

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Shelbyville High School

other names/site number 145-585-45174

2. Location

street & number Second and Tompkins Streets

N/A not for publication

city or town Shelbyville

N/A vicinity

state IN

code IN

county Shelby

code 145

zip code 46176

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patricia R. Keltner

11-20-95

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Shelbyville High School

Name of Property

Shelby, IN

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Choose as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Choose only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
public-local
public-state
public-Federal

- building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing and 5 rows: buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school
RECREATION/gymnasium

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
RECREATION/gymnasium

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

NEOCLASSICAL
ARTS AND CRAFTS

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other STONE/limestone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more sheets.)

Shelbyville High School
Name of Property

Shelby, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination if individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested #10639 IN (10-18-91)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1911-1945

Significant Dates

1911, 1917, 1922

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

ITTNER, WILLIAM BUTTS

DUNLAP, ELMER E.

Shelbyville High School
Name of Property

Shelby, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 3.8

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6	6	0	4	9	0	0	4	3	7	4	4	2	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

2

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3

Zone			Easting					Northing						

4

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Thayer, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization N/A date May 8, 1995

street & number 422 1/2 Fifth Street, Suite 202 telephone 812/378-0800

city or town Columbus state IN zip code 47201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name See continuation sheet

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Shelbyville High School

Shelbyville High School is a complex of three buildings, constructed between 1911 and 1977. It is bounded by Second, Tompkins, Meridian, and Fourth Streets, several blocks south of the center of Shelbyville. Shelbyville, the seat of Shelby County, is located about 40 miles southeast of Indianapolis.

The buildings of the complex are the high school, built in 1911, which faces Second Street (photo 1); the junior high school, built in 1917, which faces Tompkins Street (photo 4); and the gymnasium, built in 1922, which is located on Fourth Street (photo 8). These buildings are counted as three separate resources, even though there are connections between them, because they were constructed at different times, and have distinct characters. The junior high school was built with a connection to the original high school building. A one-story, concrete block addition, built in 1977, joined the junior high school to the gymnasium (photo 6). The high school and junior high were recently rehabilitated by a private developer for historic preservation tax credits. The gymnasium, including shop additions built in 1942 on the east and west sides, is under the ownership of the City of Shelbyville. It was also recently rehabilitated as part of a separate project.

The high school, Neoclassical in style, is a two-story brick building with a raised basement. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building is composed of a U-shaped section, with the bottom of the U facing Second Street, and a square section which fills in the U, and extends in height to the midpoint of the second floor (photo 11). The main (north) facade, which is symmetrical, is nine bays wide (photo 1). There is a central pavilion which contains the main entry (photo 2). There are steps leading up to the entry, which consists of two sets of double doors surmounted by three double hung windows. The opening is framed by a stone entablature with a segmental arched head, supported by a pair of Ionic columns. Above this entry, at the level of the second floor, are a group of five double hung windows. The pavilion has brickwork resembling quoins and is topped by a gable with a stone cornice.

Windows are paired, double hung, and have transoms. Openings are flat-arched. Those above the second floor windows have brick lintels with stone keystones. At the basement level, there is a band of protruding bricks every fifth course. This treatment extends around the entire building. Above the basement windows, there is a stone band which extends around the building. Between each first floor window and the second floor window above it, the brick is recessed. There is a pressed metal cornice around the top of the building. At the corners of the building are "quoins" like those on the central pavilion.

The east facade of the building is seven bays wide (photo 3). It is similar to the main facade in detailing. There is a ground (basement) level entry in the second bay from the

north. This has double doors with a transom above, and is framed by square stone columns supporting a stone gable. Basement and first floor windows in the sixth bay have been bricked in. There is a three-story, brick stair tower, built in 1977, extending from the seventh bay. The west facade is like the east, except there is no stair tower (photo 12). Windows on the first and second floors of the sixth bay, and on the basement level of the seventh bay, have been bricked in. The rear facade of the building is divided into three parts: the west end of the U; a five-bay-wide center section; and an extension of the east end of the U, which connects the high school to the junior high school (photo 11). A one-story boiler room at the rear of the center section, probably added in the 1920s, was removed as part of the recent rehabilitation. Basement window openings, which had been bricked in in the center section, were reopened, and new windows installed. On the upper part of the center section are tall windows which light a one-and-a-half story auditorium.

The junior high school faces Tompkins Street (photo 4). It is a two-and-a-half story, Neoclassical style, brick building with a raised basement and a flat roof. The main (east) facade is nine bays wide. The design, including masonry work and fenestration, is like that of the main facade of the high school, except that the brick is not recessed between first and second story windows as on the facade, and the center bay and the tops of the buildings are different. The center bay of the junior high school contains the entry (photo 5). This is a set of double doors with a transom above, framed by a pair of Ionic columns supporting an entablature. Above this is a pair of short windows which provide light to a stairwell. The top of these windows is level with the tops of first story windows. Above these, on the second story of the center bay, are a pair of windows like others on the second story. Near the top of the building, there is a band of corbeled and molded brick, topped by a brick band, which extends around the front and sides of the building.

The north facade is basically plain, except for continuation of detailing such as the "quoins," the protruding brick courses at the basement level, the stone band above these, and the brick and stone band at the top of the building. A keystone for a former second story window opening is visible above the 1977 brick stairwell. The building most likely originally had a window at each level at this location.

The south facade is four bays wide (photo 4). The upper stories are like those on the main facade, except that there are protruding brick piers between the windows. Extending from the basement level of this facade is a one-story, concrete block addition, built in 1977, which formerly housed a cafeteria and locker rooms, and provided a link between the junior high school and the gymnasium.

The gymnasium is located at the south end of the school property (photo 8). It is a two-

story, brick, Arts and Crafts style structure with a hipped roof. There are two-story, brick, flat-roofed, shop additions on the east and west sides. There are two entries to the gymnasium (visible in photos 6 and 9). These are one-story, brick additions, with paired entry doors. The transoms for these doors, bricked in at some point, were opened as part of the recent rehabilitation. These entries provide access both to the gymnasium, and to the former shop rooms.

There are additional sets of doors at the southwest and southeast corners of the gymnasium (photo 8). Flush metal doors were installed in door openings at these locations as part of the rehabilitation. They replaced similar, nonhistoric, doors. The door opening at the south end of the west shop addition was originally a garage door opening. Double glass doors were installed as part of the rehabilitation (left in photo 8). A new door and window were installed in the paired door openings at the south end of the east shop addition.

Windows in the gymnasium are multi-paned, steel pivot windows (photos 7 and 8). Windows on the first level of the shop additions were similar until recently replaced with aluminum windows (photo 7). Ornamentation on the building and 1942 additions includes stone banding and decorative brickwork.

The foyer for the high school building is midway between the basement and first floor (photo 14). A wide set of steps leads up to the first level; narrower steps on each side lead down to the basement. Two open stairways extend between the basement and second floors (photos 16 and 21). All stairways have iron railings.

The building has a U-shaped corridor, with former classrooms (now apartments) arranged around the outside walls. At the basement level, there are apartments in the inside of the U, at the south end. Rooms in the windowless north end are utility and storage rooms, as they were historically. On the first floor in the inside of the U are five apartments, built within the former one-and-a-half story auditorium of the building. The dividing walls of the apartments align with structural divisions in the original room which were defined by pilasters and boxed beams in the ceiling. Pilasters and beams, as well as decorative moldings, have been left in place. At the north end of the former auditorium are large, multi-light windows which were included to increase the level of natural light in the stairwells. These have been drywalled over on the apartment (former auditorium) side for privacy, but left exposed on the corridor side (photo 16).

The junior high school was constructed at the southwest corner of the high school. A connection was built on the west side of the junior high and the south side of the high

school. In 1977, a stairwell addition connecting the two buildings was constructed on the north side of the junior high and the east side of the high school (see site plan). The entry for the junior high school is, like that in the high school, midway between the basement and first floors (photo 17). A stairway with concrete steps and a wooden railing leads up to the first floor; a similar stairway leads down to the basement. The junior high school building has a central, north-south corridor with former classrooms, now apartments, on both sides. In 1977, a one-story, concrete block addition was built which extended from the south end of the high school westward to the north end of the gymnasium, connecting the two buildings. It was built to house the cafeteria and locker rooms. This remains intact and is part of the gymnasium facility.

In the corridors of both the high school and junior high school, the basement has a terrazzo floor, brick walls, and a pressed metal ceiling (photo 13). The first floor corridor has vinyl tile, installed at some point while the building was a school. The second floor corridor (photo 21), as well as former classrooms, have hardwood floors. In the apartments, some wood floors have been left exposed (photo 19). Most apartments have carpet in bedrooms, and vinyl flooring in kitchens and baths.

In the apartments, full height partition walls were used for bathrooms only. Between other living areas - kitchens, living/dining areas, and bedrooms - partial walls were used so that the original volume of the classrooms could be conveyed (photos 19 and 20).

Throughout the building, most historic woodwork, including baseboards, picture molding, window surrounds, and door surrounds, remains in place. The only exception is casework in the former classrooms (bookshelves and cabinets), which were removed by the school corporation before it transferred the building to the current owner.

Former classroom and auditorium doors are transomed, wood and glass doors (photos 15, and 18). The distinctive, curved, brass door handles (photo 18) and other historic hardware remain.

The gymnasium was originally constructed as one large room with a basketball floor surrounded by bleachers. The original steel roof trusses are intact. Other features which have been replaced over the years, as in most gymnasiums, include the bleachers, and the floor (photo 22). In 1942, additions were built on the east and west sides for shop rooms. The bleachers were extended above the shop rooms at this time. The city has recently divided the shop rooms under the bleachers for offices and meeting rooms. The partitions are less than full height drywall partitions, with glass to the ceiling to control noise. The underside of the framework for the bleachers is left exposed, as it was originally.

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Shelbyville High School

Architect/Builder (continued)

KOPF, JACOB EDWIN
BARNES, JAMES I.
ANDERSON, BURT
ROBERTSON, W.H.

Shelbyville High School is significant under criterion A in the area of education, and under criterion C in the area of architecture. The property was the home of Shelbyville's high school from 1911 to 1959, and of the junior high school from 1917 to 1991. The buildings which comprise the high school property include the 1911 high school, the 1917 junior high school and the 1922 gymnasium. The period of significance for the property is 1911 - 1945. The first date is the date the first structure, the high school building, was completed. The last date, which carries the property to the fifty year mark, is appropriate as no new high school was built in Shelbyville until 1959, and recognizes the importance of the shop additions, built in 1942.

Education

The property is significant for its association with education in Shelby County in the early 20th century. The high school represents early 20th century growth in the school population. There were several reasons for this increase. First, the population itself was growing at a more rapid rate, as the city became more industrialized. Second, compulsory education laws, passed by the state legislature in 1897 and 1913, resulted in an increased number of students. Third, urban high schools were more available to rural students as the legislature passed laws encouraging school consolidation.

The high school also reflects changing ideas in education, which came about partly as a result of a higher attendance in secondary schools by rural students. Nineteenth century high schools were designed to prepare students for college. In the early 20th century, secondary education was adapted to the needs of a broader population, and the curriculum was expanded to teach practical work skills as well as academics. In accordance with the new philosophy, the 1911 Shelbyville high school building contained rooms for manual arts classes as well as conventional classrooms.

The junior high school is significant as the first junior high school in Shelbyville, and as an early example in the state. Junior high schools were still a fairly new concept in Indiana at the time. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of 1915-16 discussed the merits of such schools, which would give additional years of specialized classes, and would free space in overcrowded high schools and grade schools.

The gymnasium is significant as an illustration of the increasing importance of physical education in schools, and of the growing interest in basketball in the state. In the 1910s, educators began to recognize the importance of physical education. In 1919, the General Assembly authorized the State Board of Education to establish a physical education program in cities of five thousand or more, which included Shelbyville. This was one

justification for building a gymnasium. Another was that basketball had grown in popularity after initiation of the interscholastic state basketball tournament in 1911. Every town wanted a large gymnasium in order to participate in this event. The gymnasium would have as much importance to the city for entertainment, as it would to the students for physical education.

Shelbyville, the seat of Shelby county, was platted in 1820. The town prospered, and, by the late 19th century, had become an important agricultural market, shipping point, and center of furniture manufacturing. Education was important to the community. The first school, a log structure located on the public square, was established by 1824. A brick building was constructed to replace this in two or three years. In 1838, Shelbyville Seminary was built. This school building was constructed with public money. Teachers rented rooms and charged tuition. The building, located at Jackson and Broadway, burned in 1852. It was replaced by a new building on East Franklin Street in 1856, built on the site of the earlier brick school. This new seminary building was constructed and operated with tax money.

In 1852, the Indiana Constitution provided for an educational system that was supported by state and local taxes. A series of Supreme Court cases in the 1850s removed local authority to tax for schools. Many schools in the state closed. Most of those which remained opened were subscription or tuition schools. In Shelbyville, efforts to raise money to keep the school open were successful. In the 1850s and early 1860s, Shelbyville had one of the few free schools in the state. In 1863, tuition was charged for the first time. Indiana laws passed in 1867 and 1873 returned the authority to collect taxes locally for schools. The Shelbyville Seminary had again burned in 1865. A new building was constructed to replace it in 1867. This 1867 building was in use until it was torn down in 1922 to make way for Charles Major School, itself demolished in the 1980s.

In 1863, the first high school class was graduated from the seminary. This was one of the early high schools in the state. After the 1867 and 1873 laws made it possible for local governments to collect taxes for schools, more high schools were established in Indiana. In 1873, the trustees of Indiana University voted to admit graduates of high schools which were approved by the Indiana State Board of Education. After an investigation, the board approved 21 high schools. Shelbyville High School was one of the first group of "commissioned" high schools.

Shelbyville experienced rapid population growth in the 1880s and 90s, and the seminary became inadequate to house the high school. In 1895, a separate high school building was completed. This was the Victorian eclectic structure located on 54 W. Broadway, now

the School Administration Building. At the time of its construction, it was considered that this building would be adequate for the high school for years to come. Increasing population, compulsory education laws, and school consolidation resulted in a larger school population, however, and in 1909, historian Edward H. Chadwick reported, in regards to the 1895 building: "Even this large, well planned building is now being looked upon as too small for the purpose for which it was intended and the pupils of the advanced grades." In 1894, there had been 68 students enrolled in high school. In 1909, there were over 200.

In 1910, the school board hired William Butts Ittner, a nationally-known school architect, to design a new high school building. It was completed in 1911. The contractor was James I. Barnes of Logansport. Elmer E. Dunlap, an Indiana architect, designed the junior high school, completed in 1917. The contractor for the junior high school was Burt Anderson. Indianapolis architect, Jacob Edwin Kopf, designed the gymnasium, which was finished in 1922. The contractor for this building was W.H. Robertson.

After a new high school was constructed in Shelbyville in 1959, the old high school complex became solely a junior high. In 1991, a new junior high school was built, and the most of the Second Street property was sold to a private developer. The old high school and junior high school buildings have been converted into apartments. The gymnasium was transferred to the City of Shelbyville, and is now used for community recreational activities.

Shelbyville High School (45174) is one of only three historic school buildings in Shelby County which received a rating of "outstanding" in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Also rated "outstanding" in the inventory is the City High School (41083), mentioned above, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Shelbyville Commercial Historic District. The Lora Pearson School, an Art Deco style grade school, built c.1935, is the only other school identified in the inventory which is located within the city of Shelbyville. It was rated "notable." Several earlier Shelbyville schools, mentioned in the discussion of school history, above, burned down, or have been demolished. No additional schools were identified in Addison Township, in which Shelbyville is located.

In other townships in Shelby County, many historic school buildings remain. Most of these are small, rural schools. The only one which is identified as "outstanding" in the inventory is the Gwynneville Public School (03007), a Renaissance Revival style building constructed c.1895. School buildings which were rated "notable" are Moral Township School, a Neoclassical style building constructed in 1923 (10022); Hanover Township

School, a Neoclassical style building constructed in 1922 (02010); Morristown Public School, a vernacular building constructed in 1884 and remodeled in 1904 (02004); Van Buren Township District No. 1 School, a Neoclassical style building constructed c.1920 (06003); Union Township District No. 2 School, a vernacular building constructed in 1888 (30037); Liberty Township District No. 3 School, a gable-front building constructed c.1885; St. Vincent Catholic School, an Arts and Crafts style building constructed in 1912 (35014); and Liberty Township District No. 2 School, an Italianate style building constructed in 1875 (35019) and listed on the National Register in 1992.

Architecture

The high school and junior high school building are Neoclassical style buildings. They are good, though not particularly distinctive or rare, examples of the style. The high school, however, is outstanding for innovative features, which reflected changing ideas in the design of school buildings. Among these are wide, well-lighted corridors; smaller classrooms to restrict class size; large areas of glass to provide light to classrooms; and a modern heating and ventilation system. The junior high school, completed six years after the high school, echoed the high school in design and stylistic features.

The architect of the high school, William Butts Ittner, a nationally-known school architect, incorporated these features into his designs, which became standards in 20th century school buildings. The high school building in Shelbyville appears to be one of relatively few buildings designed by Ittner in Indiana.

Ittner was born in St. Louis in 1864. He was graduated from the Cornell University School of Architecture in 1887. His education was supplemented by travel and study in Europe. After returning to St. Louis in 1888, he opened a general architectural practice. He was elected a fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1891, and served as president of the St. Louis Chapter starting in 1893.

In 1897, he was named the first Commissioner of School Buildings by the St. Louis Board of Education. He served in this capacity until 1910. From 1910 to 1916, he was Architect of the Board of Education. At the time of his appointment as Commissioner of School Buildings, the school system of St. Louis was poorly administered. Existing buildings were badly-lit, inadequately-ventilated, and unsanitary. Ittner traveled throughout the midwest, to Boston, and to Europe, to view schools and collect ideas. His study resulted in new concepts in school design which emphasized light, ventilation, improved sanitation, reduced classroom size, and wider corridors. His designs influenced

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Shelbyville High School

school architects throughout the country, and plans which he developed became commonplace. During his career, Ittner designed 500 buildings in 115 towns in 29 states.

Ittner designed buildings throughout the midwest, but few schools of his design have been identified in Indiana. Those which are known, other than Shelbyville High School, are Richmond High School, built in 1910, Ittner's first commission for a high school outside St. Louis; Central High School in South Bend, built in 1910; and five schools in Gary, built between 1908 and 1931. The Gary schools, Emerson, Froebel, Horace Mann, Roosevelt, and Lew Wallace, were built under the administration of innovative educator, William A. Wirt. All of these school buildings are extant.

The second building in the high school complex was the junior high school, designed by Elmer E. Dunlap, and completed in 1917. Dunlap was born in Columbus in 1874. He was graduated from the University of Illinois with a degree in architecture. By 1902, he was living in St. Louis and practicing architecture. This would have given him the opportunity to see Ittner's early school buildings firsthand. Indeed, Ittner's influence is reflected in many of Dunlap's Indiana buildings, including Central School in Columbus, completed in 1904, City School in Hope, completed in 1906, and Eggleston School in Madison, completed in 1906. Between 1906 and 1925, Dunlap had an architectural practice in Indianapolis. He designed a number of school buildings throughout the state during this time. In 1925, after his father's death, he returned to Columbus to manage the family construction business. He died in 1954. Dunlap took care to integrate the design of the junior high school with that of the high school. Both buildings are Neoclassical in style, and are similar in scale, materials, and detailing.

The third building on the property is the Arts and Crafts style gymnasium, constructed in 1922. The gymnasium was designed by Jacob Edwin Kopf, an Indianapolis architect who designed a number of notable buildings, including the Carmelite Monastery, Shortridge High School, and buildings at the Indiana State Fairgrounds, all in Indianapolis. Shop additions to the gymnasium, designed by D.A. Bohlen and Sons of Indianapolis, were completed in 1942.

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Shelbyville High School

"Barnes to Erect High School Building," Shelbyville Republican, October 7, 1910.

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Dunlap, Elmer E., obituary, The Evening Republican (Columbus, Indiana), February 12, 1954.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Shelby County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1992.

"Jacob E. Kopf, architect, dies," Indianapolis Star, March 30, 1942.

Longwisch, Cynthia Hill, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, letter, October 22, 1990.

McFadden, Marian. Biography of a Town. Shelbyville: Tippecanoe Press, 1968.

National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form for St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner, 1990 (Prepared by Cynthia Longwisch Hill).

National Register of Historic Places Form, District School #3, Rock Creek Township, Carroll County, Indiana, 1987 (Prepared by Lewis N. Mullin).

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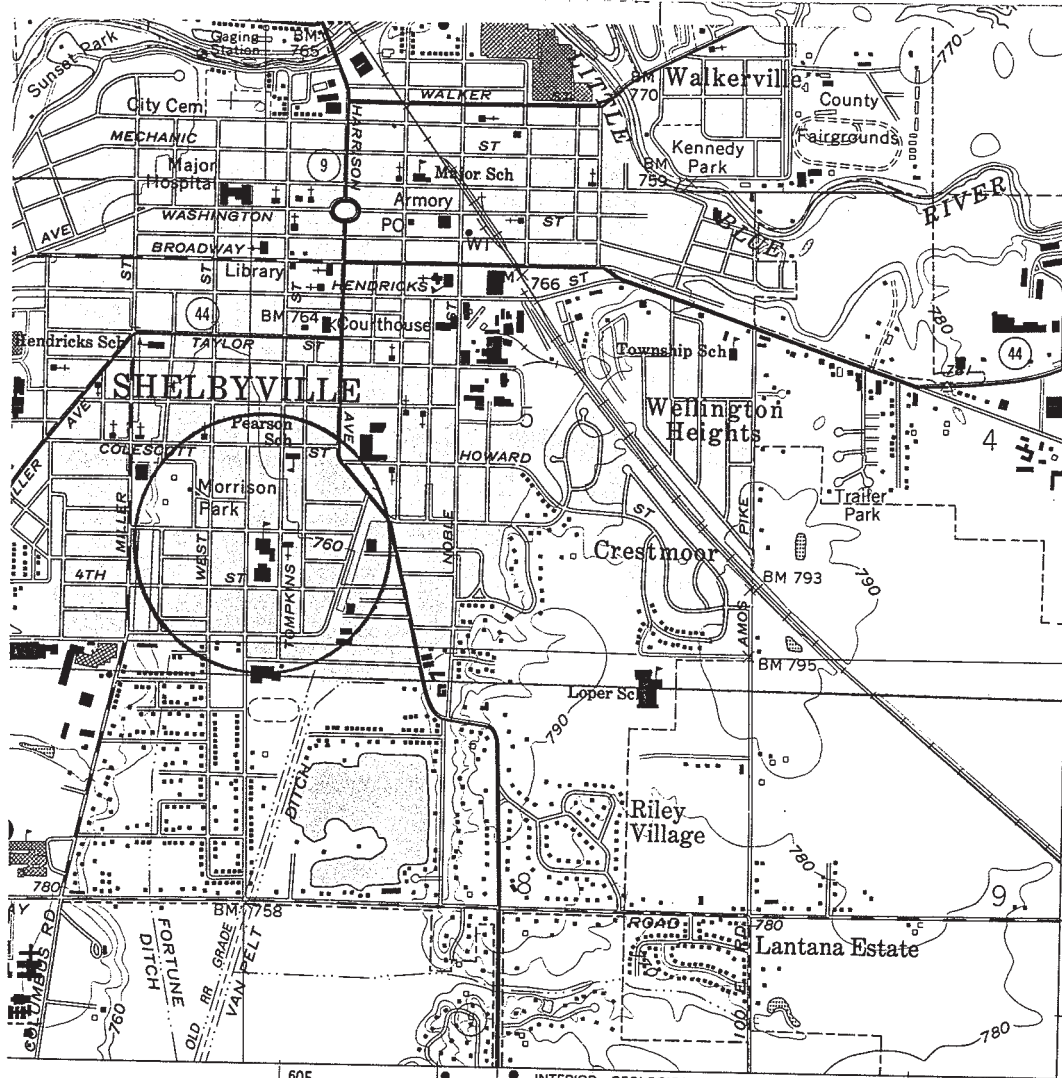
Shelbyville High School

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northwest corner of Meridian and Second streets; thence east along the south side of Second Street to the west side of Tompkins Street; thence south along the west side of Tompkins Street to the north side of Fourth Street; thence west along the north side of Fourth Street to the east side of Meridian Street; thence north along the east side of Meridian Street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains the historic high school property as it has been since the gymnasium was completed in 1922. The property is identified with these boundaries in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory.



T. 13 N.
T. 12 N.
4374
4373000m.N.
-39° 30'
85° 45'

SHELBYVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL
SHELBY CO. IN
ZONE 16
E 604900
N 4374420

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1994
WILSON CORNER 4.3 MI.
HOPE 14 MI.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————
- Medium-duty ————— Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- ⊖ Interstate Route ⊖ U. S. Route ⊖ State Route



SHELBYVILLE, IND.
39085-E7-TF-024

1962
PHOTOREVISED 1988
MINOR REVISION 1994
DMA 3863 III SE—SERIES V851

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Indiana agencies from aerial photographs taken 1984 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1988

(WALDRON)
3862 I NW

TV
DE
ir
3j
V
S

