



# Register of Historic Kansas Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. The format is similar to the National Register of Historic Places form. 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. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Stilwell Grade School  
 other names/site number Stilwell Grade & High School; 091-0000-014818

## 2. Location

street & number 6415 West 199<sup>th</sup> Street  not for publication  
 city or town Stilwell  vicinity  
 state Kansas code KS county Johnson code 091 zip code 66085

## 3-4. Certification

I hereby certify that this property is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

SEE FILE

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings
	district
	site
	structure
	object
1	<b>Total</b>

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the State Register**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education – School  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in Use  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Work in Progress  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Neoclassical  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete  
\_\_\_\_\_  
walls: Brick; Wood/Vinyl  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof: Asphalt  
\_\_\_\_\_  
other: Brick Chimney  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

*(Describe the current physical appearance of the property.)*

**Summary** *(Briefly describe the overall characteristics of the property and its location, setting, and size.)*

The Stilwell Grade School at 6415 West 199<sup>th</sup> Street, Stilwell, Johnson County, Kansas, is located in a predominantly residential neighborhood three blocks west of the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks, just southwest of the old Stilwell downtown business district. The building and its associated one acre of land occupy the west half of Section 8, Township 15, Range 25 West, in Johnson County, Kansas. The two-story brick and wood building is located just east of Metcalf Avenue (formerly State Street) on the south side of 199th Street (formerly Missouri Avenue). It is across the street from Stilwell Elementary School, which was built in 1959. The south side of the block has a vacant lot on the west corner at 199<sup>th</sup> and Travis, then a one-story commercial building, the Stilwell Grade School, the additional one acre originally purchased by the school district, and a house with a small business (hair saloon) on the east corner at 199<sup>th</sup> and Lamar. There are residences one block south and one block north from 199<sup>th</sup> Street. Residences are also located east of the 199<sup>th</sup> block that includes the Stilwell Schools.

**Elaboration** (Provide a detailed description of the building's exterior, interior, and any associated buildings on the property. Note any historic features, materials, and changes to the building/property.)

### **Exterior**

The two story rectangular building is 53' by 37', as measured in July 2011. (These measurements differ slightly than historical sources quoted in Section 8.) It was constructed with a full concrete basement, which is in excellent condition and has awning windows. The red brick first story has 18 wood windows, in fair condition and the second story has wood clapboard siding covered with vinyl siding with 20 wood windows, in fair to completely missing condition. The wood windows are all double hung and include single, four, six, and eight panes. The four remaining one-over-one wood windows are the original windows as portrayed in the historic photographs of the building. The building has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The second story exterior originally had horizontal wood (clapboard) siding, but it is currently obscured by vinyl siding installed in approximately 1997. The building was reinforced in the 1950s with four structural ties that go through the entire building.

*North (front) elevation* - The one-story brick porch is centered on the north elevation. It includes four massive brick columns (piers) with projecting bricks every other row for a distinctive accent. The columns support the three arched entryways and the dropped flat symmetrical roof with a slight eave overhang boxed without brackets. The entire first story is constructed of brick walls that are approximately 18" deep. There are three wood windows on each side of the porch (entrance) on the first story and matching symmetrical windows on the second story plus a window above the porch. There is a concrete belt course between the two stories and the windows on the first story are accented with white concrete lintels and sills. The white quoins add architectural detail and frame the corners of the first story on all sides. The sills and quoins are slightly raised.

*East elevation* – The building's east elevation is also symmetrical. There are three wood windows of the same size on both the first and second stories. They are larger than the windows on the north elevation. The architectural features of the north (front) elevation are also repeated on the east elevation of the building.

*South (rear) Elevation* - There is a metal fire escape on the east end and on the west end is the cellar (basement) entrance. The windows also are symmetrical on the south elevation with three windows on each side of a central addition on both stories and a window centered on the second story, which is currently boarded up. (This central window may have functioned as a door, but this is speculation.) In the center of the rear elevation is a one-story stucco addition that was added sometime between 1920 and 1940 to house the four-hole indoor waterless privy. The exterior and interior stucco treatment of the addition is falling off in places. The addition is separating from the original building. The original outhouses were still on the property in the 1950s.

*West Elevation* - The building's west elevation is also symmetrical. It is identical to the east elevation of the building. There are three wood windows of the same size on both the first and second stories. They are larger than the windows on the front elevation. The architectural features of the north (front) elevation are also repeated on the east elevation of the building.

*Site* - A concrete sidewalk goes all the way around the building to the rear and leads to a cistern south of the building. The cistern is partially covered by a cracked concrete slab lid that is chained and locked. On the north side of the building, there is a wide concrete sidewalk that leads from the front of the building to steps leading to the sidewalk next to the street. There is a cut-in paved driveway that turns into an overgrown gravel drive on the west of the property. The driveway leads to a small overgrown gravel parking area on the southwest corner of the building. There are two tall yard lamps in the front yard of the building. The landscaping includes yucca plants, iris, daylilies, Rose of Sharon bushes, a rose bush, and several large trees. One tree is a Maidenhair Tree *Ginkgo biloba* L, family Ginkgoaceae; native to China.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Roger, Phillips, *Trees of North America and Europe* (New York: Random House, 1978).

### ***Interior***

The interior includes a wide central corridor with classrooms on either side on both the first and second floors. Although some lathe survives, all of the building's plaster has been removed from all the walls and ceilings and only framing (or exposed brick) remains. The original wood trim milled in Stilwell by Harris-Anderson Lumber Company have been removed, but have been salvaged for reuse. The wood floors are in good condition on both floors with the exception of minor warping and areas where plumbing holes were cut. The original metal floor heating vents are intact. The building sits on a concrete foundation and there is a full-width basement. A small rear addition is accessed from the central corridor and leads to boys' and girls' restrooms. (The doors on the restrooms still have the stenciled names of "Girls" and "Boys" on the doors).

*First Floor* – As one enters the building through the primary entrance on the north side of the building, there is a small vestibule leading into a large central hallway that bisects the first floor. The left (east) side of the hallway includes a wide wood staircase and balustrade leading up to the second floor. The paneled woodwork on the side of the stairway is original. The hallway contains four doors leading to the classrooms flanking the hallway: two on either side of the entryway and two at the rear of the building on either side of the restrooms. Originally, there were two classrooms on each floor, but these were subdivided into smaller classrooms as needs and functions changed. Today, the classroom spaces are open and reflect the original configuration. The ceiling of the west side hallway has paneled woodwork that matches the paneling on the side of the stairway with the original stain removed. Tucked behind the stairway to the second floor is a storage cabinet with paneled wood hinged doors that have the original stain, which is in excellent condition. Also beneath the staircase and opposite of the storage closet is a door that leads to the basement. Adjacent to the staircase in the middle of the building is brick chimney behind which is furnace ductwork added in the 1960s.

On either side of the hallway is a classroom. There are two doors leading to each classroom – one just inside the main entrance and one at the rear of the building. The classrooms are large, open spaces with windows on each elevation allowing for plenty of natural light. The chalkboards, which are being stored in the basement, likely hung on the interior wall where there are no windows. The lathe and plaster have been removed from the walls leaving the brick and wood framing exposed. Original doors to secondary spaces, such as the basement and restrooms, are intact.

*Second Floor* – The dog-legged staircase features a half-landing between the first and second floors where there is access to a secondary back staircase leading to the rear of the building. The primary staircase terminates at the north side of the building directly above the front entrance. There is a spacious area at the top of the stairs where one can access either classroom to the left or right. The second-floor classrooms are identical in size to the first-floor classrooms. The lathe and plaster have been removed from the walls leaving the brick and wood framing exposed.

*Basement* – The basement can be accessed from the central corridor or through an exterior cellar door at the building's southwest corner. Not long ago, there were several inches of standing water in the basement, but the current owners repaired the sump pump and cleaned out the basement. It is now in excellent condition and is completely dry. It features a concrete floor, concrete walls, wood support beams throughout, short wood windows at the top of the basement walls, and exposed framing of the floor above.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for State Register listing)

- 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 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education \_\_\_\_\_

Architecture \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1910 – 1959 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1910, 1920, 1959 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Builder – L. A. Medaris \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with the construction of the school in 1910 and extends to 1959 when it last functioned as a school.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

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### Summary *(Provide a summary paragraph that notes under what criteria the property is nominated.)*

The Stilwell Grade and High School (c.1910) is nominated under Criterion A for its association with the history of education in Stilwell, Kansas, and under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a Neoclassical-style turn-of-the-century town school. The building is the oldest extant school in the Aubry Township. All of the older one-room schools have been demolished. The Stilwell Grade School has experienced change and was converted to apartments in the 1960s. The interior has experienced the most change with the removal of plaster walls and ceilings. Overall, the building retains its integrity of location, setting, design, feeling and association.

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### Elaboration *(Provide a brief history of the property and justify why this property is locally significant.)*

Stilwell is located in Aubry Township in the far southeast corner of Johnson County, Kansas. The town was known as Mount Auburn until 1889 when it was changed to Stilwell. Stilwell was located along the Missouri Pacific Railroad and had a population of 200 residents at the time of the school's construction in 1910.<sup>2</sup> It grew and developed very near the small settlement of Aubry (see Figure 1), and the two communities share a common history within the Aubry Township.<sup>3</sup>

The first Aubry Rural School was built in 1858 in the center of the township on the corner of Maple Street and Franklin Street (today: 198<sup>th</sup> Street and Floyd Street). In 1860, 54 families lived in the township and about 60 pupils attended the school.<sup>4</sup>

Located very near the Missouri-Kansas border made for some tense times leading up to the Civil War, and in 1861, the Civil War changed the landscape of Aubry. The area was an important crossing point for raids from Missouri into Kansas during the Civil War. William Quantrill passed through the town either en route to raiding Kansas or on returning from a raid. His second incursion through the town was after raiding Olathe in August 1862. This incursion eventually led to Company D, 11th Regiment of the Kansas Infantry to be stationed at Aubry along the Military Road now known as Metcalf Avenue. The Union retaliation provoked Aubry resident Bill Anderson to join Quantrill.<sup>5</sup> The township's history is also tied to Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas on August 21, 1863. Aubry resident Mr. Treble warned of an impending raid by Quantrill, but, the warning went unheeded and Quantrill entered Kansas from Missouri conducting his bloodiest raid in Lawrence. Despite the fact that Mr. Treble's warning went unheeded, he was murdered following the raid.<sup>6</sup>

Aubry was changed dramatically during this violent period. The majority of houses were abandoned, fences were down, fields overgrown, and no travelers were seen. Those few residents that remained guarded their lives and possessions, and may not have regularly sent their children to school. Today, a reminder of this era in the Aubry-Stilwell area is a historical marker across the street from the former Stilwell Grade School.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History*, vol. 2 (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 766.

<sup>3</sup> "Aubry-Stilwell," (Overland Park, KS: Johnson County Library, 2011). Accessed online September 23, 2011 at [http://www.jcohistory.org/templates/JCL\\_InfoPage.aspx?id=13040](http://www.jcohistory.org/templates/JCL_InfoPage.aspx?id=13040).

<sup>4</sup> Else Ahlmann, *The First Hundred Years: Learning and Living in the Stilwell Area 1858 to 1958* (Shawnee Mission, KS: Rex Rogers Publishing, 2003); Anita M. Tebbe, *The Community of Aubry-Stilwell* (Stilwell, KS: Anita M. Tebbe, 1980); Anita M. Tebbe, *Southeast Johnson County Kansas History* (Johnson County Community College, 2005).

<sup>5</sup> Ahlmann, *The First Hundred Years*; Anita M. Tebbe, *Southeast Johnson County Kansas History*.

<sup>6</sup> "Aubry-Stilwell," (Overland Park, KS: Johnson County Library, 2011). Accessed online May 19, 2011 at [http://www.jcohistory.org/templates/JCL\\_InfoPage.aspx?id=13040](http://www.jcohistory.org/templates/JCL_InfoPage.aspx?id=13040).

<sup>7</sup> Ahlmann, *The First Hundred Years*.

After the Civil War, life returned to the township and the population increased to 1,125 by 1870. In addition to the original Aubry Rural School built in 1858, five new schools were built to accommodate the new residents. In the spring of 1871, the following schools were built: Stringtown School, Hutchinson School, Woodland School, Eureka School, and Sunrise School. In 1873, West Aubry School and Fry School were the seventh and eighth one-room schools built in the Aubry township.<sup>8</sup>

In 1886, railroad officials for the Missouri Pacific Railroad line selected a small community one-half mile east of Aubry for the railroad line to be constructed. The construction led to the platting and establishment of the town of Mt. Auburn, which would be renamed to Stilwell in 1889.<sup>9</sup> The railroad also created a shift in the population from Aubry to Mt. Auburn as the railroad attracted the Gibson store and other businesses to the new business district. They included a bank, lumberyard, the Baptist Church, Methodist Church, barbershop, drug store, hotel, restaurant, and a stockyard for holding livestock (mostly cattle) waiting for transport to Kansas City. Aubry and Mt. Auburn essentially became one community. Much of the small downtown was burned in a fire in about 1925 from which it never completely recovered. Today, there are only a few structures left standing.<sup>10</sup>

In 1907, the original Aubry Rural School added a third room to accommodate the addition of two years of high school classes in addition to the grade school classes. The two-year high school classes started in 1909. Unfortunately, the Aubry Rural School burned to the ground on April 11, 1910. Classes were temporarily held in several area buildings and tents while a new school building could be planned and built.<sup>11</sup>

The site of the new Stilwell Grade School was located on the south side of Missouri Avenue (now 199<sup>th</sup> Street), about one-half of a mile east of State Street (now Metcalf Avenue) because it was closer to the Stilwell business district. In August 1910, the school board bought two acres of land from the Conboy Estate for \$250.00 per acre. The building's completion was reported in the *Olathe Mirror* newspaper on March 9, 1911. "Schoolhouse builder L. A. Medaris has completed his task and is now working for the Mijo Telephone Company." The new schoolhouse was completely different from the previous one-room wood-frame buildings. It reported that the 32' by 62' building was made of red bricks and the upper level had wood siding. A full basement extended under the building. In the 12' hall in the middle of the building, stairs led to the upper level. The four classrooms were all sized 32' by 25', probably a little bigger than an average one-room school.<sup>12</sup>

During the first decade, the school hosted both elementary and high school classes with graded classes held on the first floor and high school classes on the second floor. The population of the area was growing so rapidly that the district outgrew the available space in the building in just ten years. In 1920, the high school students moved to a new building across the street and this building remained as the Stilwell Grade School. It would continue as a grade school until the end of the 1958-59 school year. Stilwell Rural High School No. 2 was built across the street on the north side of 199<sup>th</sup> Street and dedicated on May 6<sup>th</sup> 1920.<sup>13</sup>

Hutchinson School closed in the 1920s and the students were split up between West Aubry and Sunrise Schools. By 1952, consolidation of the remaining six grade schools was complete; Eureka and West Aubry School became part of the Hilltop School District. Woodland became part of Stanley School District, but changed to Stilwell School District the following year. Fry, Sunrise, and Stringtown were all annexed by Stilwell School District and the children attended Stilwell Grade School. After the one-room schools closed, Stilwell Grade School was the only public school in the Stilwell area for children up to eighth grade. The Stilwell Rural

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History*. Also, the town was reportedly named after the conductor on the first train to the town on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. John Rydjord, *Kansas Place-Names* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press 1972), 452.

<sup>10</sup> Ahlmann, *The First Hundred Years*; Anita M. Tebbe, *The Community of Aubry-Stilwell*.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> *Olathe Mirror*, 9 March 1911. See also Ahlmann, *The First Hundred Years*; Anita M. Tebbe, *The Community of Aubry-Stilwell*.

<sup>13</sup> Ahlmann, *The First Hundred Years*; Anita M. Tebbe, *The Community of Aubry-Stilwell*.

High School No. 2 was consolidated with Stanley High School in 1970. The district then demolished the Stilwell Rural High School No. 2 in 1975.<sup>14</sup>

The last academic year at Stillwell Grade School was 1958-59, and the building stood vacant until it was auctioned in June 1961 to Harley Ladd. He purchased the building and two acres for \$2,000. Ladd converted the building into eight apartments in the mid-1960s.<sup>15 (1)</sup> In October 2009, a demolition permit was issued for the building and demolition began, but was stopped shortly thereafter. Today, the building remains vacant and in need of substantial rehabilitation.

### *Architecture*

Stilwell Grade School is an example of a town graded school, which was typically the first school in a town and was designed for graded instruction. Graded schools emerged in towns across Kansas after 1900, and they were often built as one- and two-story brick buildings exhibiting common architectural styles of the period. This type of school building was one of the most flexible in terms of student population and could serve grades one through six or eight, while some even served all grades K-12.<sup>16</sup> The Neoclassical style is subtly exhibited on the Stilwell Grade School and is found primarily in the decorative quoining at the corners, raised brick ornamentation, and symmetrical elevations.

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<sup>14</sup> Ahlmann, *The First Hundred Years*.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> Brenda Spencer, "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" multiple property document (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2005).

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

Ahlmann, Else. *The First Hundred Years: Learning and Living in the Stilwell Area 1858 to 1958*. Shawnee Mission, KS: Rex Rogers Publishing, 2003.

"Aubry-Stilwell." Overland Park, KS: Johnson County Library, 2011. Accessed online May 19, 2011 and September 23, 2011 at [http://www.jocohistory.org/templates/JCL\\_InfoPage.aspx?id=13040](http://www.jocohistory.org/templates/JCL_InfoPage.aspx?id=13040).

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History*. Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912.

Johnson County, Kansas Final Historic Resources Survey Report. Prepared for Johnson County Museum. Kansas State Historical Society Project Number 20-92-70122-003, Project Funded by the Johnson County Heritage Trust Fund, September 2009.

Rydjord, John. *Kansas Place-Names*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972.

Spencer, Brenda. "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" multiple property document. Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2005.

Tebbe, Anita M. *The Community of Aubry-Stilwell*. Stilwell, KS: Anita M. Tebbe, 1980.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Southeast Johnson County Kansas History*. Johnson County Community College, 2005.

**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: **Johnson County Museum**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):   N/A  

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property**   Approximately 1 Acre    
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1   15     355710     4292000    
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property includes the school and the parcel historically associated with it described as follows: Section 8, Township 15 Range 25 – BG ON S/L HWY 490' W & 30' S NE CR NW ¼ S 240' W 363'N 240' E 363' TO BG EX E ½ 1 AC M/L AU327.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

This was the original site for the building.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Elaine Hernstrom  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date August 2011  
street & number 5301 West 201<sup>st</sup> Terrace telephone 816-520-5585  
city or town Stilwell state KS zip code 66085  
e-mail elaine.hernstrom@att.net

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**Property Owner:**

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name David Hernstrom & Elaine Hernstrom / Stilwell Grade School LLC  
street & number 5301 West 201<sup>st</sup> Terrace telephone 816-520-5585  
city or town Stilwell state KS zip code 66085

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Photographs:**

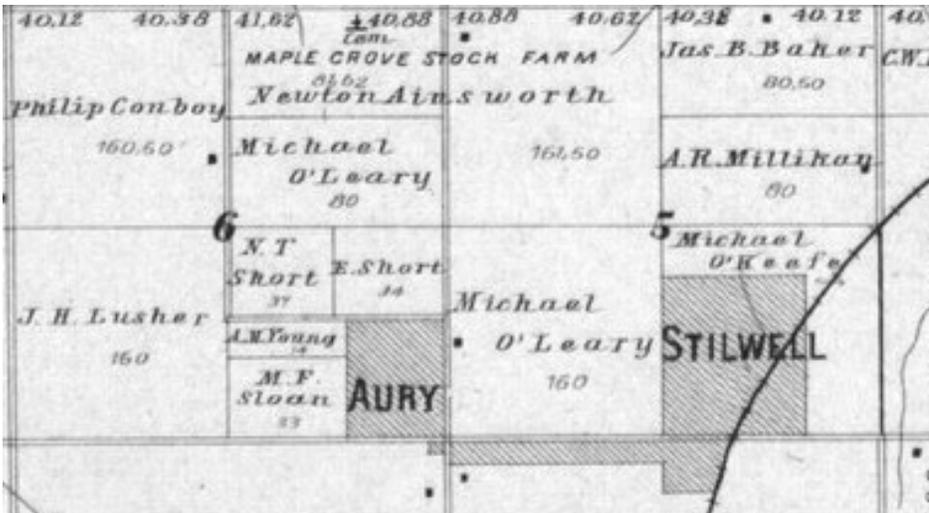
Please check with SHPO staff before completing photographs.

Name of Property: Stilwell Grade School  
City or Vicinity: Stilwell  
County: Johnson State: Kansas  
Photographer: Sarah Martin  
Date Photographed: September 22, 2011

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 1 of 13 Front (north) elevation, facing SE
- 2 of 13 East (side) and north (front) elevations, facing SW
- 3 of 13 East (side) and south (rear) elevations, facing W
- 4 of 13 South (rear) elevation, facing N
- 5 of 13 West (side) and south (rear) elevations, facing NE
- 6 of 13 Interior, front entrance, facing NW
- 7 of 13 Interior, central corridor on first floor, facing S
- 8 of 13 East classroom on first floor, facing SE
- 9 of 13 West classroom on first floor, facing SE
- 10 of 13 East classroom on first floor, facing SW
- 11 of 13 Top of stairs on second floor, facing SE
- 12 of 13 West classroom on second floor, facing SE
- 13 of 13 West side of basement, facing S

**Figure 1: "Aubry Township" in *Standard Atlas of Johnson County* (Chicago: George A. Ogle and Company, 1902. Courtesy of [www.kansasmemory.org](http://www.kansasmemory.org).**



**Figure 2: Historic Photograph of Stilwell Grade and High School. Courtesy of Johnson County Museum.**

