

LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
HIBS No. PI-2025-1
700 North Buchanan Street
Monticello
Piatt County
Illinois

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
REDUCED COPIES OF INTERPRETIVE DRAWINGS

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271

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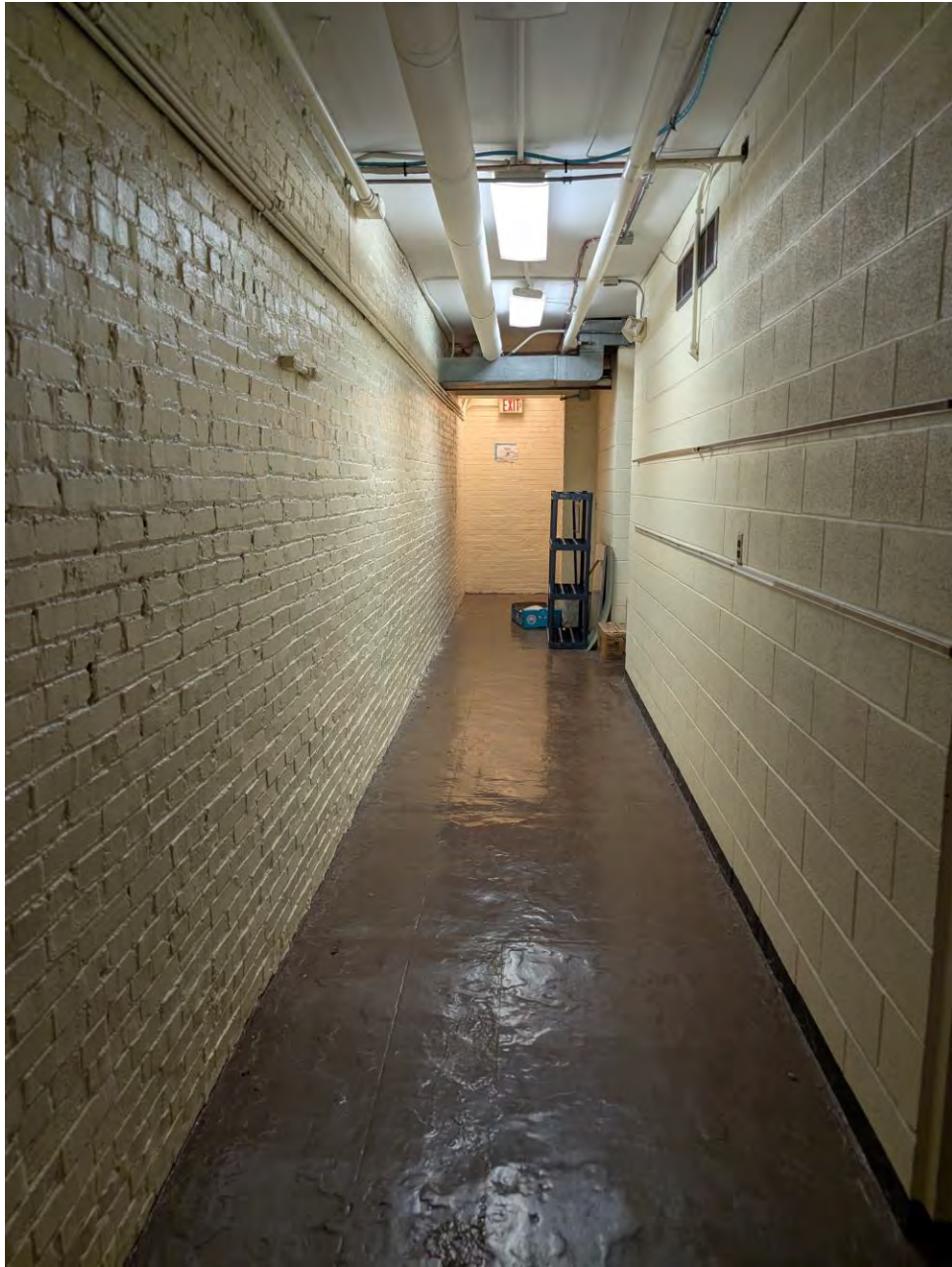
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ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Location: 700 North Buchanan Street, Monticello, Piatt County, Illinois
61856

Present Owner: Monticello Community Unit School District #25
2 Sage Drive, Monticello, Piatt County, Illinois 61856

Present Use: Elementary School

Significance: Lincoln Elementary School is an example of an early twentieth century Progressive Era educational building.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date(s) of Construction:
1911, 1928, 1966, and 1991.
2. Architect:
A.T. Simmons (1911)
Jackson, Cook & Kibler (1966)
Rettberg-Gruber (1989/1991)
3. Original and Subsequent Owners:
Milton Mitchell and Minnie, wf, B F Mitchell - Lot 3, Block 1, Keenan's addition to the town, now City of Monticello (N/A – 8/1910)
Chas. Jimison - Lots 1 and 2, Block 1 of Keenan's addition to Monticello (N/A – 8/1910)
John E. Andrews and Lovina - Block 21 Rhoades 1st addition to the town now city of Monticello (N/A-8/1910)
Monticello Community Unit School District #25 (1910-present).
4. Builder, Contractor, Suppliers:
I. M. Moore & Son, Danville – general contractors
Carson Payson Company, Champaign – heating and plumbing
Mr. Neal, Decatur – brick layer
W.F. Lodge – electrical consultant/sidewalk
A.B. Price and Company, Champaign – wiring and telephones
P.P. Harris – blackboards

J.A. Bender – coal
City of Monticello – municipal water
H.J. Evans and J.D. Lieper – supplies
J.A. Snyder – fixtures
Atlas School Supply Company – benches
English Bros. Construction Co., Champaign IL – addition, 1989/1991
Kurland Steel Company, Urbana IL – girders and beams, addition,
1989/1991

5. Original plans and construction:
Two-story brick school building with raised basement level, constructed 1911.
6. Alterations and additions:
The original 1911 building has been added onto three times. In 1928, a two-story wing was added to the east side of the building. In 1966, a single story wing was added to the west and north sides of the school, providing more classrooms and a large basement. Finally, a large gymnasium was added on the east side in 1991.

B. Historical Context

1. Piatt County, Monticello Township, and the City of Monticello:
Piatt County is located in east-central Illinois, bordered on the north by McLean and DeWitt counties, on the east by Champaign and Douglas counties, on the south by Moultrie County, and on the west by Macon and DeWitt counties. Piatt County lies in the heart of central Illinois' Grand Prairie region. The surface of the county is somewhat rolling in the northern portions, more level in the south, with perhaps a higher proportion of timbered land than found in many neighboring counties, due in part to the extensive Sangamon River system that drains the central portion of the county from northeast to southwest. Tributaries to the Sangamon include Madden and Goose creeks from the north and west, and Camp Creek from the northeast. Several smaller streams drain south into the Okaw River in Moultrie County, and to the southeast into the Kaskaskia River in Douglas County.^{1 2} Along these waters and timbered bottoms and bluffs lived the Kickapoo and Potawatomi, in

¹ DeLorme, *Atlas and Gazetteer of Illinois* (Yarmouth: DeLorme, 2010).

² Piatt, Emma C., *History of Piatt County* (Chicago: Shepard & Johnston, Printers, 1883), accessed March-2019, <https://archive.org>.

camp and villages known well to the first generation of Euro-American settlers in the region.³

The earliest Euro-American settlers in Piatt County had southern origins but many of them step-migrated their way to Illinois. George Hayworth, who is credited with building the first dwelling in the county, was a Quaker from Tennessee who arrived in Illinois in 1822. James Martin, who built the second dwelling in Piatt County in 1822, was a native of Kentucky who lived in Ohio and Indiana before migrating into Illinois. The Henline family left Kentucky for Ohio before settling in Illinois in 1824. The York family moved from North Carolina to Kentucky and then to Illinois. Surnames of some of the other early settlers include Carver, Cordell, Daggott, Fry, Furnace, Holliday, and Varner. James A. Piatt, whom the county was named after, his wife Jemima, and their six children migrated from Ohio to Indiana and, in 1829, to Piatt County, Illinois. All but a handful of settlements made in Piatt County before 1830 were located south or east of the Sangamon River. In the minds of those who endured it, the winter of 1830-31, known as the “deep snow”, marked the end of the pioneer settlement period. During the 1830s and 1840s settlements increased rapidly in the region. Among those who settled in Piatt County between 1830 and 1840 were Abraham Marquiss, William Barnes, John and Richard Madden, Samuel Olney, Joseph Mallory, and many others. Most of the early settlers in the county were native-born Americans, but by the 1850s and 1860s an increased number of immigrants from England, Ireland and Germany made their way to Piatt County.^{4 5}

When Macon County was organized in 1829, it included what is now Piatt County. By 1837 residents of the future county, citing the distance and inconvenience of traveling to Decatur, Illinois to conduct their affairs, began to agitate for the formation of a separate county. The new county was to be formed from portions of Macon, DeWitt, and Champaign counties, and petitions were circulated to that effect in those regions. James and John Piatt were dispatched to Macon County in what is now the southern part of Piatt County and met with great success. The petition circulated in western Champaign County was met with little

³ Piatt County Historical and Genealogical Society, *County History*, accessed 8 March 2019, <https://www.piatthistory.org>.

⁴ Piatt, Emma C., *History of Piatt County*.

⁵ McIntosh, Charles, *Past and Present of Piatt County, Illinois* (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1903), accessed 8 March 2019, <https://archive.org>.

enthusiasm and that part of the plan was soon abandoned. On 27 January 1841 the Illinois State Legislature passed a bill to create the new county, to be called Piatt, for pioneer settler James Piatt's efforts in the process. Monticello, which had been laid out and named in 1837, was chosen as the county seat. For voting purposes, the county was divided into three voting precincts: Monticello, Sangamon and Okaw. The first county elections were held in Monticello in April 1841 and John Hughes, W. Bailey and E. Peck were elected County Commissioners. Joseph King was elected Circuit Clerk, James Raber was elected Judge and John Piatt was elected Sheriff. In 1843 George Patterson was appointed County Assessor and Edward Ater was appointed County Collector. The first county courthouse, a one-story frame building, was constructed in 1843 on the present courthouse site by Judge Ricket.⁶ The 1850s was a period of growth and more widespread settlement in Piatt County. Improved regional transportation brought many new settlers, and the population of Piatt County increased four-fold between 1850 and 1860. During the 1850s future President Abraham Lincoln practiced law in the Eighth Judicial Circuit Court of Illinois, of which Piatt County was a part. In July of 1858 actions taken by Lincoln in Piatt County played a significant role in the planning of what became known as the Lincoln-Douglas debates.⁷ In January 1860, the county voted to adopt township organization, and the following eight civil townships were created: Blue Ridge, Goose Creek, Sangamon, Monticello, Liberty, Bement, Cerro Gordo, and Douglas. At the first session of the board of supervisors the name of Liberty Township was changed to Willow Creek and the name of Douglas Township was changed to Unity.⁸

Rail transportation first reached Piatt County in 1856, when the main line of the Wabash was completed east and west through Cerro Gordo and Bement townships. The present towns of Cerro Gordo and Bement were founded on the rail line as stations where goods and materials were shipped in and local agricultural products could be shipped out to distant markets. The consolidated Big Four Railroad was completed in 1867 through Blue Ridge Township in the north, and in 1870 the Monticello Railroad was completed between Champaign and Monticello. This line was expanded west and eventually became part of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1873, the Chicago division of the Wabash, also known as the Chicago & Paducah, was completed north and south, and the

⁶ McIntosh, Charles, *Past and Present of Piatt County, Illinois*.

⁷ Piatt, Emma C., *History of Piatt County*.

⁸ McIntosh, Charles, *Past and Present of Piatt County, Illinois*.

Indiana, Decatur & Western Railroad was completed east and west through the county. Another large infra-structure improvement was made in the 1880s to help remedy regular flooding in the southeastern portion of the county. A branch of the Okaw, or Kaskaskia, River known as the Lake Fork meandered sluggishly through nearly level farm land and in the rainy season would overflow its banks and inundate great swaths of land. In 1882 the Special Drainage District of the Counties of Piatt, Champaign and Douglas was formed, and a plan was devised to dredge and ditch the Lake Fork and create lateral drainage ditches south into Moultrie County. The major project was completed in 1887 greatly increasing the productivity and value of farmland in the southern townships of Piatt County.⁹

Allerton Park, located along the Sangamon River in Willow Branch Township, holds a special place in Piatt County history. In the late 1800s, Samuel Allerton, a wealthy agriculturalist, stock raiser and investor, purchased thousands of acres of land in central Illinois to develop stock farms. In 1897 Samuel's son, Robert, took over management of his father's 12,000 acres near Monticello and began to develop it into an estate commonly known in the day as "The Farms". Robert built the Allerton mansion in 1900 and surrounded it with formal gardens, which became his private retreat. The Farms was developed into a state-of-the-art model of production farming that attracted agricultural experts from around the world to study its techniques. In 1946 Robert Allerton officially gifted the mansion and grounds, plus an additional 3,600 acres of farmland, to the University of Illinois "to be used by the University as an education and research center, as a forest and wild-life and plant-life reserve, as an example of landscape gardening, and as a public park".¹⁰ The Allerton mansion and the bulk of the estate are open to the public as a park and retreat center. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007 (NRHP #07000701) and recently was named one of the Seven Wonders of Illinois.¹¹

Monticello Township lies in east-central Piatt County bordered on the south by Bement Township, on the west by Willow Branch Township, on the north by Goose Creek and Sangamon Townships, and on the east

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ "History of Allerton Park", University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, accessed 19 April 2019, <https://allerton.illinois.edu>.

¹¹ Piatt County Historical and Genealogical Society, *County History*.

by Champaign County. The civil township constitutes congressional Township 18 North in Range 6 East and the west two tiers of Range 5 East.¹² A swath of land in the township is gently rolling where a ridge crosses diagonally from the south to the northeast. The entire western, northern and northeastern portions drain into the Sangamon River, which crosses the northwest corner of the township, and which is bordered by a generous belt of timber. The balance of the township is covered by fine tillable prairie soils which, in the southeastern sections, were in early settlement days seasonally flooded by the meandering Lake Fork of the Okaw River. The first settlers of Monticello Township were many of the first settlers of Piatt County. In 1822 George Hayworth arrived from Tennessee with a colony of Quakers and settled near the Sangamon River in present-day Monticello Township. James Martin and his nephew John arrived from Kentucky later that year and settled just southwest of Hayward. Along with Martin came Mrs. Furnace, her son Samuel, and daughter Nancy. The Hayworths, Daggotts, Martins and other early settlers in the county all located in the northwestern part of the township close to the Sangamon River and on or near land now occupied by the present City of Monticello. Monticello Township was organized when Piatt County adopted a township form of government in 1860. By the 1870s two rail lines passed through a portion of Monticello Township. The Champaign & Decatur railroad entered the township from the north, turned west within the city limits of Monticello, and exited to the west. The Chicago & Paducah line passed north and south through the township, intersecting with the Champaign & Decatur at the rail depot in Monticello. A combined grist and saw mill operated on the Sangamon for many years, but outside of Monticello the township was wholly given over to agricultural production.¹³

The present City of Monticello occupies land near the center of Piatt County where the earliest settlements of the township and the county were made in the 1820s. For many years the closest center of trade and commerce was about thirty miles downriver at Decatur, in Macon County. In 1837, Abraham Marquiss, William Barnes, Major McReynolds and James A. Piatt formed a joint stock company and laid out a portion of the present city of Monticello, on land owned by James A. Piatt. It was platted by Piatt, surveyed by a Mr. McClelland, and named by Major McReynolds after the home of Thomas Jefferson. The

¹² DeLorme, *Atlas and Gazetteer of Illinois*.

¹³ Piatt, Emma C., *History of Piatt County*.

town plat of Monticello was recorded on 1 July 1837, making it the oldest town in Piatt County. A small storehouse and related structures marked the new town site until 1839, when dwellings were constructed by Nicholas Devore and James Outten, a small blacksmith shop was erected, and a log structure operated as a hotel was built by Jonathan Tenbrooke. In 1841 Daniel Stickel opened the first regular store on the south side of the present courthouse square. The first physician in the community was Dr. King, and J. C. Johnson opened and operated the first drug store and post office.¹⁴

Monticello was incorporated as a City in 1872. Elections were held in December 1872 and Daniel Stickel was elected mayor. William T. Foster, B. B. Jones, E. G. Knight, J. A. Hill, John Keenan and James M. Holmes were elected aldermen, William D. Schultz was elected clerk, and J. T. Van Gundy was elected treasurer. The Monticello Light and Power Company was organized in 1891 and a brick power house began operating in 1892. In 1893 Monticello was divided into three wards for the administration of public affairs. Shortly thereafter, the city water works system was installed and a municipal fire company was organized. The Monticello Town Hall, designed by Urbana architect Rudolph Z. Gill, was constructed in 1896. That same year Gill was contracted to design the Allerton Library building, which also housed the Monticello Opera House. The library opened in 1897 and was named for Agnes C. (Mrs. Samuel) Allerton, who provided the impetus for the project, and donated furnishings and 2,500 books for the collections.¹⁵

¹⁶ Agricultural interests and industry played a vital role in Monticello's economy. In July 1903, following a meeting of area farmers in the Monticello Town Hall, the Farmers' Grain Company was formed to construct a modern grain elevator to replace earlier elevators that had burned down. Harrington Brothers, manufacturers of buggies and wagons, served the community from 1900 into the 1920s. The Pepsin Syrup Company was organized in Monticello in 1893 for the manufacture and sale of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Dr. W. B. Caldwell came to practice medicine in Cisco, Illinois in 1875. Ten years later he moved his practice to Monticello, Illinois. While in Monticello he developed Caldwell's Syrup of Pepsin, which became Monticello's

¹⁴ McIntosh, Charles, *Past and Present of Piatt County, Illinois*.

¹⁵ Adams, Brian, *Joseph William Royer, Urbana's Architect* (Urbana: John Forman, Editor and Publisher, 2011); McIntosh, Charles, *Past and Present of Piatt County, Illinois*.

¹⁶ McIntosh, Charles, *Past and Present of Piatt County, Illinois*.

leading industry for many years.¹⁷ The Pepsin Syrup Company was organized by Dr. Caldwell, C. H. Ridgely, and Harry H. Crae, who secured a controlling interest in 1909 when he sold out to Allen F. Moore and A. C. Thompson. The remedy, which reportedly contained exotic ingredients from Egypt and China, became very popular in Illinois and was sold widely across the country.¹⁸

As the governmental seat of Piatt County, Monticello was laid out with a public square in the center of which was constructed the first Piatt County courthouse, a one-story frame building, in 1843. This structure was replaced in 1858 by a larger two-story brick edifice with a cupola that was demolished in a storm in 1871 and never rebuilt. In 1902 the county board decided to replace the two-story brick building with a much larger courthouse structure, with costs not to exceed \$75,000. The board supervisors surveyed other county seats to determine what improvements and conveniences were needed as well as the most appropriate architectural style for the purposes of the structure. In March 1903 the county board approved plans drawn up by Urbana-based architect Joseph W. Royer and the architect was instructed to prepare plans and specifications. When Royer's plans for a structure in the Classical Revival style were completed, the construction contract was awarded in July 1903 to H. B. Walters of Danville for \$75,000, with the stipulation that the building be completed by 15 July 1904. The old courthouse was sold at public auction in May 1903, the building was removed in August, and the cornerstone of the new building was laid by the Masonic fraternity with imposing ceremonies on 22 September 1903.¹⁹ ²⁰ As Monticello prospered it attracted more wealth. A concentration of lavish historic homes along State Street in Monticello became known as "Millionaires Row" and in 1998 was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the North State Street Historic District (NRHP #98001045).²¹ ²²

¹⁷ Piatt, Emma C., *History of Piatt County*.

¹⁸ McIntosh, Charles, *Past and Present of Piatt County, Illinois*.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Bateman, Newton and Paul Selby, Editors, *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Piatt County* (Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1917), accessed May 2025, <https://archive.org>;

²¹ "National Register of Historic Places", National Park Service, accessed 19 April 2019, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/>.

²² Piatt County Historical and Genealogical Society, *County History*.

2. Early Schools in Monticello Township:

The first school in Monticello Township was a log structure erected on the Sangamon River bank above the river bridge west of Monticello. The teachers in this school were James Outten and George A. Patterson. The Stringtown schoolhouse, the last of the log schoolhouses of the county, was situated in the western part of Monticello Township. Other schools built in the township prior to 1920 included Dighton, Prairie Chapel, Ridge, Haneline, Independent, New York, Casner, Anderson and Dublin.²³ The first school opened in Monticello proper was taught by George A. Patterson in the 1843 courthouse. The first schoolhouse in Monticello was built by Esquire A. J. Wiley and others on a lot donated by Esq. Wiley. Thomas Milligan, later the Piatt County School Commissioner, was one of the early teachers of this school, as were David Longnecker and Andrew McKinney. A brick schoolhouse was built in 1857-58 where Isaiah Stickle was one of the first teachers. The building consisted of two rooms below and one above, besides the cloakrooms. The school bell was set on a platform elevated on high posts until a proper belfry was constructed a few years later. In 1869 the upper room was divided, giving four rooms, but the building was torn down in 1903. The high school was formed in 1877 with Mr. P. T. Nichols and Mary L. Reed as teachers. In December of that year Miss Reed resigned her position to become the County School Superintendent and was replaced by Amelia E. Sanford. The first class, composed of five girls, graduated in 1878. The class of 1879 consisted of four girls and two boys; the class of 1880, of six girls and one boy; the class of 1881, of eleven girls and one boy; and the class of 1882, of seven girls and two boys.²⁴ In 1894 a new large and spacious ten-room high-school building was constructed eight blocks south of Courthouse Square, on the southern edge of the residential district. Constructed at a cost of \$22,000, it was one of the most substantial buildings in the county, with steam heat, a splendid system of ventilation, and indoor plumbing. (Internet Archive 2025b; 2025c).²⁵ ²⁶ The original 1877 four-classroom frame high school building continued to function as the North

²³ Piatt, Emma C., *History of Piatt County*.

²⁴ McIntosh, Charles, *Past and Present of Piatt County, Illinois*.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Bateman, Newton and Paul Selby, Editors, *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Piatt County*..

School until the completion in 1911 of the new, modern Lincoln School building on the north side of Monticello.²⁷

3. Lincoln Elementary School:

The City of Monticello, the seat of Piatt County, Illinois, has from its inception made public education a cornerstone of the community's development and identity. As the population of school-age children continued to grow in Monticello, the need to expand and improve educational facilities, and finding the funds to realize those goals, became subjects of much debate as City Council and Board of Education members considered proposals to invest in new modern school facilities. Where disagreements arose between the advocates of public education and the town's populace, those disagreements typically centered around issues of expense and cost-effectiveness. Despite rising enrollment and inadequate classroom space, an 1889 bond issue vote failed to pass following a *Monticello Bulletin* editorial stating "A school house is the worst possible investment this town can make".²⁸ ²⁹ The concern for cost-effectiveness and the perceived value of secondary education reflected pervading attitudes shaped by economic realities. Many working class, farming, and immigrant families in rural communities such as Monticello relied on their older children to work or learn a trade to help support the family. High schools were typically viewed as serving middle and upper-class students pursuing a university education and professional white-collar careers. Monticello School Superintendent J. H. Martin supported secondary education for all social classes and advocated for the continuance of reading and spelling in high school as necessary preparation for admission to college.³⁰ Superintendent Martin expressed views of education advocated by a growing Progressive Reform movement that swept across American society from about 1895 to 1915. Public education was seen as a way to address society's ills by teaching children the proper values needed to be productive American citizens.³¹

²⁷ *Piatt County Republican*, Monticello Library Digital Archives, accessed June-July 2025, <https://www.monticellolibrary.org>.

²⁸ *Monticello Bulletin (Monticello)*, January 1910-April 1912, accessed June-July 2025, <https://www.monticellolibrary.org>.

²⁹ Morgan, Jessie Borror, *The Good Life in Piatt County: A History of Piatt County, Illinois* (Moline: Desaulniers, 1968).

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ ³¹ "America at School", Library of Congress, accessed 2 September 2025, www.loc.gov.

Accordingly, The *American School Board Journal*, Volume XI, No. 4, 1896, detailed ways in which Progressive ideas about education should be expressed in school building design: “The modern school house must provide for wide halls and stair cases, ventilated cloak rooms, an economical heating system, perfect ventilation, ample and correct lighting, ready access to all classrooms, convenient exits, sanitary closets and serviceable blackboards. A system of heat regulation must be provided. Venetian blinds; building-wide electric program clock system. A recitation or assembly room in every building having four or more classrooms”.³² The vote in 1893 to fund the construction of a modern, state-of-the-art Monticello high school facility, one that would incorporate the elements believed to be conducive to the welfare and learning potential of students, marked the embrace by Monticello’s civic leaders of the Progressive Reform movement in education. At the dedication of the new building in November 1894 State Superintendent Rash praised the edifice as “in every respect a modern school building...well adapted to its requirements”. Another speaker, John M. Holmes, spoke of the High School library and how a well-equipped library had come to be recognized as an essential resource for schools of every grade. Finally, A. B. Martin discussed the merits of the Public School-System, stating that during the last few years it had grown from a conglomeration to a system, and that from it came the only hope for the stability of our nation.^{33 34}

The following chronology regarding the construction of the Lincoln School building is taken from the Monticello School District No. 25, Board of Education meeting minutes, weekly issues of the *Piatt County Republican*, which hit the stands on Thursdays, and the *Monticello Bulletin*, which came out on Fridays, from August 1910 to April 1912. Most of the reports given by the two newspapers appear to have been informed by the minutes from the most recent school board meetings. It provides an informative though incomplete account of the process, and progress, of the Lincoln School construction project.

With the opening of the new high school on Monticello’s south side, the former high school building on the north side, a four-room, frame structure built in 1877, continued to serve as an elementary school known as the North School. Going into the 1910-1911 school year,

³² *American School Board Journal*, Volume 11, Number 4, April 1896. Google Books edition

³³ *Monticello Bulletin* (Monticello), January 1910-April 1912.

³⁴ *Piatt County Republican*.

overall enrollment in Monticello schools, as reported by the *Monticello Bulletin*, had increased to a total of 387 students. The high school had 52 pupils, 20 of whom were freshmen; the south grade school had 256 pupils, and the four-room North grade school served 131 pupils. In an article about the upcoming “Patrons’ Day”, when the schools were open to the public, the inadequacy of the North School was underscored when the *Monticello Bulletin* stated that “the North School will be open in the afternoon only as that building is not equipped with lights”.³⁵ At the August 8, 1910 Monticello District No. 25 school board meeting it was noted that a petition had been signed by more than one-fifth of the legal voters of the district to the effect that “whereas the said building known as the North School has become unsuitable for school purposes it will become necessary to erect a new school building in said district”. The Board determined that “whereas it will be necessary to issue bonds of said district to the amount of \$18,000 dollars for the purpose of erecting said school building and purchasing a site therefor, it is therefore resolved by the Board...that an election be and is hereby called to be held on the 27th day of August 1910 at the Town Hall in said School District No. 25 ...for the purpose of voting on the following propositions to wit: ‘For or Against the proposition of authorizing the said Board of Education to purchase Block No. 21 Rhoades First Addition and Lots Nos. one, two and three in Block No. 1 in Keenan’s Addition ...for the purpose of building such new schoolhouse thereon. For or Against the proposition to issue bonds ...to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars due in twelve annual installments of \$1,500 each, the first installment to be due July 1, 1912, which bonds are to bear interest at the rate of four percent per annum, payable annually; and be it further resolved ...that notices of said election be given as required by law’”.³⁶ Notice of the special election in detail was published by the *Monticello Bulletin* on 12 August 1910, adding, on Friday the 19th that “it is proposed to use the old building until the new one is ready for occupancy”.³⁷

On Thursday September 1, 1910, the *Piatt County Republican*, with its one-day advantage, broke the story that “The proposition to purchase ground adjoining the school ground in the northern part of the city and to erect a new \$18,000 school building voted on last Saturday, carried

³⁵ *Monticello Bulletin*.

³⁶ Monticello School District No. 25. “Board of Education Minutes, August 1910 - April 1912”, accessed on site 30 July 2025

³⁷ *Monticello Bulletin*.

by a vote of 190 to 18. Those opposed were not in favor of purchasing additional ground...but the voters wisely chose a new building over remodeling the old, which would have been only a temporary expenditure. The work on the new building which will be located on the lots just west of the old building will commence in the immediate future. The old building will be removed upon completion of the new structure. The new building will be modern in every particular and will enhance the attractive appearance of that section of the city". The next day, September 2nd, the *Monticello Bulletin* confirmed that all pupils living north of the railroad tracks in grades one through six would continue to report to the existing north school. On September 9th it was reported that the Monticello City Council passed an ordinance to vacate that part of Union Street between Wilson and Grant streets, in order to build the new school building. Acquisition of the adjacent land had apparently been underway, as that same issue of the *Bulletin* noted, under Transfers of Real Estate, that the Trustees of Schools had acquired by Quit Claim deeds to Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 1, Keenan's Addition, and, within the next week, Block 1, Rhoades 1st Addition as well.^{38 39} On September 12, 1910, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported to the School Board that deeds to the said properties have been executed by the Grantors to the Trustees in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the voters of District No. 25. The committee further reported that the City Council of Monticello passed an ordinance vacating much of Union Street between Grant and Chestnut streets, to be used for school purposes. On Friday the 23rd the *Bulletin* reported that the Board of Education was advertising the sale of three houses and outbuildings at a public sale on Saturday October 8th, noting that the buildings were to be removed within thirty days from the date of sale. The October 8th sale of buildings to be removed from properties purchased by the City Council for school purposes, including two residences, two barns, and various sheds, netted the Buildings and Grounds Committee \$115.50.⁴⁰

On November 1, 1910, a special school board meeting was called for the purpose of consulting and employing an Architect to design a new, modern school building next to the existing North School, on Monticello's North Side. The Monticello Board of Education, mindful of the Progressive ideas that informed the design of the 1894 High School building, chose to contract Bloomington architect A. T.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ *Piatt County Republican*.

⁴⁰ Monticello School District No. 25.

Simmons to design the new northside school or, as it would soon be named, Lincoln School. Simmons was requested to prepare plans and specifications and present them to the Board prior to the signing of the contract. Simmons was also contracted to make “the necessary number” of blueprints of plan drawings and specifications for the new school building once the Board agreed on the building plan, and, for an additional payment of 2 ½ percent of the total cost of the building, to do any other work typically required of an Architect. And should the Board elect to employ architect Simmons to superintend the construction of the building, he would be paid an additional 2 ½ percent of the total cost of the building.⁴¹

By mid-February 1911, architect Simmons had submitted general building plans, and was finalizing plans and specifications for heating, plumbing, and electric lighting. On 16 February, the *Piatt County Republican* reported that the School Board had awarded the contract for construction of the new building to I. M. Moore & Son of Danville for \$15,717. There was a total of eleven bids for building construction and Moore’s was next to the lowest. On February 20th the Board passed a motion to accept and approve all of Simmons’s plans and place them on file in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, District No. 25.⁴² ⁴³On Friday the 24th, the *Monticello Bulletin* announced that plans and specifications were on file at the office of the secretary of the school board, John E. Andrew, and at the office of the architect, A. T. Simmons in Bloomington, Illinois. General contractors were advised that they could secure copies of the plans for a limited time, and sub-contractors could inspect plans on file. The Board of Education would receive bids for the heating and electric lighting up to 4 P. M. on March 9, 1911, at which time the Board will open the bids.⁴⁴ At a meeting of the school board on March 9th, it was decided to reject all bids and called for new bids for heating, plumbing, and electrical wiring, to be received up to 7 P.M. on April 10, 1911. On April 12th the *Piatt County Republican* reported that Carson Payson Company of Champaign, Illinois was awarded the contract for heating and plumbing, for the amount of \$2,326.35.⁴⁵

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² *Piatt County Republican*.

⁴³ Monticello School District No. 25.

⁴⁴ *Monticello Bulletin*.

⁴⁵ *Piatt County Republican*.

In May 1911 the cornerstone for the new north, or Lincoln School, was laid down, and structural and exterior brick work was proceeding, but a problem arose that temporarily halted progress. The *Monticello Bulletin* on May 12th reported that the Board-appointed superintendent of construction, George Lux, was understood to have the right to interrupt work to correct any mistakes made by the workmen. Observing the bricklaying process, Lux began noticing and marking areas where the brick work was going out of line. The corrections were not made and general contractor Moore threatened to fire the bricklaying contractor, a Mr. Neal from Decatur, Illinois. Mr. Neal responded by replacing the entire crew, tearing down the defective work, and rebuilding as quickly as possible.⁴⁶ During the month of May 1911, the Board of Education began organizing the new school by appointing the following committees: Finance, Teachers and Salaries; Building, Grounds and Supplies; and Course of Study, Athletics and School Management. A commission appointed to locate switches in the new building decided that modifications to the specifications submitted by A. T. Simmons needed changes. New bids for electrical and conduit work, having been rejected back in March, were extended to mid-May. A minor dispute then arose as to the type of wiring to be used. It was initially agreed that knob and tube wiring would be adopted, then it was decided to consult with W. F. Lodge, a licensed electrician, to assist in preparing modified plans for the wiring. Amended specifications were submitted on June 8th and it was agreed that Raven red core wire be used in wiring Lincoln School, and wall phones and panelettes should be used instead of standard distribution boards. On 15 June 1911 the Board awarded the contract for electrical wiring and installing a phone system to A. B. Price and Co. of Champaign, Illinois, providing they commence and complete their work according to plans and specifications made by A. T. Simmons and amended specifications recommended by Board commissioners Rodgers, Smith and Leiper.⁴⁷

Progress reports on the construction of Lincoln School in the local periodicals were sparse in the following months. In June 1911, the bonds valued at \$18,000, approved in August 1910 and issued in denominations of \$500 each by the Monticello School District to fund the construction of the new school, were purchased by the First National Bank of Monticello. Bonds 1, 2, and 3 were due and payable on 1 July 1912; bonds 4, 5, and 6 on 1 July 1913; bonds 7, 8, and 9 on 1 July 1914,

⁴⁶ *Monticello Bulletin*.

⁴⁷ Monticello School District No. 25.

10 through 15, July 1916, and 16, 17, and 18 were due in July 1917. In September 1911 a commission was formed to purchase window shades, and a notice was issued requesting bids for the installation of slate blackboards. Fixtures were purchased and were being installed. On October 9th the sidewalk commission reported that the contract for laying the sidewalk around Lincoln School, at fifteen cents per square foot, had been awarded to W. F. Lodge and that work was progressing rapidly. The *Piatt County Republican* on October 12th reported that the building committee was authorized to contract for about 400 loads of dirt to be used on the grounds of the Lincoln School.⁴⁸

Minutes from the October 18, 1911 School Board meeting recorded that the itemized bill of I. M. Moore and Son contractors for the sum of \$321 should be allowed for the following items: a change in the roof covering from slate to tile, \$100; seven trusses, \$105; 100 pumps, \$20; plastering ceilings of two basement rooms, \$60; 90 yards of extra plaster in the basement halls \$27.; finishing 12 windows in the basement, \$9. Approved as well was a \$1,200 payment to Carson Payson Co. on the heating and plumbing contract, and a payment in full of \$270 to A. B. Price for the telephone and electric wiring of Lincoln School. Payment of a bill from architect A. T. Simmons for \$249, including \$66 for six trips between Bloomington and Monticello, was approved, and approved as well was a \$400 payment to George Lux for services rendered as Superintendent of the construction of Lincoln School. On October 20 general contractor Moore reported to the Board that his duties with regard to the Lincoln School, as specified in the contract, had been fulfilled.⁴⁹ On November 3rd the Board notified the Trustees of Township 18N, Range 6 East that District No. 25, Monticello had no further use for the frame building, known as North School, which continued to be used for school purposes until the completion of the Lincoln School, and recommended that the building be advertised and sold.⁵⁰ The *Piatt County Republican*, on Thursday November 16, announced the sale of the old North building, and detailed payments to several contractors for work done on Lincoln School. These included \$1,201.95 in full payment to I. M. Moore & Son, Contractors; to P. P. Harris, blackboards; W. F. Lodge, sidewalks; J. A. Bender, coal; City of Monticello, municipal water; H. J. Evans, supplies; J. A. Snyder,

⁴⁸ *Monticello Bulletin*.

⁴⁹ Monticello School District No. 25.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

fixtures; J. D. Lieper, supplies; and Atlas School Supply Co., for benches.⁵¹

The *Monticello Bulletin* on Friday January 12, 1912, reported that the new Lincoln School building, on the north side, would be formally dedicated on January 17, with appropriate exercises. “The building will be open for visitation after six-thirty in the evening. The program will begin in the assembly room of the Building at 7:30. A general invitation is extended to the public to come and inspect the building and enjoy the program, which is an excellent one. Monticello is certainly fortunate in being able to secure the Honorable Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for this occasion”. The program opened with a musical presentation by the First Grade Pupils, followed by an address by William Dighton, President of the Board of Education titled “A Review of the Conditions making Possible the Occasion; a musical presentation by the Second Grade Pupils; an address by Charles McIntosh, Piatt County Superintendent on Important School Relations; a musical presentation by Third and Fourth Grade Pupils; the Dedicatory Address by the Honorable Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and closing with a musical presentation by the Fifth and Sixth Grades.⁵²

Nothing more was found in the local newspapers relating to the first months of operation at Lincoln School, until April 12, 1912, when the *Monticello Bulletin* reported that a meeting of the PTA of the Lincoln School would be held the following Monday evening. The program included a presentation by J. E. Andrew and W. F. Lodge on “How to beautify school grounds”, and a presentation by Mrs. George Priestley on “The Needs of Lincoln School”. Members of the school board who were present at the PTA meeting gave assurances that some of the needs of the school mentioned by Mrs. Priestley, such as pictures for the rooms and furniture for the offices and rest rooms, were already being addressed.⁵³

The original Lincoln School building structure, designed by Bloomington architect A. T. Simmons and constructed in 1911, incorporated 14,490 square feet of interior space. The name was changed to Lincoln Elementary School with the completion in 1923 of

⁵¹ *Piatt County Republican*.

⁵² *Monticello Bulletin*.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

Monticello Community High School. An addition made to Lincoln Elementary in 1928 added 6,100 square feet, and a very small addition of 280 square feet was constructed in 1962. A large addition designed in 1966 by the architectural firm of Jackson – Cook & Kibler of Champaign, Illinois, and completed in 1967, added 25,800 square feet, effectively doubling the usable space, to bring the total available space to over 45,000 square feet (See: Lincoln School Flyer, Caption below photo, Year Unknown but post-1967). A gymnasium, designed by Rettberg-Gruber, Architects of Champaign and a one-story addition designed by English Brothers Co. of Urbana was completed in 1991.

On December 6, 1894, a *Piatt County Republican* article titled “A Temple of Learning”, heralded the opening of “A modern School House with all the latest Improvements” and “A Grand Edifice – The Pride of the County Capital”. The article reported on the dedication of the new high school and gave a detailed overview of the building’s construction and modern features:

4. A.T. Simmons, Architect:

Aaron Trabue Simmons was born on 30 October 1876 and raised in a farming family in Jerseyville, Illinois. Following public-school education in Jerseyville, Simmons studied architecture at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, graduating with the Class of 1901. While studying at the university, Simmons may have had an acquaintance with Arthur Low Pillsbury, Bloomington, Illinois’ first professional architect with degrees from Harvard College (1892) and University of Illinois (1895). In 1900 a massive fire that destroyed most of downtown Bloomington gave Pillsbury and local architect-builder Paul O. Moratz the opportunity to design, rebuild and restore numerous and varied public, commercial, industrial and residential structures. The push to rebuild in Bloomington also gave Aaron T. Simmons the opportunity to gain practical architectural experience while still a student at University of Illinois. Paul O. Moratz hired Simmons to assist with the extensive post-fire rebuilding and was so impressed with the student’s work that he hired Simmons to continue working for him upon graduation. Simmons relocated to Bloomington in 1901 and briefly worked for Moratz before going into business for himself. Simmons practiced his profession from 1901 to 1924, and compiled an impressive list of completed projects, specializing in public buildings. He designed 71 Carnegie public libraries in 13 states, as well as many high schools, court houses and large churches. In the Bloomington-Normal community he designed such buildings as the (former) YMCA, the

Lafayette Apartment Building, and the factory building for the Williams Oil-O-Matic company. He designed relatively few residences, primarily for friends, as well as for prominent citizens in the community, including the Samuel Livingston house on Clinton Boulevard, the (remodeled) Byrd C. Van Leer residence, “Broadmore”, on Fell Avenue and the Ferguson residence on Highland Avenue.⁵⁴

Simmons’ architectural career developed during the first quarter of the twentieth century, a period when innovations in American architecture and residential design, both stylistically and technologically, were developing rapidly. Simmon’s most notable contributions in residential design came during the second half of his architectural career after being approached by local developer Burt Marley Kuhn to design homes for his planned Cedar Crest Subdivision in Normal, Illinois. Cedar Crest was Normal’s first planned subdivision and remains one of the most distinctive and unified historic neighborhoods in Normal. Simmons’ work in Cedar Crest, largely completed between 1914 and 1923, incorporated modern Craftsman-style features, as well as Prairie, Arts and Crafts, and Bungalow stylistic designs and materials. As well as designing most of the original houses, including his own at 1 Clinton Place, Simmons oversaw the street layout and landscaping of the subdivision. Cedar Crest Addition Historic District (NRHP #06001022) was listed on the National Register of Historic places in.⁵⁵ Works designed and completed by A. T. Simmons that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places include: Emmetsburg Public Library, Iowa, 1912 (NRHP #83000397), Yates Center Carnegie Library, Kansas, circa 1912 (NRHP #87000974), Dundy County Courthouse, Nebraska, 1921 (NRHP #89002237), Ayer Public Library, Delavan, Illinois, 1914 (NRHP #98001352), Chase County Courthouse, Imperial Nebraska, 1910 (NRHP #89002222), Council Grove Carnegie Library Kansas, 1917 (NRHP #87000963), Downs Carnegie Library, Kansas (NRHP #87000966), Iowa Yearly Meeting House- Friends Church, Oskaloosa, Iowa, 1913 (NRHP #96000344), and Cedar Crest Addition Historic District, Normal IL (NRHP #06001022). Coming at about mid-point in a 25-year career in architecture, Simmons brought to his design plans for the Lincoln School a decade of immersive

⁵⁴ U.S. Department of the Interior. “National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Cedar Crest Addition Historic District”, accessed July-August 2025, <https://npgallery.nps>.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

experience in designing and remodeling a variety of public buildings, including libraries, schools, churches, and court houses.⁵⁶

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

Lincoln Elementary School, located at 700 North Buchanan Street, is an example of an early twentieth century Progressive Era educational building, with middle and late twentieth century additions.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions:
Building footprint is approximately 36,154 square feet, including the original and all additions.
2. Foundations:
The original foundation is brick; modern (1966 and 1991) foundations are formed concrete.
3. Walls:
Walls on original and additions are brick.
4. Structural system, framing:
Brick with wood frame attic.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads:
The main entrance on the south side of the 1911 building includes one concrete step. Otherwise, all entries include a cement slab at ground level.
6. Chimneys:
The school has two large thin rectangular chimneys and one square brick chimney, all located on the original 1911 building.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors: `

All exterior doors are modern steel. The doors include a combination of steel with windows or glass doors in steel frames.

b. Windows and Shutters:

Windows on the 1911 and 1928 parts of the building have primarily been closed up with glass block or are a combination of glass block and hopper windows. Some have been bricked closed.

Windows on the 1966 addition are panel-closed with single horizontal windows. The 1991 addition has small single pane windows on the east side only.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering:

1911 and 1928 structures-The roof is hipped with a flat top. It is composed of asphalt shingles; it is uniform over both sections to form a single roofline.

1966 structure - Roof is low flat/hipped, to mirror design of original, with asphalt shingles.

1991 structure - Roof is hipped with a flat top to mirror the design of the original, with asphalt shingles.

b. Cornice, eaves:

The 1911 building has wide eaves with decorative brackets at the corners. Eaves on the 1928, 1966, and 1991 additions are wide and match the design of the original, without eave brackets.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers:

There is a single dormered attic vent in the center of the 1911 roofline.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: The 1911 structure includes a first and second floor as well as a basement. The 1928 addition includes a basement and first floor, as well as a landing between the two. Some modernization has occurred in

the 1928 building, and some walls have been removed or relocated in the 1911 building, but overall the classroom, stair, and hallway layout appears original. The 1966 addition includes a single story with a basement, and the 1991 addition is an open gymnasium and hallway.

a. First Floor:

1911 - the original main entry into the school was by way of the double doors facing south onto Grant Street. These doors lead to stairs, which lead up to the first floor main hallway. The hallway leads to four classrooms, as well as a fan room at the northeast corner and a set of stairs at the southeast corner.

1928 - the only current exterior entrance to the 1928 addition is located at the northwest corner of the building. This addition aligns with the east side of the 1911 building. This floor includes two large classrooms and three small storage rooms which are located at the north end.

1966 - this addition is accessed by way of doors on the west, north, and east sides. This single-story L-shaped addition includes offices at the south end, a hallway off of which there are 11 classrooms, and bathrooms and two closets at the southwest corner of the L junction. The addition joins the 1911 building at the south end; access to the original building is by way of stairs on the east side.

1991 - the 1991 addition is a single-story rectangle with a hallway that branches to the west to connect with both the 1928 addition and the 1911 original building. There are two bathrooms on the south side of the hallway. This portion of the building has four entrances from the outside - three along the south side and one on the north side. The interior includes a stage on the east side and a large storage room at the northwest corner, and the remainder of the space is taken up with a large gymnasium.

b. Second Floor:

1911 - There is a small landing with a storage room between the first and second floor - a half-floor. The second floor of the 1911 original building includes a central hallway, mirroring that of the first floor, as well as four classrooms - one each at the northwest and southwest corners and one each on the north and south side - and two adjoining bathrooms, located at the northeast corner.

1928 - a hallway running east to west connects this addition with the 1928 building. This floor includes two large classrooms and two small storage areas.

c. Ground Floor/Basement:

The 1911 basement includes a central hallway. There are large classrooms at the northwest and southwest corners. To the east there is a central hallway that leads to the 1928 addition, which does not have an accessible basement level. Off of this hallway to the north and south are storage rooms. There are four sets of stairs - on the north, west, and south sides - as well as one set on the east side against the 1928 addition.

1966 addition - this portion is connected to the original building by way of a hallway that heads north. There is a large unexcavated portion on the west side, and a crawlspace at the northwest corner. The east wing includes classrooms, a library, a cafeteria, and a kitchen.

2. Stairways:

1911 - this building has three double staircases - two on the south side and one on the west, as well as a single staircase on the north side

1966 - this addition has double staircases leading to the basement on the east and north sides, a single staircase and double staircase to the basement near the southeast corner, and a wide entry staircase near the southwest corner.

1991 - this addition has two small staircases leading to the stage

3. Flooring:

Possibly asbestos tiles over wood.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish:

1911 and 1928 - walls are plaster

1966 - walls are concrete block, some are partially ceramic-tiled

1991 - walls are drywall and concrete block

The ceilings are primarily modern acoustic tiles.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors:

Interior doors vary by age of the portion of the building they are located in. In the sections of the building constructed in 1911

and 1928, interior doors are typically horizontal multi-paneled hard wood with upper windows. The 1966 addition has solid oak doors to each classroom. There are solid steel fire doors between sections of the building.

b. Windows:

Windows on the 1911 and 1928 parts of the building have primarily been closed up with glass block or are a combination of glass block and hopper windows. Some have been bricked closed.

Windows on the 1966 addition are panel-closed with single horizontal windows. The 1991 addition has small single pane windows on the east side only.

6. Decorative features and trim:

Trim, including molding around windows and doors, is relatively simple. In the older sections (1911 and 1928) of the building it is primarily simple wood boards, with some beadboard located in the stairwells. In the 1966 and 1991 additions, trim is primarily modern plastic and vinyl.

7. Hardware:

Original existing hardware consists of unadorned brass hinges, knobs, locks, and hooks. Some hardware has been replaced with modern versions. In modern additions to the school, the doors and windows have simple modern hardware.

8. Mechanical equipment:

a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation:

Heat was originally steam, but the boiler room was not accessible.

b. Lighting:

Lighting is modern ceiling-mounted hanging fluorescent or plastic ceiling panels.

c. Plumbing:

Plumbing in the bathrooms and kitchen is modern, as are the drinking fountains in the 1966 and 1991 additions. Elsewhere,

the building includes early to middle twentieth century drinking fountains and large metal wash stations.

d. Etc:

There are several middle twentieth century half-circle sinks still in use.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation

Lincoln Elementary School is located at 700 North Buchanan Street, Monticello, Piatt County, Illinois. The building faces south towards East Grant Street, with a modern entrance that faces west towards Buchanan Street. The building includes the original structure and three additions. The property is bound to the north by East Wilson Street, to the east by North Monticello Street, to the south by East Grant Street, and to the west by North Buchanan Street.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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B. Supplemental Material

1. See IIIA (Sources of Information) for architectural drawing credits.

PART IV. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Strategy:

Research undertaken to document Lincoln Elementary School included archival, field, and report preparation. Archival research was undertaken prior to field investigations and included examination of local histories and records as well as known architectural documents to develop an architectural and historical context for the building and grounds. The field investigations included photographing and documenting interior and exterior structural elements of the building in its present conditions, as well as preparing detailed floor plans and footprints of the building.

B. Actual Research Process:

Actual research included archival, field, and report preparation. In addition, information regarding the history of Lincoln Elementary School was provided by personal communications, the Monticello Public Library, and the archives at the Piatt County Republican; this information included newspaper articles, historical documentation, and other secondary sources.

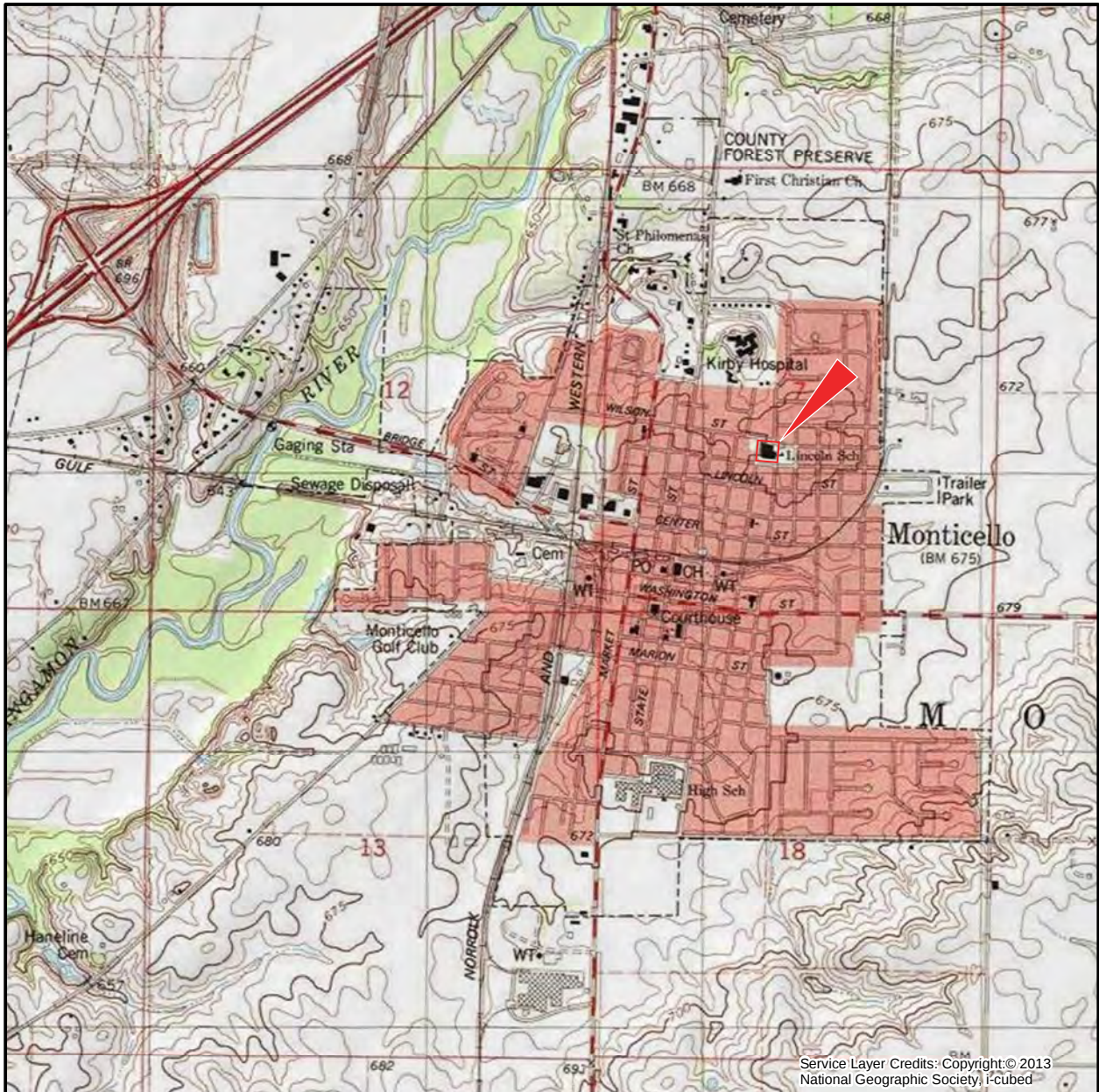
C. Research Staff

1. Primary Preparer: Ms. Marcy Prchal, Architectural Historian, Public Service Archaeology & Architecture Program, University of Illinois
2. Archival Research and Preparer: Mr. Christopher Flynn, Public Service Archaeology & Architecture Program, University of Illinois.

3. Photographer: Ms. Marcy Prchal, Architectural Historian, Public Service Archaeology & Architecture Program, University of Illinois
4. Delineator: Ms. Susan Brannock-Gaul, Graphic Artist, Public Service Archaeology & Architecture Program, University of Illinois
5. Additional Staff: Dr. Kevin McGowan, Program Director, Public Service Archaeology & Architecture Program, University of Illinois.

PART V. PROJECT INFORMATION

The demolition of Lincoln Elementary School was reviewed by the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office under the Illinois State Agency Historic Preservation Act (20 ILCS 3420). The production of this report serves as mitigation for the adverse effect of demolition of the structure located at property at 700 North Buchanan Street, Monticello, Piatt County, Illinois 61856.



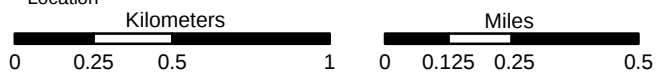
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LINCOLN
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
700 North Buchanan Street
MONTICELLO
PIATT COUNTY
ILLINOIS
61856



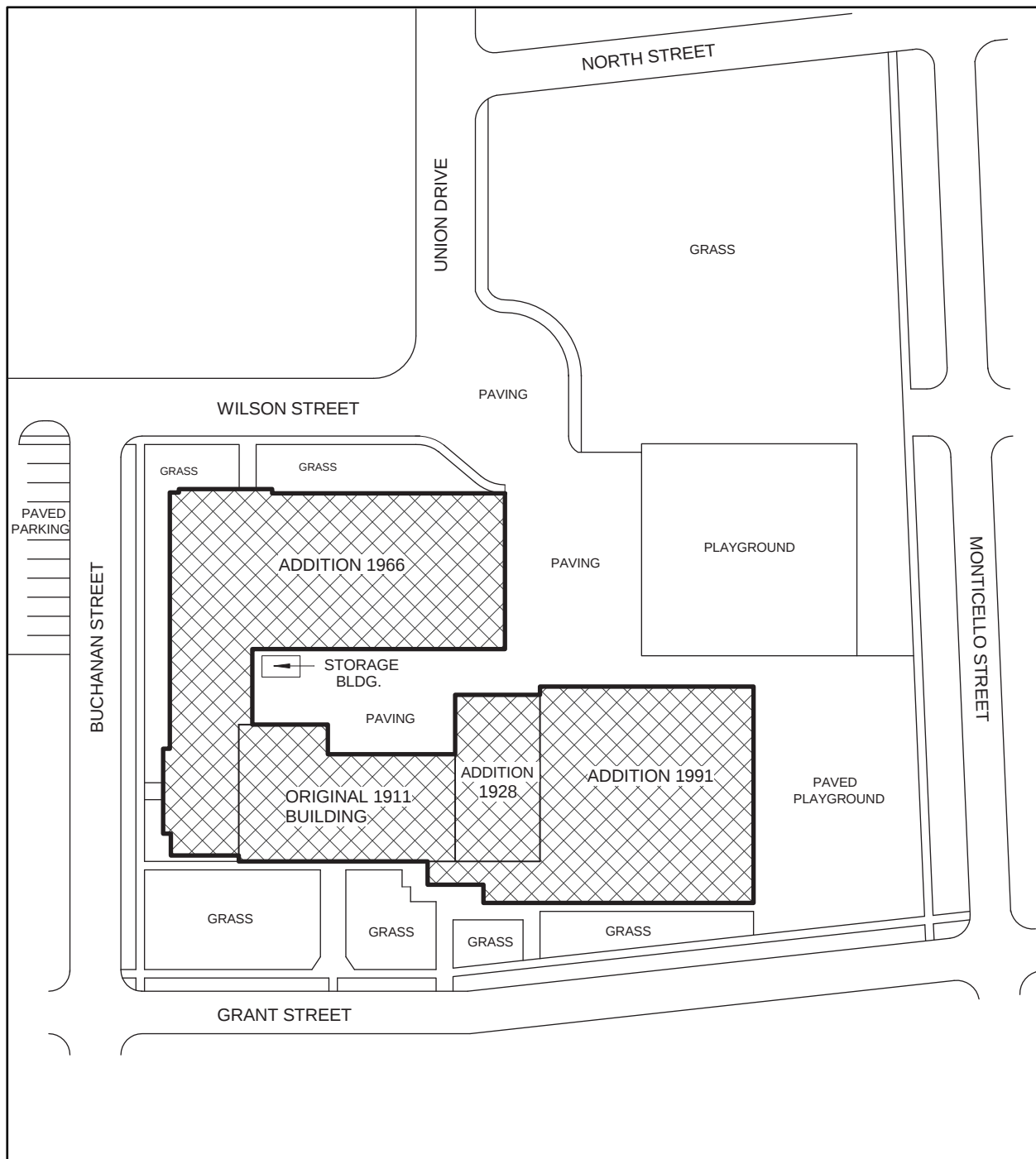
Location

MONTICELLO QUADRANGLE
PIATT COUNTY - ILLINOIS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) 1979



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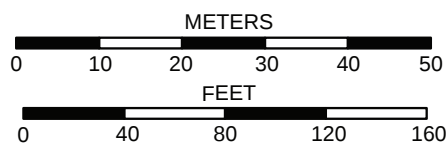
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LINCOLN
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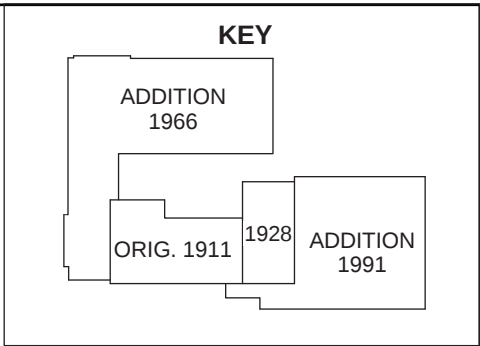
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61856

SITE PLAN

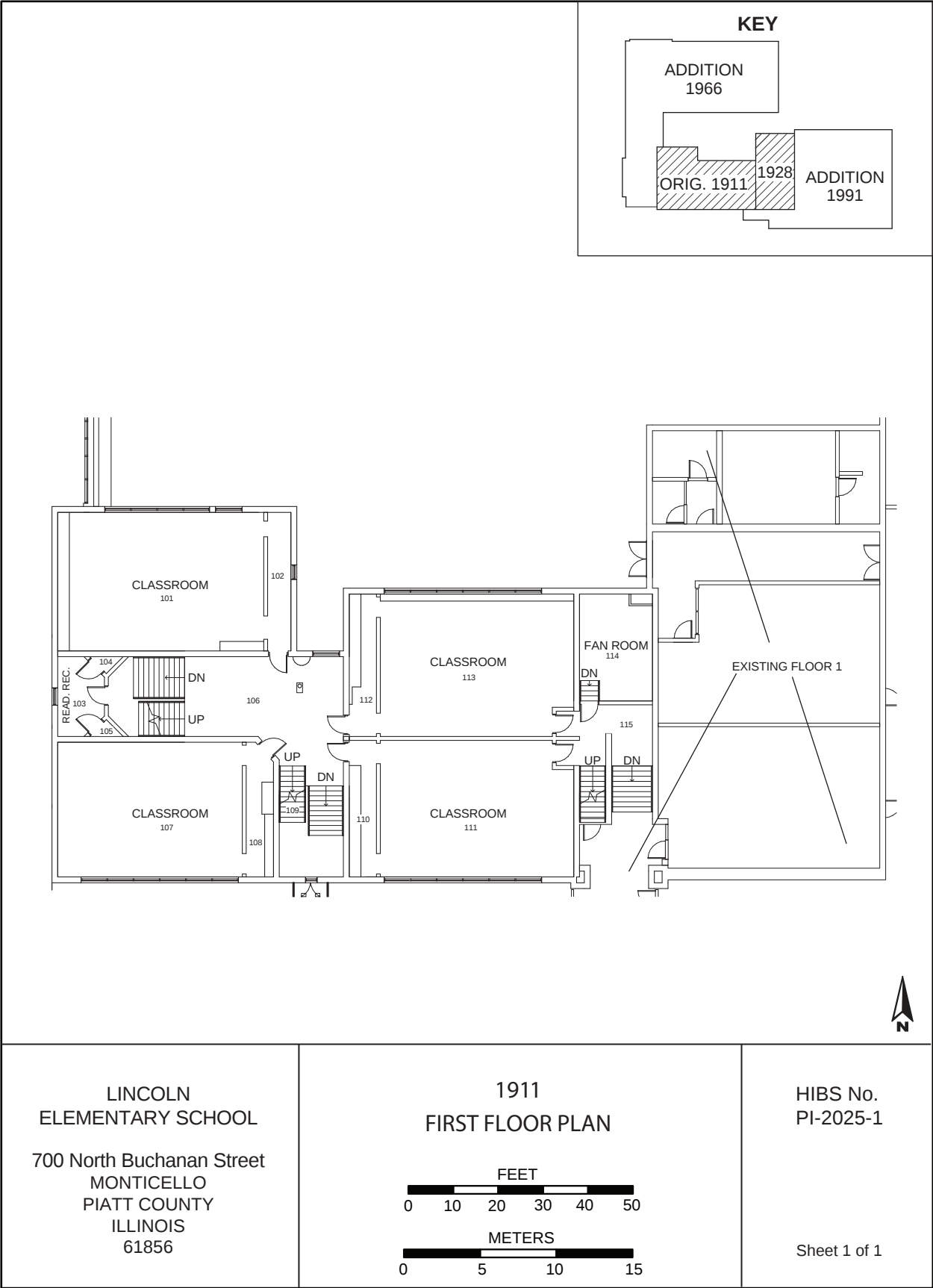


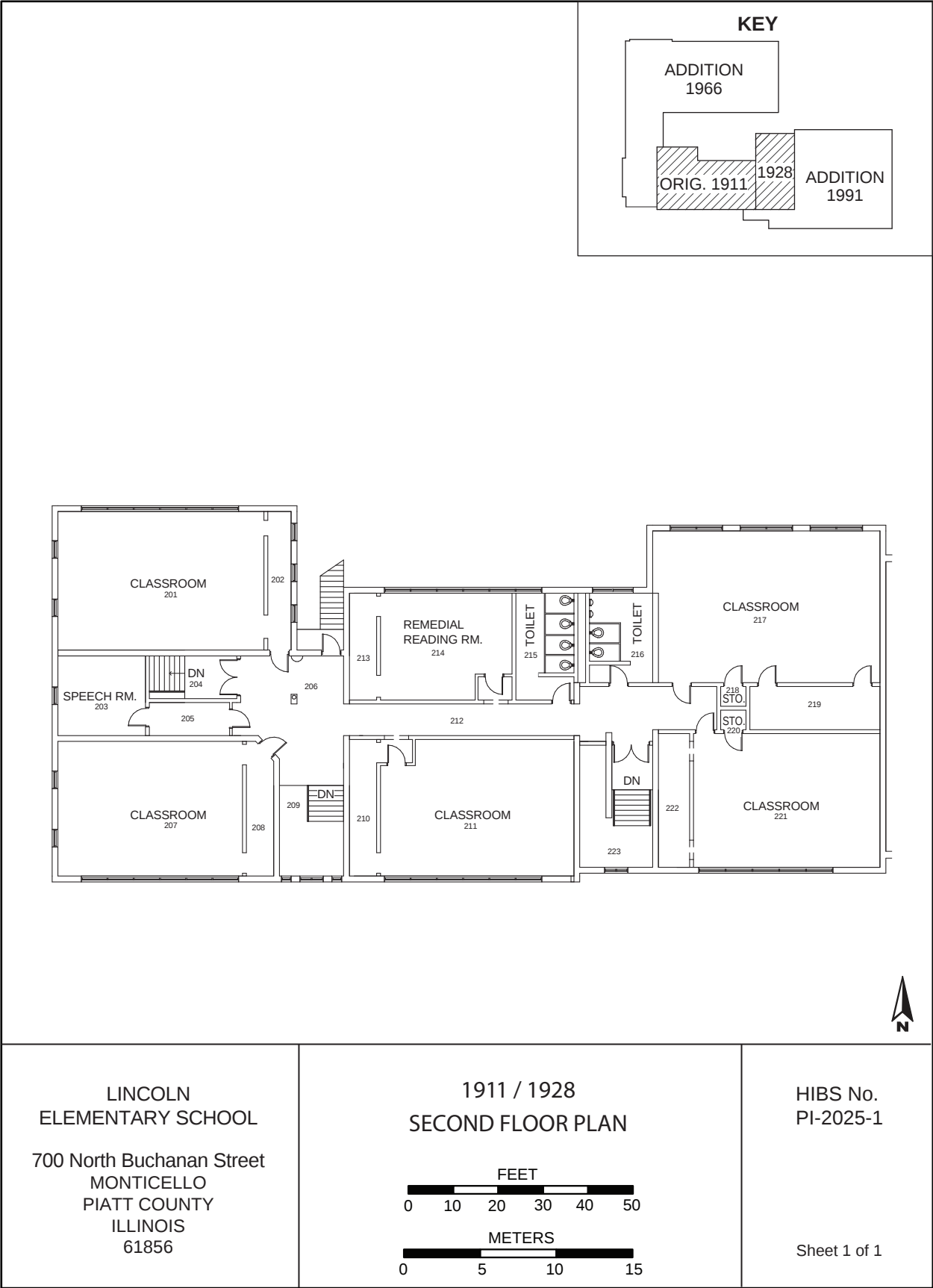
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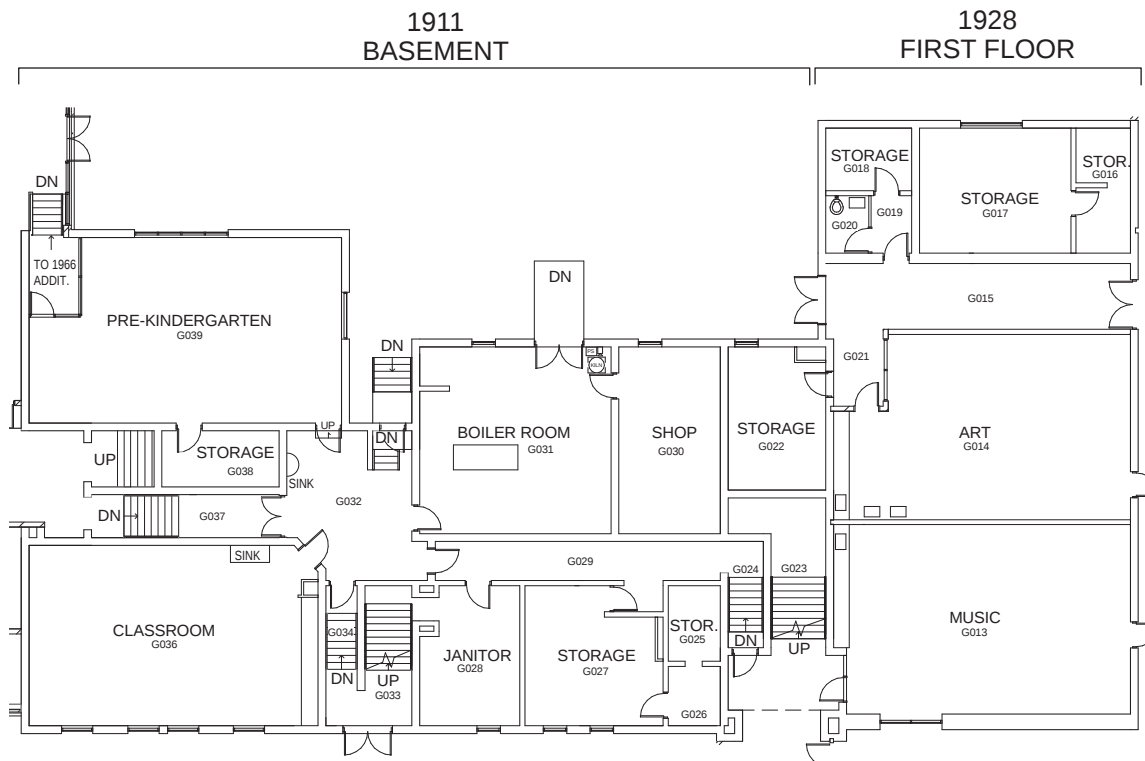
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Sheet 1 of 1

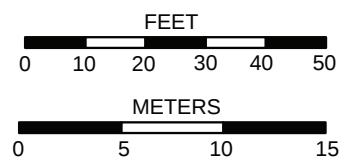






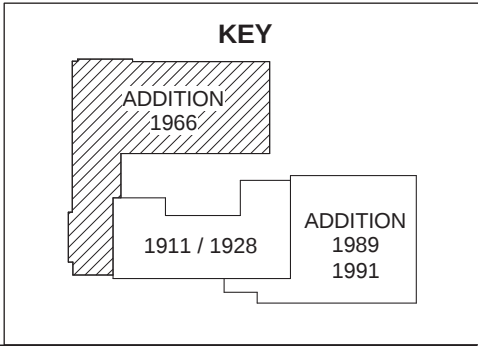
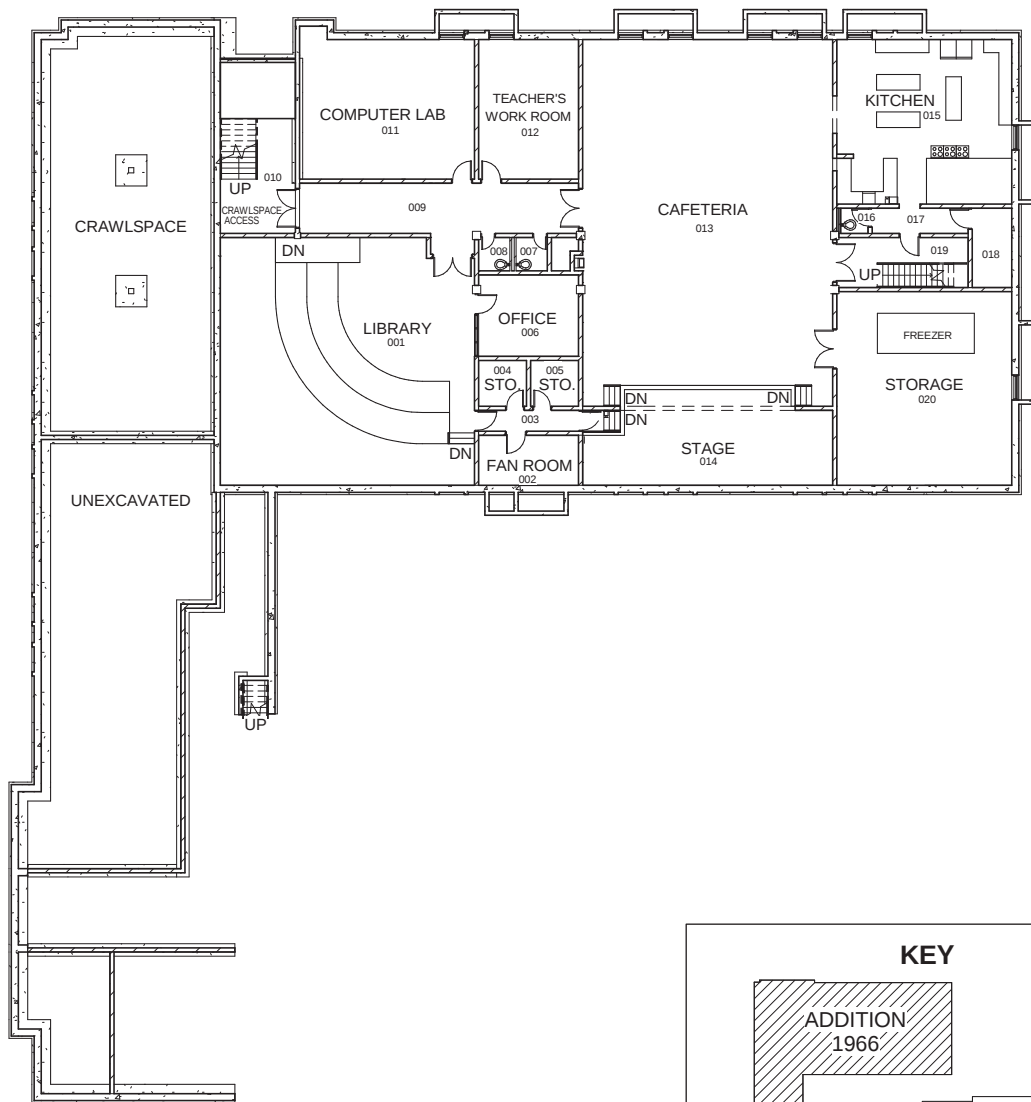
LINCOLN
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MONTICELLO
PIATT COUNTY
ILLINOIS
61856

1911 BASEMENT
1928 FIRST FLOOR PLAN



HIBS No.
PI-2025-1

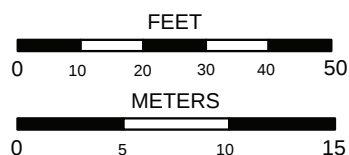
Sheet 1 of 1



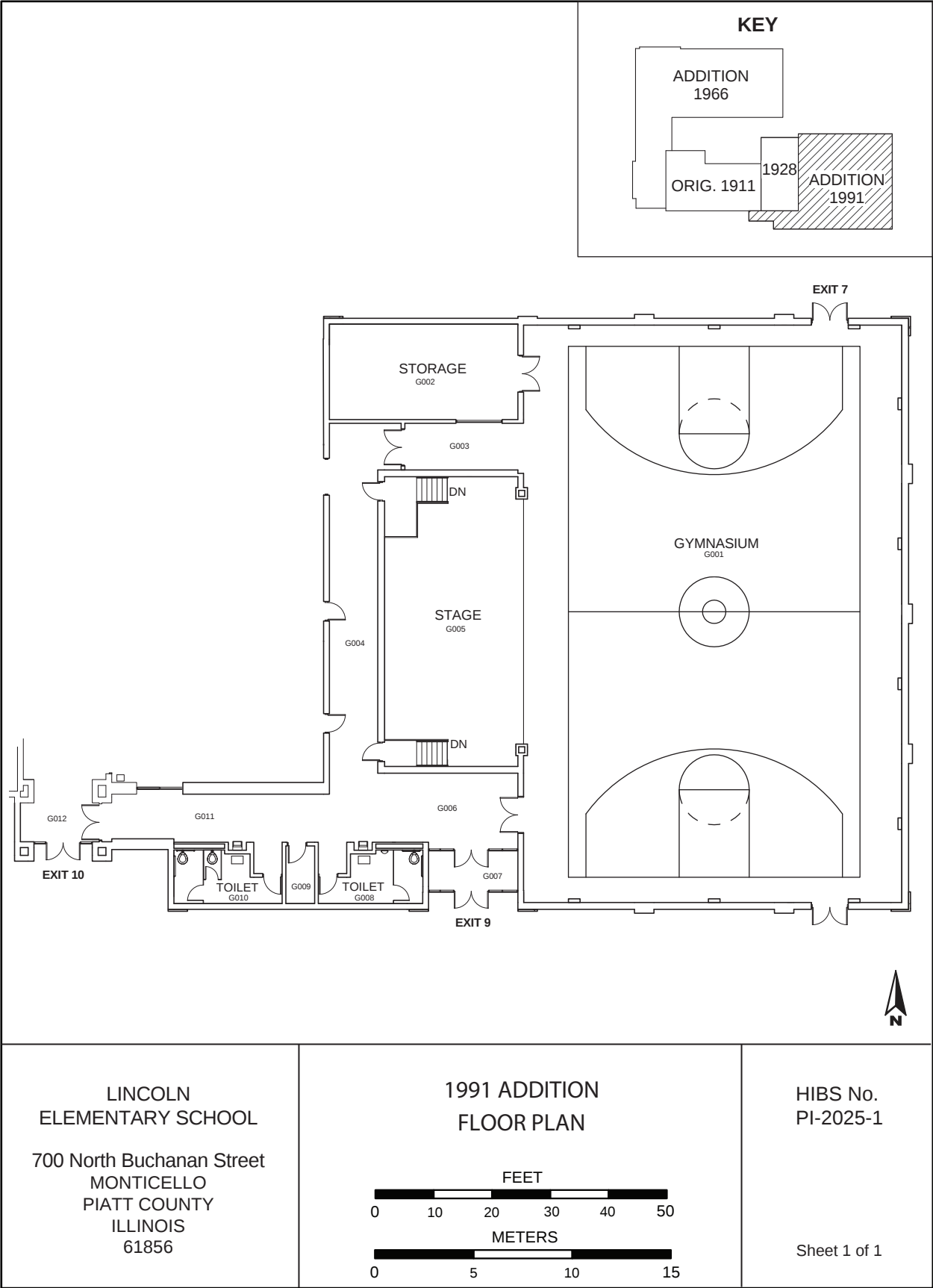
LINCOLN
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

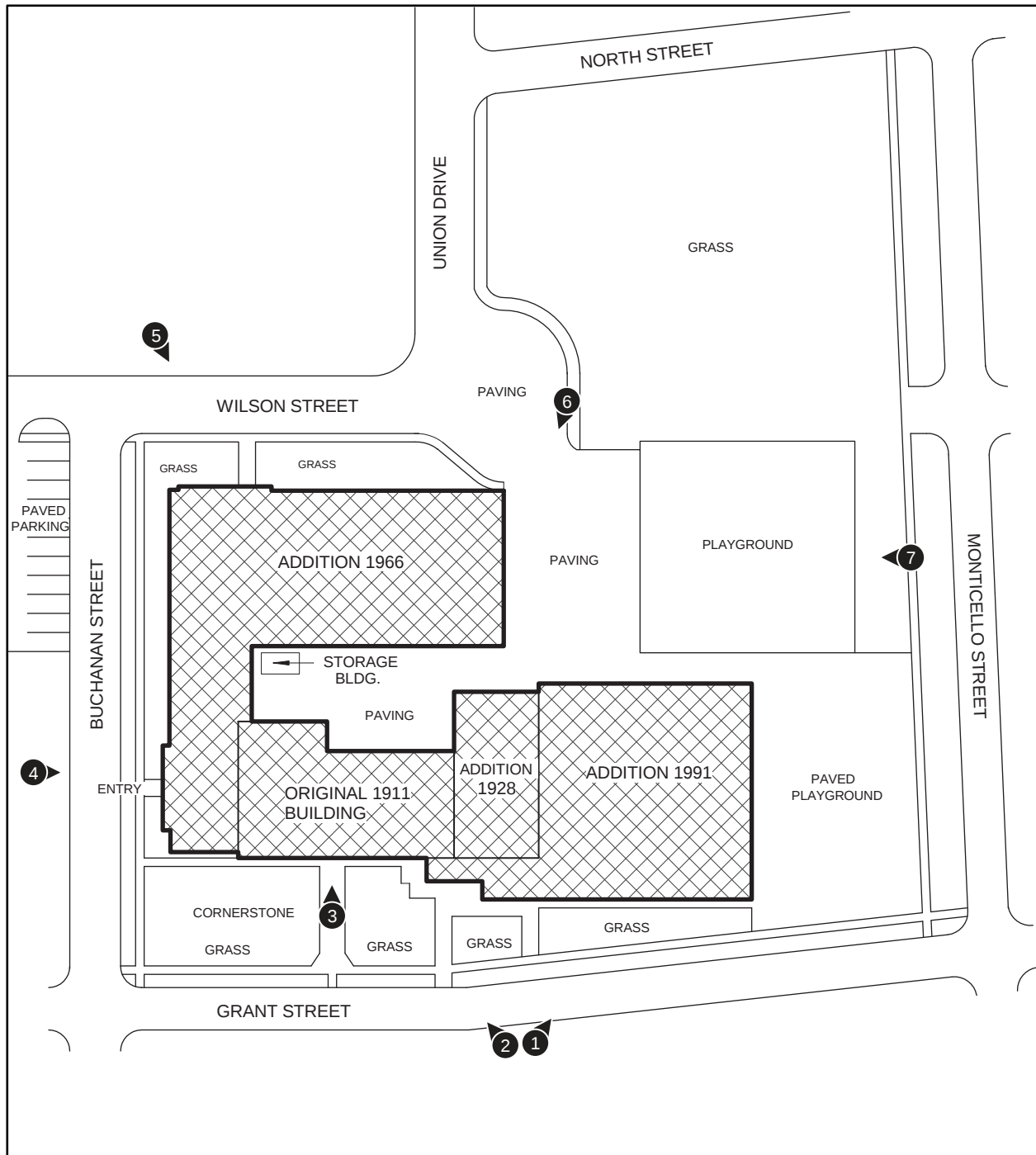
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1966 ADDITION BASEMENT
FLOOR PLAN



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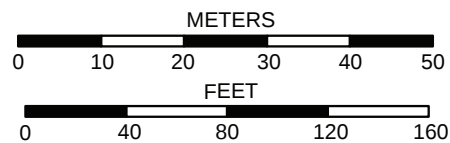




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EXTERIOR

① = LOCATIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS
(#1 to 7)



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