well as a large auditorium with a stage.

History of the School
Residents on the east side of Fort Scott, Kansas, began lobbying for modern school facilities in 1924. In November of that year, the school board met to consider a new school for white children east of the city’s Frisco railroad tracks. The bond issue failed in the 1925 special election, but the school board subsequently set aside occasional funds toward a new school. By August 1933, this fund had only accumulated $31,000.

Fort Scott was served by three prominent railroads in the 1930s—the Missouri Kansas & Texas, the St. Louis and the San Francisco. The town served as an important division point for the “Frisco.” Fort Scott was also the center of a diversified agricultural region that specialized in dairy farming. During the first half of the 20th century, the town was home to many small industries, as well as several insurance companies.

With the National Recovery Act of 1933, the parents and unemployed of Fort Scott found hope for relief from the Great Depression. A 1933 Chamber of Commerce meeting discussed the possibility of bringing PWA projects to Fort Scott, including projects that would benefit the city’s schools. A special committee was appointed to work with the school board in sponsoring a bond election for a facility that would replace all of the elementary schools on the east side of the city.

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Historic Public Schools in Kansas
Eugene Ware Elementary School
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The project moved swiftly. The school board hired architects in September 1933 to prepare plans and cost estimates for the building. Lead architect Glen H. Thomas was an established builder from Wichita, known for his 1929 design of Wichita North High School. In November the board passed a resolution declaring that an emergency existed due to the overcrowded and obsolete school buildings in east Fort Scott. The resolution stated that $116,000 was needed to supplement the government grant of 30 percent of the cost of labor and material. The bond issue successfully passed in the December 1933 special election. Twenty-five properties were purchased and cleared from Blocks 144 and 145. Approximately 30 men worked during the winter of 1933 and 1934 to improve the site.⁴

The PWA approved plans for the proposed building in April 1934. In its letter accepting the plans, the agency stated that separate bids should be received on four types of work: the general contract; heating and ventilation; plumbing and gas fitting; and electric wiring and fixtures.⁵ Interstate Construction of Kansas City, Missouri offered the lowest general construction bid. The firm’s bid was $148,000, $11,000 less than the PWA estimate. Interstate Construction was known for industrial buildings, but had recently built two Kansas City schools—East High and Chick School. Contracts supervised by the PWA were let in May 1934. In its contract, Interstate Construction agreed to use Fort Scott cement, brick and crushed rock in the construction of the school. The contract for heating, plumbing and ventilation was awarded to the Workman Plumbing and Heating Company of Parsons, Kansas for $21,000. The contract for the electrical work went to Dean Swalwell of Kansas City, Missouri, for $6,867.⁶

Unanimous approval was given in March 1934 to the Parent-Teacher Association’s request to name the school after Eugene F. Ware. The act honored “the memory of one of the best literary characters Fort Scott ever produced.”⁷ Eugene Fitch Ware was born in Connecticut in 1841 and came to Fort Scott in 1867. He began working as a reporter for the Fort Scott Monitor in the early 1870s. He was admitted to practice law in 1871 and served in the Kansas Senate from 1879 to 1884. He established Fort Scott’s library around 1883, securing a building and a collection of books. He was appointed Commissioner of Pensions by Theodore Roosevelt and served in that position from 1902 to 1905. Despite his busy vocation as a lawyer and public servant, Ware wrote poetry, publishing several volumes of his works. Eugene Ware died on July 5, 1911 and is buried in Fort Scott National Cemetery.⁸

The school building’s cornerstone was laid on October 2, 1934 in front of a crowd of 2000 people. The ceremony included speeches, the setting of the stone and a lavish pageant that involved approximately 100 school children. The school was completed early the following summer and dedicated on June 7, 1935. The dedication ceremony, somewhat less extravagant than the October celebration, included tours of the building, the formal presentation and acceptance of the school and a speech by Dr. George Zook of Washington, D.C.

⁴ The government paid salaries and the school board provided tools and equipment.
⁷ "Name New School The Eugene Ware," The Fort Scott Daily Tribune Monitor, 6 March 1934, p.1.
⁸ "History of Eugene Ware’s Life Placed In School Cornerstone," The Fort Scott Daily Tribune Monitor, 3 October 1934, p. 1.
The school opened for the 1935-1936 school year with 15 teachers for first through sixth grades. Kindergarten classes were added in 1956. A south annex for offices and teacher workrooms was built in 1966. A lunchroom and classrooms were added to the building's west side in 1974 and an addition for a library and specialized rooms was added to the east side in 1998. Eugene Ware School is in excellent condition and currently has approximately 450 students in kindergarten through fifth grades.

**Significance**

The Eugene Ware Elementary School meets requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places set forth in the MPDF, *Historic Public Schools of Kansas*. The building retains a high degree of integrity in its location, setting, design, materials and workmanship. The school fits well with the MPDF's description of a city graded school and as a New Deal Era school.

The MPDF describes a city graded school as typically a one- or two-story masonry structure, often with a gymnasium or auditorium. The Eugene Ware school aptly fits this exterior description and includes a central multifunctional space that serves as a gymnasium and an auditorium. The appearance of the original school and the use of its interior spaces have changed very little over the years.

As noted in the MPDF, the New Deal program had a significant impact on educational facilities across the nation and in Kansas. The Public Works Administration had approved 27 school projects in Kansas by 1933, including a loan toward the Eugene Ware School. The school diverges from the PWA movement that embraced new architectural styles in school buildings. Art Deco or Art Moderne details are not present on the school in Fort Scott; the building retains a solidly traditional Colonial Revival style identity. In a conservative Kansas town, it is likely that this recognizable form would have been firmly embraced by the community and parents of the schoolchildren.

The Eugene Ware school retains its original form that is clearly distinguished from later additions to the building. The central, historic core of the building is clearly visible, identified by its brick and stone exterior, gable roofs, arched cloisters and façade of two-story arched windows. Additions to the building present secondary elevations, never covering or overwhelming the original portion. Integrity extends to the interior, where original wall finishes, wood trim and room configuration remain. Many original windows have been replaced, but the new windows have not changed the overall fenestration patterns. Terrazzo floors have not been removed, but have been covered with vinyl flooring. The changes and additions the building has received are considered reversible and therefore do not destroy significant historic details. They are well within the acceptable parameters set forth in the MPDF and do not harm or detract from the building's integrity.

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Bibliography


Drake, Billie Jo. Interview by author. 23 August 2004.

*Directory of the Public Schools, Fort Scott, Kansas. 1935-1936.*


*The Fort Scott Daily Tribune Monitor:*
  “Low Bid is $11,000 Under.” 8 May 1934, p. 1.
  “Name New School The Eugene Ware.” 6 March 1934, p.1.
  “History of Eugene Ware’s Life Placed In School Cornerstone.” 3 October 1934, p. 1.


*Spencer, Brenda R. Historic Public School of Kansas. (National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.)*

*Thomas, Glen H. and Ben W. Friedel. General Specifications of the Eugene Ware Public School. 3 June 1934.*
Verbal Boundary Description
The Eugene Ware Elementary School occupies all of Blocks 144 and 145 in Fort Scott, Kansas. The area is bound by East Third Street on the north, South Margrave Street on the west, East Fourth Street on the south and South Little Street on the east.

Boundary Justification
The boundary includes the property historically associated with the Eugene Ware Elementary School.

Photographic Information
The following information is consistent for all photographs:
Eugene Ware Elementary School
Bourbon County, Kansas
Susan Jezak Ford, photographer - 23 August, 2004 [Photo #1]
Brenda R. Spencer, photographer – 13 December 2004 [Photos #2-15]
Negatives located at Kansas State Historical Society

# Description [camera angle]
1 Front (north) facade [southeast]
2 Cloister between main building and end wings, north facade [south]
3 Cloister and main building, north facade[southwest]
4 Rear (south) facade [northwest]
5 Front (north) facade [southwest]
6 “Typical” corridor [east]
7 Stairway on west end, ground floor [southeast]
8 West stairway, 2nd floor [south]
9 “Typical” classroom door in corridor [east]
10 “Typical” classroom [southeast]
11 “Typical” built-in cabinets and coat rack, ground floor classroom [north]
12 Girl’s rest room, ground floor [south]
13 Gymnasium/auditorium, from 2nd floor balcony [northeast]
14 Gymnasium/auditorium, ground floor [northwest]
15 Gymnasium/auditorium, 2nd floor balcony [north]
Site Plan of School Building and Grounds (Reconnaissance Inventory Form, B. Spencer, 2004)