

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name Lincoln Park School

Other names/site number Lincoln Park Elementary School, Greenfield High School

### 2. Location

street & number 600 West North Street

N/A ☐ not for publication

city of town Greenfield

N/A ☐ vicinity

State Indiana code IN county Hancock code 059 zip code 46140

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

     national      statewide X local

  
Signature of certifying official

4/24/2009  
Date

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

     entered in the National Register

     determined eligible for the National Register

     determined not eligible for the National Register

     removed from the National Register

     other (explain:)

Lincoln Park School  
Name of Property

Hancock Co., IN  
County and State

## 5. Classification

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal
<input type="checkbox"/>	private

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object
<input type="checkbox"/>	

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	<b>Total</b>

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

Indiana's Public Common and High Schools

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup>

CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

STONE: limestone

roof: SYNTHETICS: rubber

other:

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**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

**Summary Paragraph**

*See continuation pages*

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**Narrative Description**

*See continuation pages*

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## 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)

- ☒ 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, or 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.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

1926-1959

### Significant Dates

1926

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Gordon, Omer

W.R. Dunkin & Sons

### 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Period of Significance (justification)

See continuation pages

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

none

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

*See continuation pages*

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

*See continuation pages*

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

*See continuation pages*

## **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 of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested  
☐ 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: \_\_\_\_\_

**PDIL approved, NPS#15294**

Lincoln Park School  
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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 2.54  
(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	16	604718	4404769	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

See continuation pages

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

See continuation pages

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stanley Palma, Partner  
organization Forsite Properties, LLC date 8-15-2008  
street & number 10585 N. Meridian St., Suite 345 telephone (317) 218-2100  
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46290  
e-mail

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

*See continuation pages*

**Name of Property:**

**City or Vicinity:**

**County:**

**State:**

**Photographer:**

**Date Photographed:**

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

1 of \_\_\_\_.

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**DESCRIPTION**

Lincoln Park School and gymnasium, in the 10<sup>th</sup> section of the Third Ward in the town (now City) of Greenfield, Indiana are both examples of simple NeoClassical architecture. Each building is bearing masonry construction with brick exterior. While the two buildings are both similar in construction, style, and decorative elements, their shapes and massing differ significantly.

**School Building**

The 1926 school building is located centrally within its property boundaries, although slightly closer to Wilson Street than School Street. This placement allows for ample south (front facade) and east lawn setbacks. Lawns are grass with 18 mature trees [Forsite, sheet C1.2]. Building is located about three blocks west of Greenfield's existing downtown Historic District, established October 25, 1984. Most of the six building entry points are at grade level and do not require steps to reach the building's ground floor, with exception of the west and northwest entry stoops which are one step above grade. The northeast entry point of the school building is connected to the southeast gymnasium entry point by a covered walkway. City sidewalks exist along the perimeter of the property on North, School, and Wilson Streets. Entry sidewalks connect the perimeter walks to the school building and gymnasium entry points.

The 1927 Gymnasium is located immediately adjacent to the north side of the school, separated by a parking area. Three asphalt parking lots are located; (1) between gym and school, (2) west of gymnasium and, (3) north of gymnasium building. Property is bounded by a residential lot to the north of the gymnasium and three streets to the south, east and west (North, School, and Wilson Streets respectively).

On the south, east, and west sides of the school building, entire facades can be seen. The north side of the school cannot be seen entirely, due to its size and close proximity to the gymnasium. The gym's north and south sides cannot be seen entirely, but the front facade (east side) and the rear (west side) are completely visible.

**Exterior - School**

The 1926 school building is three stories tall on poured concrete foundation walls. A simple water table element approximately 14" high, consisting of stucco-covered poured concrete, is used around the base of the building's south, east, and west sides [photo 0010]. From the water table up to the roof parapet, the walls consist of face brick with hollow-clay tile backup, limestone elements, and bent metal flashings and copings. A mix of red and brown brick is laid in a running bond pattern throughout this bearing wall structure. The first floor window frames are set flush within the plane of the face brick surface. Throughout the building, with the exception of the north facade, second and third floor windows are set within corbel-recessed brick panels, back 4" from the plane of the brick surface [photo 0006]. All window openings have smooth-face limestone sills [photo 0013]. The roof is a low-slope structure, not visible from



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the ground. Its surface is hidden on three sides by parapet walls varying in height from about 18" to 36". Parapet wall coping consists of brown anodized bent metal.

The south side of the building faces North Street and is composed of five parts: a center entry element, two flanking areas containing windows, and two blank wall areas on either end. The south facade carries the most elaborate architectural treatments [photo 0002]. All windows are large units (3'-9"w. x 7'-8"h.) with a one over one double-hung profile, grouped in openings of 2, 3, or 5 units [Gordon, sheet 9]. In 1983 all south facing windows were replaced with double-hung units of similar size, but having improved thermal properties. Brown anodized aluminum frames and sashes carry double pane glazing. Upper sashes are non-operating with solid insulating panels. Four non-structural brick pilasters, flush to the common outside-face, indicate placement of classroom walls on the inside of the building.

The center entry element contains main entrance doors at first floor, and windows at second and third floors. The main entrance is a portico extending out about 4'-0" away from the building line (foundation) of the school. Brick and limestone make up the two wing wall pillars and the flat roof entablature of the portico. An engraved limestone entablature reading "Greenfield High School" serves as the building's name stone [photos 0003 and 0005]. Two sets of double doors are concealed by the limestone shouldered architrave. In 1969 each original 18-light, wood, exterior door was replaced with a hollow metal, exterior door with vision panel [photos 0004 and 0048]. Second and third floor windows are grouped in units of three. This center part is framed by a brick pilaster on each side.

On either side of the center entry element are secondary parts of the south building façade. These side sections are mirrored about the center section and have windows on all three floors. Second and third floor window units are grouped five-wide where large classrooms (46'-0"w. x 26'-0"d.) were located in 1926. The same window order extends to first floor; however, these spaces were reserved for offices and classroom support. The placement of these spaces required an interruption of the 5-bay window opening repetition. These irregular first floor groupings fit within the vertical alignment of the 5-window groups above, but have blank wall spaces to fit the internal arrangement. With "0" representing a blank wall space equal in width to a standard window, west of center, the pattern is 3-0-1 (west bay) and 1-0-3 (east bay). East of center, the pattern is 2-0-2 (west bay) and a full 5 (east bay).

At each end of the south façade are identical blank wall areas (visual book ends) to the elevation. These two blank wall caps indicate the sidewall of classrooms at the south corners of the building [Gordon, sheet 8]. The line of the parapet cap, at these corners, is crenellated with a gable shape defining the center of the section. The corbel-recessed brick panel detail, used elsewhere at window walls, is also utilized here [photo 0006].

The west side of the building faces Wilson Street and is composed of three parts: a center entry section and two flanking fenestrated wall areas of unequal size [photo 0009]. All windows are large units (3'-9"w. x 7'-8"h.) with a one-over-one double-hung profile, grouped in openings of 2 or 3 units. In 1969, all west

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and east facing windows were replaced with double-hung units of similar size, but utilized a lighter material. Clear anodized aluminum frames and sashes carried single pane glazing [photo 0012].

The center section contains building entry doors (at first floor) and windows. The west building entrance is a portico extending out about 4'-0" away from the building line (foundation) of the school. Brick makes up most of the two wing-wall pillars and flat-roof entablature. One set of double doors is concealed by this portico element. A limestone frieze band wraps all three sides. In 1927, original 18-light, wood, exterior doors were used. In 1969, all doors were replaced by a hollow metal, exterior door with vision panel [photo 0010]. Above the first floor portico are more windows in two-unit groupings. Each of these groups is placed halfway between floors, where stair landings are positioned [Gordon, sheet 7].

The northern flanking wall area contains five window groupings that stack vertically in all three stories. Three (of the five) window openings are groupings of 3 window units. These openings are adjacent to one another, along the center. The remaining two openings are groupings of 2 units. One of each 2 unit opening is placed on either side of the set of adjacent 3 window unit openings. The set of the 2 unit windows, immediately to the north of the entry portico area, illuminated the toilet rooms in the original 1926 building configuration. Glazing at these toilet room units is frosted (translucent).

The southern flanking wall area, which forms part of the southwest corner of the building, contains two window openings that stack vertically all three stories. Each of these window openings contain groups of three window units. At the top of this wall area the parapet line is crenellated with a gable, matching the parapet crenellation around the corner on the south elevation.

The east side of the building faces School Street. The combination of styles and features are similarly organized, opposite, to the west façade. However, the east façade is not an exact reverse image of the west, due to the fact that the northern wall area of the east side is 11'-0" shorter in plan than the west side. This horizontally shorter wall area means that the northernmost 2 unit window opening on the west façade is omitted entirely on the east façade [photo 0011].

The north side of the building is composed of three parts. At the center section, face-brick is flat with no relief or patterning. This entire section comprised the only outside wall to the 1926 school auditorium. On the first floor, a pair of doors exits the auditorium (west of center). Each original 4-panel wood exterior door was replaced by hollow metal exterior doors in 1983. From a series of double-hung and a few large fixed windows, daylight was able to penetrate the auditorium, which was a welcome contrast to closed school designs of the late 1800s / early 1900s [Gordon, sheet 9]. In 1983 a school renovation removed the auditorium completely, and filled all exterior window openings with concrete masonry units of a similar color to the original brick mix. A 2006 renovation exposed and reconstructed a few of the original openings. In particular is a large window opening using large double-hung units (4'-8"w. x 8'-8"h.) and fixed transom windows (4'-8"w. x 3'-2"h.). When combined, a defined mullion and transom bar take the form of a cross window, recalling what was originally installed in 1926 [photo 0014].

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On either side of this center wall area are secondary sections of the building façade. These three-story towers provide egress stairs, added in 1969. These additions are simpler in style and decorative features, reflecting a modernist style. Each of these two towers is of masonry construction with a flat roof and low parapet walls. Foundation walls are unit masonry block with poured concrete footings. The color of the blonde face brick, laid in a simple running bond, is dramatically different from the school's original red/brown mix of face brick, making the separation between them easy to distinguish [image, 0015]. On the first floor, a pair of double doors exits each stair tower. Each door leaf is a hollow metal, exterior door, with vision panel. Above the exit doors, on second and third floors, are clear-anodized frame and sash windows (4'-0"w. x 6'-8"h.), similar to window units that replaced the east and west windows in 1969. The flat roof and low parapet are approximately 3'-0" lower than the 1926 parapet heights. The parapet is capped with limestone. The west stair tower horizontally overlaps the 1926 northwest building end by 12'-9" [photo 0016]. The two 1969 stair towers are small enough in plan that the original 1926 northeast and northwest building corners are still visible.

**School - Interior**

The plan of the Lincoln Park School is organized in the shape of a 'U', with the 1926 auditorium filling the inside courtyard. The corridors are double loaded, with classrooms set to the outside for daylighting and the auditorium toward the inside of the building layout. The auditorium main level was accessed from the first floor and the balcony level accessed from the second floor. The school's floor to floor circulation in 1926 was achieved by monumental stairs positioned above the east and west building entrances. Two egress stair towers were added in 1969 to the north end of each leg of the 'U' [Gordon, sheets 1-4]. A partial basement and tunnels were included below first floor slab for mechanical systems' use.

The original 1926 classrooms measured approximately 47 feet by 26 feet (along south side of 'U') and 23 feet by 30 feet (along east and west leg of 'U'). Each floor level is similar in plan, except for administrative rooms along the south side. In 1983, a renovation replaced the auditorium with a cafeteria, kitchen, additional administrative offices, and classrooms [Howey, sheets A1-A3].

Although original finishes were simply functional with purpose, the 1926 interior is more elaborate than additions/renovations made in 1969 and 1983. Original 1926 treatments included; terrazzo flooring, glazed brick wainscot, plaster wall finish, wood panel doors, and monumental stairs with railings made of iron and wood. Original terrazzo flooring remains intact throughout corridors. The terrazzo surface turns up 6 inches forming the wall base along corridors [photo 0017]. Floor finishes throughout the building changed over the years, and carpeting was applied over existing terrazzo floors. Brown, glazed-brick wainscoting is used in the corridors up to a 4'-6" height, above finish floor. A reverse ogee profile is used along the top coursing, with same glazed-brick material. Locker furnishings are still present along corridors. In 1983 newer, single tier, metal lockers replaced the older ones. Classroom door assemblies, original to the 1926 building, have been preserved. Each classroom door assembly consists of a 4-panel oak wood door with a single glass panel. Above the door is a glass transom panel. Doors are attached

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to their original 10 inch deep oak door frames [photos 0017 and 0039], with extremely wide throw hinges. Some 1927 doors have been relocated to use as entry doors to infill rooms in the third floor hallway. Other interior doors, added in 1983, are natural finish wood veneer, solid core, slab type doors with 6 inch hollow metal door frames [photo 0019].

The 1926 school received two monumental stairs for floor to floor circulation. Stair treads and landings are finished in terrazzo. Wall base is formed as the terrazzo turns up 6 inches. Above the wall base is brown glazed-brick wainscot (4'-6" above finish floor) as used similarly throughout the school. Stair risers utilize iron framing, painted black. Balusters (patterned from an assembly of ½ inch bars) and newel posts (4 inch square and 4 inch by 6 inch) make use of iron ornamentation, painted black. Banisters are finished with oak wood, rounded to a 3 inch diameter handrail [photos 0020 and 0039].

**Basement**

The original 1926 basement covered a floor area at more than 2,300 SF. In 1983 the fuel room was sealed-off leaving the Ash Hoist and functioning boiler rooms. In 2006 the boilers became inactive, however they remain in place. The rooms' 2-story space was reduced down to one story as the upper space now contains a floor and is habitable [photo 0021]. A series of tunnels was originally constructed just below the first floor slab. These tunnels, entered into from the basement, served as a fresh-air distribution system into school classrooms in addition to allowing for maintenance access. Inside the northwest leg of the building's 'U' shaped plan, a mechanical areaway and fan room introduced all the outside air into the building [Howey 1982, sheet M-1]. This fresh air was then channeled through underslab tunnels [Gordon, sheet 1]. Each classroom contained a vertical mechanical chase which delivered fresh air up into classrooms from basement tunnels. In 1983 the areaway, roof and walls only, were reconstructed [photo 0022]. Also, the intake fan was refurbished for continued use up until school's closing in 2004. A 2006 adaptive reuse renovation removed this areaway [photo 0023], leaving the fan room and tunnels extant but not operating.

**First Floor**

The 1926 building plan was organized using double-loaded corridors in the shape of a 'U', with an auditorium filling the inside courtyard. Classrooms were set to the outside for daylighting. In 1983 a renovation removed the auditorium entirely leaving only perimeter walls, the proscenium wall, and most door openings [Howey 1982, sheets AD-1, AD-2 & AD-3]. The auditorium's original concrete floor, sloping below first floor level, was removed and replaced with a flat continuous concrete slab, flush to the remaining first floor surfaces. The addition of a cafeteria, kitchen, a mechanical mezzanine, and additional administrative offices led to the covering of the paneled proscenium arch, an auditorium entrance, and the installation of a new hollow metal and glazed door frame system for entry into these new spaces. In the 2006 renovation, the proscenium arch was uncovered and a roughly 11' x 20' area around the proscenium returned to its full two story height [image, 0025]. The auditorium's original south-wall door entrance was revealed and slightly reconstructed, accommodating the installation of a passenger elevator [photo 0026 and Forsite, sheet A-2.1].



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**Second Floor**

Upon removal of the auditorium in 1983, the second story center area came to have several uses. A mechanical mezzanine was placed over the backstage area to the west of the proscenium arch support wall. A new steel deck structure in that area was necessary to support and access new mechanical systems. Additional upper auditorium volume east of the proscenium wall was used to route mechanical systems. Classrooms were created in the area of the demolished balcony and were accessed through existing door openings. A new floor structure was created in 1983 to allow for classroom use in this area. Along the south corridor, a suite of teacher offices was created from an old classroom area just west of the building center [Howey 1982, sheet A-2]. In 2006, these suites were removed and reconstructed into a residential dwelling unit [Forsite, sheet A2.2].

**Third Floor**

In the school's 'U' shaped building plan, the west classroom wing remained largely unchanged on all floors from its 1926 configuration. The third story center area came to have several uses upon removal of the auditorium in 1983. From the east side of the west-corridor wall, the volume previously occupied by the fly area above the auditorium backstage was left unused except for minor mechanical systems routing. Two minor access rooms, original to the 1926 construction, located off the east side of this corridor were left undisturbed. Almost all the remaining volume of the previous auditorium ceiling/attic remained empty, save for the steel roof-supporting trusses. The easternmost portion of the third floor center area gained a library work and storage area. A new partial floor structure was inserted to allow for this library work area. In 2006 all rooms through this center area were removed with exception of the Roof Access room. The space was reconstructed, in the emptied areas, into five residential dwelling units [Forsite, sheet A2.3].

In 2006, original classrooms throughout the entire building were reconstructed into residential dwelling units. Today, none of these classrooms exist in their original format [photos 0042 and 0043].

**Roof**

The 1926 roof is a low-slope structure, shedding water to the north edge of the outside auditorium wall. The roof contained the following penetration elements in 1926: a chimney from boiler room exhaust, and several roof exhaust vents [photo 0028]. When the egress stair towers were added in 1969, the original roof drainage system was undisturbed. As the boiler room became inactive in the 2006 renovation, the chimney was dismantled and its brick was salvaged for use in the school's façade, brick repair work. Also in 2006, a new roof membrane, additional vent stacks, and roof mounted condensing units were added.

**GYMNASIUM - Exterior**

The 1927 Gymnasium is sited immediately adjacent to the north of the school. The building is two stories tall on poured concrete footings and a concrete floor slab. From the ground up to the roof parapet, walls are constructed of face brick with concrete block backup, limestone, and bent metal. Bricks are laid in a running bond pattern throughout this bearing wall structure. There are six original building entrance

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openings. These double-door openings are located at the north, south, and east sides; with two entrances installed per side. Window openings are located on all sides of the gymnasium. Placement of these windows is further discussed in following sections. The roof is a low barrel shape, with the peak running in an east/west orientation. East and west walls extend up past barrel surface, forming stepped parapets that respond to the arch of the roof. Parapet walls vary in height.

In 1927, 15-light, wood exterior doors were used in all 6 pairs of double-door openings. In 1984, each original wood, exterior door was replaced by hollow metal, exterior doors with a single vision panel. At the north and south elevations, three large window openings were originally installed on each side in 1927. These openings are roughly 13'-0"w. x 12'-0"h., and provided daylight to enter the space [photo 0047]. Renovations in 1984 resulted in the removal of all window units on all sides of the building. Infill for these openings was assembled from painted, metal-faced, insulation panels. Original limestone sills still survive.

The original 1927 roof surface was self-contained within the parapets on all four sides of the building. In the 1984 renovation, parapets along the north and south sides were lowered and roof slopes extended to shed water beyond the sides of the building [photo 0031]. Also in this renovation relief vents were replaced by new mechanical vents with curbing and flashing, the vent stack and roof hatch were replaced, and painted metal coping was provided over all existing masonry wall caps. The original riveted, steel, bowstring trusses carrying 2x wood purlins are still in use.

The east side of the gymnasium building faces School Street and reads as one façade. It carries the most elaborate architectural treatments. An engraved limestone entablature reading "Gymnasium" serves as the building's name stone [photo 0030]. First and second story window openings (8'-6"w. x 4'-6"h.) are double-stacked in 5 groups. Between windows the brick pattern is margined suggesting a continuation of the windows. These margin elements utilize bands of brick soldiers and stretchers [photo 0029]. Limestone quoins define corners of this patterning. Parapet walls are crenellated with the center peak taking on a gabled profile.

The south side of the gymnasium building faces the school building and is composed of three parts laid out between 6 brick pilasters. The center section contains three large window openings (13'-0"w. x 11'-8"h.), which were covered in a 1984 renovation. One set of door openings is directly below the east window opening. An overhead door was installed in 2006 as the gymnasium was adapted into supportive spaces for the school's reuse. On either side of this center section are secondary parts of the building façade, consisting of flat brick panels. These sections are mirrored, except for one set of door openings between brick pilasters just west of the center section [Howey 1984, sheet A-3 and photo 0031].

The west side of the building faces Wilson Street and reads as one façade [photos 0033 and 0034]. First floor window openings (8'-6"w. x 4'-6"h.) and (4'-0"w. x 4'-6"h.) are present. Second story window openings (8'-6"w. x 4'-6"h.) are opposite to those placed along the east façade's second story.

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The north side of the building faces (historically platted) Lot 1 in the 10<sup>th</sup> section of Elder's Addition at the Third Ward. This façade is composed of three parts whose elements are opposite to those along the south side [photo 0032].

**GYMNASIUM - Interior**

The building plan is organized in the shape of a rectangle, with its long axis running east/west. A wood playing floor was placed at the building center, with its long axis running north/south. Fixed bleachers flanked both long sides of the playing floor. Support areas were placed underneath each rake of bleachers and consisted of two athletic director's offices and four locker rooms.

**First Floor**

In the years 1969 through 1970, the school's transition from high school to elementary school was made. The east set of fixed bleachers and accompanying locker rooms in the gymnasium were removed. This redesigned floor space was then used for multi-purpose functions such as, cafeteria dining and a warming kitchen. In 1984 this same area was again dismantled as the kitchen and cafeteria functions moved into the school building. A new stage and storage area was then created [Howey 1984, sheet AD-1]. The 1984 renovation also included a redesign of locker rooms below the remaining west set of fixed bleachers. Wood bleacher seats were replaced by fiberglass (perma-glass) benches. The gymnasium building is currently used as indoor parking for apartment residents and storage for property management [photo 0035].

**Upper Level**

In 1984 additional basketball backboards and back stops were installed, lining the sidelines of the playing floor. At the northwest and southwest corners of the bleachers, new mechanical deck platforms and supply-air handlers were installed. A new deck structure was necessary to support and access new mechanical systems [Howey 1984, sheets A-1 & A-2].

Architecturally, Lincoln Park School retains most of its plan organization and many decorative elements and school amenities. With its modern revisions removed, the school building (with its wide hallways and classroom organization) and gymnasium building (with its functional massing and large interior space), relate to the historic use of these structures. Almost all original doorways, window openings, and corridor walls survive. Several education and function related elements also survive. Most corridor lockers and classroom doors are still functional throughout the building. Details such as the auditorium proscenium, glazed brick wainscot, ornamental stair, and gymnasium bleachers are still in use. With their primary construction period in the mid 1920s, the school and gymnasium are excellent examples of school architecture of this time.

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Lincoln Park School is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for Education; and Criterion C, for Architecture. Both school and gymnasium buildings reflect a simple NeoClassical architectural influence during this time period of 1920s school construction. In materials and design, the buildings reflect the growing importance of functional considerations such as adequate light, ventilation, fireproof construction and durable surfaces that could be kept in sanitary condition. The building meets the registration requirements established in the "Indiana's Public Common and High Schools" Multiple Property Documentation Form. The school served as the community's main high school from 1926-1969; therefore its period of significance is 1926-1959. In 2006-2007, Forsite Development, LLC successfully completed an Investment Tax Credit certified rehabilitation of the two buildings into seniors-only apartments.

The school building represents school floor plans and elements for a 1920s time period. Its exterior retains numerous architectural details from this style including building entrance porticos, brick corbelling, and parapet crenellation. The school's interior retains several architectural and functional elements from the 1920s including wide corridors, wood panel doors with glazing, transoms above entry doors at classrooms, glazed-brick wainscot, plaster wall finish, and ornamental stairs. The gymnasium building represents gym floor plans and elements also for a 1920s time period. The exterior retains numerous architectural detailing including; name stone, large window openings, barrel roof, and brick pilasters. The interior retains several architectural elements including; roof bowstring trusses, bleachers, and locker rooms. Although later occupants subdivided large school classrooms, reconstructed school auditorium shell components, and removed gymnasium playing floor, almost all door and window openings throughout both the school and gymnasium remain intact.

**Education**

Lincoln Park was built in section 10 of the Elder's Addition in the Third Ward to Greenfield, Indiana, a predominantly residential area. Originally a farm owned by Mr. Benjamin Elder, his ground was offered to Greenfield around 1887, on the condition that the property would be used to construct a school [Richman, pp. 613-620]. This sort of land dedication was introduced nearly 100 years prior by way of the Land Ordinance of 1785. This is a federal ordinance which set aside one section (of 16) in each township to be used for educational purposes [Diebold, pp. E-1]. Although several one-room school houses and other multi-use buildings already existed in the late 1800s, use of this land exclusively for education had not yet been established in Hancock County. As Elder's farm was annexed by Greenfield (west side of town), an East School site and South School site were also reserved. Elder's site would soon become Greenfield's West School.

By 1835, U.S. Highway 40, the National Road, was built through Hancock County. The National Road handled heavy traffic in the 1830s and 40s, as settlers in their wagons headed west. Then in 1853, a steam railroad, later called the Pennsylvania Railroad, brought more people and commerce to Greenfield. Incorporated in 1850, Greenfield became a city in the year 1876 having a population of 2,023.



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As population grew, so did the need for additional schools. The Washington School, previously mentioned as the West School, was erected here on approximately 2.60 acres at the northwest corner of North and School Streets (on the site of Lincoln School), at a cost of \$10,974. With an enrollment of 236 pupils, it served the sum total of all school children in town for that time. In 1879 a high school curriculum was fully implemented there. The Washington School stood for 55 years providing education for pupils [photo 0044].

In the 1890s, Greenfield leaders consolidated the township's high schools in a new Greenfield High School. Fort Wayne architects Wing & Mahurin designed the two story plus basement limestone school building, opened in 1896. Standing at the corner of Pennsylvania and North Streets, the imposing school had rock-faced stone walls, a lofty roof with stone-faced dormers, and a four story tower. It had 12 classrooms on the two main floors plus additional rooms in the attic level, as well as offices and a library room. This building served as a high school until 1926, when the subject of this nomination, Lincoln School, assumed that role. The 1896 school, known variously as Central High School and Riley School, became an elementary school and remained in use for decades. Indianapolis architect Gordon Clark was in process of rehabilitating the 1896 Greenfield High School into condominiums in 1985 when a fire heavily damaged the school building. It was subsequently demolished. The school had been listed on the National Register of Historic Places [Barr and Friedersdorf].

Greenfield's student numbers were on the rise by the 1920s, requiring a new high school building to provide for these increasing numbers. More than 220 high school pupils were enrolled during the last operating year of (the 1896) Central High School. A new larger building was planned to be built on the same school grounds as where the Washington School stood, completely replacing the 1879 building. Last day of service for the Washington School was on Friday, September 25, 1925. Dismantling work on Washington School began shortly thereafter, on Monday, September 28, 1925.

This new building, to be called Greenfield High School, was completed late in the summer of 1926 at the cost of \$150,000. The building designed by Greenfield Architect Omer P. Gordon, was designed to serve the upper six grades, grades 7 thru 12 [photo 0042]. A variety of dedicated spaces were planned for this facility: "...three rooms devoted exclusively to the manual training department, two vocational agriculture rooms, two home economic rooms, two science rooms, one well-equipped laboratory, a large art room, two large study halls, eleven recitation rooms, six offices, six toilet rooms, and a large 800 seat auditorium with a well equipped stage" [The Camaraderie: 1957, pp. 3]. In contrast to the opulent exterior of the old 1896 high school, the 1926 building was to be very restrained and functional in style. The construction contract for Greenfield High School was awarded to W. R. Dunkin & Sons of Flora, Indiana. By its last years of operation as a high school, in 1968-1969, this facility served an increased enrollment of 712 pupils.

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A few months prior to the completion of the 1926 High School building a group of public-spirited citizens promoted and established a funding structure for the construction of an adequate gymnasium to serve the high school and their community. During the 1926-1927 school year, construction of the gymnasium was realized. At the time, this gymnasium was large for capacity when compared to other gyms in the county. While other county gyms only had a few rows of seats on each side of the playing floor, Greenfield's new gymnasium housed 18 rows of seats on each long side of the playing floor. This yielded a maximum seating capacity of 2,500. Underneath the fixed bleachers were two athletic director's offices and four locker rooms.

Basketball athletics in Indiana rose in popularity in 1911, when the Indiana High School Athletic Association (IHSAA) organized high school basketball tournaments. The incorporation of gyms onto high school campuses in Indiana reflects the remarkable popularity of basketball in the state, as well as the addition of physical education into curricula. The MPDF "Indiana's Public Common and High Schools" includes registration guidelines for public school-related gyms and the Greenfield High School Gym meets the guidelines.

The Greenfield Gym played a significant role during basketball tournament season. Called "Hoosier Hysteria", these tournaments fostered competition among schools and their respective communities. From these heightened loyalties, gymnasiums served as the community's meeting place for these and other major social events. The Hancock County Basketball Tourney was held here from 1928 to 1967. The IHSAA Sectional Tournament rounds were held in this gymnasium from 1928 to 1958. "The gymnasium is home to Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame members Robert Hinshaw, Charles Englehart, Mel Garland, and Mike Edwards. Mr. Edwards was named to the Indiana All-Star Team in 1969." [Greenfield Daily Reporter, 1969]. The gym has also been used for auctions and even a circus, helping to unite the people of Greenfield and Hancock County.

Hancock County school consolidation began in the late nineteenth century. In 1873 there were 89 individual schools throughout the entire county. By the year 1915 the county had only 32 public school buildings due to the combining of schools. As elementary schools were merged, local folks grew more resistant to the consolidation of high schools. However in the year 1959, the Indiana School Reorganization Act established a requirement that school districts serve no less than one thousand students. From this legislation, a county committee drew up the school district boundaries that are in place today. **Eastern Hancock District** serves Brown, Jackson, and Blue River Townships; **Greenfield-Central District** serves Center and Green Townships; **Southern Hancock District** serves Sugar Creek and Brandywine Townships; and **Mt. Vernon District** serves Buck Creek and Vernon Townships [Richardson, pp. 79-81].

Consolidation warranted plans for the newly formed Greenfield-Central District to develop an even larger school that would serve the combined student populations of Center and Green Townships.

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To accommodate these and future planning projections, the district required a much larger site. Upon securing a suitable site, they moved forward to plan what would become the (new) Greenfield-Central High School in 1969, at N. Broadway and W. Park Avenue. Consequently, the school district saw the 1926 Greenfield High School building and Gymnasium as a viable facility for elementary space. This elementary school would therefore combine and vacate two smaller schools; Lincoln School and Oak Park School. The name of this new consolidated elementary school came to be Lincoln Park Elementary School, so named to recall both predecessors of their student body.

The transition of Greenfield High School to Lincoln Park Elementary, from 1969-1970, was realized with a \$180,000 renovation budget. Lennox, Matthews, Simmons, and Ford were the Indianapolis, Indiana architects who designed the buildings' conversion. "Many classrooms were...enlarged by removing partitions. The old shop room (was) divided to make three new classrooms...new stairways were added, ...new acoustical ceilings...in the corridors and restrooms. In the gym area the east bleachers have been torn out to make room for (an eating-only) cafeteria space...(with) a curtain partition to separate the cafeteria section from the gym. A 10 foot wide by 8 foot high (covered-walk) canopy from the main building to the gym (provided) an enclosure between the two buildings." [Daily Reporter: Bolander, pp. 1]: Elementary enrollment that first year, in 1969, was at 577 pupils.

Even after the replacement of the previous Washington School building with a gymnasium and larger high school, the generously sized property still allowed for ample south and east lawn setbacks. Stately trees still remain around the site [photo 0007]. The surrounding neighborhood is mostly made up of two story, wood frame, single family houses. The school's lawn setbacks and large trees help to scale down the school and gymnasium buildings considerably.

**Architecture**

Lincoln Park School and Gymnasium are significant for their representation of school architecture in the early 1900s. Their integrity of design in massing, form, and pattern-of-openings survives today. Twentieth century NeoClassical architecture was used in many schools of this time period throughout America's Midwest. Lincoln School's design utilizes the core concepts of classical architecture.

"NeoClassical (or Classical Revival) became a dominant style for domestic buildings nationwide between 1900-1940s. It was directly inspired by the Beaux-Arts style and the Columbian Exposition (Chicago World's Fair, 1893)." [Paradis]. This architecture was rooted in such traditions and formalisms as: scale, shape, symmetry, mass, rhythm, and material. Building elements of this style used at the Lincoln Park School included: masonry construction, organizing pilasters, shouldered architraves, corbelled brick, paired windows, glazed-brick wainscoting, and monumental stairs. "Architecturally ... schools were often the grandest public buildings in their immediate environment. School (corporations) ... created monuments of civic and community pride by funding these well built schools [Diebold, pp. F-24].

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**Architecture-School**

As 1920s civic and commercial buildings began to grow in size, block massing was given up in order to allow adequate natural lighting and ventilation. From these efforts the resulting plans are L-, U-, H-, or E-shapes. The building plan of the Lincoln Park School is organized in the shape of a 'U', and is largely symmetrical having eight classrooms per floor. Its 1926 auditorium filled the inside courtyard. The three story building utilizes a brick masonry exterior detailed with organizing pilasters, corbel treatments, and crenellated parapets. The south, east, and west building entrances incorporate shouldered architrave porticos. The same three building facades use a water table element around their base. This feature is usually a hand-placed unit-masonry projection at the base of a building. Due to economies of construction, the Lincoln Park School utilized a poured-concrete water table. In order to look like stone, its finish was cementitious and textured. While helping to pronounce entrance locations, porticos also provided a shelter of transition from outside to inside. North building entrances were simple door openings flush with the common wall. All window openings are large with a one-over-one double-hung profile, grouped in openings of 2, 3, or 5 units [photo 0045].

At the building's south facade, the main entrance of the school was its focal point using a wider portico, than the east and west secondary entrances, and incorporating a name stone across a limestone entablature. Upon entering here, an entrance vestibule opened directly into the building's south corridor [photo 0039]. Inside, wide corridors (approx. 11 feet and 12 feet) are double-loaded, with classrooms set to the outside for daylighting, and the auditorium placed toward the inside, of the building layout.

Interior finishes used in high schools of the 1920s often had terrazzo floors, glazed-brick wainscoting, plaster walls, and woodworking confined to doors. These finishes were more durable and functional (with purpose) in school architecture. They were not as stylistic and ornamental as were homes of the day. Original terrazzo flooring at Lincoln Park School remains intact. The terrazzo floor turns-up to form the wall base along corridors, it also serves a double function as a locker base. Various corridor walls throughout the school contain student locker furnishings [photo 0040]. In 1983 newer single tier metal lockers replaced the older ones. At corridor wall locations not having lockers, a 4'-6" high glazed brick wainscot is used. The wainscot's top coursing utilized a reversed ogee profile, adding definition to the change in wall materials. Plaster walls are used immediately above the brick wainscot throughout the remaining corridor walls. Classroom door assemblies, original to the 1926 building, have been preserved. Each classroom door assembly consists of a 4-panel oak, wood door including a single glass panel with transom above.

Floor to floor circulation is primarily achieved by two sets of monumental stairs, each positioned above the east or west building entrances. All tread and landing floor-finishes also use terrazzo as the original tread surface. Stair risers are made of iron, painted black. Balusters and newel posts are also iron, stylistically detailed and painted black. Glazed brick wainscot and terrazzo floor base match those used elsewhere in building corridors [photo 0039].

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In the former space of the 1926-1982 auditorium, architectural elements that remain are the proscenium arch and the reconstruction of a cross window. The stage proscenium arch was simply detailed in a plaster finish [photo 0041]. At the north wall an original window opening has been reconstructed. The assembly of a pair of large one-over-one windows and a pair of transom windows reintroduced the idea of the school's 1926 cross window [Gordon, sheet 9 and photo 0014].

Collectively these corridor and auditorium elements are standing examples of a domestic NeoClassical style of 1920s schools in Indiana, whose materials were of function, quality, and permanence.

**Architecture – Gymnasium**

Architecturally, the Lincoln Park gymnasium is significant for its style, size, and for its survival of modifications by later occupants. Both gymnasium and school use stately massing and NeoClassical styling. In effect, the two buildings complement each other; much like a series of buildings would to a collegiate campus. The gym was physically imposing when compared to other gyms in the county at that time. While other county gyms only had a few rows of seats on each side of the playing floor, Greenfield's new gymnasium housed 18 rows of seats on each long side of the playing floor. The building was designed to be able to add balconies at the north and south ends of the building; however this addition was never realized. In the years 1969 through 1970 the school's transition from high school to elementary school was made, redesigning several attributes inside the gym's interior.

The building plan of this 1927 structure is largely symmetrical occupying a rectangular foot print. This two story building utilizes a brick masonry exterior detailed with structural pilasters, margin ornamentation, and crenellated parapets. Reinforced brick pilasters carry the loads of the roof trusses, and contribute to the ordering of elements around the gymnasium. All sides of the building incorporate window openings. Those at the north and south sides were largest and fit between pilasters. Those at the second story of the east and west sides were about three times smaller. All of these described windows allowed daylight to enter the space [photo 0047].

The east side is the most ornamental with margined brick ornamentation and limestone quoins that continue the language of the window arrangements. This side is the building's focal point with an engraved name stone centered below the gabled parapet [photo 0046]. The gymnasium's roof has a low barrel shape.



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Gymnasium architectural elements are also present within the building. The roof's supporting structure contains original steel bowstring trusses with riveted fasteners. Fixed bleachers that remain are flanked along the building's west end. Locker rooms and a corridor leading to locker rooms still exist below the rake of these bleachers. In the years 1969 through 1970 the school's transition from high school to elementary school removed the east bank of bleachers and accompanying locker rooms. This allowed square footage to be used for multipurpose functions of cafeteria dining and a warming kitchen. Then in 1984, another renovation made this same space into a stage and storage area.

The Lincoln Park School and gymnasium were a significant part of the Greenfield-Central Community School Corporation, and were significant to the lives of the citizens from Hancock County, for more than seventy-five continuous years. The structures were built when the city's population was growing at a rapid rate. They were introduced at a critical time, responding to an important need in educating the increasing student population. When constructed, these two buildings were seen as excellent education facilities.

Architecturally, Lincoln Park School and Gymnasium demonstrate a distinct time period in 1920s Midwest school architecture. The building is laid out with balanced massing and clean circulation patterns. Expenditures were limited, lending to economies in design and construction; a reflection of the school board's willingness to fund not monumental but essential structures without exceeding the "necessities." Exterior water tables were built from concrete rather than stone and stairs were functional with purpose but minimal ornamentation, for the time period. The large windows and door transoms were necessary to improve ventilation and student comfort. Building entrance porticos, wide corridors, and corridor wainscoting are some of several stylistic elements still in place today. As these buildings were adapted from a high school to an elementary school use, the original Architectural character of the Lincoln Park School still survives and is representative of school architecture from the 1920s.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

Hancock County Assessor; Parcel No. 30-07-32-307-012.000-009, Lot 12

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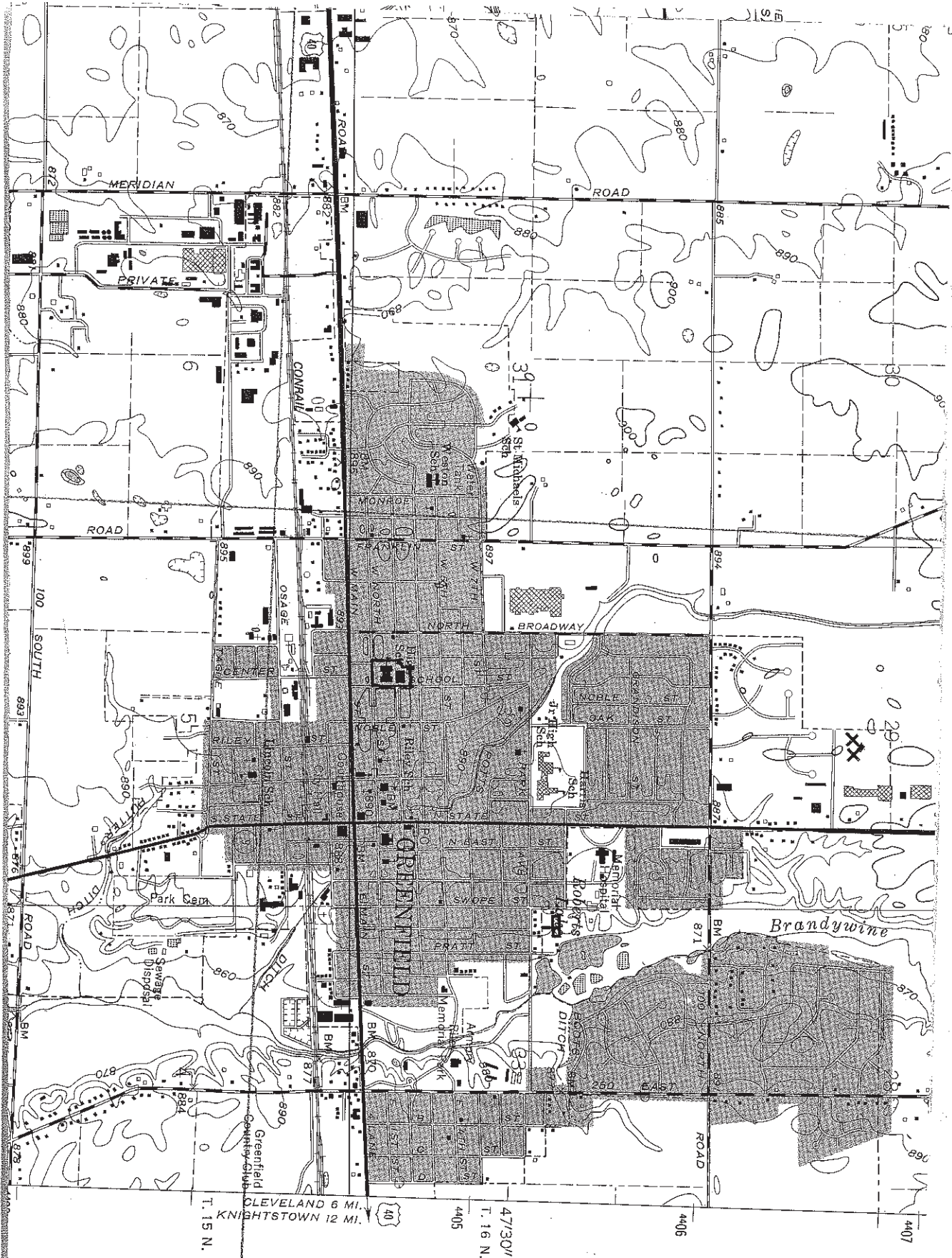
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**Verbal Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the school building and gymnasium that, together, maintain a historic integrity for its role in the community. Those lots in the original campus west and north of gymnasium have been excluded because they have been subdivided and developed into residential neighborhoods.



1. Lincoln Park School
2. Greenfield, Hancock County, IN
3. UTM Reference:  
16/604720/4404580