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 National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>historic name</th>
<th>Arvonia School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>other names/site number</td>
<td>KHRI 139-0000-00001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>street &amp; number</th>
<th>0000 S. 9th St. (per county appraiser)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>city or town</td>
<td>Lebo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state code</td>
<td>Kansas code 66523; Osage code 139</td>
</tr>
</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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

SEE FILE

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) ____________________________

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
### 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>X private</td>
<td>X building(s)</td>
<td>1 contributing buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public - Local</td>
<td>district</td>
<td>1 sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public - State</td>
<td>site</td>
<td>1 structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public - Federal</td>
<td>structure</td>
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<td></td>
<td>object</td>
<td>1 Total</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter “N/A” if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of related multiple property listing</th>
<th>Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic Public Schools of Kansas</td>
<td>0</td>
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### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION/School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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#### Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VACANT/NOT IN USE</td>
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</table>

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OTHER: Vernacular Gabled School Building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>foundation: Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walls: Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roof: Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Arvonia School is located in the unincorporated village of Arvonia, Kansas, which is located approximately four miles north of Lebo, immediately southwest of Melvern Lake (completed 1975) in the southwest corner of Osage County. The east-facing building sits on a hill at the northwest corner of South Arvonia and West 325th Street and is surrounded by prairie. Other nearby buildings include the Calvinistic Methodist Church and Arvonia Township Hall to the north. Arvonia School is a 1 ½ story symmetrical stone building with rectangular massing. Although a second floor was removed early in its history, the building retains its original roofline with cupola/bell tower, overhanging eaves with eave brackets, and historic scalloped shingle gable ornament. The window openings are extant, with stone sills and lintels. However, the openings are boarded over with large shutters because the historic sashes are missing.

Narrative Description

A Note on Changes

Arvonia School was designed and originally constructed as a two-story building (see Figure 3). In ca. 1900, the second floor was removed due to structural concerns. A 1903 newspaper article provides the following note about ca. 1900 changes: “That old stone school house has been remodeled of late and now with its new roof, replastered, new chimney and many other improvements in a state of preservation and will stand for another 30 years.”

A review of the original plans by architect John Haskell and photos from various periods in the building’s history indicates that the original roof pitch, entablature, and cupola were either salvaged and reinstalled at the lowered height or reconstructed to match the original features. At the same time the roof was lowered, scalloped shingles were added to the front gable to conceal the remnants of the original second-floor windows. Other changes that likely date to the ca. 1900 remodel include the following:

- Removal of original four-panel doors flanking stair tower entry and replacement with doors with horizontal panels.
- Removal of stairs to second floor and related obsolescence of double-door entry. Original double doors remain; although the opening is enclosed with masonry units on the exterior. The basement stair remains; although it is in deteriorated condition.
- Expansion of dressing rooms into space formerly occupied by stair tower.
- Installation of iron structural rods and anchor plates.
- Modifications to front step: removal of steps and installation of concrete entrance platform framed by pipe railing.

The school closed in 1949. By 1969, the following additional modifications had been made:

- Enclosure of first-floor window openings with shutters.
- Enclosure of double entry door with masonry units.

Since 1969, the roof has been repaired and cupola has been reconstructed.

Exterior

East (Front) Elevation – A berm in front of the building rises to the grade of an entry platform with metal pipe railing. There are three original masonry openings with dressed limestone lintels with keystones on the lower façade. In the center is a wide opening that houses a pair of paneled wood doors with an arched transom on the interior and is infilled with masonry units on the exterior. The centered opening is flanked on each side by a paneled wood single entry door with multi-paned arched lintel. Two iron anchor plates with star medallions, one between the first and second masonry openings and the second above the third masonry opening, betray the presence of structural rods that stretch between the front and rear elevations between the main level and former upper level. On the upper façade, the limestone sills of the former upper-story windows are visible. Above the sills is scalloped-shingle gable ornament. The shallow gabled roofline is topped by a wide overing eave with eight eave brackets.

1 “Arvonia Pioneers,” 17 April 1903. This is a transcription of a statement ready by Mrs. D. Harris at the St. David’s Day celebration on March 2, 1903. The quote about the recent remodel was inserted by the newspaper editor. From the clippings file of David (Buddy) Evans.
South and North (Side) Elevations – The south and north elevations, which mirror one another, are each divided into three bays. On each elevation, the basement level historically had four masonry openings, three arched window openings (all but two enclosed) and a small infilled rectangular opening that appears to have been designed as an intake vent. The masonry at the basement level appears to have been repointed with portland-based mortar. There are three evenly spaced tall narrow window openings with dressed stone lintels on the main level. As on the front elevation, the limestone sills for the former upper-story windows peak out from behind the frieze. There are eight iron anchor plates on each elevation, four on the lower facades and four on the upper facades.

West (Rear) Elevation – The rear elevation has no masonry openings. An original storm shelter-type door provides exterior access to the building’s basement from the south end of the west elevation. Two iron anchor plates indicate the iron rods that connect the front and rear elevations. An interior chimney pierces the roof near the rear gable.

Interior
First Floor – The interior of the Arvonia School is very simple. First-floor finishes include plaster walls, wood floors, painted tongue-and-groove wainscoting, beaver board ceilings (installed in the early twentieth century), painted wood picture rails, chalkboard frames and painted wood trim. There are two principal interior spaces, a small full-width foyer on the east end and the classroom that spans the remainder of the first floor. An original double entrance opened to a stair corridor with U-shaped stair leading to the second floor and basement. Although the masonry opening for the main entrance is infilled on the exterior, the original pair of 4-paneled wood doors remains on the interior. The stair corridor was flanked on each side by a dressing room, which provided a transition from the north and south single-door entrances to the classroom. The dressing rooms were apparently expanded when the stair was removed, and a historic partition wall now runs perpendicular to the main entrance to the back wall of the classroom. The classroom is accessible via two 4-paneled doors on the west wall of the dressing rooms. The classroom was originally designed to face a platform on the east wall, away from two windows planned for the west wall. The two windows were never built, thus allowing alternate orientations. The six windows that were built on the north and south walls retain the original window trim, but the sashes are missing.

Basement – The basement is accessible from the interior via a stair in the foyer, and from the exterior from a utility entrance on the south end of the west elevation. It is divided into two principal spaces, which coincide with the interior spaces on the first floor (foyer and school room). The basement, with a ceiling height of 7’ 6”, originally housed only utilitarian functions. The building was designed with a furnace in the center and air ducts around the perimeter walls. The basement apparently remained unfinished until the early twentieth century when it was finished to house an expanding student population after the second floor was removed. Today, the basement has an unfinished appearance, with no evidence of early twentieth century finishes. Walls are exposed stone, with brick arches at openings between the two parts of the basement. Ceilings are exposed joists. The floor is dirt.
Arvonia School
Name of Property
Osage County, KS
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE / European

Period of Significance
1872-1949

Significant Dates
1872, ca. 1900

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Haskell, John G. (architect)
Rice, James (builder)

Period of Significance (justification)
The Period of Significance for Arvonia School stretches from the time of its construction in 1872 until the school closed in 1949.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
N/A
Arvonia School
Name of Property

Osage County, KS
County and State

Statement of Significance (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Arvonia School is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage. The building served as the only school for the Welsh community of Arvonia from the time of its construction in 1872 until the Arvonia district was consolidated with the nearby Lebo school district in 1949. Designed by pioneer Kansas architect John G. Haskell, Arvonia School is also one of the earliest-known architect-designed schools in Kansas. However, because the building was modified in ca. 1900 (the second floor was removed) it is not being nominated for architectural significance. The building meets the registration requirements for the Country School Property Type set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form “Historic Public Schools of Kansas.”

A Brief History of Arvonia

Arvonia, Kansas is an unincorporated village in the Marais des Cygnes River Valley, on the traditional lands of the Kansa and Osage Indians. In the 1840s, 453,000 acres in parts of what became Osage and surrounding counties was designated as a Sac and Fox Indian Reservation. Euro-Americans began encroaching on the Sac and Fox’s diminished reserve after Kansas Territory was opened for settlement in 1854. Although the tribe ceded the majority of its Kansas land and moved to Oklahoma in the late 1860s, promotional materials for Arvonia, noted that a few “friendly and civilized” Indians remained during the town’s early development.

Arvonia was platted in 1868 or 1869 (sources vary) on land purchased for speculation by John Mather Jones, owner of a Welsh-language newspaper in Utica, New York and his associate James A. Whitaker of Chicago. To entice Welsh colonists to buy land in Kansas, Jones published a pamphlet entitled Arvonia: That Is, The Welsh Settlement in Osage County in which he claimed that Arvonia would “soon be one of the most flourishing Welsh settlements in the United States.”

By 1870, Arvonia Township was home to 588 residents, 199 of which were natives of Wales. The majority of homes were built on farms surrounding the fledgling village; but one contemporary account boasted that twelve to fifteen homes were under construction in town in 1870. While their homes were constructed, many of the town founders stayed in a large temporary hotel, later converted to a meeting house known as Walnut Hall. This burst of construction activity, which coincided with efforts to attract the Santa Fe Railroad, apparently represented the town’s peak. Both Jones and Whitaker were likely discouraged by the Santa Fe Railroad’s bypassing the town in favor of nearby Reading and Lang in 1870.

Whitaker, who had moved to Arvonia in 1869 and started a furniture/general store, sold his business to Lewis Humphrey and left town. J. Mather Jones pulled out in 1871 after he was criticized in the Osage Chronicle, Emporia News, and Topeka Commonwealth for misrepresenting Arvonia to prospective colonists.

Although Arvonia did not meet the expectations of early speculators, many families remained in the unique Welsh community for generations. Some became successful ranchers and farmers. Others mined coal. Even after the Santa Fe bypassed the community, the town continued on a path of permanency, building a native stone school from plans by well-known Kansas architect John Haskell in 1872. The same year, J. M. Barrows, a Yale-educated minister, came to Arvonia with plans to establish a college. The scheme’s progress halted after a cornerstone was laid and trees were planted.

Lewis Humphrey, who bought out James Whitaker, had a meeting hall built above his business where the townspeople held religious services until churches could be built. His store also served as a post office, first established in 1873. In 1880, there were 756 people in Arvonia Township, including 173 Welsh natives and their children. In his 1883 history of Kansas, William Cutler referred to Arvonia as a “thriving little town with a population of about 150.” The town of “intelligent and enterprising” citizens boasted “three stores, one hotel [Dooley Hotel], one blacksmith and wagon shop [W. D. Lewis], a

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2 John Mather Jones, Arvonia: Sef y Sefydliad Cymraeg yn Swydd Osage (Arvonia: That Is, the Welsh Settlement in Osage County), (Utica, NY: Y Drych (The Mirror), 1869).
6 Thomas, 386.
post office, two churches and a schoolhouse.” The two churches housed the services of the Welsh Congregationalists and Calvinistic Methodists. Like many other early buildings, both churches were built by carpenter Ellis (Al) Evans, who came to Arvonia from Utica, New York.

By the time the two churches were built, however, the town’s population was already in decline. Various efforts to secure rail service had failed; hopes were dashed in the 1870s when both the St. Louis Osage and Orient and Texas Railroads went defunct and again in 1883 when the Santa Fe built a line through Lebo, just four miles away. By 1910, the township’s population had plunged to 527, with only 28 Welsh natives remaining.

Despite the declining population, the town continued to celebrate its Welsh heritage. Early on, church services were held in the Welsh language, which was also taught at Arvonia School. For many decades, the community celebrated St. David’s Day each March 1st in honor of the patron saint of Wales. The annual celebration held in the Arvonia School and alternating churches, included a tea with Bara Brith (Welsh bread), performances by a Welsh chorus, debates and prizes. The event attracted visitors from throughout the region.

By 1930, Arvonia Township was home to only 507 residents. Many of Arvonia’s young people left during World War I, despite continued efforts toward permanency, including the 1916 construction of a new township hall. St. David’s Day celebrations ended in 1938. Following a nationwide trend, many more left for urban areas during World War II and the postwar years. Soon, Arvonia’s shrinking population was unable to support its school. In 1949, Arvonia School consolidated with the Lebo school district. Although the Wichita Eagle declared Arvonia dead in 1958, the Calvinistic Methodist Church continued to hold services for another ten years. By then, however, many of the town’s landmarks were long gone. The Dooley Hotel was destroyed by fire in the mid-1880s. Walnut Hall burned to the ground in about 1898. The principal remaining landmarks are the Arvonia School, Calvinistic Methodist Church, and Township Hall.

Today, the town’s setting is dominated by Melvern Lake, a flood-control project authorized by Congress in 1954 and dedicated in 1975. In 1976, Arvonia was one of six American communities featured in a BBC film series on Welsh colonies. The event sparked a new interest in the community’s Welsh heritage. Arvonia Township is now home to only 95 residents.

The Arvonia School
The Arvonia community offered classes for schoolchildren beginning in 1870, in a home and on the second floor of Lewis Humphreys’ store. Among the early teachers were Robert Thomas, Mrs. Lavina Cotteral, and Reverend Morris. In 1871, the community commissioned John Haskell to design an ambitious school building, identified in Haskell’s plans as “Central School.” The building was constructed by Welsh cabinet maker James Rice, who completed the school building in time

14 2010 U. S. Census.
16 The original plans are in the collection of the Kansas Historical Society. Copies can be found at the Osage County Historical Society. There is no historical evidence that the name “Central School” was ever used beyond the original drawings. The specific name was not necessary since this building was the community’s only school.
Arvonia School
Name of Property
Osage County, KS
County and State

for the 1872 school year. As noted above, the school was designed for three levels – a basement, first floor and second floor.

The basement was originally designed for utilitarian purposes. However, the basement was finished in the early twentieth century, after the second floor had been removed and a student body of fifty could not be accommodated on the first floor alone. Lewis P. Humphreys recalled classes in the basement, which had a “wooden floor … and also a fireplace making it possible to accommodate community dinners.” By the 1930s, the basement was no longer in regular use. One student recalled that “On rainy days, we sometimes were allowed to descend the steep stairs to play in the dusty basement with a dirt floor where there was an old organ and lots of junk.”

There were three entrances on the front elevation – a centered double-door entrance that opened to an enclosed U-stair providing exterior access to the building’s second floor flanked by two side entrances that opened to foyers/dressing rooms that provided access to the first-floor classroom. The floor plan of the second floor was identical to that of the first. From 1872 to 1893, the building housed the classrooms of two teachers who taught school for three to six months each year. After 1893, however, the school generally employed only one teacher who presumably taught only in the first-floor classroom. This may have provided further justification for the removal of the structurally compromised second floor. Historical evidence suggests that the second story was removed in ca. 1903. The following appeared in a newspaper article dated April 17, 1903: “That old stone school house has been remodeled of late and now with its new roof, replastered, new chimney and many other improvements in a state of preservation and will stand for another 30 years.”

There is only one known photograph showing the building at its full height. A ca. 1920 photograph shows the second floor removed.

The Arvonia School closed in 1949 and a declining number of students were bused to nearby Lebo. After the school closed, the building was purchased by Lewis P. Humphreys, son of town founder Lewis Humphreys. He made repairs to the stone and replaced the roof. The building is now owned by Susan Evans McEwen, a descendent of Arvonia pioneers.

Country Schools
Arvonia School is an example of a “Two- (or more) Teacher Schoolhouse” subtype of the “Country Schools” Property Type in the MPDF “Historic Public Schools of Kansas.” In accordance with the registration requirements of the MPDF, a property must generally retain its massing/basic exterior form; roof form; original primary materials; pattern of window and door openings; ornamentation and detailing; and basic interior corridor configuration. The building’s second floor was removed early in the building’s history; however, the building has changed little in the past century. Among the school’s historic features are its hilltop setting, footprint; rectangular massing; original roof form with eave brackets, paneled frieze, and cupola; exterior masonry; pattern of window and door openings, despite masonry infill of the historic main entrance; ornamentation to include shingled gable ornament; and historic floor plan.

John G. Haskell
Arvonia School is one of a few remaining buildings designed by pioneer Kansas architect John G. Haskell. Haskell was born in Milton, Vermont in 1832 and spent most of his formative years in Massachusetts. In 1849, Haskell became a carpenter’s apprentice, working his way through the “scientific course” at Wesleyan Academy in Worcester. Following five years of basic study, Haskell enrolled in mathematics and engineering courses at Brown University. Haskell moved to Boston in 1855 to work in an architecture firm where, according to legend, he was named a partner within nine months. In 1857, Haskell came to Kansas to join his family, which had moved to Lawrence as part of the free-state New England Emigrant Aid Company. As one of only a few known professionally trained architects in Kansas Territory, Haskell found plenty of opportunities in both the construction business and local politics. Among his early commissions were designs for a girls’ school in Tecumseh, Lawrence Congregational and Methodist Churches, and the Leavenworth County Courthouse.

18 Ibid.
20 Ibid.
21 “Arvonia Pioneers,” Lebo Enterprise [?], 17 April 1903. From the clippings file of David (Buddy) Evans.
During the Civil War, Haskell worked as a quartermaster for the Army of the Frontier, a position that provided him construction management experience and helped him forge future business connections. The new state’s development ramped up after the war’s end; and Haskell was poised to design its first permanent buildings. Among his major post-war institutional commissions were the Kansas Statehouse (East Wing, 1866-1874), Main Building (later renamed Fraser Hall) at the University of Kansas (1870-72), Kansas State Insane Asylum at Osawatomie (commissioned 1868), Chase County Courthouse (1871-73), Greenwood County Courthouse (1871-73), Barton County Courthouse (1873-74). He also designed a number of school buildings in the post-war years, including Quincy and Pinckney Schools in Lawrence (1867, 1872), Quincy School in Topeka (1871-72), Central School in Salina (1873-74), and Arvonia School (1871-72). Haskell partnered with his assistant Louis Wood in 1875. Haskell and Wood’s plans for school buildings were adopted as examples by the Kansas Department of Education, which printed them in its early biennial reports. Only three known examples of the firm’s school designs remain: Sunnyside School in Jefferson County (1879 – NRHP 2010), White Chapel School in Pottawatomie County (relocated to Wamego City Park), and Arvonia School. Arvonia School is the only known extant masonry school designed by Haskell.23

9. Major Bibliographical References

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


Kansas Files. “Arvonia Festivals,” Kansas Historical Society. K394.2 MSS no. 2


Osage County Historical Society Research Files.


Arvonia School

Name of Property

Osage County, KS

County and State

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

Less than 1 acre.

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Lat/Long: 38.47829 -95.87075 (see figure 8)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1  15   249577   4262789  3
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2         4
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property includes the property occupied by the school building, as well as a fifty-foot perimeter around the building. The nominated property is a segment of a 5.2-acre parcel, # 070-245-16-0-30-05-001.00-0 whose legal description is ARVONIA, ACRES 5.2 , LTS A THRU 21 BLK 47, ALL BLK 66, VAC LINCOLN ST & VAC ALLEYS ADJ TO SD LTS & BLKS.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The above is the legal description for the parcel occupied by the Arvonia School. The fifty-foot perimeter was chosen to include the building and the hill on which it sits.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christy Davis

organization Davis Preservation

date January 16, 2011

street & number 909 ½ Kansas Ave, Suite 7

telephone 785-234-5053

city or town Topeka

state KS

zip code 66612

e-mail cdavis@davispreservation.com

Additional Documentation

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.)
Arvonia School
Name of Property

Osage County, KS
County and State

Photographs:

Name of Property: Arvonia School
City or Vicinity: Arvonia (unincorporated); near Lebo, KS
County / State: Osage / Kansas
Photographer: Christy Davis
Date Photographed: December 2, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 11  Exterior, Overall view of east and south elevations, looking northwest.
2 of 11  Exterior, Overall view of south and west elevations, looking northeast.
3 of 11  Exterior, Overall view of north and west elevations, looking southeast.
4 of 11  Exterior, Overall view of east and north elevations, looking southwest.
5 of 11  Exterior, Close-up of cupola and gable.
6 of 11  Interior, First-floor classroom, looking west.
7 of 11  Interior, First-floor classroom, looking east.
8 of 11  Interior, First-floor classroom, looking northeast toward north wall.
9 of 11  Interior, First floor, vestibule, looking south.
10 of 11  Interior, Basement, looking west.
11 of 11  Interior, Basement, looking southwest.

Property Owner:

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

name  Susan Evans McEwen
street & number  8090 W. 323rd St.
telephone  
city or town  Osage City  state  KS  zip code  66523

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Figure 3: This is the only known photograph of the building before the second floor was removed in ca. 1900. Photo from Osage County Historical Society. The building’s setting, surrounded by prairie, has changed little since its original construction.
Arvonia School
Name of Property

Osage County, KS
County and State

Figure 4: Original Front Elevation, John Haskell, 1871.
Figure 5: Original Side Elevation, John Haskell, 1871.
Figure 6: Original First Floor Plan, John Haskell, 1871.
Figure 7: Original Second Floor Plan, John Haskell, 1871.
Figure 8: Google.com aerial image. Arrow points to Arvonia School. Lat/Long: 38.47829 -95.87075