

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 Versailles School & Tyson Auditorium  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_ 137-647-37011

2. Location

street & number 100 South High Street N/A  not for publication  
city or town Versailles N/A  vicinity  
state Indiana code IN county Ripley code 137 zip code 47042

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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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:

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): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
 (Check 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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

| Contributing | Noncontributing |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1            | 0               | buildings  |
| 0            | 0               | sites      |
| 0            | 0               | structures |
| 0            | 0               | objects    |
| 1            | 0               | 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**

Indiana Public Common & High Schools

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School  
 RECREATION/CULTURE: Auditorium

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling  
 RECREATION/CULTURE: Auditorium

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN: Art Deco

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone  
 walls BRICK  
 roof SYNTHETICS: Rubber  
 other CONCRETE  
 METAL

**Narrative Description**

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1938-1955

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hankel & Hanson (architects)
Gutzwiller, William A., Company (builder)
Greensburg Engineering Company

9. Major Bibliographic 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):

- Criteria for previous documentation on file (NPS).

Primary location of additional data:

- Criteria for primary location of additional data.

Name of repository:

Versailles School & Tyson Auditorium  
Name of Property

Ripley IN  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 3.8 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

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| 16   | 650930  | 4325970  |
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3 

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| Zone | Easting | Northing |

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4 

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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 Glory-June Greiff  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 09-11-2005  
street & number 1753 South Talbott telephone 317/ 637-6163  
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46225

## 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 Tyson School Apartments, LP (Versailles School), Area 12 Council on Aging & Community  
street & number 13091 Benedict Drive telephone 812/ 432-6280  
city or town Dillsboro state IN zip code 47018

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form 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 this 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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Versailles School/Tyson Auditorium

Ripley County, Indiana

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Versailles School (photos 1,2), now known as the Tyson School Apartments, stands on a hillside at the western edge of Versailles, the seat of Ripley County. Its original main facade looks eastward to Hill Street and the town. The Tyson Auditorium was added to the north end of the school in 1950 and was historically considered part of the school and will be so treated. West of the school is a woods in which the terrain drops steeply into a creek valley; north the terrain is similar. US50 is about two blocks to the south.

Built in 1938, the main (east) facade of the Versailles School was largely symmetrical, with entrances at the north and south ends. The flat-roofed, parapeted building is two stories over a raised basement, of light yellow-cream glazed brick with limestone trim and embellishments. Originally the school was somewhat L-shaped, with a rearward extension off the north part of the west elevation, partly to accommodate the boiler room and restrooms and showers in the basement. The addition of the Tyson Auditorium in 1950 at the north end of the school compromised the building's symmetry but maintained the Art Deco styling. The auditorium is set forward (eastward) a good fifty feet from the facade of the school, and has a vaulted roof with parapet. Its glazed brick is slightly darker or more yellow than that of the school, and only on the main facade, which also looks eastward. Both the school and the auditorium have limestone coping. Glass block is used extensively in both the school and the auditorium, and in both all the original metal frame windows appear to have survived. The recent addition (completed spring 2004) extends westward off the south part of the school, and is three stories high with no basement. A few feet shorter in height than the historic building, the addition is flat-roofed, faced with two shades of pinkish-red brick, and trimmed in concrete.

Between the two entrances the main east facade (photos 1,2,3) of the school, faced with cream-color glazed brick, contains twelve bays, which are separated by pilasters capped with slightly stepped limestone. The rectangular windows on each floor contain four horizontal lights, the lowest of which are hoppers. The sills are limestone. The two entrance bays (photos 4,5) are recessed and of limestone, each with metal double doors with one-light transoms, and each with a large glass block window above the entrance lighting the stairwell within. Above the window in each

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the word "SCHOOL" is carved, and the cornices of the entrance bays extend above the coping and culminate in a sawtooth edge. The southward entrance (photo 4) is sheltered with a curved metal canopy and flanked by the curving walls of the facade. South of the southward entrance the facade displays three narrow vertical bands of glass block (a single block wide) extending from a limestone water table to a point aligned with the top of the second floor windows, where each is capped with a streamlined, stepped limestone ornament that extends a little higher than the coping. At the very edge of the east facade at the first floor level is a small limestone tablet inscribed "1938." (Immediately around the corner, actually on the south elevation, "A.D." is similarly inscribed.) Between the vertical glass block windows and the southeast corner of the school a subtle horizontal pattern is effected by the slight projection of every eighth course of bricks. Corresponding to the location of the windows on each floor, every other set of eight courses extends around the corner to create the visual effect of quoins, the creamy brick of the main facade contrasting with the slighter darker brick on the south. The northward entrance (photo 5) has the curved wall only on the south side and has no canopy. North of the entrance is the wall of the auditorium. Above the doors is a flame-like light fixture.

Both entrances are reached by curving concrete steps. A sidewalk parallels the front of the school and High Street. The southward entrance has a walk leading straight east out to the walk along High Street (visible in photo 1), but owing to the shift in terrain, the north entrance has a second set of steps (see photo 5) leading down from the sidewalk along the school to a sidewalk that heads east to High Street but also broadens out in front of the southward auditorium entrance (see also photo 2).

The main (east) facade of the Tyson Auditorium (photos 2,6) features a limestone center bay that rises above the cornice line and is topped with a sawtooth or zigzag embellishment. In it is centered a huge vertical glass block window in which a four-light metal window has been set toward the bottom. Above the glass block is incised TYSON/AUDITORIUM/1950. The center portion is flanked by three sets of pilasters, each capped with stepped limestone, which extends upward a little higher than the coping. Between the center and the first set of pilasters, the walls are blank; between each of the other sets is a large square glass block window. Between the first and second set of pilasters at ground level on each side is a four-light window. The parapet between the second and third set of

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pilasters on each side is stepped downward in a curvilinear pattern. Just past the third pilaster on each side the wall angles 45 degrees to accommodate the entrance bays in the clipped corners. Each entrance has three sets of metal double doors flanked by pilasters identical to those already mentioned. On each side, above the entrance between the pilasters is a very large rectangular glass block window.

The exposed part of the auditorium's south elevation (see photo 1) that extends east of the northward entrance of the school contains two bays flanked with limestone-capped pilasters. In each is a fifteen-light metal frame window at the upper level. Here the parapet is lower than that along the main facade of the auditorium. It should also be noted that the auditorium entrances are approximately a half-story lower than those of the school building.

The minimal parapet of the north elevation of the Tyson Auditorium (photos 6,7) is the same height as on the south. It contains eight bays flanked and separated by pilasters that are more modestly capped with stepped limestone that does not extend above the coping. In each is a fifteen-light metal frame window at the upper level. At ground level, lighting rooms beneath the north bleachers, there is a twelve-light window in the second bay from the east; the third through the seventh bays each have a twenty-light window. The last bay contains a set of double doors. The brick, a darker yellow on this elevation and all but the main facade of the auditorium, is inferior to that on the east, but still glazed.

Extending westward off the rear of the auditorium is a flat-roofed, two-story extension (photos 7,8). The center section rises a few feet higher than the rest. It contains two bays each with a twenty-light window in the upper level; the lower level has two identical windows flanking a five-light metal frame window. Flanking these are two sets of stairs to the upper level, now covered with wooden enclosures. There is an entrance to the lower level beneath the northward stair. The lower sections on each side are identical, each with two bays that have twenty-light windows on both upper and lower levels.

The gym and its southward extension attaches along the south to the north elevation of the school and its westward extension (see photo 9), where there is a projecting entrance with double doors and transom leading into the school at the north side of the west elevation. Above the entrance is

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the original copper light fixture (photo 10). The basement level has metal frame windows looking out over the flat concrete roof, roughly at the level of the entrance doors, over the former boiler room that extends westward from the building. A balustrade has been added along the edge to create a deck of sorts. The first floor has two four-light windows, southward from which is a single one, two small three-light windows, and another four-light window. The second floor has two pairs of four-light windows north of center. There are three bays containing windows in the north elevation of this westward extension. A tall square smokestack nestles in the corner where the extension meets the main part of the school building. There are two bays in the west elevation, the northward one contains an entrance with double doors, above which are two three-light windows; the southward bay contains a three-light window on each level.

The recent addition containing apartments extends off the south end of the school's west elevation. It salutes the historic structure and complements it without matching it. The addition's rear (north) elevation (see photo 9) contains no entrances, only six bays, each set off with slightly recessed panels of lighter pinkish brick contrasting with the darker pinkish-red brick that covers most of the surface. There is a plain band of the lighter brick at the cornice line and another about two feet below. The former is hidden on this elevation by a gutter with four downspouts at regular intervals. The windows all appear to be one-over-one metal frame double hung sashes, but are decorated with metal strips to appear as nine-over-nine, four-over-three, and two-over-one. All have concrete sills. The west elevation of the addition is blank, with the southeast corner inset.

The south elevation of the addition (photos 11, 12) is its main facade and contains the main entrance into the apartments. West of its entrance pavilion are seven bays that alternate four slightly recessed panels of lighter brick that contain pairs of windows at each level--identical to those on the north elevation--with three blank bays that feature two-story-high insets of the lighter brick with no windows. Above each of these is a concrete inset that recalls in shape the Art Deco ornament of the school building. There is a plain band of the lighter brick at the cornice line and another about three feet below that is ornamented with square insets. The entrance pavilion projects from the south facade and the actual entrance is recessed, flanked by curved walls, visually saluting the main entrances of the historic school on the east. The entrance is sheltered with a balcony extending between the two curved walls. This section adjoins the historic



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school and projects forward sufficiently to have one window in each of the upper floors that looks eastward.

The south elevation of the original school (photo 12) features the same four-light metal frame windows as on the east. Above the top floor are two limestone insets featuring a centered shield inscribed "V/S" flanked with an Art Deco design. Flanking these insets are smaller square insets with Deco designs.

The exterior of the school and its auditorium is virtually unchanged from its days as one of Indiana's most modern public school buildings. The addition's contrasting color yet complementary design detract very little from the school's appearance. Turning to the interiors, as much of the original fabric of the school was retained as possible. The stairways on the north and south are flooded with light from the large glass block windows above the entrances. The metal balusters, alternately spiral and squared, support birch banisters stained dark mahogany. Still intact are the plaster walls with a mottled tan glazed block wainscot (see photo 13). The hallways (see photo 13) on all levels are unchanged; the floors are terrazzo swirls in six different color mixes (see photo 16). The built-in metal lockers are all still in place in the halls on the first and second floors. The original twelve-foot ceilings remain and still boast their original light fixtures. Skylights at each end of the hall shine through corresponding glass block sections in the floors all the way to the basement. The top floor hallway is lit with another skylight between the two at each end (see photo 13), but it does not continue downward. The hall on the main floor level has a built-in wooden trophy case midway between the stairways. Across the hall, not quite opposite, a granite tablet is set in the wall, inscribed simply "TYSON." The classrooms of the first and second floors have been reconfigured into apartments. The twelve-foot ceilings and the walls with their glazed brick wainscot have been retained within them, as have other identifying elements, where possible (see photos 14, 15). Where there were once restrooms on the second floor is now a beauty shop and a library, which retain the swirling terrazzo floors (photo 16). These rooms transition into the new addition. Below these rooms on the first floor is the manager's office, which was a primary schoolroom. Its coatroom and blackboards are still in place (see photo 17). The corresponding space below in the basement is the kitchen, still largely intact (although with newer appliances). The basement is community space for the residents and is nearly all intact. The kitchen still has its passthrough windows to

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the cafeteria (photo 18) on the south end of the building. The hall has a surprising amount of light suffusing through the layers of skylights (photo 19). Two large rooms, originally for manual training and home economics but later used for other purposes, are little changed; the blackboards are still in place. These are now activity and community rooms. Formerly the north end of the basement contained entrances into the auditorium; while these are still place, they are now sealed. Restrooms near the north end of the hall are still used. West of the restrooms and down a half story is the former boiler room and custodian's area.

Entering the Tyson Auditorium is practically a trip back in time (photos 20,21). In many respects it appears to be one of the finest and most intact examples of an auditorium-gymnasium built between the world wars in the state, even though it was actually constructed in 1950. This is the sort of gym that most schools after World War I hoped to have. Its concrete bleachers topped with wooden seats rise high up the walls on three sides in a U-shape, surrounding the hardwood floor. Diffused light through large glass block windows floods in from the east over the curve of the "U" and from over the entrances on each side of the curve. Opposite, on the west side, is the large wooden stage. Beneath the stage and below the bleachers are storage areas, classrooms, and locker rooms. An acoustical tile ceiling helps absorb some of the reverberation of sound in this cavernous space.

Apart from the main residential lobby at the south entrance, the addition houses only apartments, eighteen two-bedroom and six one-bedroom (see photo 22). All three floors have approximately identical layouts. The ceilings are the standard eight feet high throughout; the hallways are carpeted. The apartments are partly carpeted and partly covered in vinyl flooring. There is a stair in the southeast corner of the addition; in the northeast corner are the elevator, more stairs, and access on each floor into the roughly equivalent levels in the school. The large lobby area gives access to the residential hall toward the west and northeast toward the elevators and passageways into the historic building.

#### NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Versailles School, a fine example of the Art Deco style applied to a school building, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

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under Criterion C because of its distinctive architecture. Constructed in 1938, the school and its 1950 auditorium-gymnasium is well preserved and is one of only three Art Deco buildings in Ripley County. (The other two are the nearby Tyson United Methodist Church, aka Tyson Temple Methodist Church, and the Gibson Theatre in Batesville.)<sup>1</sup> Moreover, Art Deco schools are among the least common in Indiana, particularly in small towns. The building is also eligible under Criterion A in the area of education. The Versailles School meets the standards of integrity as set forth in the property type "Two or More Room Consolidated Rural and Urban Schools" in the multiple property document form for Indiana's Public Common and High Schools.

As early as 1832, the town of Versailles (founded 1818, along with the county) set aside a lot for a schoolhouse at High Street and Main Cross Street. A two-room school was erected, later replaced by a plain, two-story, four-room brick school at the site. This structure soon was bursting at the seams with pupils and was replaced in 1903 with a substantial brick building trimmed with stone, with a fine arched entrance and center tower. It housed all 12 grades but all too soon it became inadequate. The situation was exacerbated by the consolidation of several small township schools that brought an even greater number of pupils into the building. The school had been run by an appointed school board until October 1923, at which time the Versailles town board abolished the school board and relinquished control of its public schools, transferring management to Johnson Township. By 1936, enrollment in the Versailles School totaled 279.

Not only was the building overcrowded, but it failed to meet various state standards that had come into effect after World War I. Remodeling and expanding the existing building did not appear a practical solution to the township trustee and his advisory board, so after many contentious public meetings, they decided to demolish the 34-year-old school and rebuild on the same site--a pattern that had already been well established in Versailles. The township hired the architectural firm of Henkel and Hanson from Connorsville, Indiana, to design the new building. William A. Gutzwiller Company of nearby Batesville won the bid for the construction contract for the sum of \$130,500. Versailles-born philanthropist and retired Walgreen Company executive James H. Tyson (1856-1941) of

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<sup>1</sup>The Tyson United Methodist Church was listed in the National Register in 1994.

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Chicago donated \$70,000 toward the project in memory of his father. \$27,500 in grant funds came from the Public Works Administration (PWA), the New Deal public construction agency, leaving Johnson Township bonded for only the remaining \$33,000.

The old building was razed soon after the Class of 1937, comprised of 31 students, graduated. While the new building was under construction, students met at sites scattered throughout the town. The entire high school, for example, relocated to the Community Building at Second North and Washington streets; grades 1 through 4 met in the Tyson Temple recreation hall. The remaining grades met in two other buildings.

The new building was formally dedicated on 19 May 1938 and contained six classrooms and accompanying coatrooms and lavatories on the first floor for the elementary grades, and six rooms, a large study hall, and offices on the second for the junior and senior high school classes. The basement contained a spacious cafeteria and kitchen, and additional classrooms for manual training and home economics--but there was no gymnasium or auditorium. Basketball games and other major school events took place at the Community Building downtown. It had a hardwood floor and basketball goals, but little room for spectators. The school team was called the Lions, but the local newspapers often referred to them as the "Frenchies" because of the French origin of the town name.

In 1950, Tyson Auditorium was added onto the north side of the school building, at a cost of \$178,000--more than the entire school. Grants from Tyson legacy funds covered about two-thirds of the cost, and the remainder was paid through a \$60,000 bond issue by Johnson Township. A requirement of the Tyson funding required that the building be multi-purpose--an auditorium-gymnasium--but this was also in keeping with state standards. Designed by the Greensburg Engineering Company, Tyson Auditorium was dedicated on November 1, 1950. Its place in Hoosier basketball lore is secure, since the fabled Milan Indians basketball team--Cinderella winners of the state basketball championship in 1954--played part of their 1953 season and all of their 1954 season home basketball games at Tyson Auditorium so that they could accommodate more spectators. The bleachers built into three sides of the gymnasium could seat 1850. It was in this gymnasium that the Milan team won their sectional tournament championships in both 1953 and 1954. South Ripley High School continues to use the facility for high school basketball

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games.

The building continued to serve all grade levels in the township through the 1965-66 school year. The 29-member class of 1966 was the last to graduate from Versailles High School. Starting that fall, grades 7 through 12 went to the new South Ripley Junior-Senior High School south of town, which was a consolidation of New Marion, Cross Plains, and Versailles high schools. The new school continued to use the 1950 gymnasium, however. The Versailles School continued as a K-6 elementary school until the spring of 1991, when it closed, due to a further consolidation of Versailles and Holton elementary schools. Pupils now attend South Ripley Elementary School, opened in 1991 adjacent to the junior-senior high school.

The school building underwent numerous changes of ownership after its closing, but remained largely unused (apart from the auditorium, leased by South Ripley) until LifeTime Housing Group purchased the auditorium and school in October 2002. The school building was then turned over to a limited partnership, Tyson School Apartments, to be renovated into senior (age 55 and older) housing, which took a little over a year. Maxwell Construction planned the rehabilitation and designed and built the addition complementing the historic structure. Groundbreaking took place in spring 2003, and the addition was finished the following year. The owners took advantage of the investment tax credit program and the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority's rental housing tax credit program. The renovated school contains twelve apartments; there are 24 in the addition. Community areas are mostly in the former school basement where very little has been altered.

While not truly rare, Art Deco--called "modernistic" in its day--is yet not a common style for a school building, not even for those using New Deal funding. Indiana probably has no more than twenty, one example being the James E. Roberts School in Indianapolis, built with the help of PWA funds in 1936. The Versailles School, with its stepped ornamentation, curved entrance bays, glass block inserts, and slim pilasters bespeak the Art Deco theme, as do design elements in the interior, most notably the swirling multi-colored patterns of its terrazzo floors.

As noted in the 1986 Ripley County Interim Report, the Versailles School

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and its Tyson Auditorium is part of a collection of architecturally significant buildings clustered at the west end of Versailles that were constructed through the beneficence of Versailles native James Tyson, a co-founder of the Walgreen Drug Store chain. In 1930, Tyson established a trust fund to be used for the cultural, educational and social benefit of Versailles. As noted above, Tyson donated money for the construction of the school and, through the trust fund, its auditorium, and for building the Tyson United Methodist church, a striking Art Deco structure. Southeastward across High Street from the school is the Tyson Memorial Library, built in 1941. All were built of similar materials--glazed yellow-tan brick.

The Versailles School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a fine example of the Art Deco style applied to a school building. It is also eligible under Criterion A in the area of education, as it was the modern architectural solution to overcrowding exacerbated by earlier consolidations. The Versailles School meets the standards of integrity as set forth in the property type "Two or More Room Consolidated Rural and Urban Schools" in the multiple property document form for Indiana's Public Common and High Schools.

**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

Herbert L. Thompson, comp. "History of Versailles High School."  
[unpublished] 1987.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. *Ripley County Interim Report*. 1986.

"New Versailles School Opening," *Osgood Journal* 22 September 1938.

Program for Dedication of Tyson Auditorium, 1 November 1950.

Ripley County Historical Society Archives

"Taxpayers Meet Together Tuesday." *The V.H.S. Breezes*. 18 September 1936.

Tyson, James, Family History Files, Tyson Memorial Library, Versailles

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Versailles School/Tyson Auditorium

Ripley County, Indiana

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southeast corner of the property at the west edge of High Street, proceed westward along the south property line 320 feet; thence due north about 530 feet to the north property line along Second North Street; thence eastward along the north property line, which is the south edge of said street, to the east property line along the west edge of High Street; thence south to the point of origin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Encompasses the historic building, its modern addition, and the original front yard of the Versailles School.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Unless otherwise noted, the following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Versailles School
2. Ripley County IN
3. Glory-June Greiff
4. August 2005
5. Negatives on file w/Historian-at-Large, 1753 South Talbott, Indianapolis IN 46225

Individual photographs:

6. looking NW at main east facade of school
7. Photo 1
  
6. looking W at main east facade of school and auditorium
7. Photo 2
  
6. looking SW at main east facade of school
7. Photo 3
  
6. looking NW at southward entrance on main east facade
7. Photo 4

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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Versailles School/Tyson Auditorium

Ripley County, Indiana

- 6. looking W at northward entrance on main east facade
- 7. Photo 5
  
- 6. looking SSW at auditorium main facade and north elevation
- 7. Photo 6
  
- 6. looking SE at north elevation of auditorium
- 7. Photo 7
  
- 6. looking SSE at west elevations of auditorium and school, north elevation of addition
- 7. Photo 8
  
- 6. looking ESE at west elevation of school and north elevation of addition
- 7. Photo 9
  
- 6. detail, light fixture over west entrance to school
- 7. Photo 10
  
- 6. looking NE at south elevation
- 7. Photo 11
  
- 6. looking NW at south elevation
- 7. Photo 12
  
- 6. interior, looking north, top floor hall
- 7. Photo 13
  
- 6. interior, looking south from with apartment on top floor at south end
- 7. Photo 14
  
- 6. interior, looking east from with apartment on top floor at north end (former study hall)
- 7. Photo 15
  
- 6. interior, detail, floor of present library (former restroom)
- 7. Photo 16



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

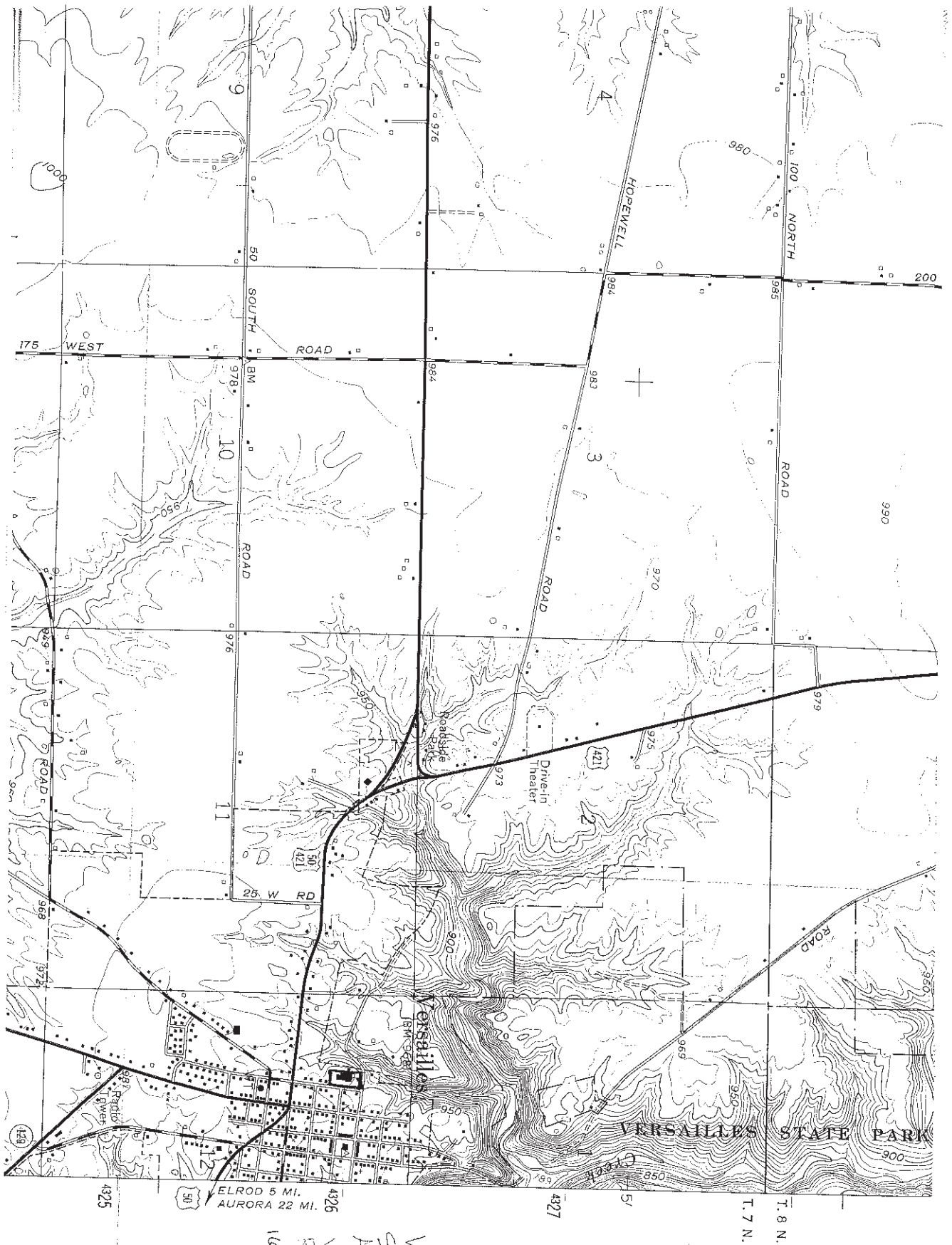
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Versailles School/Tyson Auditorium

Ripley County, Indiana

6. interior, looking east from connecting hall outside manager's office  
(former primary school classroom)
7. Photo 17
  
6. interior, cafeteria, looking WNW
7. Photo 18
  
6. interior, detail, skylight in basement
7. Photo 19
  
6. interior, Tyson Auditorium, looking WSW
7. Photo 20
  
6. interior, Tyson Auditorium, looking SE
7. Photo 21
  
6. interior, addition, looking west down first floor hallway from lobby area
7. Photo 22



Versailles  
 School & Tyson  
 Auditorium  
 Versailles,  
 Ripley Co. Indiana  
 16 650930 4325770

ELROD 5 MI.  
 AURORA 22 MI.

T. 7 N.  
 T. 8 N.

4327

5/

4325