

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED **JAN 29 1980**
DATE ENTERED **JL 28 1981**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Keota Stone Circles Archaeological District

AND/OR COMMON
D. J. Shull Tipi Ring Sites

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

4

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
State Board of Land Commissioners (School Section)

STREET & NUMBER
1313 Sherman

CITY, TOWN
Denver

VICINITY OF

STATE
Colorado 80203

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. State Board of Land Commissioners

STREET & NUMBER
1313 Sherman

CITY, TOWN
Denver

STATE
Colorado 80203

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Colorado State Inventory Site Record

DATE
Ongoing FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Office of the State Archaeologist;
Colorado Historical Society; 1300 Broadway
CITY, TOWN
Denver STATE
Colorado 80203

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR
 DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Identification and Investigation

The Keota Stone Circle Archaeological District was discovered during an intensive survey conducted by Archaeological Associates for a uranium solution mining project (Halasi 1978). Although 4 additional sites with stone circles were recorded in the survey within the immediate area, none display such a dense clustering of stone circles. The other stone circle sites include sites with from one to five stone circles and these sites do not occur clustered around a single topographic feature as the Keota Stone Circle sites occur.

The survey included only surface reconnaissance with detailed mapping and recording of sites. No subsurface testing was performed. No additional archaeological investigations are known to have been performed in the area.

Context

Stone circles, often called tipi rings, are prehistoric features having a wide occurrence on the Plains, and in the Plains-to-Foothills transition zones extending north into Canada and south into northern New Mexico, occurring in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, western Nebraska, and the Dakotas (Milloy 1960:1). No exact age or function has yet been attributed to these sites which may actually represent construction by different cultures over a long period of time and represent varied uses.

A short descriptive article by William Milloy presents an overview of stone circle sites. The stone circles he reports vary from 5 to 40 feet in diameter. Milloy indicates that projectile points have been found in association with the stone circles at a dozen localities, all of which were corner notched points with convex or concave bases (late preceramic?, early ceramic?). He also indicates that stone circles have been found near campsites of Middle Prehistoric and Late Prehistoric Periods. Milloy discusses the fact that stone circles are generally regarded as tipi rings with the stones used to hold down the hide covers, but he suggests that the great bulk of the occurrences probably had nothing to do with habitations. He indicates that the typical locations for the stone circles are at the edges of cliffs, the highest points of a cuesta, or windswept edges of terrace faces: locations generally lacking shelter, wood and water, making poor campsite locations. Only occasionally in the data available for his study did the stone circles occur in valley bottoms in reasonably good campsite locations. There was also a general paucity of artifacts in association with stone circles.

More recent work on the Colorado plains has included the excavation of two stone circle sites and the location of others. Wood (1967) excavated a single site in the Pawnee National Grasslands [redacted] it dated to about A.D. 1800. Sheltered at the west side of a sandstone outcrop, the site consisted of a concentrated cluster of at least 12 stone circles, approximately 4.3 meters in diameter. The associated artifacts and firehearth suggest occupational features. Wood suggests that the circles represented tipi rings with the stones used "to hold down the edges of a skin tent" and were possibly utilized [redacted].

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The survey evidence of the sites in the Keota Stone Circle Archaeological District reveals an unusual and rather unique cluster of sites which appear to have the potential to yield valuable archaeological data.

- (1) The number of stone circles and the clustering of these sites along a single feature is unique: Although Mulloy (1960) indicates the occurrence of stone circles over a wide area, only a few sites in the area have been documented. None of these have as many stone circles at a single location, and none display a similar cluster of stone circle sites. During the survey identifying this District (Halasi 1978) 4 additional sites with stone circles were located within the immediate area, but none of these display such a dense clustering of stone circles. Rather, these were scattered sites with from 1 to 5 stone circles.
- (2) The location of the District [REDACTED] in comparison with the data provided by Mulloy (Ibid.) However, this comparison suggests a habitation function for the sites in the District. The stone circles in the District may represent a single occupation by a large group, seasonal reoccupation by a single cultural group, or occupation through time during different cultural periods.
- (3) The abundance of artifacts at these sites is also unusual. Mulloy (Ibid.) indicates that, in general, investigators have found few artifacts in association with stone circle sites. In the Keota Stone Circle District, the number of artifacts varied. Although there were almost none at the largest site with stone circles, numerous artifacts were found in association with the others.
- (4) The projectile points indicate possible associations of the stone circles with the Middle Preceramic, Late Preceramic, and Late Ceramic Periods. The establishment of a Middle Preceramic period age for a stone circle site would provide an earlier date than has previously been documented.
- (5) Additional archaeological investigations at the site would have the potential for defining the age and function of these sites and their relationship to one another which will aid in the interpretations of stone circles throughout the region. The survey evidence indicates the possibility of subsurface deposits which can provide the potential for further archaeological investigations. Artifacts located in the eroded section of 5WL357 suggest the presence of buried deposits. Some of the stone circles at 5WL354 are partially buried by deposition from the draw slopes. In addition, the tenant on the land indicates that artifacts are continually being exposed on the sites, suggesting that there are

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

predominantly of a shortgrass prairie with scrub shadscale bushes.

Internal Composition

The Keota Stone Circle Archaeological District includes a total of 7 sites (5WL354-5WL360) [redacted] (WIA1-3,5-7). Four of these sites include stone circles. The additional sites include an historic habitation, and 2 lithic scatters. The historic habitation represents a much later use of the area, but the lithic scatters may represent contemporaneous use with some or all of the stone circle sites. The isolated artifacts include 5 chipped stone scatters of from 1 to 12 artifacts, and an isolated projectile point of Paleo-Indian age.

The stone circle sites within the district include several different kinds of rock alignments. The most abundant feature type is a circular alignment of sandstone rocks (the stone circle) which average about 4 meters in diameter. The 4 sites with stone circles include a total of 155 stone circles which are complete, partial, or semi-circular. Some of the stone circles have one or several stones in the center of the features. The stone circles sometimes occur lying adjacent to, or touching with, the nearby stone circles. Other stone features in association, which occurred principally at the 2 largest stone circle concentrations, sites 5WL354 and 5WL360, include piles of stone and short linear alignments. At site 5WL360 there are also 2 rectangular stone alignments.

Site 5WL354 [redacted] There are 2 multiple stone circle concentrations (63 stone circles in total) at this site which has an associated chipped stone concentration of the Late Ceramic period. There is also a separate chipped stone scatter of the Late Preceramic period. Site 5WL355 is an historic habitation foundation lying at [redacted] 5WL354. Isolated artifacts WIA-3, WIA-1, and WIA-2 [redacted]

Site 5WL356, with a Late Preceramic period lithic scatter and hearth, and with a recent historic fire hearth, [redacted] 5WL357 [redacted] chipped stone scatter of unknown prehistoric age. Site 5WL359 [redacted] It consists of a chipped stone scatter with 2 stone circles and a hearth, and is of unknown prehistoric age. 5WL358 [redacted]

[redacted] It has 14 stone circles with a chipped and ground stone scatter of the Middle Preceramic period as well as an historic children's play area. WIA-7, a chipped stone scatter, [redacted] Site 5WL360, [redacted] [redacted] has multiple stone circle concentrations including

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seventy-six stone circles and other stone features. Only a few artifacts were found in association with these features. A chipped stone scatter, WIA-5, [REDACTED] WIA-6, a fragment of a late Paleo-Indian projectile point [REDACTED]

The sites vary in the amount of other artifactual materials which occur in addition to the stone features. Site 5WL360 was almost bare of artifacts: a total of three flakes were located. The other three sites had lithics associated with the stone features, although the distribution of the stone artifacts sometimes occurred in clusters or concentrations within the sites. (see individual site maps)

Surface evidence of diagnostic materials in association with the sites indicates different ages for the stone circle sites. These materials include artifacts of the Middle Preceramic period (ca. 3000-2500 B.C. to 1500 B.C.), the Late Preceramic period (ca. 1500 B.C. to A.D. 500), and the Late Ceramic period (ca. A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1800). These materials may or may not reflect temporal association with the stone circles. Further testing is necessary to determine these associations which may represent materials in multicomponent association. Materials within the district also indicate the presence of late Paleo-Indian hunters (9500 to 7000 B.P.) at WIA-6; at site 5WL356 which had no stone circles there occurred materials indicating the Late Pre-ceramic period; and site 5WL355 has historic materials dating ca. A.D. 1920.

Intrusions and Data Limitations

The sites are in good condition, not having been disturbed by subsurface probing. Only one of the sites, 5WL357, shows the effects of surface erosion activity resulting from drainage [REDACTED] Extensive surface collecting has occurred in the area probably since the earliest historic occupations, but at least since the early twentieth century following the dust bowl deflation of sites. Surface collections have been made from this series of sites for the past five years by Mrs. D. J. Shull, the lessee (ex.ut.) of the section and resident of a ranch on the section. Despite this activity it appears that the stone features are in an undisturbed state and further research such as testing for the association of artifactual materials, location of diagnostic and dateable materials, and definition and determination of the function of the features through excavations may be possible.

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CONTINUATION SHEET *Significance* ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

buried deposits. Contributions which this district could provide to the knowledge of stone circle sites in the region would be:

(a) Archaeological testing or excavations may provide a stratigraphic context, diagnostic artifacts, or dateable materials to establish dates for the sites. It is questioned at present whether the artifacts found on the surface indicate the ages of the stone features or are multicomponent associations; whether all of the sites were occupied at the same time or represent use over an extended period of time. Dating of these sites will provide valuable data in the region where few stone circle sites have been excavated. In addition, the establishment of a Middle Preceramic Period age for the one stone circle site would provide an earlier date than has been known previously for this type of site.

(b) Archaeological testing or excavations are necessary to provide an understanding of the function of the stone features. As discussed above, the sites are usually found with few associated artifacts and are in poor habitation locations. These sites have associated artifacts and are in a good site location, thus suggesting a habitation or village complex or complexes. If the sites prove to have been a habitation complex, the data would add new knowledge to the interpretation of these features.

(c) The site also represents an interesting complex of features including the stone circles, "piles" of stone, linear and rectangular alignments. These various alignments can be studied for their functional use.

(d) In addition, this group of sites is suited to visitation and interpretive value because of the interesting setting of the District and the numbers and diversity of features in the District.

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CONTINUATION SHEET References ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

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Halasi, Judith A.
1978 Inventory of the Archaeological and Historical Resources of the Proposed Buckingham-Keota Uranium Solution Mining Project. Report to Wyoming Mineral Corporation, Lakewood, Colorado.

Keur, D.L.
1941 Big Bead Mesa: An Archaeological Study [REDACTED] Acculturation, 1945-1812. Memoirs of the Society for American Anthropology, No. 1.

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1960 Late Prehistoric Stone Circles. Southwestern Lore, 25(4):1-3.

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1967 Archaeological Investigations in Northeastern Colorado. Ph.D dissertation, University of Colorado, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Addendum---Keota Stone Circles Archaeological District

Description

Site 5WL355 consists of an historic house foundation and associated dumps. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site includes 3 features: an oval depression with exposed glass and metal fragments scattered throughout, a small concentration of historic trash and a large rectangular depression with remnants of a concrete foundation. The trash areas yielded artifacts such as metal gas cans, cement bags, purple, clear, aqua, navy, and milk glass fragments, Post WWI type cans, tobacco tins, and soft paste ironstone shards. Analysis of the various artifacts indicated a ca. 1920 occupation, corresponding to the date Keota was incorporated as a town (1919).

Significance

Site 5WL355 is significant as a part of this district for the information it has yielded regarding the historic occupation of this natural sheltered draw. Although the site is not likely to yield further significant archaeological information, it has contributed to a broader understanding of the land-use patterns and occupation of the nominated area.

The habitation of this area during the later historic period contributes to the continuity of utilization of the area extending from the late Paleo-Indian hunters (9500-7000 B.P.) through to the most recent period of occupation about 1920 A.D. The location of the building foundation [REDACTED] indicates the natural sheltering advantages that this area has provided settlements through time.

The historic habitation appears to be representative of the typical homesteading pattern associated with the settlement of the northeastern plains of Colorado. Site 5WL355 corresponds to the same pattern of abandoned historic homesteads which are scattered throughout Pawnee National Grasslands in northeastern Colorado. These sites represent a significant historical episode documenting the attempts and failures of early settlers to establish homes and communities in the plains. Following the depression and duststorms causing the failure of these attempts, the homesteads were purchased by the Federal government establishing the disparate holdings of the Pawnee National Grasslands. Today, all that remains of the majority of these sites are partial foundations, corral fences and scattered trash dumps.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Keota Stone Circles Archaeological District-Addendum

New UTM Points:

A [Redacted]
B [Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Boundary description: The boundaries are drawn so as to include the extent of all sites and isolated finds within the district. [Redacted]
boundaries follow the natural topography where possible [Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Addendum--Keota Stone Circles Archeological District

10. Geographical data

revised acreage of nominated property

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

JUL 22 1981

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Lincoln School

AND/OR COMMON

Erie Town Hall

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

645 Holbrook St.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Erie

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

4

STATE

Colorado

CODE

08

COUNTY

Weld

CODE

X

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Town of Erie

STREET & NUMBER

Post Office Box 98

CITY, TOWN

Erie

VICINITY OF

STATE

Colorado

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Weld County Clerk and Recorders Office

STREET & NUMBER

Centennial Building

CITY, TOWN

Greeley

STATE

Colorado

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Colorado Inventory of Historic Sites

DATE

Ongoing

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Colorado Historical Society; 1300 Broadway

CITY, TOWN

Denver

STATE

Colorado 80203

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Lincoln School is an irregular structure built in 1906 on a hill overlooking Coal Creek. The two-story building is constructed of local red sandstone and brick. A cupola tower, containing the original school bell, is located at the south entrance facade. The south facade has 7 bays, the west 13, the east 11, and the north 1. The roof is a bellcast hip. There are two chimneys, both offset to the east, one plain and one with a linked top.

The details of the building give the structure its characteristic early twentieth century appearance. The foundation consists of massive blocks of local red sandstone supporting the upper two stories made of brick laid in a common bond. Red sandstone forms the lugsills on the first and second story windows. Radiating voussoirs with a carved keystone and jamb quoins are found on the more recent main entrance which was created by an addition to the north side of the building in 1920. The basement windows are set in blocks of red sandstone. All of the windows are double hung sash windows. The roof eave is a plain boxed cornice with a plain frieze.

The interior is spacious and airy. The entry stairs lead up to a wide entry hall. At the end of the entry hall is a set of stairs which connects to the basement and second story. On the first floor, the town of Erie has offices for the Town Council, the Town Clerk, the Court, the Police Department, and the Town Library. The second floor and basement are currently vacant, but can be developed for further use by the community. There is an exterior fire escape on the east side of the building, from the second story to the ground level. The original coal boiler for the building is located in the basement, and is still in operation although it has been converted to gas.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1906, 1920

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lincoln School is significant for its role in public education in Erie and for its architectural features which reflect the characteristic elements of early twentieth century schools. The structure is also a local landmark and is the major significant public structure in an area important to the history of Colorado coal mining.

The town of Erie was incorporated in 1874, and grew as a result of the local coal mining industry. School was first held in Erie in the 1870's in the first Town Hall building and in a house nearby. The first structure built specifically to serve school needs in Erie, Lincoln School, was a four room frame building constructed in 1881 on the site of the present school. When the number of students outgrew this building, it was moved from the site so that a new, larger school could be built. The new Lincoln School, the subject of this nomination, was completed in 1906 and attendance started in 1907. The building capacity was enlarged in 1920 with the addition of four rooms built on the north side of the building. The building served all twelve grades until 1929 when grades 7-12 moved to the new high school built a few blocks away. In 1930, due to the peak of the coal industry, Erie was one of the largest and most prosperous towns in Weld County. The population was just over one thousand, but with a new high school and a large elementary school, the town was noted for its splendidly equipped public school system. In 1966, after fifty-four years as a school, the Lincoln School building was abandoned for the new Erie Elementary School and given to the Town by the school district for community uses.

The architecture of the Lincoln School reflects the typical features of schools built in the early twentieth century denoted by the height, the massing, the red brick, and the classical elements. In addition to being a local landmark, the building is one of the few distinctive examples of such a school remaining in this area.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- "Erie: A Study of Town Hall" by Center for Community Development and Design, College of Environmental Design, University of Colorado at Denver, Spring 1978
- "Erie: Yesterday and Today" by the sociology and history classes of Erie High School, Mrs. Karen Adelfang, Advisor, 1974
- "Colorado Coal Strike of 1927-28" Harry Lawson, Thesis 1950

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.03 acres
 QUADRANGLE NAME Erie, Colorado QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,3	4,9,5,7,8,0	4,4,3,3,1,8,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 23, Lots 21-32
 Town of Erie
 Weld County, Colorado

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Alima Silverman

ORGANIZATION
Midyette Associates

STREET & NUMBER
1730 15th Street

CITY OR TOWN
Boulder

DATE
11/13/80

TELEPHONE
443-9960

STATE
Colorado

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Luther C. Janssen DATE June 12, 1981

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

William H. Arlt DATE 7/22/81
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: _____ DATE _____
 CHIEF OF REGISTRATION