

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 Union City School
Other names/site number West Side Middle School 135-636-37052

2. Location

street & number 310 North Walnut Street N/A not for publication
city of town Union City N/A vicinity
State Indiana code IN county Randolph code 135 zip code 47390

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

James C. [Signature]
Signature of certifying official

5/5/2010
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
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
<u> </u> entered in the National Register	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u> determined eligible for the National Register	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u> determined not eligible for the National Register	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u> removed from the National Register	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u> other (explain:)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal
- private

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- building(s)
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	Objects
0	0	buildings
1	0	Total

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

Indiana's Public Common & 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

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American

Movements : Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

STONE: limestone

roof: ASPHALT

other: CONCRETE

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

Union City School, completed 1920, is a two story brick building resting on a raised basement. It stands in a residential section of Union City, Indiana. Its rectangular footprint houses a U-shaped plan of two stories of classrooms that surround the two story space of the auditorium. The simple architecture of the building is articulated by vertical buttress strips that divide it into bays and sections. Symmetrically placed entrances on the main elevation have projecting foyer structures. The simplicity and clarity of the design is classical in inspiration. Ornament is sparse, limited to round arches with stylized classical detail in stone around the entrances, stone sills and belts, multi-coursed brick work, and stone tablets with inscriptions.

Narrative Description

The Union City School, dedicated in 1920, is a three story masonry building, with a low slope roof over the majority of the school, and a gabled roof located over the auditorium. The building is designed in the Craftsman style of architecture, as is evidenced by the simply formed yet highly crafted details, both interior and exterior. The construction of the school in 1919 through 1920 is the result of a fire that destroyed Union City School's predecessor, "Old West Side School" on the same site. The school is situated on the southern edge of a site that gently slopes from the north to south, and is bordered by Walnut Street, Oak Street, Hickory Street and an alley to the east, in Union City, Indiana. The immediate neighborhood surrounding Union City School is predominantly late 19th and early 20th century homes, with the Union City Commercial Historic District located a few blocks to the east. The north half of the site is a paved surface parking lot. The south side of the site, immediate to the school, is predominantly grass areas. Three items were salvaged from the fire of 1919, two of which have been incorporated into the Union City School. One item is the bell, which is displayed on the south lawn of the school. The entirety of the site is bordered by public sidewalks. Union City School housed classroom space, gymnasium and an auditorium. The school was in service until the conclusion of the 2002-2003 school year.

The south elevation, facing Oak Street, is the most articulated of all the elevations and is illustrated in photograph IN Randolph County Union City School 0001. The south elevation is a five part symmetrical composition. Blank wall sections bookend either corner. Next, vertical stair entry projections flank either side of the wide central section. The seven bay center section is perforated by large, squarely proportioned window openings. In the 1980s, administrators replaced all the windows except the entry transoms with anodized, dark tinted units. The each window has a small, operable section at the bottom of the unit. These windows were retained in the certified rehabilitation. A historic postcard reveals the original sash configuration (see attachments). When built, the school's windows were wooden, double hung sash with a four-over-two configuration. Larger openings had paired windows with a large wood mullion between them. Today, the large openings have two tinted aluminum-framed window units, somewhat approximating the original paired design. Horizontal banding at each level, at the window heads is created by alternating soldier and rowlock coursing. The simple, yet highly crafted elevation is reminiscent of the Craftsman style of architecture.

The building rests on a raised basement with a cast concrete foundation. On this elevation, the basement windows cut

into the concrete foundation and have a continuous raised belt/lintel of alternating soldier and header brick, above which runs a cast stone belt with beveled upper surface. The corner sections are articulated with vertical, two story pilaster/buttresses capped with beveled cast stone blocks; these in turn frame recessed, blank brick panels with stone sill and soldier-header brick lintels. A stone tablet is centered in the first floor blind recessed panel on either side of the building. The east tablet is inscribed as detailed in photograph IN Randolph County Union City School 0003. The west tablet is inscribed as detailed in photograph IN Randolph County Union City School 0008. Low relief pilasters imply blind window openings within the recessed brick panel on the second floor, above the tablets.

Brick corbelling forms a continuous parapet around the building. The lower register of the parapet consists of a belt of alternating soldier and header brick run between raised stretcher courses. The parapet wall above this has raised brick outline panels with recessed centers, forming horizontal tablets with "tabs" in the center of each short side. The panels correspond to the vertical divisions of the building. The stone tablet, as illustrated in photograph IN Randolph County Union City School 0007, at the center of the parapet has raised letters spelling "UNION CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL" in Roman style typeface.

The entry/stair projections step forward the width of one buttress, which engages the sides of each projection, as illustrated in photograph IN Randolph County Union City School 0004. The entry housing steps forward of this several more feet, forming a recessed arch for the doorway. The entry housings are roughly two stories tall, gabled, and have large round arch openings. The face of each is ornamented with oversized, abstracted, classical tassel ornaments on either side of the arch. Matched header brick form the arch itself, and a semi-circular raised stone arch lines the extrados of the brick arch. The semicircular arched transom window is the only original remaining element of the entry system; the doors were replaced in the renovation project of the 1980's. Cast stone headers separate the doors from the transoms, with Latin inscriptions that read "Scienticia" at the east entry (as illustrated in photograph IN Randolph County Union City School 0005) and "Successus" (as illustrated in photograph IN Randolph County Union City School 0006) at the west entry. Brick and cast stone articulate the gables above the arches; a raking stone belt serves as the lower course for a tall raking frieze of alternating soldier and header brick, with a raised rowlock course above it, and a stone coping finishes off the gable. Above the gable, a stairway window fills the void and the parapet continues across the top of this section.

The center section houses classroom spaces. There are seven bays of, vertically aligned, basement and two floors of classroom windows, each bay defined by stone capped pilaster/buttress strips that rise from the stone foundation belt to lower register of the parapet. Each window opening has a cast stone sill and a lintel of alternating soldier and header brick. The windows are anodized aluminum units, installed during the renovation of the 1980's. The original window type, material and configuration is unknown. Furthermore, fan coil units, installation date unknown, have replaced previous heating equipment for the classrooms. As a result, louvers were added to the exterior in select pier areas at the basement level and below select window openings at the first and second floor.

The east elevation, facing the alley, is the more utilitarian of all the elevations and is illustrated in photograph IN Randolph County Union City School 0012. The east elevation is a three part symmetrical composition; save for the flue stack the rises several feet above the parapet at the northwest corner. The end wall sections are perforated by large, vertically aligned rectilinear window openings. The four and one-half bay center section is perforated by large, predominantly square proportioned window openings. At the north end of the east elevation, set several feet to the west, is a single story shed roof structure that originally housed the boiler room.

The building rests on a raised basement with a cast concrete foundation. On this elevation, the basement windows cut into the concrete foundation and have a continuous raised belt/lintel of alternating soldier and header brick, above which runs a cast stone belt with beveled upper surface. The corner sections are articulated with vertical, two story pilaster/buttresses capped with beveled cast stone blocks; these in turn frame three bays of vertically aligned window openings. Two bays are equal in width, the third being one-half the bay width. Each window opening has a cast stone sill and a lintel of alternating soldier and header brick. The windows are anodized aluminum units, installed during the renovation of the 1980's.

The parapet is consistent in detail on the east elevation with the remainder of the building. On this elevation round openings, originally for attic ventilation, are framed by header brick and are located at the center of the south corner section,

and left of center in the north corner section.

The center section, as with the flanking end sections, house classroom spaces. There are seven bays of, vertically aligned, basement and two floors of classroom windows. Each window opening has a cast stone sill and a lintel of alternating soldier and header brick. The windows are anodized aluminum units, installed during the renovation of the 1980's. The original window type, material and configuration is unknown. Furthermore, fan coil units, installation date unknown, have replaced previous heating equipment for the classrooms. As a result, louvers were added to the exterior in select pier areas at the basement level and below select window openings at the first and second floor.

The flue stack is located on the northern end of the east elevation, and projects several feet forward of the east elevation. The flue stack rests on a raised cast concrete foundation, consistent in profile with the remainder of the east elevation. The raised belt/lintel of alternating soldier and header brick, above which runs a cast stone belt with beveled upper surface is projected from the east elevation and continues around the flue stack. Just below the top of the flue stack, corbelled brick, above which runs a cast stone belt with a beveled upper surface, projects from all sides of the flue stack. The corners are articulated by tasseled multiple stepped corbelled brick.

The single story shed structure rests on raised cast concrete basement walls. Two openings, formed by alternating header and soldier brick jack arches, cut into the cast concrete walls. The rake board at the roof's edge is applied directly to the face of the brick wall. The east elevation of the shed structure is similar to that of the west.

The north elevation, facing Hickory Street, contains many of the same elements as the remainder of the building. The Hickory Street side is a five part symmetrical composition. Blank wall sections bookend either corner. Next, sections perforated by window openings and entry projections flank either side of the wide central section. The four bay center section is perforated by large, squarely proportioned segmented arched openings. A single story shed structure is located at the east end of the Hickory Street side, and a more recent single story brick structure is located at the center of the elevation.

The building rests on a raised basement with a cast concrete foundation. On this elevation, the basement windows cut into the concrete foundation and have a continuous raised belt/lintel of alternating soldier and header brick, above which runs a cast stone belt with beveled upper surface. The corner sections are articulated with vertical, two story pilaster/buttresses capped with beveled cast stone blocks; these in turn frame recessed, blank brick panels with stone sill and soldier-header brick lintels.

Brick corbelling forms a continuous parapet around the building. The lower register of the parapet consists of a belt of alternating soldier and header brick run between raised stretcher courses. The parapet wall above this has raised brick outline panels with recessed centers, forming horizontal tablets with "tabs" in the center of each short side. The panels correspond to the vertical divisions of the building.

Two smaller two bay sections flank the central four bay section. The two bays are vertically aligned, basement and two floors of windows, each bay defined by stone capped pilaster/buttress strips that rise from the stone foundation belt to lower register of the parapet. Each window opening has a cast stone sill and a lintel of alternating soldier and header brick. The upper story window opening, situated closest to the center section, matches the sill height of the windows of the center section and is topped by a jack arch header with alternating header and soldier coursing. The windows are anodized aluminum units, installed during the renovation of the 1980's. The original window type, material and configuration is unknown.

The rear entrances, located within the two smaller sections, step forward from the approximate centerline of the adjacent buttress. The entrance to the east engages the west elevation of the single story shed structure. The entry structure then steps back, to form a recess for the, utilitarian in nature, rear entries. The pilasters that form the projected sides of the entrance structure are articulated by a corbelled capital of alternating soldier and header coursing. The pilasters support a stepped cast stone cover for the entry, with a formed rainwater scupper at one end.

The center section houses the gymnasium and auditorium spaces. There are four bays of vertically aligned basement and second story windows. Each bay is articulated by two step stone capped pilaster/buttress strips that rise from the concrete

foundation belt to the top of the coping. The addition step is defined by a beveled stone cap at approximately 1/3 of the total pilaster height. Each opening has a cast stone sill and a jack arch header of alternating header and soldier brick. The lower level openings have been filled in, and the upper level openings are anodized aluminum windows, installed in the 1980's; save for the freight door providing access to the backstage area of the gymnasium.

A dual slope gable rises above the parapet, it's width the same as the central section of the north elevation. Pilasters, projected from those below, extend to and terminate at the rake of the gable. Corbelled brick form the raking end of the gable with an articulated header course at the base of the raking belt. Two round openings, framed by brick headers, are centered in the two central bays of the gable providing venting for the fly space of the stage.

A small, single story brick structure projects several feet from the face of the north elevation. It rests on a raised beveled concrete foundation, meant to mimic that of the original building. This elevation is void of pilaster/buttress matches those that occur throughout the building in proportion. The cast stone caps however, are not as deep in profile as those that occur throughout the buildings elevations.

Brick corbelling forms the parapet in this elevation and steps forward to the remainder of the parapet in the west elevation. The lower register of the parapet consists of a belt of alternating soldier and header brick run between raised stretcher courses. The parapet wall above this has raised brick outline panels with recessed centers, forming horizontal tablets with "tabs" in the center of each short side.

The next section, stretches from the north side of the student entry to the south side of the end section. This elevation houses classroom spaces. There are four bays of, vertically aligned, basement and two floors of classroom windows. Three of the four bays contain windows that are square in proportion. The remaining bay, at the southernmost end of this section, contains windows that are rectangular in proportion. Each window opening has a cast stone sill and a lintel of alternating soldier and header brick. The windows are anodized aluminum units, installed during the renovation of the 1980's. The original window type, material and configuration is unknown. Furthermore, fan coil units, installation date unknown, have replaced previous heating equipment for the classrooms. As a result, louvers were added to the exterior below select window openings at the first and second floor.

The end section, located at the northwest corner of the building is articulated with vertical, two story pilaster/butresses capped with beveled cast stone blocks; these in turn frame three bays of vertically aligned window openings. Two bays are equal in width, the third being twice the width of the other two. Each window opening has a cast stone sill and a lintel of alternating soldier and header brick. The windows are anodized aluminum units, installed during the renovation of the 1980's.

Brick corbelling forms the parapet in the northern two sections. The lower register of the parapet consists of a belt of alternating soldier and header brick run between raised stretcher courses. The parapet wall above this has raised brick outline panels with recessed centers, forming horizontal tablets with "tabs" in the center of each short side. The panels correspond to the vertical divisions of the building. In this bay, round openings, originally for attic ventilation, are framed by header brick are located vertically at the center of the parapet wall.

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

1921-1960

Significant Dates

1921

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Mahurin & Mahurin

English Brothers

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)

The period of significance begins in 1921, the year of completion and first year of use of the building. It ends at the 50 year cut off point, since Union City School continued to serve as an elementary school after the community built a new consolidated high school in the late 1950s. The building continued to serve the educational needs of Union City until the 1990s.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

None.

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

The Union City School satisfies National Register criterion A and C. The school also meets all of the requirements established in *Indiana's Public Common and High Schools Multiple Property Documentation Form*. The Union City School is the only remaining example of the development of free public education in Union City, Indiana. Construction of the school started in 1920, and the school was dedicated in 1921, with classes starting in August of the same year. Since 1909, the Union City School, under the name West Side School, has belonged to the North Central Association of High Schools and Colleges, which admits their diploma to many colleges without an entrance examination. The building served as a high school until the late 1950s. Mahurin & Mahurin, a prominent Fort Wayne, Indiana architectural firm, designed the school building. The simple ornament and high craftsmanship exemplify the school as a good example of early twentieth century rural school design.

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

The Union City School qualifies under the stipulations of the Multiple Property Documentation Form as a significant example of a multi-room consolidated school. The context of the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Indiana's Public Common and High Schools", outlines the early history of education in Indiana, and the era of consolidated schools that emerged at the end of the 1800's and the early 1900's. Specifically, the section entitled "Two or More Room Consolidated Rural and Urban Schools" describes precisely the Union City School. The school meets the registration requirements for "Two or More Room Consolidated Rural and Urban Schools." It retains its exterior integrity, with all major openings still serving as openings, and has no additions to detract from the original plan. The interior corridors and auditorium space remain intact. Individual housing units now installed in the former classrooms still retain some feeling of the original classroom space. It is the only remaining pre-1945 historic school building in the community.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Union City's public schools developed as a result of funding available through state school legislation. The system continued to develop and expand to meet the needs of the community during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The following is an excerpt from an article entitled, "Early School in Union City" taken from the Union City Centennial Celebration Booklet, author unknown.

"The village of Union City was still in its infancy, when the first public school in Union City, Indiana, was opened in 1855 in an existing framed building, which stood on the site of the old Branham Restaurant, on North Columbia Street. The student enrollment was seven students. In 1857 this building, along with books and equipment, was destroyed by fire in 1857. In 1858 the first public school building was constructed on the site of the present Union City School, at the corner of Oak and Walnut Streets. It was built of brick. The building was two stories tall, and consisted of three rooms. The new school was constructed under the supervision of the trustees, Dr. J.N. Converse, Nathan Cadwaller, and Dr. J.M. Janes, three men who each rose to professional distinction. Growth of the young town and the organization of the first high school class in 1872 with thirteen students necessitated the expansion of the school. In 1875, a two story, wood framed addition was constructed providing two additional rooms. Later, a third expansion, two stories in height, also constructed of wood, providing four additional rooms was added. The building then stood with eight large classrooms, an office, a pump room, and a stairway. Very little hall space had been provided, and it is even reported that a teacher, standing at the top of the stair, could oversee almost the entire ingress and egress of pupils of all the rooms through the entries up and down the stairway and through the outer door of the building. School enrollment of the growing community now reached 168."

In 1891, the board of trustees determined that the old building had lasted past its usefulness, and must be replaced. The old school was demolished and in its place was constructed a new school, on the same site as its predecessor. The new school did not have the amenities of schools in the larger cities, and as such lacked both an auditorium and gymnasium.

The new school was much larger but the demands of the growing community necessitated an expansion in facilities and as such, a second school was constructed in 1895, at the corner of Howard and South Streets. In February of 1919, "a great tragedy occurred when the building was completely destroyed by fire" proclaimed Miss Mabel E. Ward in an unknown newspaper article, about 1949. The school was located at Oak and Walnut Streets, on the same site of the first public school in Union City. The fire was devastating not only to the building, but to the community as well. In response, the Lutheran parish house, the Presbyterian Church, and the city library provided classroom space for elementary grades students. The Methodist Church provided classroom space for seventh and eighth grades, and the Christian Church provided high school classroom space for 2-1/2 years. Money was contributed to the rebuilding effort in the form of bonds issued by Union City. As funds were depleted by the construction of a new facility, monies for equipping and furnishing the school were again contributed by the community in every mean possible at the time. Efforts by the alumni association, local school children and civic groups included tag sales, bazaars, rummage sales and a circus all contributed to the completion of the new Union City School. Three items were salvageable from the fire. A stone tablet, in the shape of a book and inscribed "Qualis Schola Talis Civis" – As the school, so the citizen, is now located atop the Walnut Street entrance, the bell, and a silk flag stored in the safe at the time of the fire.

Following World War I, prices of construction were very high, however, the Board of Education, consisting of Clyde N. Chattin, Charles L. Northlane and Roll L. Hill, secured the necessary \$220,000.00 from the following sources: Fire insurance \$27,000.00; Bonds \$78,000.00; Union City Holding Company \$60,000.00; Civil City \$40,000.00 and the Alumni Association \$15,000.00. The Union City School was designed with 36 rooms, and a separate auditorium and gymnasium, features as of yet not included in the construction of area schools. Administrators visited several sites prior to settling on design considerations, and prior to the selection of Mahurin & Mahurin, an architectural firm based in Fort Wayne, Indiana. For 45 years, the focus of the schools in Union City was purely academic. The new Union City School afforded the opportunity to expand the curriculum to include athletics and drama. On June 17, 1919, bids were solicited and received for the construction of the school, in the amount of \$134,975.00 from the Illinois construction company English Brothers. The Indiana State Tax Board refused to issue bonds to meet a debt of this size. The work was advertised again, and bids were received on February 23rd, 1920. Five rooms were omitted from the original design, and the lowest bidder was Bert Anderson and A.R. Hunnicutt, of Lynn, Indiana in the amount of \$170,660.00. Construction of the new school was completed in 1921, and the school has been in service until the fall of the 2002-2003 school year.

In 1952, discussions began regarding consolidation of the Union City, Indiana schools, and the Union City, Ohio schools. The proposal, supported by an Indiana University study, suggested consolidation could be accomplished much like College Corners school, north of Union City. College Corners school straddled the state line, with the midcourt line of the basketball court being the Indiana-Ohio line. However, by 1958 the discussion had shifted to the consolidation of Union City schools and Wayne Township schools. The consolidation was implemented soon afterward. In 1962, consolidation occurred again, with Jackson Township schools to become Randolph Eastern School Corporation.

The Union City School is also architecturally significant. The building was designed by Mahurin & Mahurin, a firm based in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Marshall Mahurin and Guy Mahurin formed this partnership in 1909, following the dissolution of the firm Wing & Mahurin. They remained in partnership until 1918. Marshall S. Mahurin (1857-1939) was a native of Fort Wayne, and the son of the city's first public school teacher. After taking mechanical drafting courses, he received architectural training by working in the offices of George Trenam and T.J. Tolan and Son. From 1882-1907 he worked in partnership with John F. Wing, and from 1907-1918 he was senior partner in the firm of Mahurin & Mahurin. He continued an independent practice until 1929. The Henry C. Paul House and the Theodore Thieme House are examples of Marshall Mahurin's work. Guy M. Mahurin (1877-1941), the nephew of Marshall Mahurin, was born in Fort Wayne. Early in his career he served as chief draftsman in the U.S. Bureau of Architecture in the Philippine Islands, and even designed the Philippine buildings at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. From 1907 to 1918 Guy Mahurin was a partner in Mahurin & Mahurin. For two years during, and after World War I, Guy was the Assistant Chief of Requisitioning Division of the U.S. Housing Corporation in Washington D.C. He returned to Fort Wayne and opened his own practice, most notably designing the Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce and the Federal Building. (paraphrased from the City of Fort Wayne website)

The firm, in both its Wing & Mahurin partnership and Mahurin & Mahurin phase, made a profound impact on Indiana's

built environment, especially in terms of public architecture. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, they designed county courthouses in Monroe, Starke, DeKalb and Hancock counties, as well as a federal superior court building in LaPorte. Schools were another strong suit of the firm in its various partnerships. Over twenty public school buildings can be credited to the firm, most in the counties surrounding Allen County (Fort Wayne). Mahurin however, also garnered school commissions as far afield as Van Wert, Ohio; Bloomington, Indiana; and Valparaiso, Indiana during his long career. Earlier work of the 1890's by the firm saw the use of a Richardsonian Romanesque style. By the time of the Union City School in 1920, their schools were similar in plan and format. Elevations tended toward Craftsman, Tudor Revival or Collegiate Gothic. The Union City School is a good example of the type of project for which the firm was well known.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"The Architects (Mahurin & Mahurin)," *The Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder*, Vol. XXVII, Number 4, April 1916, pp. 10-32.

Author unknown. "Early School in Union City," *Union City Centennial Celebration Booklet*, publisher unknown, August 1949.

Garver, Superintendent Harlie. "A Short History of Union City, Indiana, Schools," *Union City Evening Times*, November 15, 1934.

Root, Rick. *The Complete Pictorial and Written History of The Union City School System*. Independently published, date unknown.

Ward, Miss Mabel E. Unknown newspaper article, about 1949.

Woodbury, Preston N. (Class of 1876). "A Brief History," 1926 Successus Yearbook, publisher unknown, 1926.

<http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/fort-wayne-architects-%26-firms.html>. "Fort Wayne Architects & Firms," Accessed April, 2005.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested **Approved 1-14-2005, NPS #15413**
 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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 135-636-37052

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

Union City School
Name of Property

Randolph Co., IN
County and State

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	16	686095	4451950	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of the right of ways for Oak and Walnut Streets, then proceeding north, perpendicular to the Walnut Street right of way 184.92 feet, then easterly, a distance of 185.07 feet, with an interior angle of 90 degrees to Oak Street, then southerly, perpendicular to the Walnut Street right of way, a distance of 184.92 feet, then westerly, along the north edge of the Walnut Street public right of way, closing the property.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

This parcel of land was purchased to build, and has always been the site of, the West Side School (Union City School).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ron Ross, assoc. AIA

organization _____ date 11-23-2009

street & number 705 West Wildwood Avenue telephone 260-745-7949

city or town Fort Wayne state IN zip code 46807

e-mail _____

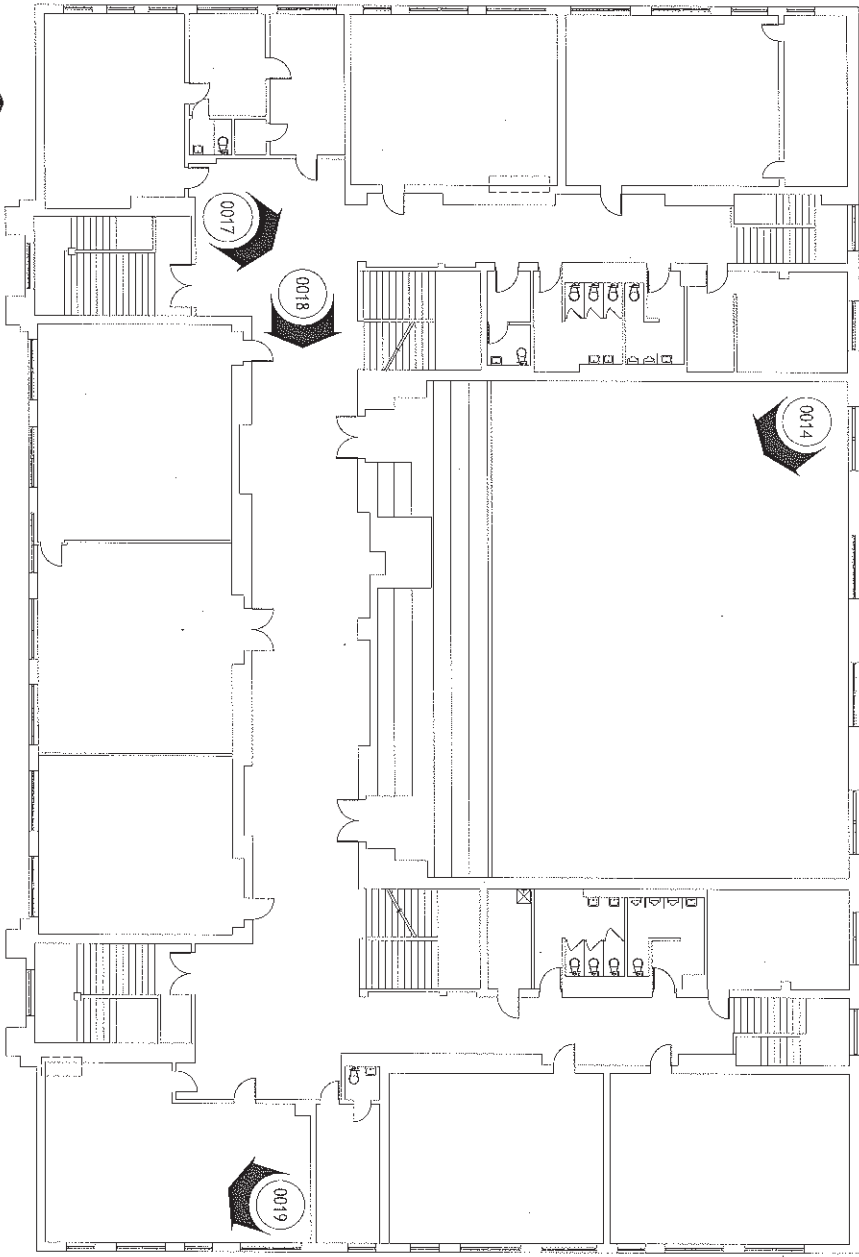
Additional Documentation

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)



PHOTO KEY PLAN
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
20/07/2022



Union City School

Randolph County, Indiana

NO.:	DATE:
0001:	20/07/2022
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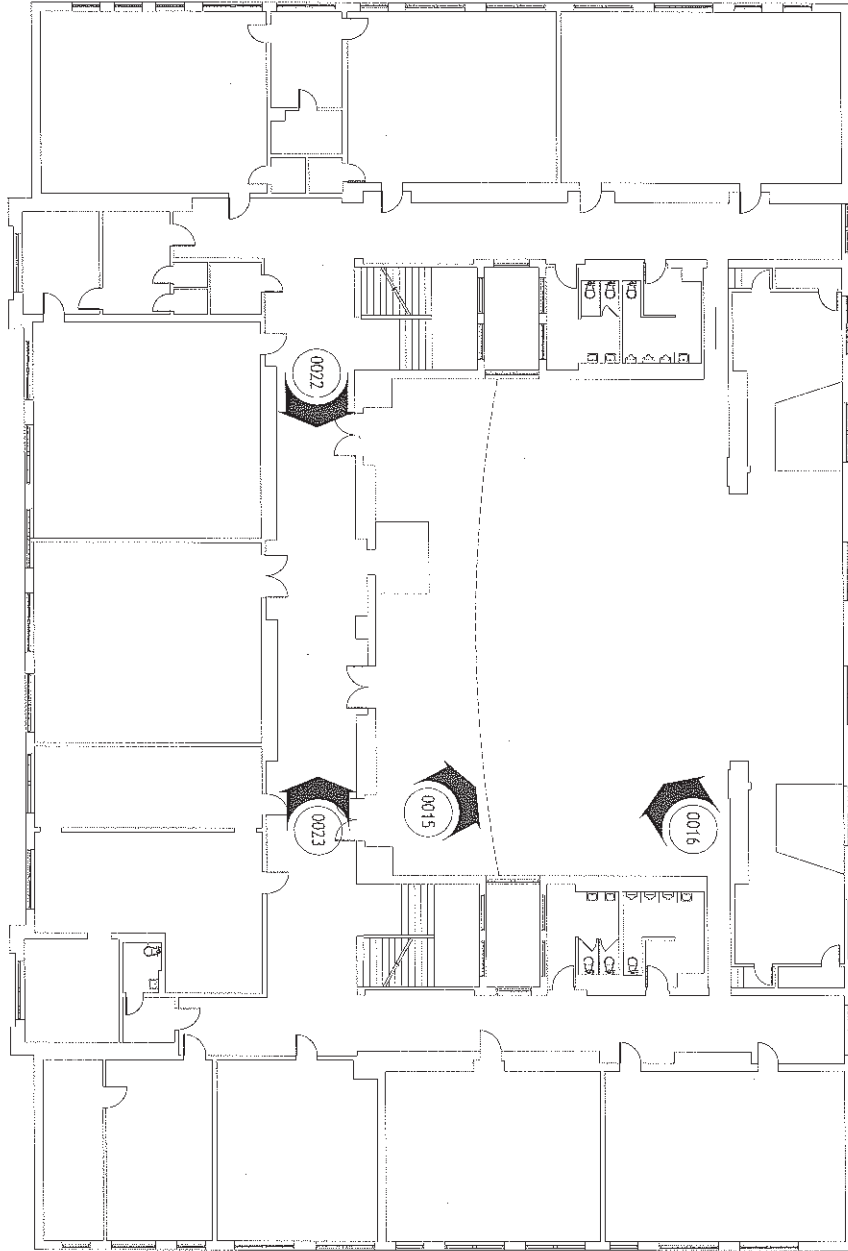


PHOTO KEY PLAN
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 2010 FEB 22



Union City School

Randolph County, Indiana

DATE	2/22/10
BY	...
CHECKED BY	...
PROJECT	...
NO.	...
DATE	2/22/10

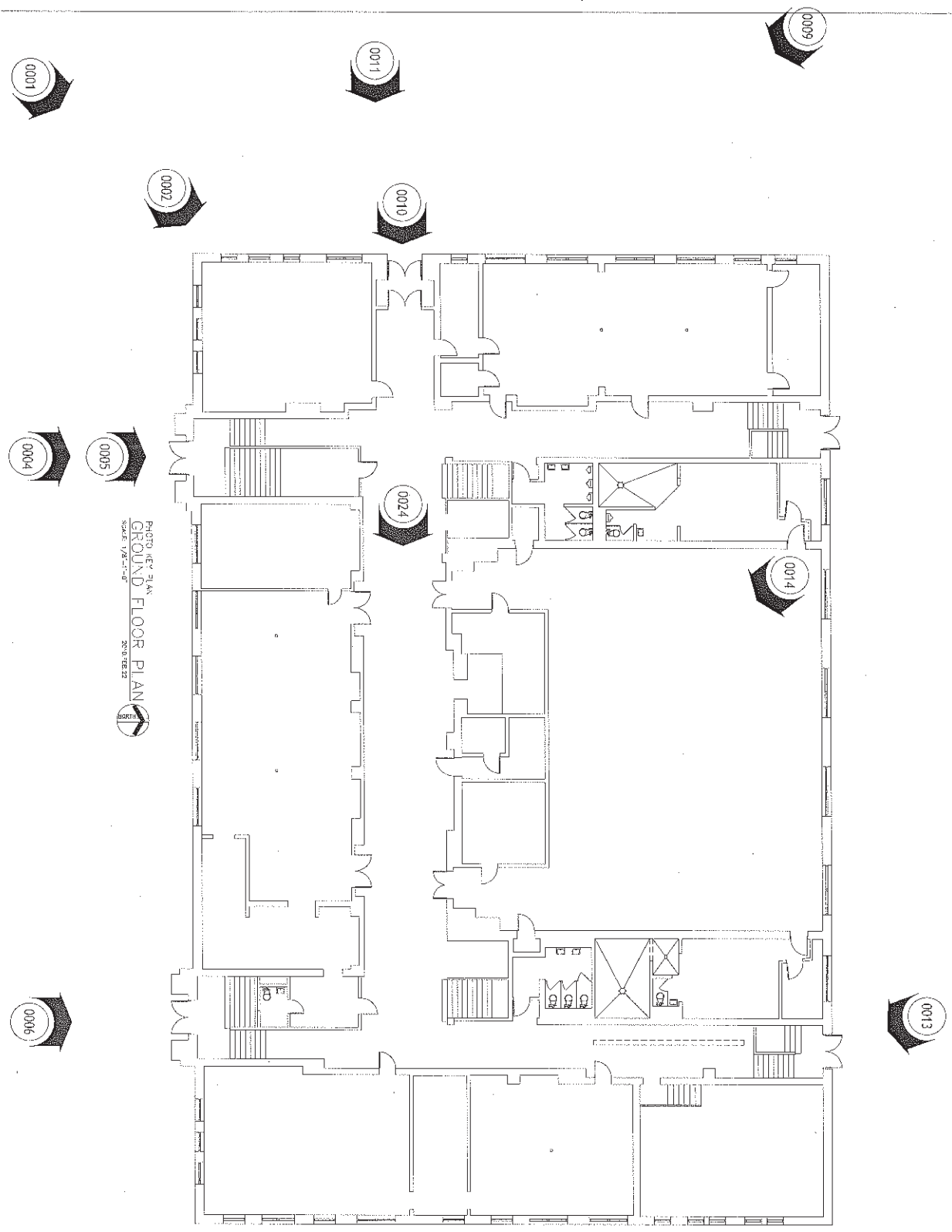


PHOTO REF PLAN
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"
 20.0.EE.22

Union City School

Randolph County, Indiana

NO.	DATE	BY	CHKD

ANSONIA 5 MI.
VERSAILLES 14 MI.

UNION CITY
SCHOOL
RANDOLPH CO.,
TN
UTM,
16 686045
4451950

(ANSONIA)
4064 11 NW

