NPS Form 10-900 United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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. Effectively 2280 categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property	JUN 2 4 2016
Historic name: Lincoln School	Nat. Register of Historic PI
Other names/site number: Lincoln Alternative High Sc	hool National Park Service
Name of related multiple property listing:	
$\frac{N/A}{(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property}$	erty listing
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
2. Location Street & number: <u>120 Michigan Avenue</u>	*
City or town: Owosso State: MI	County: Shiawassee
Not For Publication: Vicinity:	Zip Code: 48867-2737
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	E C
As the designated authority under the National Histori	c Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this <u>x</u> nomination request	
the documentation standards for registering properties	
Places and meets the procedural and professional requ	irements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property _x meets does not	
I recommend that this property be considered significa	ant at the following
level(s) of significance:	
nationalstatewideloc	al
Applicable National Register Criteria:	
$\underline{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{A}$ $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$ $\underline{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{C}$ $\underline{\mathbf{D}}$	
Bran D CAMbey	6/14/16
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date
MI SHPO	Dute
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Gove	ernment
In my opinion, the property meets does not	ot meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Signature of commenting official.	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau
	or Tribal Government

510

OMB No. 1024-0018

Lincoln School Name of Property Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

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:)

hus Signature of the Kee

2016

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.) Private: x Public – Local Dublic – State

Public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing <u>1</u>	Noncontributing 0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>

6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) EDUCATION/school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) WORK IN PROGRESS/ DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

Lincoln School Name of Property Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.) <u>Classical Revival</u> Other: Commercial Brick

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>Brick, Cast stone</u>

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Lincoln School was constructed in 1915 on property located across the Shiawassee River southwest of Owosso's central business district, at the edge of the west side residential area. The building exterior is of red brick with cast stone accents in a simplified Classical Revival style. The 23,000 square foot building was built to house kindergarten through eighth grade students. The school is constructed using steel and concrete to be fully fire-proof. The two-story building includes eight classrooms in all, with dedicated cloak rooms, toilet rooms, a kitchen, and administrative offices. A large classroom/assembly room on the second floor seats 300 people. Each classroom was designed such that windows are arranged to allow light only to the left of the students. Limiting light to one side of the classroom was thought at the time to reduce eye strain. Except for replacement windows and doors, the building exterior retains its original historic appearance. Many of the building's original interior materials remain intact throughout the building, including terrazzo flooring, plaster walls, and wood trim.

Lincoln School Name of Property Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

Narrative Description

Lincoln School was constructed in 1915 in Owosso, Michigan. According to *The Evening Argus* newspaper on February 24, 1915, when it was built it was "...as modern, complete, and suitable as it is possible to secure." The 23,000 square foot building was built to house kindergarten through eighth grade students.

The school is located on property to the west of the Shiawassee River and at the northeast edge of the west side residential neighborhood. The site is southwest of Owosso's central business district. The existing rectangular building site has approximate ground dimensions of 115 feet by 225 feet. The two-story school building is located on the east half of the site. Along the east and south sides of the building, green space exists between the building and Michigan Avenue and Clinton Street. The west half of the lot is enclosed with a perimeter chain link fence, which defines the playground of the school. The north side of the building is adjacent to a paved alley. The majority of the playground area is paved with asphalt; the remainder is lawn. Michigan Avenue is one of the only remaining brick-paved streets in Owosso. The street was refurbished with new bricks in 2004.

The school is built using a rectangular floor plan with the primary axis running north and south, parallel with the street. The primary seventeen-foot wide corridor runs north and south through the center of the building on both floors. Stairwells are located at each end of the primary corridor. On the first floor are four classrooms each twenty-two feet by thirty feet. One classroom is located along the north wall, two classrooms are located along the west wall, and one classroom is located along the south wall of the building. Each classroom has a dedicated cloak room. On the second floor, the four classrooms and cloak rooms which wrap the north, west, and south building perimeter replicate the first floor plan.

On the first floor, a secondary corridor runs east and west from the main entrance to the primary corridor. The secondary corridor is flanked by three administrative offices and a kitchen. Toilet rooms are located on the first floor adjacent to the offices. On the second floor, a large classroom/assembly room which was originally designed to seat 300 people is located directly above the first floor offices, kitchen, toilet rooms, secondary corridor and building entrance in the center of the building's east (front) side. These first and second floor spaces are defined on the building exterior by the broad projection across the central half of the front façade.

A furnace room and cold storage are located in the basement. The building was designed to accommodate a future expansion of two classrooms, but this was never realized.

The building has a concrete foundation and a concrete and steel structure, and was considered to be fully fire-proof at the time it was constructed. It has a concrete-filled metal pan-joist floor system supported on concrete beams and columns from the basement up to the second floor. The perimeter walls have a clay-tile inner wythe and brick exterior. The interior walls appear to be gypsum tile. The roof structure is wood-frame with joists supported on clay tile walls and steel

Lincoln School Name of Property Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

trusses. The perimeter parapet walls are solid-wythe brick. Perimeter masonry openings have steel lintels. The building has a low-slope roof with internal roof drains, concealed by a brick parapet around the entire building perimeter. The exterior is of red brick with cast stone accents and exhibits a simplified Classical Revival style combined with Commercial Brick features. A continuous sheet metal cornice with cast stone frieze, and a cast stone water table run the entire length of every elevation.

The east elevation is the primary/front facade of the school and is symmetrical. The central portion of the facade is set forward with six equal window bays, the bays flanked by brick pilasters. The first floor windows are double-hung, and the second floor windows are double-hung with infill spandrel panels above in place of former transom sash. A central pair of doors at the first floor has a cast stone architrave trim surround whose flat top displays a keystone. A stone plaque above states "LINCOLN SCHOOL / 1915." To the north and south of the central portion are side wings. The wings each have three equal spaced brick bays without windows.

The west elevation has similar characteristics to the east elevation. The elevation is symmetrical about a central brick chimney. The facade is divided into ten window bays. The windows in each bay are modern double-hung ones topped by spandrel panels above at both the first and second floors. The eight center window bays are equal in width, but the two end window bays of the west elevation have narrow, slit-like windows rather than the broader center ones.

The north and south elevations are mirror images of one another and are asymmetrical. To the east side of the building, the facade is divided into four equal window bays. The windows in each bay are double-hung with spandrel panels above at both the first and second floors. To the west side of the building, a pair of doors is located at the first floor, and a pair of narrow double-hung windows topped by panels is located above. A window bay containing very narrow windows is located between the east and west bays of the facade.

Interior classroom finishes include wood floors covered with carpet, plastered walls with wood trim, wood doors and transoms, and twelve-foot-high plastered ceilings above suspended grid system lay-in ceiling tiles and strip fluorescent light fixtures. Each classroom was designed such that windows are arranged to allow light only on the students' left. Limiting light to one side of the classroom was thought at the time to reduce eye strain. Cast iron radiators are located beneath the window sills. The classrooms have chalkboards/white boards at the internal walls. The corridors have similar finishes, but have terrazzo floors.

Retrofits to the building since it was originally constructed include installation of drop ceilings with strip-fluorescent light fixtures in the hallways and classrooms, terrazzo floor repairs, installation of carpet in classrooms, and wall paneling in the toilet rooms. Other retrofits include steel plates and tie rods at the exterior of the building beneath the window sills, which appear to be anchored to the existing cast iron radiators in the classrooms. Except for replacement of original windows with aluminum-frame, single-pane windows, and metal doors, the building retains most of its original historic appearance. The windows were replaced, likely during the 1970s, by Inter-Lake Industries, Inc. of Novi, Michigan, who specialized in commercial

Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

replacement windows (the same firm in 1971 replaced the windows in the Owosso Junior High School). Many of the building's original historic materials remain intact throughout the building, including terrazzo flooring, plastered walls, and wood trim.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- **x** A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
 - B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

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- 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

Lincoln School Name of Property Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) EDUCATION ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

<u>1915</u> 1916

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) N/A_____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder _Butterworth, Samuel Dana_

Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Lincoln School is significant under national register criterion A as the oldest existing public school building in the city of Owosso and under criterion C as an early surviving example of the work of Lansing architect Samuel Dana Butterworth. The building served as an elementary school from 1916 to 1980 and as an alternative high school from 2005 to 2011.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Founded in the mid-1830s around a site on the Shiawassee River with abundant water-power potential for mills, Owosso grew slowly until the late 1850s when a first railroad connection spurred more rapid development. In 1859 the settlement was incorporated as the city of Owosso. Saw and planing mills and other wood products manufacturing formed the city's early industrial base, but in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the city's industrial base both grew and diversified to include carriages and sleighs, snow shovels, and beet sugar manufacturing, along with furniture, casket, and other wood products manufacturers and also the Ann Arbor Railroad's shops. The city's population, 1160 in 1860, jumped to 2501 in 1880, 6564 in 1890, and 9639 in 1910. In 1920 it reached 12,575 and by 1928 it reached 16,347.

The Owosso community was initially served by a single public school building that, built in 1837, served as both school and church building. When the City of Owosso was incorporated in 1859, voters immediately approved the construction of a new and larger school, the Union School, to replace the old 1837 one-room schoolhouse. Union School was designed to serve primary, intermediate, and upper grade-level students. In 1875 the school was enlarged with an annex, and in 1895 two wings were added to accommodate the population of over 1000 students and 20 teachers. In April 1900 the old main building was destroyed by fire. The annex and wings were repaired after the fire, and a new central building replaced the burned one in the identical spot, connecting the wings which had been gutted.

Despite the large additions, the Union School was inadequate to house the whole public school population, and in the late 1890s two additional schools, Washington School and Bryant School, were erected, with the Bryant School replaced by a new one when the original burned in 1905. By 1915 there was a record high of 1,800 pupils. 'Portable' classrooms were employed, but only as a temporary solution. The Owosso Board of Education was forced to build a new school to accommodate an expanding student population. The quality of school classrooms as it affected student health was then under heavy scrutiny, and according to *The Evening Argus* newspaper on March 16, 1915, several county schools were considered less than satisfactory regarding sanitation, heating, ventilation, and lighting. Portable classrooms were considered unacceptable.

Lincoln School Name of Property Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

Lincoln School was built to solve this need for additional classroom space in the growing community. The Board of Education advertised for plans for the new school building, and in February, 1915, received a dozen submissions for consideration. The board met with four architectural firms, which included Joseph Mills & Sons of Detroit; Alverton G. Munger of Bay City; Samuel Dana Butterworth of Lansing; and Fred Hollister & Son of Saginaw. By February 24, 1915, the board selected Samuel Dana Butterworth as the architect, and that day's *The Evening Argus* contains Butterworth's perspective rendering of the proposed school building exterior, which closely resembles the building as constructed.

The Board purchased property at the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Clinton Street comprising approximately 16,000 square feet (0.36 acres), considered ideal due to its central location within the city. In early 1915 a bond issue was passed for \$30,000 to erect a new 23,000 square feet two-story school building. The bond amount was intended to include the cost of the site, architectural fees, and construction costs. On March 23, 2015, *The Evening Argus* contained the board's advertisement for bids for construction, and announced the selection of the name Lincoln School for the building.

The Rickman Sons Company, of Kalamazoo, whose bid was \$21,285, was awarded the general contract for construction. The company's other construction projects included the local post office. The Bryce Heating & Ventilating Company, of Toledo, was awarded the heating and ventilation contract for \$4,044; Kelly & Douglas, of Owosso, were awarded the plumbing contract for \$1,433. The Electrical Equipment Company, of Lansing, was awarded the wiring contract at \$437.50. The total construction contract amount was \$27,199. Most of the architects had declared the building could not be erected within the \$30,000 appropriation. The board commended S. D. Butterworth for the bid results. The goal was to have the building completed by October 1, 1915. The completed school building was opened on January 4, 1916.

From 1921 to 1944, Owosso Schools experienced their greatest growth, both in pupil enrollment and the school plant. Superintendent E. J. Willman recognized the need for new and modern school buildings, which resulted in the construction of four new school buildings. Roosevelt School was built in 1923. In 1925 Emerson School was constructed. That same year, the original Washington School was determined obsolete and a new school building was constructed on a nearby site. In 1929 a building specifically for high school use was built.

In 1929 junior high classes were departmentalized and were held in the larger elementary schools, including Lincoln School. Classes included home economics, shop, music, literature, and government.

From 1957 to 1962 the Owosso Schools annexed twenty-two rural elementary schools in response to a state requirement that every school district must provide for all grades, kindergarten through twelfth. By 1962 only five of the largest rural school buildings remained in use. The remaining rural school buildings were disposed of, and the students were bussed into the city for classes.

Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

As a result of increased student population from rural schools, a new high school was constructed in 1962 to serve the ninth through twelfth grades, and the former 1929 high school was converted into the junior high school to serve grades seven and eight. In the fall of 1962, the Owosso Junior High School opened with about 1000 students, consolidated from the elementary schools.

Lincoln School continued to serve as an elementary school until it was vacated in the fall of 1980. From 1980 to 2004, Lincoln School served as the headquarters for the Maintenance Department of the Owosso Public Schools, and as storage.

In 2005 the building began to house Lincoln Alternative Education High School, which was operated by the Owosso Public Schools and served grades nine through twelve. The building has been empty since August 2011 when Lincoln High School moved to the former Washington Elementary School at 645 Alger Street, which is now called the Washington Campus.

In 2012 the Owosso School Board declared the Lincoln facility obsolete for school purposes without major investment and began to look toward sale of the property. The Lincoln Alternative High School program's growth and need for modern amenities such as a gymnasium, computer labs, and more classroom space would require significant investment to modify the building to provide for present and future needs.

Currently the building is for sale by Owosso Public Schools. The Woda Group has an option to purchase the property for renovation into multi-family senior housing complex. The project involves adding to the existing building to create a 30,000-square-foot structure with twenty-eight units.

Samuel Dana Butterworth

The Owosso Board of Education selected Samuel Dana Butterworth's proposed design from a dozen architectural submissions. In February 1915, the Board engaged Butterworth as the architect and authorized him to proceed with preparing building specifications for bidding.

Samuel Dana Butterworth was an architect from Lansing, Michigan. Born in 1871 in Lowell, Massachusetts, he trained under the firm of Stickney and Austin in Boston. He moved to Detroit in 1905 and served as the office manager for architect George D. Mason. By 1905 Mason (1856-1948) had been in practice for more than thirty years in Detroit, since 1878 in his own firms, and was one of the city's leading architects. From 1907 to 1912 Butterworth partnered with Lansing architect Thomas E. White and located in Suite 410 of the Hollister Block. White's firm had a general practice, but specialized in school and public building planning. During his partnership with White, Butterworth received much exposure to school planning work.

In 1898 White had partnered with Earl Mead, former apprentice to Lansing architect Edwyn A. Bowd, in their firm Mead & White. The Mead & White firm also had a specialty in school design. Mead provided a series of school building designs for the 1893 annual report of the state Superintendent of Public Instruction (pages 22-23); and Mead & White provided plans for

Lincoln School Name of Property Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

additional schools illustrated in the 1897 superintendent's report (pages 81-87). By 1902 the firm of Mead & White had been dissolved. Earl Mead and Thomas E. White each continued to design under his own name. Mead & White, and later Mead, who had offices in Lansing and Harbor Springs in the northwestern Lower Peninsula, were known for numerous houses and cottages and other buildings in the northwest region's resort towns such as Harbor Springs, Bay View, and Cross Village from 1900 into the 1920s (see Eckert, 408-16).

Mead with then associate Harry F. Weeks provided another model school design in the 1913-14 report (pages 20-21). This same and nine other designs for one and two-room schoolhouses for which plans could be ordered free from the state Superintendent of Public Instruction appeared in the 1915-16 report (pages 32-51) and were also published as a separate booklet (a great many of these buildings, presumably designed by Mead or Mead & Weeks, were built around the state). In 1914 White is credited with providing building plans and specifications for the *Manual of School Room Equipment Improvement and Instruction* issued by the Department of Public Instruction of Michigan.

In 1912 Butterworth opened his own architectural practice in Lansing. Little is known of his earliest work. One early commission was St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Lansing, but Butterworth's design was apparently too expensive for the parish and the present church, completed in 1914, reflects substantial simplifications to the Gothic design planned by the rector to bring Butterworth's design within budget. Another of Butterworth's early commissions was East Lansing's Masonic Temple. Like the St. Paul's Parish, the East Lansing Masons also could not afford to build Butterworth's initial design, and the temple association board minutes reflect numerous budget-cutting decisions that presumably materially altered the architect's initial design – though Butterworth, himself a Mason, designed the revisions (see notes from *Proceedings*, 11/26/1915; 2/9 and 3/15/1916). The building, completed in 1916, reflects a simplified Classical Revival style, with some Commercial Brick features, somewhat similar to Lincoln School's.

Butterworth's 1917 nine-story American State Savings Bank Building and 1921 eleven-story Prudden (now Washington Square) Building, both office buildings in downtown Lansing, the first Neoclassical and the second Renaissance-inspired, are key landmarks in Butterworth's known work (the American bank building has been entirely refaced from bottom to top twice in its history, while the Prudden remains largely intact above the inappropriately renovated ground story). Butterworth also designed the 1921 Country Club of Lansing clubhouse, still in use. In 1921 he was reported to be preparing plans for the Blackstone Theater, a ten-story office building and 1,000-seat auditorium for the Lansing Theater Company (this was never built). In 1922 Butterworth collaborated with Richard A. Childs on the design of Curwood Castle, a miniature Norman castle that author James Oliver Curwood built to serve as his study in Owosso, Michigan, his home town (listed in the National Register of Historic Places and operated as a museum). And in 1923 Butterworth was the architect of the Bertha Ronan Residence Hall at Central Michigan University.

Lincoln School in Owosso is a well preserved example of Butterworth's early work.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- X 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 #_____
- _____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- _____ State Historic Preservation Office
- ____ Other State agency Federal agency
- Federal agency
- X Local government
- ____ University
- ____ Other

Name of repository: Shiawassee District Library

502 West Main Street, Owosso, Michigan 48867

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): <u>N/A</u>_____

Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

Lincoln School Name of Property Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

10. Geographical Data	10. Geographical Data					
Acreage of Property	acres					
Use either the UTM system	or latitude/l	ongitude coordinate	s			
Latitude/Longitude Coord Datum if other than WGS84 (enter coordinates to 6 decim	·:	imal degrees) —				
1. Latitude: 42.996885		Longitude: -84.175191				
2. Latitude:		Longitude:				
3. Latitude:		Longitude:				
4. Latitude:		Longitude:				
Or UTM References Datum (indicated on USGS map): NAD 1927 or NAD 1983						
1. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:			
2. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:			
3. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:			
4. Zone:	Easting :		Northing:			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The rectangular property is approximately 232 feet wide west to east, and 120 feet deep north to south. The property is bounded to the north by a public alley, to the west by a single-family residential property, to the south by Clinton Street, and to the east by Michigan Avenue. The property description is: Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Woodwards Subdivision of Block 1 of A.L. Williams' Addition to the City of Owosso, Shiawassee County, Michigan.

Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described are the original school-property boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: <u>Mrs. Heather DeKorte, RA, Hi</u>	istoric Architect
organization: <u>PCI Design Group, Inc.</u>	
street & number: <u>1324 Lake Drive SE, Suite</u>	te 1
city or town: Grand Rapids	state: <u>Michigan</u> zip code: <u>49506</u>
e-mail hdekorte@pcidesigngroup.com	
telephone: <u>(616) 240-7178</u>	
date: <u>March 28, 2016</u>	_

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Lincoln School Name of Property Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Lincoln School
City or Vicinity:	Owosso
County:	Shiawassee County
State:	MI
Name of Photographer:	Heather DeKorte
Date of Photographs:	July 27, 2014
Location of Original Digital Files:	1324 Lake Drive SE, Suite 100, Grand Rapids, MI 49506

Photo #1 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0001) East façade. Camera facing west.

Photo #2 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0002) North façade. Camera facing south.

Photo #3 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0003) West façade. Camera facing east.

Photo #4 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0004) South façade. Camera facing north.

Photo #5 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0005) First floor east-west corridor facing east toward main entrance.

Photo #6 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0006) First floor north-south corridor facing south toward stairwell and secondary entrance.

Photo #7 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0007) Second floor north-south corridor facing north toward stairwell.

Shiawassee, Michigan County and State

Photo #8 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0008) Second floor northwest classroom facing northwest toward cloak room and large windows along exterior wall.

Photo #9 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0009) Second floor northwest classroom facing northeast toward cloakroom and chalkboards/white boards along internal wall.

Photo #10 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0010) Second floor northeast classroom facing west toward cloak room and corridor.

Photo #11 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0011) Second floor southwest classroom facing northeast toward corridor and chalkboards/white boards at internal walls.

Photo #12 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0012) Second floor northeast classroom facing northeast toward large windows along exterior wall.

Photo #13 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0013) Second floor northwest cloak room facing west.

Photo #14 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0014) First floor kitchen off east-west corridor facing southeast.

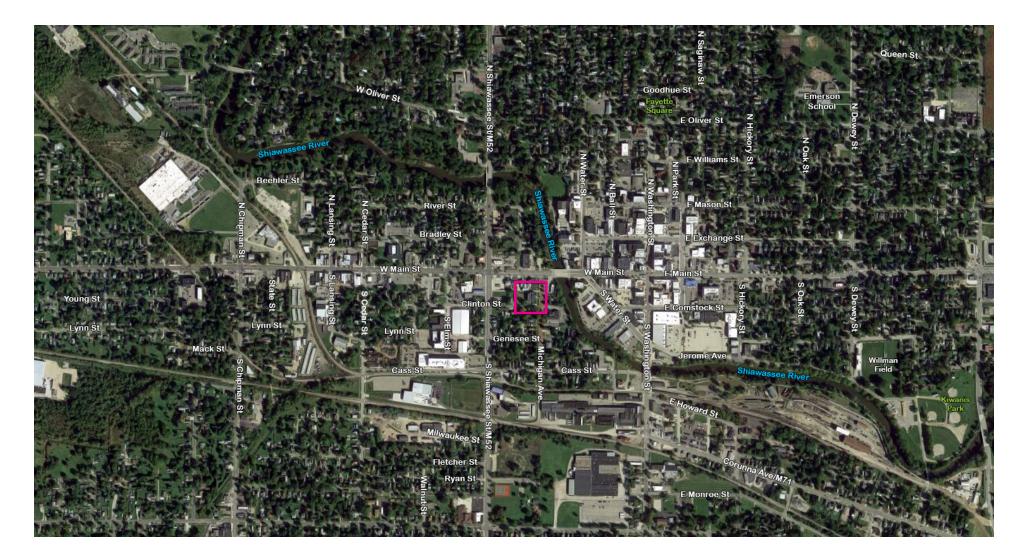
Photo #15 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0015) First floor boys' bathroom facing east.

Photo #16 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0016) Basement mechanical room.

Photo #17 (MI_Shiawassee_Lincoln School_0017) Stone plaque above east façade main entrance.

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 100 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.



Lincoln School 120 Michigan Avenue, Owosso, Shiawassee County, Michigan

Lat./Long.: 42.996885, -84.175191

one inch = 500 feet

0 250 ft 500 ft





































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lincoln School NAME:

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Shiawassee

DATE RECEIVED: 6/24/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/15/16 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/01/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/09/16 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000510

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	Ν	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	Ν	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	Ν
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	Y	PERIOD:	Ν	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT

RETURN

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA ACCEPT AÉC			
RECOM./CRITERIA		1	
REVIEWER Patrick Andry	DISCIPLINE_	His	torian
TELEPHONE	DATE	8/8	2016

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

RECEIVED 2280



JUN 2 4 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places National Park Service AUTHORITY KEVIN ELSENHEIMER

GOVERNOR

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

June 13, 2016

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief National Register of Historic Places National Park Service 1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Lincoln School in Owosso, Shiawassee County, Michigan. This property is being submitted for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to forwarding this nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Robert O. Christensen, National Register Coordinator, at 517-335-2719 or ChristensenR@Michigan.gov.

Sincerely

Brian D. Conway State Historic Preservation Officer Michigan State Historic Preservation Office Michigan State Housing Development Authority