



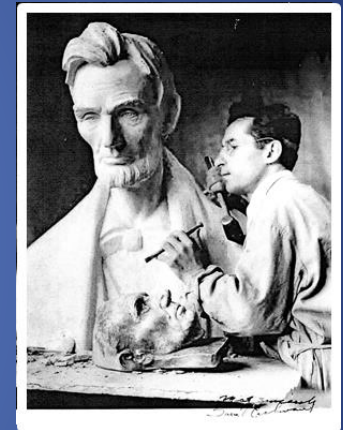
Lincoln Consolidated Schools

A Visual History to 1961

Compiled by David Northrop

100th Anniversary Edition

October 21, 2024



Images and Sources

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The scale of the maps are approximations.

This presentation was inspired by David S. Flowers' excellent book, *A Scrapbook History of Lincoln Consolidated (The Building, 1924 to 1961)*, from which many images were used with the permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society.

Factual Questions and Suggestions: northrop@lincolnk12.org

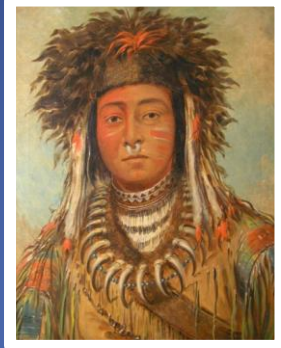
Dedicated to my father, David Northrop Sr., my wife, Nicola Northrop and my daughter, Vanessa (Northrop) Glennie.

For Over 10,000 Years, Indigenous people occupied land in the present-day LCS area.*

Wyandot



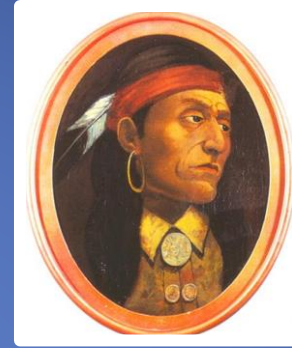
Ojibwe



Potawatomi



Odawa



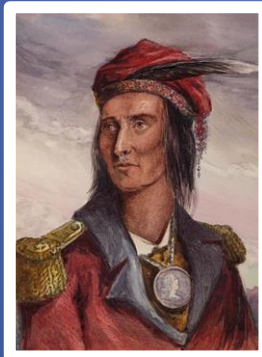
Sauk



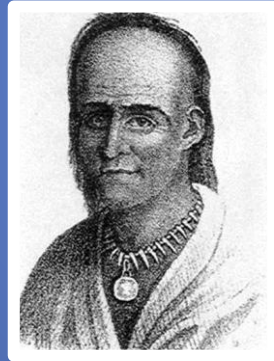
Kickapoo



Shaunee



Miami



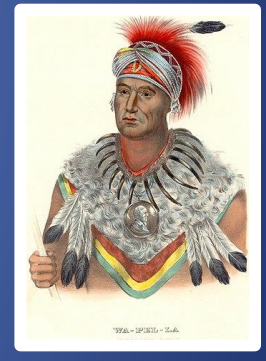
Cherokee



Mascouten



Fox



All Images: Public Domain from Wikipedia, Links on Subsequent Slides

***According to a study commissioned by the Ann Arbor Public Schools (AAPS) Board of Education in 2023. AAPS borders Lincoln Consolidated Schools (LCS).**

<https://www.mlive.com/news/ann-arbor/2023/10/several-native-american-tribes-once-occupied-land-now-part-of-ann-arbor-public-schools.html>

Cherokee

Cól-lee
A Band Chief



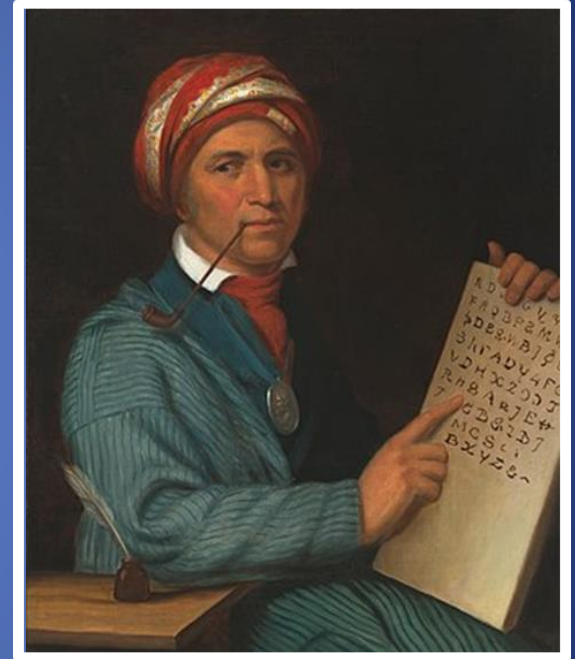
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cherokee?scrllybrkr=6f73114c#/media/File:C%C3%B3l-lee,_a_Band_Chief.jpg

Tah-Chee (Dutch)
A Cherokee Chief



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cherokee?scrllybrkr=6f73114c#/media/File:Tahchee.jpg>

Sequoyah
A Cherokee Scholar



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cherokee?scrllybrkr=6f73114c#/media/File:Henry_Inman_-_Sequoyah_-_Google_Art_Project.jpg

**The Cherokee people lived in present-day Southeast Michigan
thousands of years ago.**

Sauk

Also known as: Sac and Mesquaki

Mesquaki People



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sauk_people#/media/File:Massika_and_Wakusasse.jpg

Sac Family



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sauk_people#/media/File:Sauk_Indian_family_by_Frank_Rinehart_1899.jpg

The Great Sauk Trail was named after the Sauk people. Present-day Michigan Avenue follows much of the same route as the Great Sauk Trail.

Kickapoo

Also known as: Kiikaapoa or Kiikaapoi

Kickapoo Leader



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kickapoo_people#/media/File:Kickapoo,_Babe_Shkit,_Chief_and_Delegate_from_Oklahoma_-_NARA_-_523854.jpg

Kickapoo Man in 1974



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kickapoo_people#/media/File:RON_MCKINNEY,_22,_WHO_SE_INDIAN_NAME_IS_MAHKUK,_IS_STANDING_IN_A_VIRGIN_TALLGRASS_PRAIRIE_AREA_NEAR_WHITE_CLOUD_AND..._-_NARA_-_557112.jpg

The name, “Kickapoo” means to “stand here and there” because the Kickapoo people migrated from place to place.

Miami

Also known as Myaamiaki

Chief Kee-món-saw
“Little Chief”



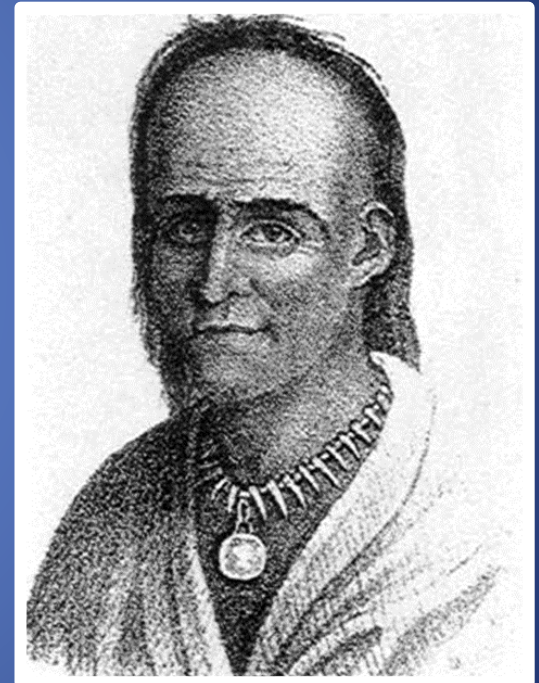
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miami_people#/media/File:Kee-m%C3%B3n-saw,_Little_Chief,_a_Chief_\(George_Catlin\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miami_people#/media/File:Kee-m%C3%B3n-saw,_Little_Chief,_a_Chief_(George_Catlin).jpg)

Chief Pecanne



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miami_people#/media/File:Pacanne.jpg

Chief Little Turtle



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miami_people#/media/File:Little_Turtle.jpg

Present-day Miami, Ohio is named after the Miami people.

Mascouten

Also Known as:

Mascoutin, Mathkoutench, Muscoden, or Musketoan

John Nuwi,
A Mascouten Man



Permission granted by the Wisconsin Historical Society
Link: <https://wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Image/IM23946>

The Mascouten people were known as the *Fire Nation* and *Nation of Fire*.

Shawnee

Chief Tecumseh



<https://www.torontopubliclibrary.ca/detail.jsp?Entt=RD-MDC-JRR3358&R=DC-JRR3358>

Shawnee Prophet



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shawnee#/media/File:Shawnee_Prophet,_Tenskwatawa.jpg

The present-day city of Tecumseh, Michigan is named after the Chief Tecumseh, a leader of the Shawnee people.

Odawa

Also known as Ottawa

Odawa Warrior



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odawa#/media/File:Chief_Pontiac_\(1\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odawa#/media/File:Chief_Pontiac_(1).jpg)

Sketch of Odawa Family in the 1850's



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odawa#/media/File:An_Indian_of_the_Outawas_Tribe_and_his_Family_going_to_War_by_George_Townshend,_4th_Viscount_and_1st_Marquess_Townshend.jpg

Chief Pontiac



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pontiac_\(Odawa_leader\)#/media/File:Pontiac-chief-artist-impression-414px.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pontiac_(Odawa_leader)#/media/File:Pontiac-chief-artist-impression-414px.jpg)

Present-day Pontiac, Michigan is named after Chief Pontiac.

Wyandot

Also known as: Wyandotte, Wendat and Huron

Three Huron Chiefs



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wyandot_people?scrllybrkr=6f73114c#/media/File:Three_chiefs_of_the_Huron.jpg

A Wyandot Family



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wyandot_people?scrllybrkr=6f73114c#/media/File:Groupe_Huron-Wendat_Wendake_1880.jpg

Present-day Wyandotte, Michigan is named after the Wyandot people.

Ojibwe

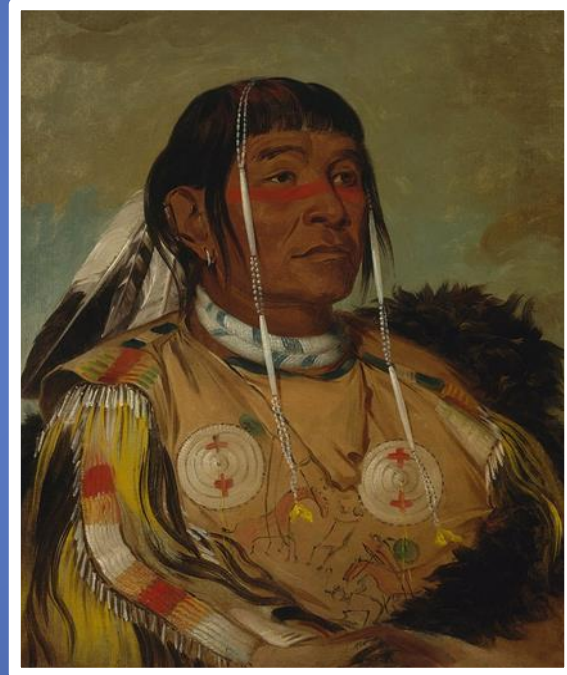
Also known as: Chippewa, Chippeweway, Saulteaux, Otchipwe, Ojibwemowin and Anishinaabemowin

Ojibwe Boy Chief



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ojibwe#/media/File:George_Catlin_005.jpg

Chief Sha-Co-Pay



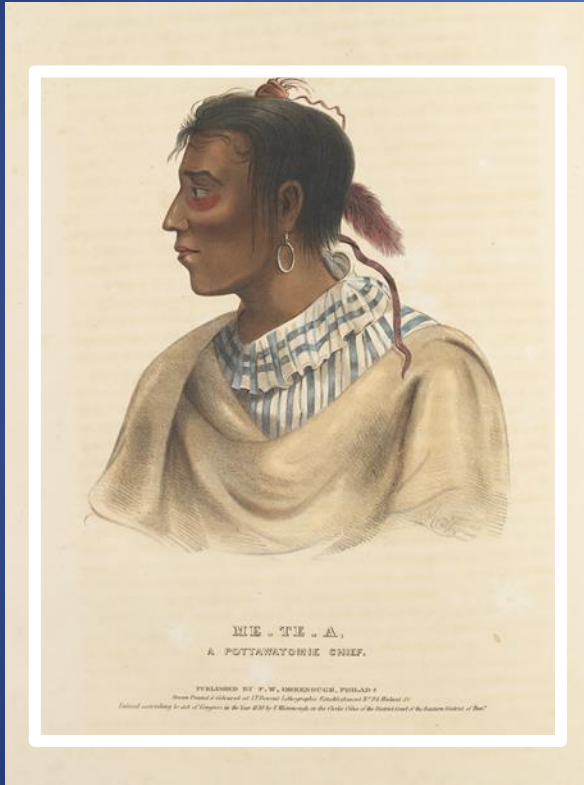
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ojibwe#/media/File:George_Catlin_-_Sha-c%C3%B3-pay,_The_Six,_Chief_of_the_Plains_Ojibwa_-_Google_Art_Project.jpg

The Ojibwe people lived in present-day Canada and the Northern United States, including Michigan and within present-day LCS area.

Potawatomi

Also known as: Pottatomi, Pottawatomie and Bodéwadmi

Chief Me-Te-A



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potawatomi#/media/File:Me-Te-A,_A_Pottawatomie_Chief._\(15247213874\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potawatomi#/media/File:Me-Te-A,_A_Pottawatomie_Chief._(15247213874).jpg)

Chief Shabbabona



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potawatomi#/media/File:Shabbabona_\(chief\)1.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potawatomi#/media/File:Shabbabona_(chief)1.jpg)

The Potawatomi Trail crossed the Huron River and present-day Michigan Avenue in Ypsilanti.

1807: The Wyandot, Odawa, Ojibwe and Potawatomi people signed the *Treaty of Detroit*, which was written in the English language.

Indigenous people signed their names using pictographs.

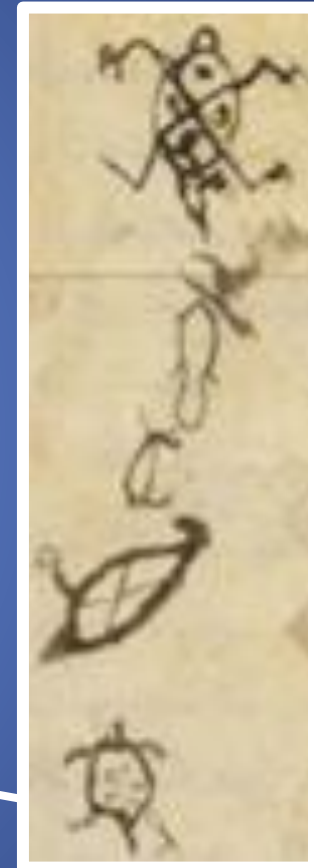
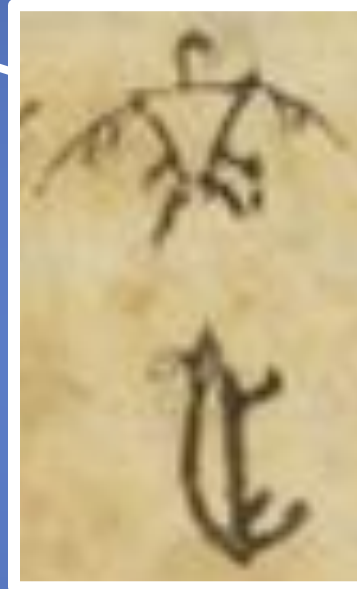


Image Sources: Public Domain, National Archives
<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/596331>

Millions of acres of land were ceded with the promise of thousands of dollars and relatively small parcels of land in other states.

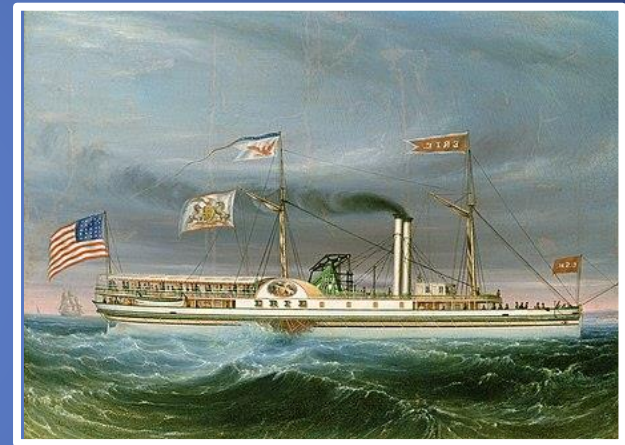
1825: The Erie Canal opened, providing a route from the Atlantic Ocean to New York City, Buffalo and Detroit.

Route: Atlantic Ocean, NYC, Buffalo and Detroit



Map: David Northrop

Steamboat
Erie
Sank in 1841

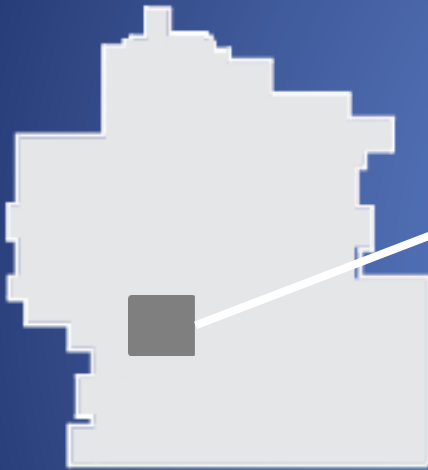


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erie_%28steamship,_sank_1841%29#/media/File:Steamship_Erie_G-001939-20120912.jpg

Travel to Southeast Michigan was mainly by steamboats, which were a dangerous way to travel because of their early construction and unpredictable Lake Erie conditions.

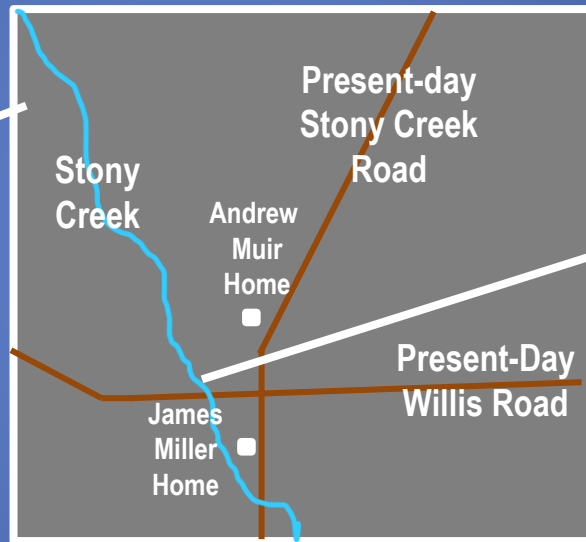
1828: Andrew Muir was the first European settler within 2024 LCS boundaries.

2024 LCS Boundaries



Map: David Northrop

Andrew Muir and James Miller Homes



Map: David Northrop

The Muir and Miller families likely chose this area due to its proximity to Stony Creek.

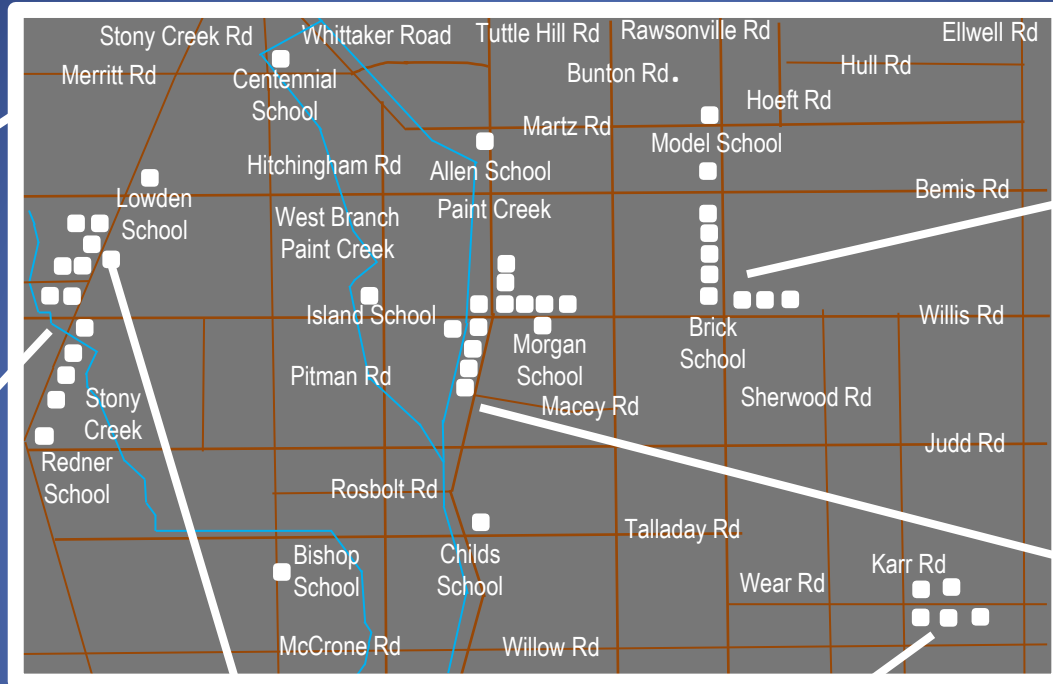
1829: A second European, James Miller, arrived and established the village of Stony Creek, which existed until 1905.

1830's: Villages emerged (but no longer exist) within 2024 LCS boundaries.

Villages Within 2024 LCS Boundaries



Stony Creek
1829 to 1905
First village in LCS
Church
Two Schools
Cider Mill
Hop Shop
Post Office



Map: David Northrop

Eaton Mills
1830's to 1890's
School
Two General Stores
Sawmill
Wagon Shop
Blacksmith
Saloon

**Paint Creek
Whittaker Corners**
1832 to 1881
One School
General Store
Hotel
Blacksmith
Sawmill
Stagecoach Shop
Livery Stable
Post Office

West Sumpter
1830's to 1890's
General Store
Church
Hotel
Charcoal Kilns
Creamery
Gleaners Operation
Post Office



Location: Present-Day Stony Creek Free-Will Baptist Church
Photo: David Northrop, August 2020

2020
Church and Cemetery

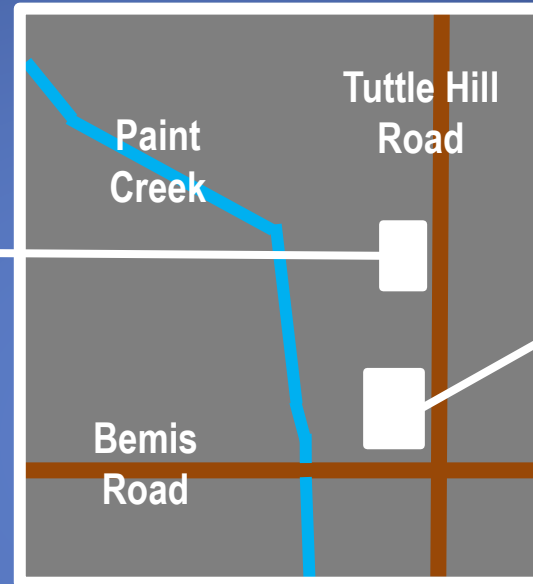
1830's: The Underground Railroad had a stop near the intersection of present-day of Tuttle Hill and Bemis Roads.

The Bennett Family in Front of Their Home



Image Source: Photo from Ypsilanti Historical Society Museum Display
Used with permission of Ypsilanti Historical Society
Location: North of the Original Evangelical Friends Church on Tuttle Hill Rd

Approximate Location of the Bennett Family Home and Church



Map: David Northrop



Evangelical Friends Church



Image Source: David Northrop, Photo August 2020
Location: Tuttle Hill and Bemis Roads
The house was just north of the church

The front porch had a trap door covered with a rug and Mrs. Bennett's rocking chair.

Mrs. Bennett ensured she never actually saw the escapees as they hid under the porch.

When the Sheriff asked if Mrs. Bennett had seen any escapees, she could honestly say she had not.

The home no longer exists but the Evangelical Friends church is still active today.

1844: Model School was built.



Images Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historic Society

Model School was located at the intersection of Martz and Rawsonville Roads. The building no longer exists. In 2024, this school is the namesake of Model Elementary School.

1847: Island School was built.



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

Island School was located at the intersection of Willis and Whittaker Roads. It has been relocated and converted to a residence, which still exists in 2024. Present-day Brick Elementary School appears in the background.

1850: Redner School was built.

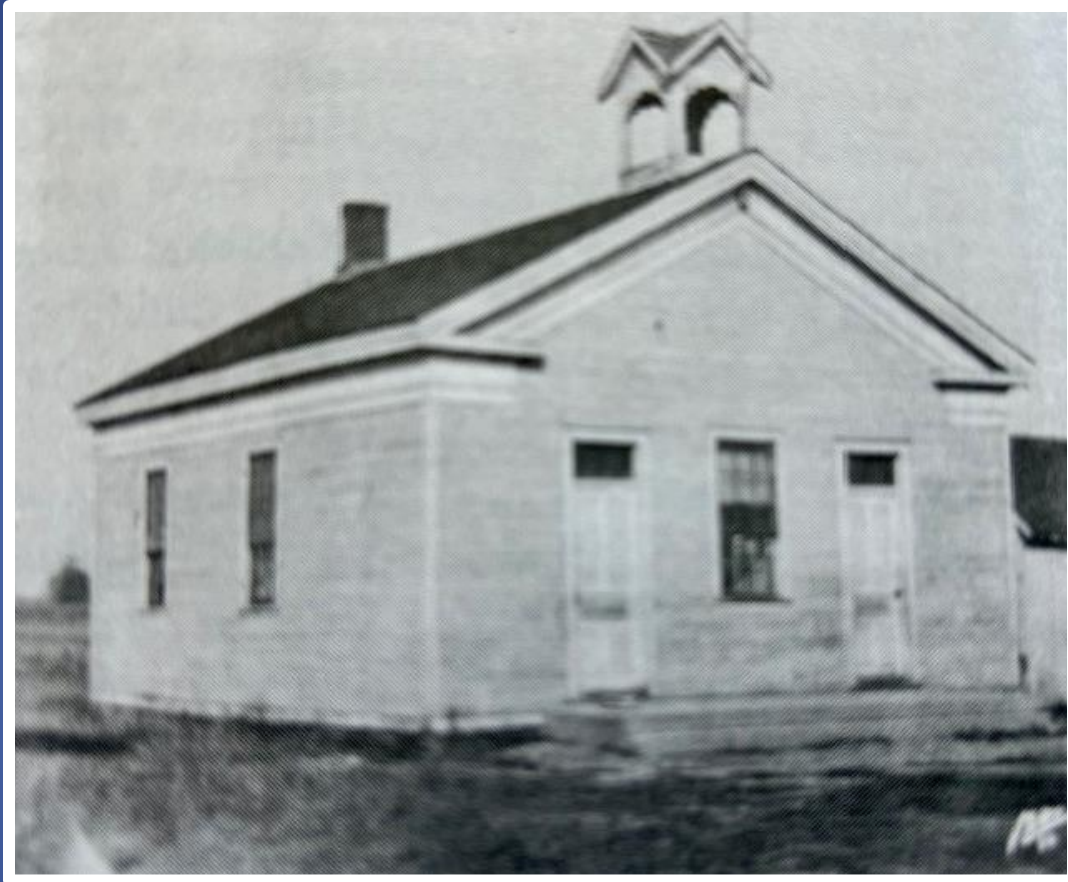


Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

Redner School was located at Judd and McCrone Roads. The building no longer exists. This school was the namesake for Redner Elementary School, which existed from 1998 to 2012.

1853: Lowden School was built.

Original Location:

Bemis Road, east of Stony Creek Road



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

2024

Lowden School, in its location since 1989



Image Source: Photo, David Northrop, April 15, 2024

The school was relocated to the main campus of LCS in the early 1990's due to a preservation effort by community members.

1860: Brick School was built.

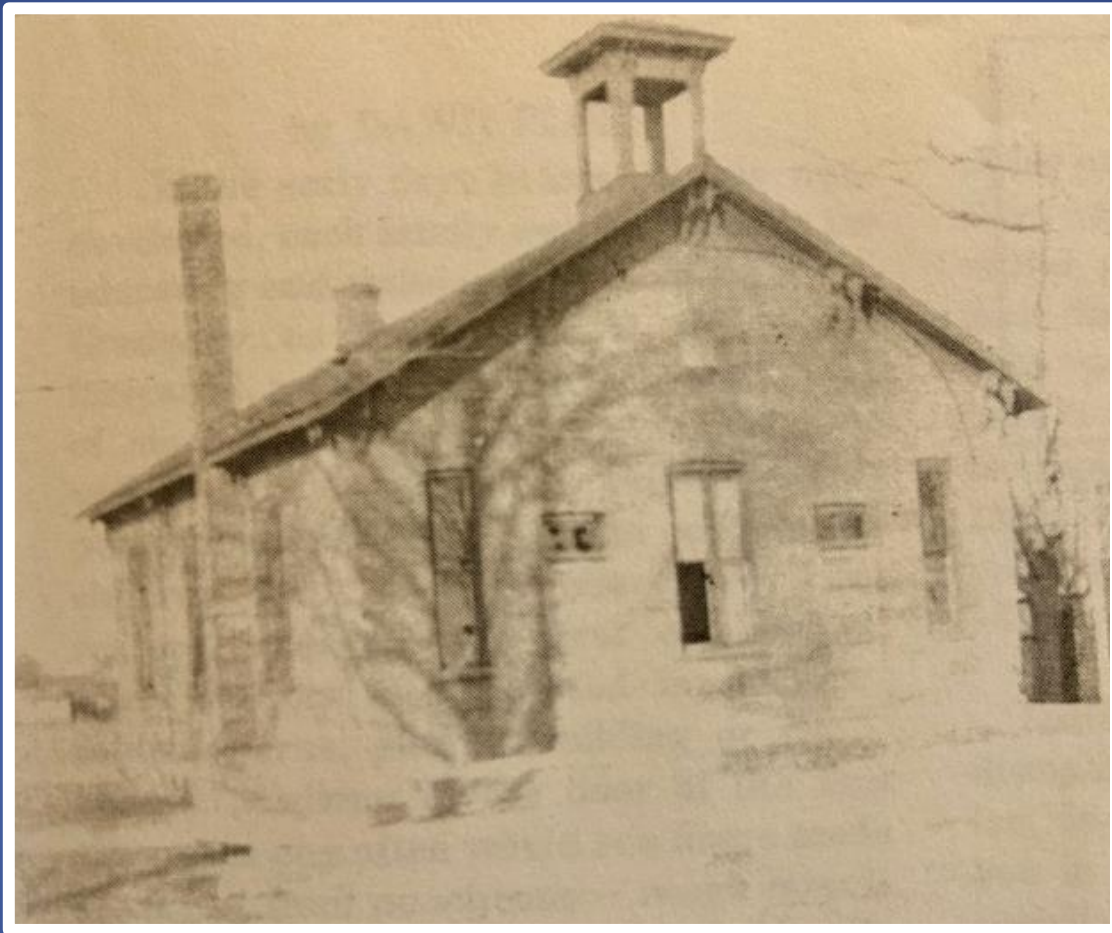


Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

Brick School was located near Willis and Rawsonville Roads. The building was converted to a residence, which no longer exists. In 2024, this school is the namesake for Brick Elementary School.

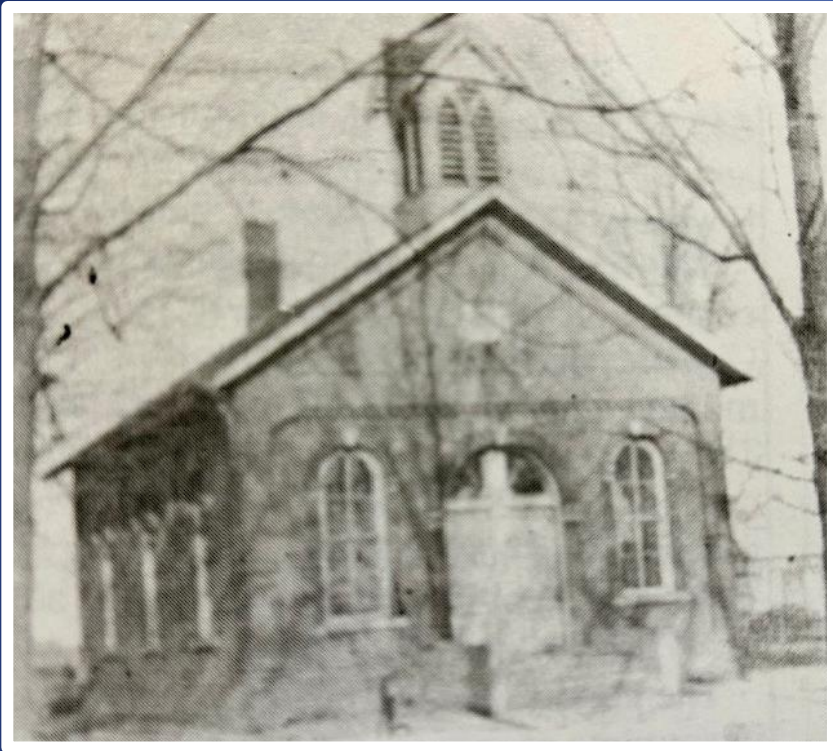
1860: Allen School was built.



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

Allen School was located at Tuttle Hill and Martz Roads. The building was converted to a residence which still exists in 2024.

1862: Tuttle School was built.



Images Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family



Images Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family

Tuttle School was located on Huron River Drive, east of Tuttle Hill Road. The building was converted to a residence in 1936, which still exists in 2024.

1863: Morgan School was built.



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

Morgan School was located on Willis Road, east of Bunton Road. The building has been converted to a residence, which still exists in 2024.

1866: Hardy School was built.

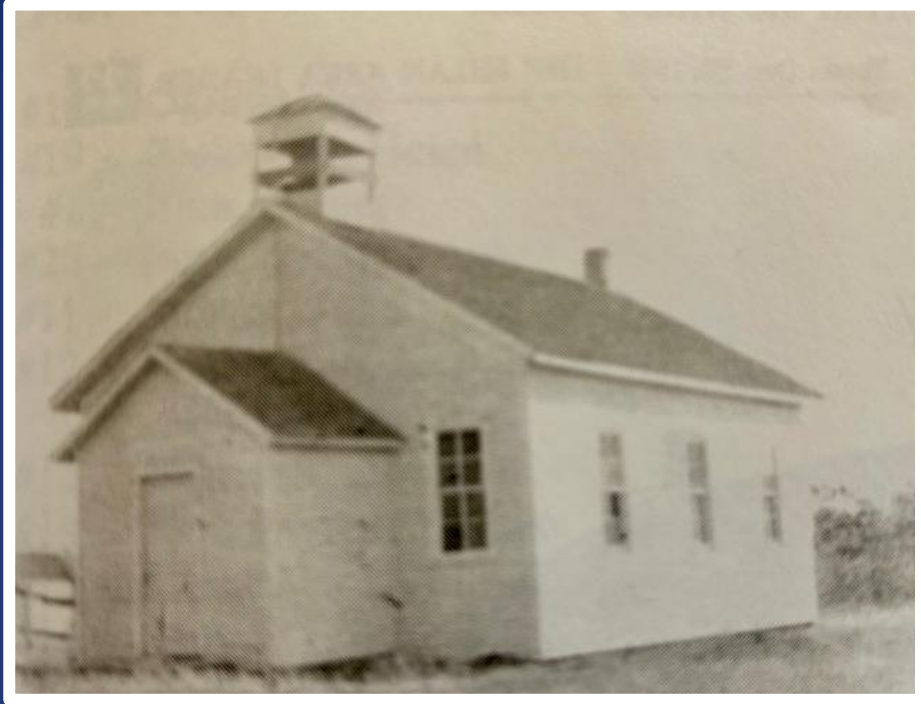


Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

Hardy School was located at the intersection of Liss and Bunton Roads. The building no longer exists.

1867: Childs School was built.

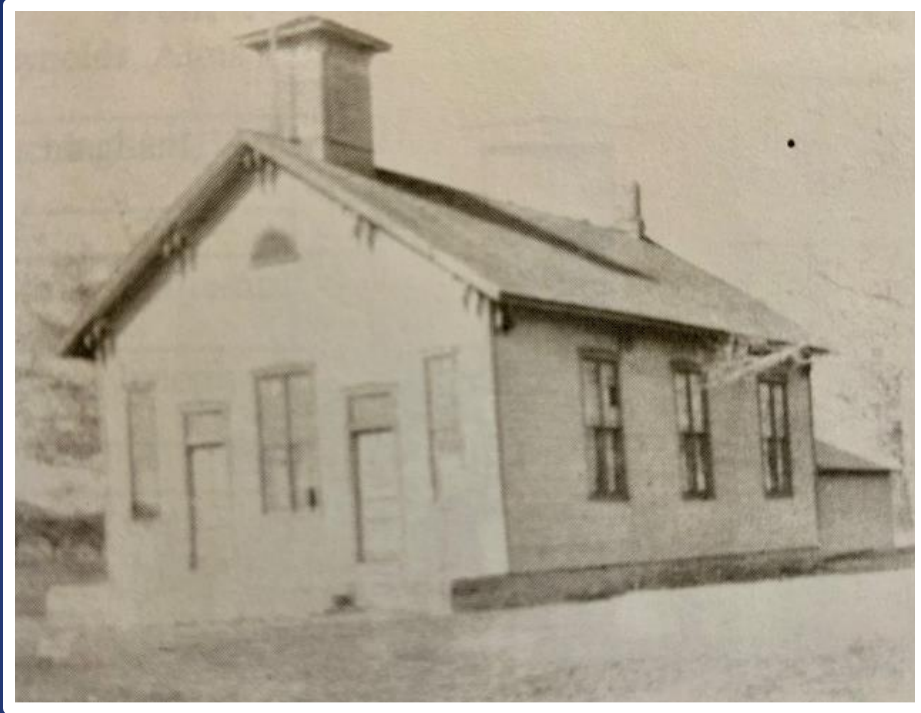


Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

Childs School was located on Talladay Road, east of Tuttle Hill Road. The building no longer exists. In 2024, this school is the namesake for Childs Elementary School.

1869: Bishop School was built.



Images Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family



Images Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family

Bishop school was located at the intersection of Hitchingham Road and Talladay Roads. The building no longer exists. In 2024, this school is the namesake for Bishop Elementary School.

1876: Centennial School was built.

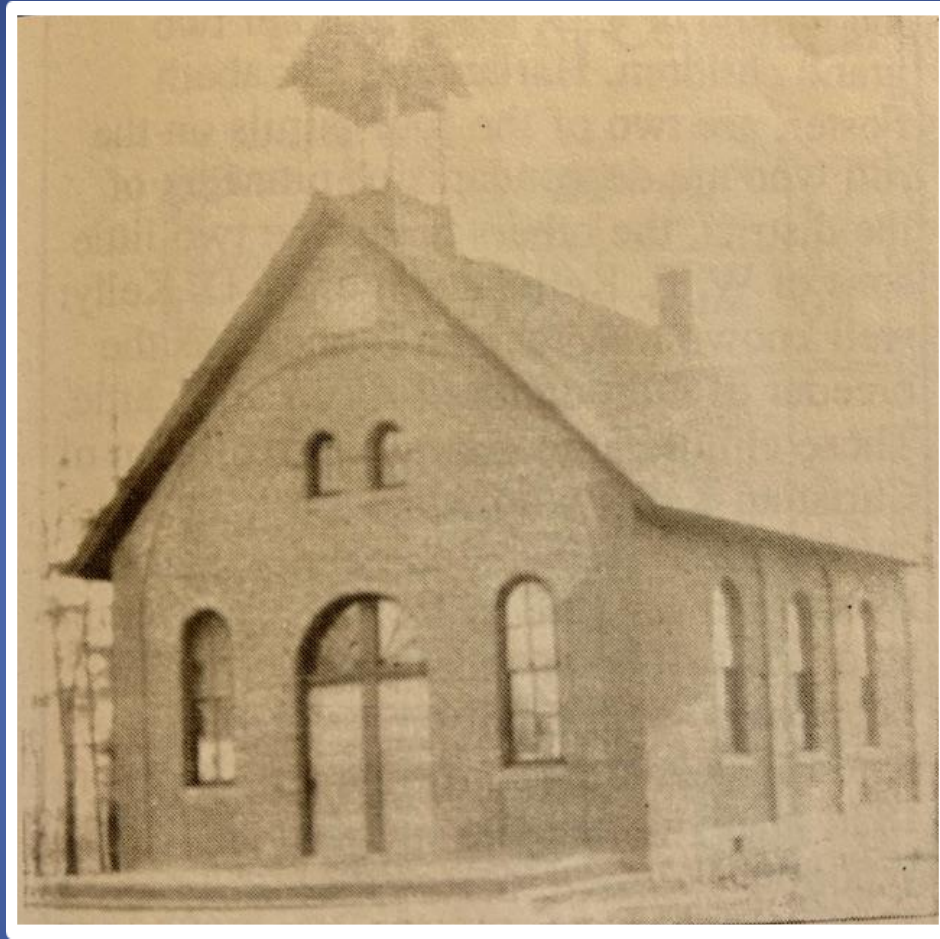


Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

Centennial School was located at Whittaker and Merritt Roads. The building was converted to a residence, which still exists in 2024.

1881: A railway gave rise to the villages of Willis and Whittaker.

View from Railroad Tracks
Looking South to Whittaker



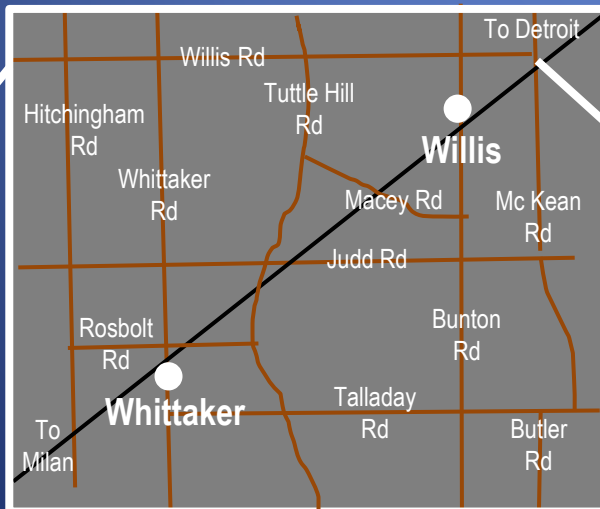
Image Source: <https://augustatownship.org/history/>

Willis Station
The Structure No Longer Exists



Image Source: Willis Centennial Celebration Publication
Courtesy of the Flower family

Area of Detail



Map: David Northrop

The railroad tracks passed through Milan and Willis and ended in Detroit. The tracks are still in use in 2024.

1899: Vedder School was built.

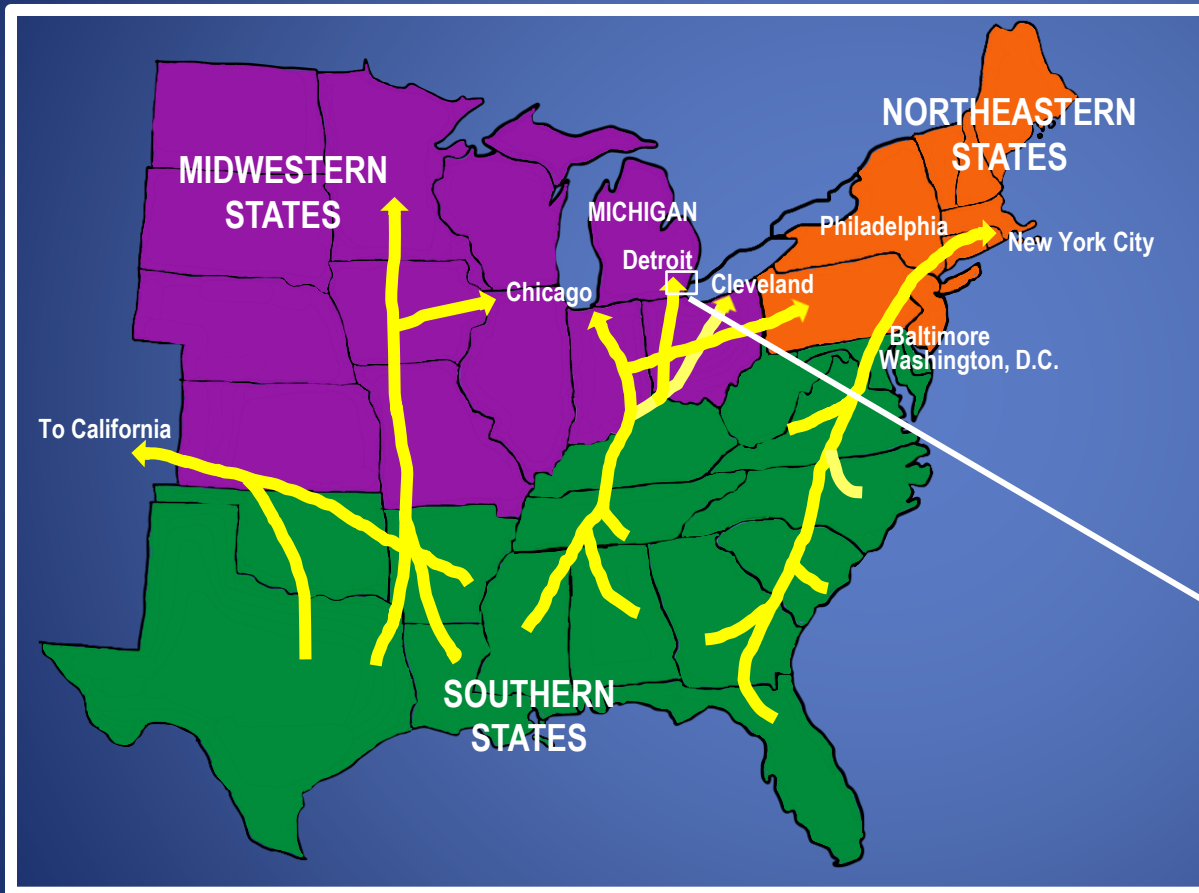


Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

Vedder School was located on Fuller Road, south of Arkona Road. The building no longer exists.

1910 to 1940: The First Great Migration of Black people from Southern States to Midwestern States, including Michigan, Detroit and the LCS Area.

Major Migration Routes from the Southern States to the Midwest and Northeast U.S.

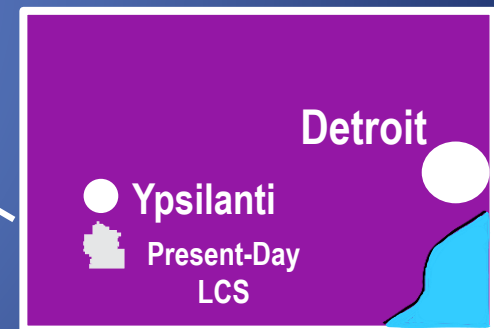


Map: David Northrop

Map Key

- Midwestern States
- Northeastern States
- Southern States
- Major Migration Routes

Area of Detail



Map: David Northrop

A second wave of migration followed after World War II, until about 1970.

November 2, 1922: A Willis town meeting was held to hear a proposal to consolidate area one-room schoolhouses into one school.

Dr. Marvin Summers Pittman delivered the proposal at the Willis Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Marvin Summers Pittman



Image Source: Undated photo, David S. Flower, Used with Permission of Ypsilanti Historical Society and the Flower family

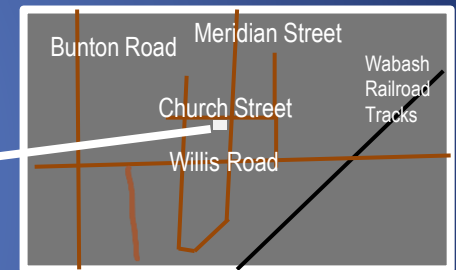
Willis Methodist Episcopal Church, Pictured in 1905



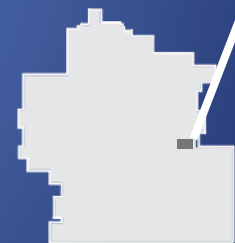
The building exists in 2024, but the church is no longer active.

Image Source: "Willis Methodist Episcopal Church." In the digital collection Ypsilanti Historical Society Photo Archives.
<https://quod.lib.umich.edu/y/yhsic1/x-07422/photo07422>. University of Michigan Library Digital Collections. Accessed April 18, 2024.

**Location of Church
Willis, Michigan**



Map: David Northrop



On May 2, 1923, voters approved the plan of consolidation by a vote of 279-210.

April 16, 1924: A cornerstone laying ceremony was held for the new school.

LCS Founder Dr. Marvin S. Pittman and
Mr. W.M. Derbyshire
the First LCS School Board Secretary

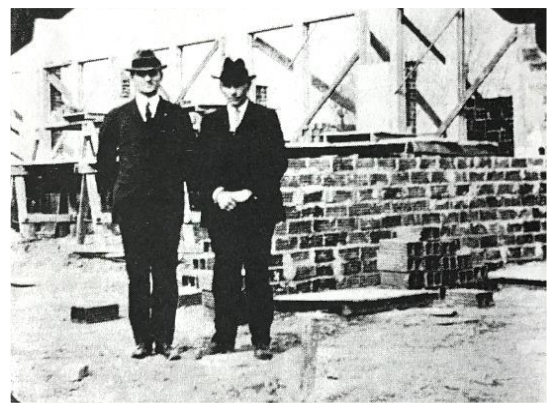


Image Source: David S. Flower

Used with permission of Ypsilanti Historical Society and the Flower family

Dr. Pittman Holding an
Umbrella for Mr. Derbyshire



Image Source: Myrtle E. Hall, Used with
permission of the Hall family

First-Person Description

...joy and animation simply radiated from Dr. Pittman, the founder of the entire project. A happier man than Dr. Pittman could not have been found anywhere even if you searched the whole U.S.A.

Information Source: Ina Champion, 1937

Professor Charles McKenny
Michigan Normal College (Today's EMU)
Spreading Mortar for the Cornerstone

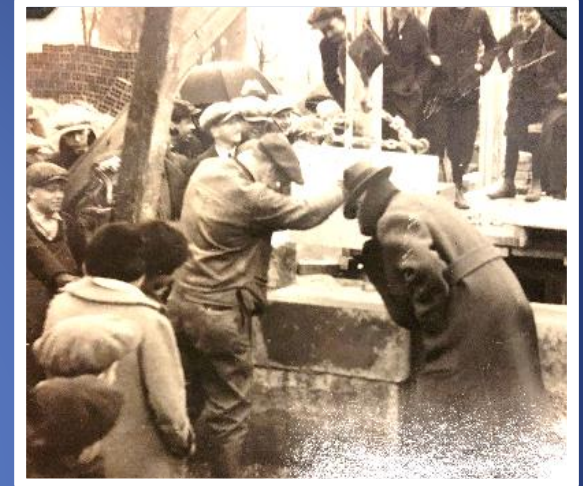


Image Source: Myrtle E. Hall, Used with permission of the Hall family

Lincoln Consolidated School Postcard, 1924



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with permission of the Flower family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

April 1924: Dr. Pittman asked the School Board NOT to carry out their plan to name the new school after him.

Letter from Dr. Pittman to the School Board

Gentleman:

I have learned with very deep emotions of the honor to have done me in naming the consolidated school after me. While I appreciate, more deeply than I can possibly express, the motive and feeling which prompted me to do this for the following reasons:

1. It is contrary to custom to name buildings in honor of living men.
2. This, I hope a larger portion of my life yet to be lived, and while I trust that my past life which has been such as to merit confidence, we cannot predict about the future of a man's life. Solomon started off brilliantly but made many grievous mistakes in his later life. I might do the same and thus bring the name of your school into disrepute.
3. Public opinion is a very fickle thing and while it may meet with the approval of the people of the district today, tomorrow it might be very distasteful to them.
4. I know it would be very embarrassing to me both in the district and throughout the state of Michigan, and throughout the United States.

It is my hope to be of real service to that school. It is in a very high sense my dream. I want to work for it in obstructed fashion. I want this entirely for the benefit of the district and for the benefit of rural education in Michigan but if it bore my name, I would have the feeling that no matter I did for the school in a way be done to honor my own name and it would be so construed. I shall always bear in mind the kind intent that you had in mind in doing me this great honor.

Thanking you sincerely, I am respectfully

M. S. Pittman

Information Source: A scrapbook History of Lincoln Consolidated
(The Building), David S. Flower, 1990

Excerpts:

It is contrary to custom to name buildings in honor of living men.

Solomon started off brilliantly but made many grievous mistakes in his later life. I might do the same and thus bring the name of your school into disrepute.

Public opinion is a very fickle thing and while it may meet with the approval of the people of the district today, tomorrow it might be very distasteful to them.

..if it bore my name, I would have the feeling that no matter I did for the school in a way be done to honor my own name...

The LCS School Board considered the names, *Lincoln* and *The Trail Blazers*. They selected *Lincoln*. The students had a confirmation vote and agreed with the School Board.

October 31, 1924: The first day of school for Lincoln Consolidated School students and staff.

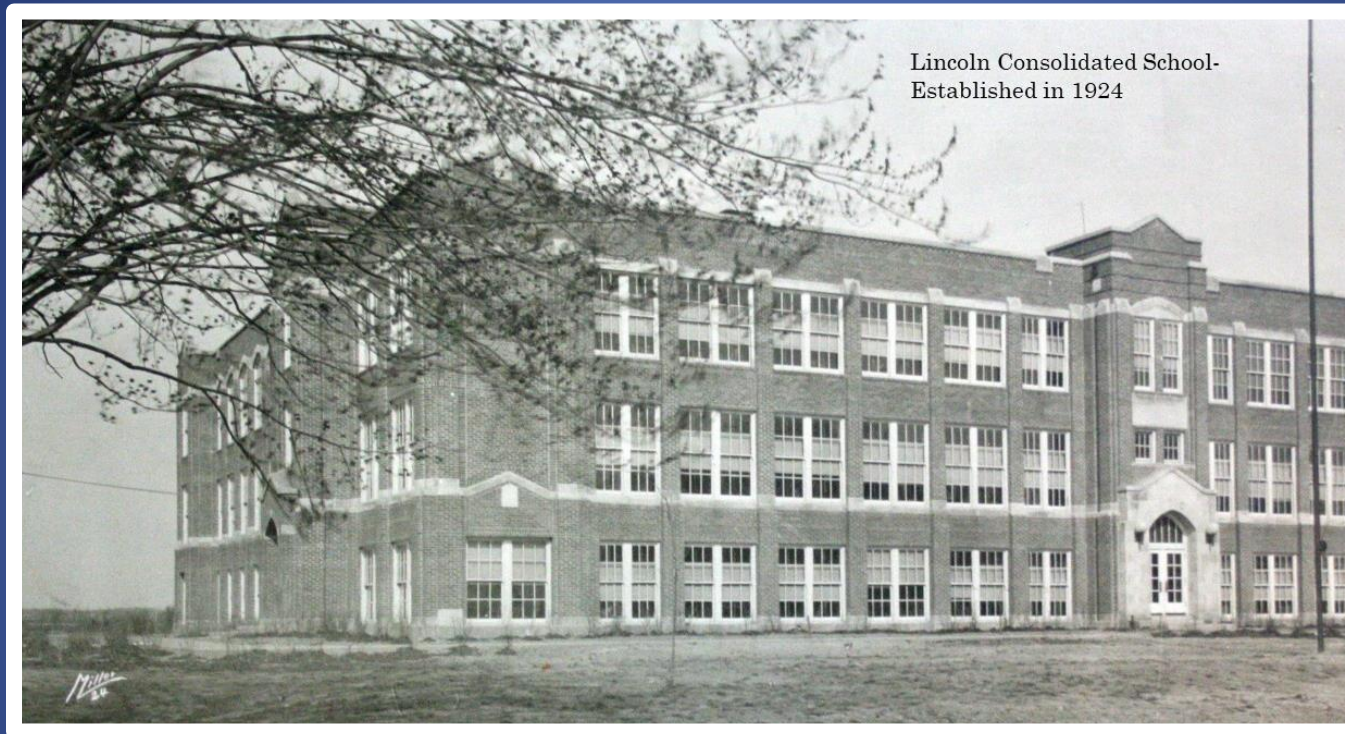


Image source: Lincoln Consolidated Schools, <https://www.lincolnk12.org/community-partners/lincoln-heritage-photos/>

The youngest students were on the first floor, the older students were on the second floor and the oldest students were on the third floor. Students literally looked forward to “moving up” as they got older.

December 5, 1925: Fire destroyed much of the school. The cause of the fire has never officially been determined.

South Side, Looking North



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

West Side, Looking South

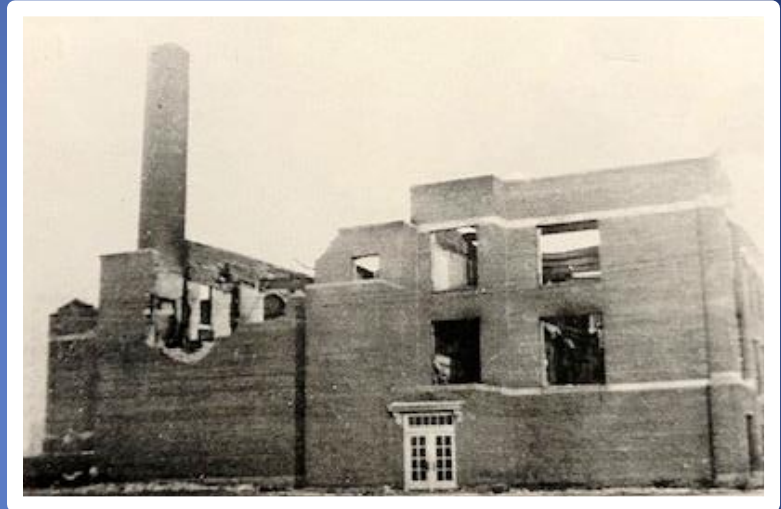


Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

Volunteers put themselves at risk to save as much of the contents of the school as possible as the fire raged. Students were educated in other schools, homes, churches and garages while the school was being rebuilt. The school reopened by the end of 1926 with additional fire-proof materials.

Late 1920's: Students and Staff of Lincoln Consolidated School

Students and Staff of Lincoln Consolidated School, 1928



Image Source: David Northrop, Used with permission of LCS
Location: Present-Day Brick Elementary School

Classroom in Lincoln Consolidated School



Image Source: David Flower, Used with Permission of Ypsilanti Historical Society and the Flower family
Location: Present-Day Brick Elementary School Classroom

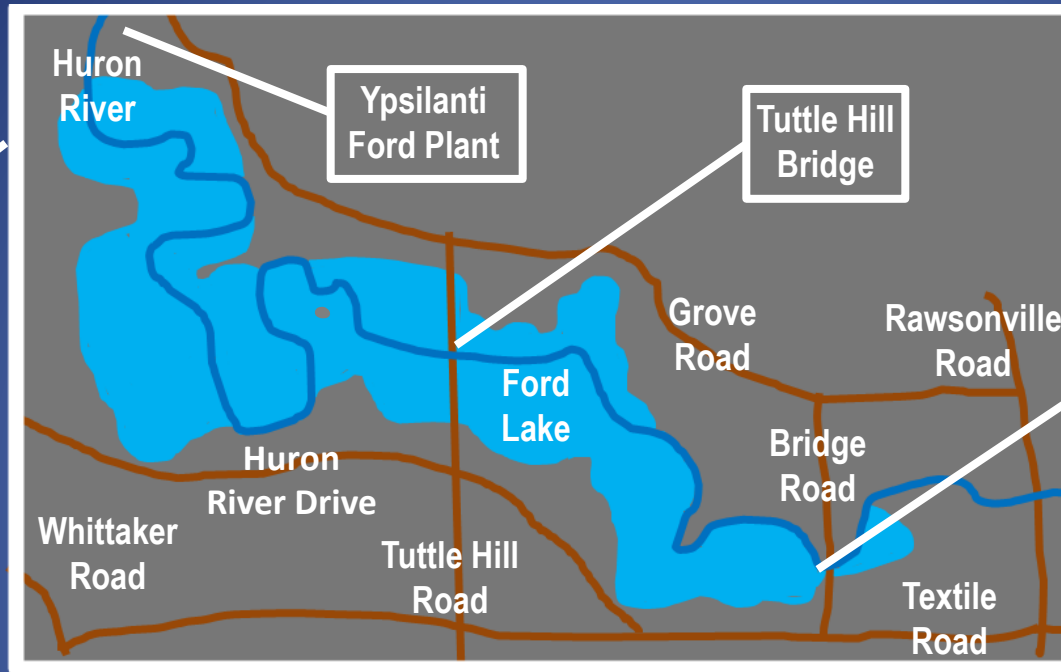
Kindergarten Students Taking A Nap



Image Source: David Flower, Used with Permission of Ypsilanti Historical Society and the Flower family
Location: Room 110, Present-Day Brick Elementary School

1932: The Huron River was dammed to create Ford Lake.

Ford Lake and the Huron River



Map: David Northrop, based on Robert Anscheutz's map, *Ypsilanti Gleanings*, Spring 2020

Ford Lake Dam



Image Source: David Northrop Photo, August 2020
Location: North Hydro Park, Ypsilanti Township
Looking East of Bridge Road from the Huron River

The steep banks of the Huron River were 10 to 30 feet high and held in the water.

Electricity from the dam powered the Ypsilanti Ford Plant.

Some of the original steep banks of the Huron River basin remain visible from Ford Lake.

A bridge on Tuttle Hill Road crossed the Huron River until Ford Lake was built.

The new Ford plant brought many more families to Lincoln Consolidated School.

1935 and 1936: A second floor was added to the existing first-floor garage and wood shop.

**1935 or 1936
Under Construction
South Side**



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti Historical Society

**September 2024
The Addition Now
North Side**



Image Source Photo: David Northrop, September 27, 2024

In 1936, the new second floor housed a cafeteria and an additional gym to the school. In 2024, this space is used by the RAHS Health Clinic and Community Action Network, which provide after school services to LCS students. The Brick Elementary School art and music rooms are also housed there.

1936: Brothers Branislau and Leon Makelski painted three murals for the Cafeteria of Lincoln Consolidated School.

Artists Branislau and Leon Makelski with Their Murals



Indigenous People and Settlers



Families Working Together



Life On the Farm

Images Sources: Myrtle E. Hall, Used with Permission of the Hall family
Location: Brick Elementary School, Room 236

Funding was provided by the Works Progress Administration during the Great Depression.

Sculptor Samuel Cashwan visited the murals as a delegate of the Works Progress Administration.

The LCS Student Council requested that Mr. Cashwan sculpt a statue of Abraham Lincoln.

Information Source: LCS Newsletter, 1936

Branislau Makelski with Superintendent Elliot and Principal Tape with Students in Foreground



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with permission of Ypsilanti Historical Society and the Flower family
Location: Brick Elementary School, Room 236

1938: Samuel Cashwan sculpted the Abraham Lincoln statue.

Artist Samuel Cashwan
with Lincoln Statue Bust

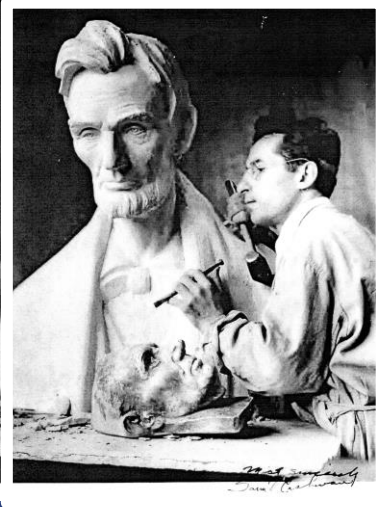


Image Source: Lincoln Financial
Collection Files, Courtesy of Daniel Makarewich

Cashwan's Scale Model



Image Source: Used with permission of LCS
Location: Present-Day Golden Ages Senior Center

Groundbreaking Ceremony with Superintendent Elliot
Principal Tape and the LCS Student Council



Image Source: Mrytle E. Hall, Used with permission of the Hall family
Location: Willis Rd and Whittaker Rd

Statue Dedication Ceremony, May 4, 1938
Superintendent Eugene Elliot Speaking



Image Source: Mrytle E. Hall, Used with permission of the Hall family
Location: Willis Rd and Whittaker Rd

Statue Dedication Ceremony, May 4, 1938
View from First Floor of Brick Elementary School



Image Source: Mrytle E. Hall, Used with permission of the Hall family
Location: From the Second Floor of Present-Day Brick Elementary School

1920's to 1940's: New Services for LCS Students

Bus Transportation



Image Source: David Flower, Used with permission of
Ypsilanti Historical Society and the Flower family
Location: Present-Day Brick Elementary School Exterior

Bus Drivers and REO School Buses 1931

Food Service



Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with permission of
Ypsilanti Historical Society and the Flower family
Location: Room 236, Present-Day Brick Elementary School

Lunchtime in the Cafeteria 1936

Student Government



Image Source: Myrtle E. Hall, Used with
permission of the Hall family
Location: Media Center, Present-Day Brick Elementary School
Executive Council Meeting Library
1948

Athletics



Image Source: Brick Elementary School
Used with permission of LCS
Location: Present-Day Brick Elementary School Gym

Lincoln Consolidated School **Basketball Team** 193_

Music Education



Image Source: LCS Performing Arts Center Lobby
Used with permission of LCS
Location: Present-Day Brick Elementary School Exterior

Lincoln Consolidated School Band 1927

Drama



Image Source: David Flower
Used with permission of
Ypsilanti Historical Society and the Flower family
Location: Present-Day Brick Elementary School Auditorium
Lincoln Consolidated School
Operetta Cast
1937

1940's to 1960's: Around seven million people migrated from the Appalachian region of the US to the north, including LCS.

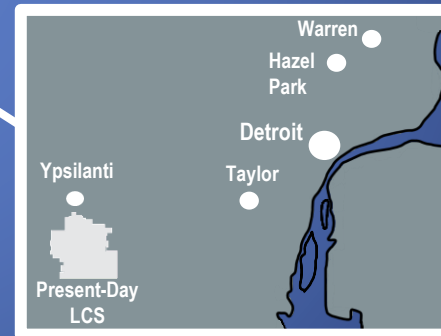
Major Cities of Migration from Appalachia



Map Key



Area of Detail



Detroit Area Destination Cities and Present-Day LCS Boundaries

Maps: David Northrop

In Michigan, the cities of Warren, Hazel Park, Detroit, Taylor and Ypsilanti were major destinations.

1949: Dr. Marvin S. Pittman's Advice to the Community for the 25th Anniversary of Lincoln Consolidated Schools

Life is becoming more complex and difficult with each passing generation. So must the schools understand more fully what the problems are and must prepare their pupils to solve them.

Marvin Summers Pittman



Image Source: David S. Flower,
Used with Permission of
Ypsilanti of the Flower Family and the Ypsilanti
Historical Society

Speech Excerpt

November 29, 1949

It should be a school even better suited to the needs of the children than Lincoln was for you. Life is becoming more complex and difficult with each passing generation. So must the schools understand more fully what the problems are and must prepare their pupils to solve them.

It must continue and extend the learning of all the people- not only those between the ages of six and eighteen.

It must discover the creative ability of every one of its pupils and then develop, promote and capitalize those abilities.

It must promote the cooperative spirit. In the future, even more than in the past,

It must be as good for all of the people of our community as we think any school should be for some other community.

It must recognize itself as a part of a large world. It must therefore, play its full part in a large world and use the large world to enrich its own life.

Information Source: Digital Commons
Georgia Southern University
Pamela Frost Altman

extend the learning of all the people

discover the creative ability of every one of its pupils and then develop, promote and capitalize those abilities

promote the cooperative spirit

be good for all the people of our community

*It must recognize itself as a part of a large world.
It must therefore, play its full part in a large world
and use the large world to enrich its own life.*

1951 and 1952: An addition to the original 1924 school was built.

1958

Lincoln Consolidated School
1951 Addition to the Right

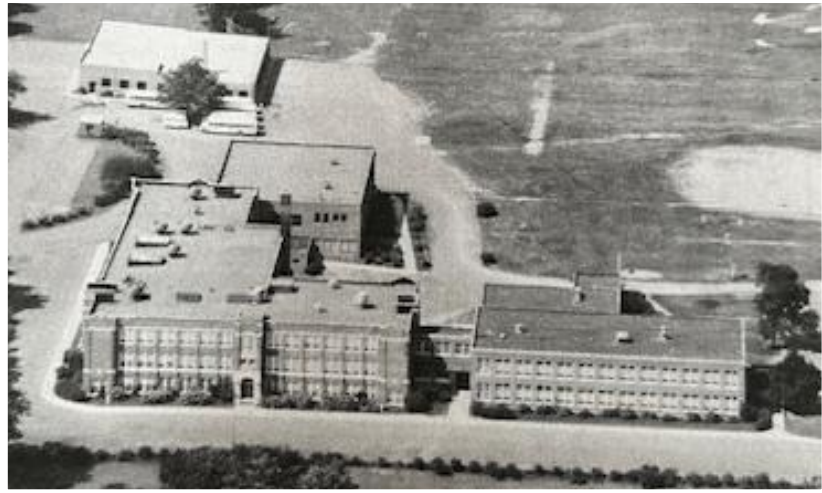


Image Source: David S. Flower, Used with Permission of the Ypsilanti Historical Society and the Flower Family

2024

Brick Elementary School
1951 Addition in Foreground



Image Source: Photo, David Northrop, September 26, 2024

By 1952, a new cafeteria, bathrooms, a new school office, an art room and 11 classrooms were added to the 1924 school. While the school was under construction, students were bused to Cleary College, in Ypsilanti. In 2024, this area of Brick Elementary School is used for a cafeteria, classrooms and the main office.

1956: Model Elementary School was built.

Late 1950's
Lincoln Elementary School



Image Source: A Bulletin Board Display from present-day
Brick Elementary School Library in the 1990's

2024
A new gym was added in 2011



Image Source: Photo, David Northrop, September 25, 2024

In 1956, the school was known as Lincoln Elementary School. The school had various names in the ensuing decades. From 1998 to 2024, the school has been known as Model Elementary School. Regardless of the school's name, it has educated the youngest students of LCS since 1956.

1961: Lincoln High School was built.

The school was first used in the 1961-1962 school year.

1961
Artist's Rendering



Image Source: From a 1990's Bulletin Board Display at
Brick Elementary School

2024
The 1961 structure is in the foreground to the left.



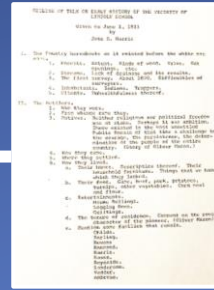
Image Source and Attribution: Google Maps, Airbus, Maxar Technologies, Map Data 2024
https://www.google.com/maps/@42.1559619,83.6116794,290a,35y,39.37t/data=!3m1!1e3?entry=ttu&_ep=EgoyMDI0MDkyNS4wIKXMDSoASAFQAw%3D%3D

In 1995 and 1996, a new Middle School was built as an addition to the existing high school, which is the spoke-like structure on the right. This new Middle School included a new gym used by both schools. In 2001, another new middle school was built so the space on the right of the high school was used for additional Lincoln High School classrooms. The Performing Arts Center, in the left background, was completed in 2012.

With Thanks to Lincoln Consolidated Schools Primary Sources

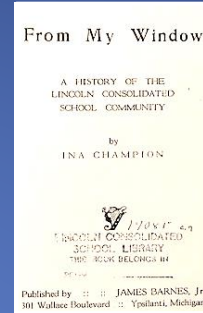
John B. Harris, 1933

Author of *Early History of the Vicinity of Lincoln School*, a history of the first settlers to LCS



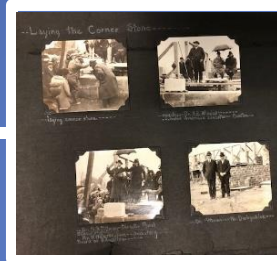
Ina Champion, 1937

Author of *From My Window*, a first-person history of LCS from 1924 to 1937



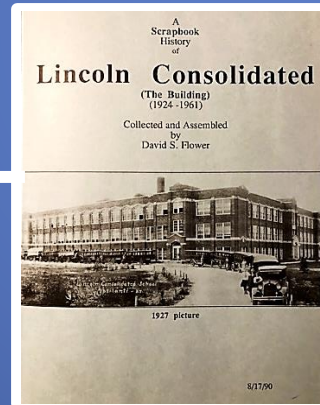
Myrtle E. Hall, Around 1950

Creator of a photo scrapbook of the early Years of LCS from the 1920's to the 1950's



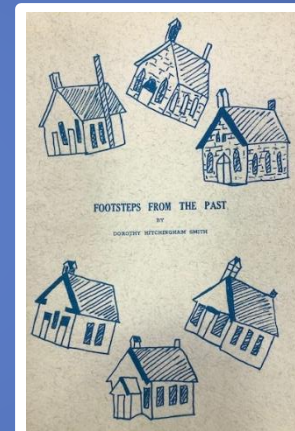
David S. Flower, 1990

Author of the Books, *A Scrapbook History of Lincoln Consolidated School (The Building)* and *(The People) (1924-1961)*



Dorothy Hitchingham-Smith, 1975

Author of *Footsteps from the Past*, a book that is still used in LCS classrooms



Pamela Frost Altman, 2007

Author of *Marvin S. Pittman: A Historical Inquiry of His Life, Legacy and Leadership*



Daniel Makarewich, 2024

LCS Historian

<https://www.lincolnk12.org/community-partners/lincoln-heritage-photos/>

