

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Forest Park Elementary School

Other names/site number: Wilson Elementary School

Name of related multiple property listing:
Indiana's Public Common and High Schools

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2517 West Eighth Street

City or town: Muncie State: IN County: Delaware

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of commenting official:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Title :</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing		
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>		Total

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.)

SOCIAL: Civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY 20th CENTURY: Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete _____
walls: Brick _____
STONE: limestone _____
roof: SYNTHETICS: rubber _____
other: Concrete _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in Muncie's southwest side, Forest Park Elementary School is an excellent example of early 20th century multi-classroom school buildings and mid-20th century modern school design. The original portion of the building was completed in 1914 with additions in 1938 and 1952. The original building is a 2-story brick masonry building set on a raised basement. This building was a symmetrical building on a concrete foundation with limestone detailing on the exterior. The 1938 addition expanded the building to the south mimicking the original materials and detailing. The 1952 addition wraps around the earlier building on the south and east sides. This modern addition is a one-story building with three wings in the shape of a "T." This steel structured building with large windows embodies the new approach to post-WWII school design. The school sits on an entire city block within an early 20th century residential neighborhood. The 1914/1938 portion of the building remains largely unused but remains largely unaltered since it ceased being used as a school in the 1980s. The 1952 addition has been in continuous use since the school closed but has retained the details and design elements that embody this modern approach to school design. All portions of the building retain a good level of historic integrity.

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

Narrative Description

SITE AND SETTING

Forest Park Elementary School is located on a 2.8-acre lot located at 2517 W 8th Street in southwest Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana. The school is surrounded by an early 20th century residential neighborhood whose past residents serviced Muncie's factories. The original building and the 1938 addition are situated centrally on the city block with the 1952 addition extending to the east side of the original building and site. There is a large parking lot located on the northeast portion of the block and a smaller parking area on west side of the school. A large grassy area exists on the south and west sides of the school with several mature trees on the edge of the property.

OVERALL DESCRIPTION

An example of an early 20th century multi-room schoolhouse, the 1914 and 1938 WPA-funded addition of the Forest Park Elementary School is a 72-foot by 78-foot, symmetrical brick masonry building with a below grade concrete foundation. The building has load bearing masonry walls with wood framed floor and roof structure. The upper two stories of offices and classrooms are atop a raised basement that includes former shower/bathrooms and utility spaces. These early portions of the school are simply designed. The only decorative exterior feature is a limestone belt course at the top of the basement windows that wraps up and around the original primary entrance. There are brick pilasters around the building with limestone caps. The large groupings of windows in each classroom are extant.

The 1952 addition wraps around the earlier portions of the building on the south and west sides. There is a long, 290-foot x 40-foot, east-west, single loaded corridor with a series of classroom on the corridor's south side. A short, 50-foot by 42-foot, section of this addition wraps around the east side of the earlier portions of the building to include a new main entrance and administrative wing. This low-profile steel framed addition is primarily brick masonry with large areas of glass block and windows. The steel framing, visible in the classrooms, allowed for a large amount of windows and flexibility in the layout.

EXTERIOR – 1914 Building and 1938 Addition

North (Front) Façade

The north/front façade of the early sections of the building is symmetrical, two-and-a-half stories with dark red brick masonry and limited detailing. There are three bays to this façade. Large bays containing the classrooms flank a narrower central bay that is the main entrance and stair hall. Each of the large bays is dominated by groupings of five large, 4-over-4 double hung wood windows with limestone sills on both the first and second floors. The windows are still extant though covered by metal panels (compare photo 0001 and 0018; this condition is the same throughout the 1914 and 1938 sections). Four, smaller and individual 4-over-4 wood windows with limestone sills are at the basement level of each of these large bays. The windows are still extant though covered by metal panels (compare photo 0001 and 0017).

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

The central, narrow bay extends above the main parapet wall. The main entrance is at the exterior ground level, halfway between the first floor and basement floor levels. Two concrete steps lead to a recessed set of three doors that open to the intermediate landing of the main interior stairs. Photographs from the 1940s indicate that these are not the original entrance doors. Above the doors is a limestone panel with the words "FOREST PARK" engraved into it. At the intermediate landing of the main stairs between the first and second floors is a grouping of three large 4-over-4 double hung wood windows with a limestone sill. The windows are still extant though covered by metal panels. Above this grouping of windows is a brick panel with four limestone accents connected by a stack bond and solder courses of brick creating the appearance of a flush masonry panel.

There is a limestone belt course at the top of the basement windows that extends the entire length of this façade. This belt course steps up and around the main entry door. At each end of this façade is a brick pilaster that projects out 8" from the main wall. These pilasters are topped by a limestone cap just shy of the top of the building. A square, bevel-topped limestone cap is above each pilaster. A simple limestone coping caps the top of the brick wall.

West (Side) Façade

The west façade is divided into two bays that distinguish the 1914 portion of the building from the 1938 portion (photo 0002). The northern bay (1914) has no detail at the basement level. At the first and second floor is a flush brick panel defined by 4 square limestone accents connected by stack bond and solder courses of brick. These panels would be at the locations of classrooms. There is a pair of 4-over-4 double hung wood windows with a limestone sill at the side of this bay where offices are located at the first and second floors. The southern bay has brick at the first-floor level with no special detailing. At the second floor is a grouping of five large, 4-over-4 double hung wood windows with a limestone sill. The windows are still extant though covered by metal panels.

The limestone belt course at the north façade extends around the west elevation at the same level. There are brick pilasters at the ends and center of this façade that project 8" from the main wall. These pilasters are topped by a limestone cap just shy of the top of the wall. A square beveled limestone cap is above each pilaster. A simple limestone coping caps the top of the brick wall.

At the south (rear) end of the west façade is a very tall square brick chimney with a limestone cap that extends a full story above the building. This chimney was constructed with the 1938 addition. A 28-foot by 44-foot, single story brick utility addition extends to the west of this side of the building (built 1952). This simple brick structure with a concrete foundation has a limestone coping that aligns with the limestone belt course that divides the basement and upper floors of main building. On the west side of this addition are doors at each end with three cast iron coal chutes.

South (Rear) Façade

The symmetrical south façade is divided into three bays that reflect the three classrooms at the second floor (photo 0003). The lower portion of the south/rear façade of the 1938 addition has been covered up/enclosed by the 1951 addition.

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

The left/west bay has windows that are covered by metal panels at the first-floor level. There is a simple brick wall above these windows. The center bay has windows that are covered by metal panels at the first-floor level. A grouping of five large, 4-over-4 double hung wood windows with limestone sills is at the second floor. The windows are still extant though covered by metal panels. The right/east bay has windows that are covered by metal panels at the first-floor level. There a simple brick wall above these windows.

There are four brick pilasters that define the three bays at this facade that project 8" from the main wall. These pilasters are topped by a limestone cap just shy of the top of the wall. A square limestone accent is above each pilaster. A simple limestone coping caps the top of the brick wall. Two roof suppers extend through the brick parapet wall in the center bay with downspouts extending to the roof of the 1952 addition.

East (Side) Façade

The east façade is divided into two bays that distinguish the 1914 portion of the building from the 1938 portion. The lower portion of this façade is partially covered by the 1952 addition (photo 0005, right). The northern bay (1914) has no detail at the basement level. At the first and second floor is a flush brick panel defined by 4 square limestone accents connected by stack bond and solder courses of brick. These panels would be at the locations of classrooms. There is a pair of 4-over-4 double hung wood windows with a limestone sill at the side of this bay where stairs are located at the second floors. The southern bay has brick at the first-floor level with no special detailing. At the second floor is a grouping of five large, 4-over-4 double hung wood windows with limestone sills. The windows are still extant though covered by metal panels.

The limestone belt course at the north façade extends around the east elevation at the same level. There are brick pilasters at the ends and center of this façade that project 8" from the main wall. These pilasters are topped by a limestone cap just shy of the top of the wall. A square limestone accent is above each pilaster. A simple limestone coping caps the top of the brick wall.

EXTERIOR – 1952 Addition

North Façade

The north (front) façade can be divided into two sections. To the west, abutting the 1914 portion of the building, is the administrative wing and main entrance. To the east is a 146-foot wall that extends along corridor of the long wing of the 1952 addition (photo 0006 and 008).

The north side of the main entrance has an entry canopy extending from the building. This has a rectangular pier supporting a thin, flat roof. The main wall of this entrance has a flat brick wall on the eastern side. The entrance, under the canopy, is in the same plane of this brick wall. Four metal doors with transom windows in a full height metal frame form the main entrance. These are the original doors, windows, and frame from 1952 although offset hinges and automatic closers have been added to provide handicap access.

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

The long, eastern portion of the façade is defined by the wall along the corridor and the entrance to the kindergarten room at the east end. The wall along the corridor is a brick wall with a long, uninterrupted ribbon of square windows. An egress door was included about two-thirds down the wall. The wall is capped with a metal fascia at the transition to the flat roof. The entrance to the kindergarten room is dominated by an entry canopy (photo 0008, left). This canopy is supported by four tall, narrow, rectangular concrete piers supporting a very thin roof. There is a single-entry door in the masonry wall and a large metal framed, multi-light window that wraps around this corner to the east façade.

West Façade

The west façade of the 1952 addition is the 40-foot end of the long, 290-foot length of the main section of this addition (photo 0002 and 0007). The majority of this façade is a simple brick masonry wall with a metal fascia at the end of the flat roof's overhang. At the left (north) side of this end is a recessed entrance to long corridor of this addition. There is a single metal door with sidelights and transom windows in a hollow metal frame. A modern handicap ramp has been added to this entrance.

South Façade

The 290-foot single story, south (rear) façade is divided into 8 bays that reflect the steel structural bays. Each bay is defined by a brick pilaster that wrapped the still column within it. The walls between each brick pilaster have a brick base. Above the brick base, metal panels cover what was a ribbon of windows with glass block above into each classroom. The ribbon windows were removed in the 1980s after the school was closed. Three rectangular windows in each bay and solid walls replaced the ribbon windows. The glass block above the ribbon windows is still extant and visible from the interior though they have been covered by the metal panels and insulation on the exterior. A single door is in each of the classroom bays except for the bay with the bathrooms and the far east bay which originally contained the kindergarten room.

East Façade

The majority of the east end façade is a simple brick masonry wall with a metal fascia at the end of the flat roof's overhang. At the right (north) corner is a metal framed, multi-light window that wraps around this corner to the north façade (photo 0005, center). A low brick wall with a limestone cap extends from the north east corner of the building to the sidewalk in an L-shape as a landscape feature. The side of the entry canopy at the east end of the north (front) façade is visible. This is a simple rectangular pier supporting a thin flat roof. This canopy served the entrance to the kindergarten room of the 1952 addition.

INTERIOR – 1914 Building and 1938 Addition

The original 1914 building had a 38-foot by 78-foot footprint. There is the main stair accessed from the main/north entrance and connects to a central hall on each level. The main stairs were originally wooden; in 1938, along with the addition, the architects called for the stairs to be replaced with steel stairs with steel newels and railings. The 1938 steel stairs remain in place

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

today (photo 0019). The first floor has 2 large classrooms on each side of the main stair access from the central hall, an office (originally the principal's office) on the west side of the central hall, and a secondary stair on the east side of the central hall. The second floor of the original building is similar to the first with two large classrooms and an office accessed from a central hall. All the spaces on the first and second floor retain their original configuration. The pinwheel-like arrangement of the class rooms, each with only one bank of windows, explains the blank brick panels seen on the exterior.

The basement originally had a manual training room, a domestic science room, and utility rooms all accessed from a central hall (photo 0010, 0011, and 0012). The training and science rooms have been converted to shower rooms and bathrooms, though the original configuration as teaching spaces is still evident. The central hall has concrete floors, painted masonry walls, and an exposed wood joist ceiling. The current shower/bathrooms have concrete floors, painted plaster walls and ceilings. The showers are enclosed in glazed concrete block walls.

The 1938 addition extended the building to the south by 34-feet. It was integrated into the original 1914 portion of building in both style and detail. The first floor of this addition is made up entirely of a gymnasium with a stage at the west end (photo 0014). This floor level is at ground level, one-half story below the original first floor giving this room a one-and-a-half story tall ceiling. The configuration of the room is unchanged, including the stage, proscenium, and stairs into the original first floor of the school. However, most of the interior finishes are modern, including acoustic tiles on the ceiling, panels on the walls, and an athletic tile floor. A door at the east end of the gymnasium that provided direct access from outside still exists and provided a connection to the 1952 addition to the school. The second floor of the 1938 addition provided three new classrooms all accessed from the central hall. The detailing, including doors, windows and built-in closes mimicked the 1914 portion of the building.

All of the classrooms in the original 1914 building and the 1938 addition reflect the same stylistic features. They are generally rectangular in form and vary somewhat in size with painted plaster walls and wood flooring. Present in each of the classrooms were chalkboards that span the length of one of the walls, built in wardrobes or closets at the rear of each room, and a row of large double hung windows that span the length of one of the exterior walls. These elements are still evident today (photos 0017, 0018, and 0024-0027 show the classrooms).

INTERIOR 1952 Addition

In 1952 a one-story modern T-shaped addition was constructed that wrapped around the south and east sides of the school. This addition included classrooms, new administrative offices, additional bathrooms, and auxiliary rooms.

The new main entrance to the school was created by the short leg of the T-shaped addition with a multi-door entrance on the north side (photo 0001, left and 0008). The new entrance hall provided access to the original building's secondary stairs, the gymnasium, administrative offices, administrative bathrooms, and the long east-west corridor to the new classrooms. The walls are glazed concrete block in a stack bond pattern. There are terrazzo floors and plaster ceilings. The detailing is simple with metal doorframes and solid wood doors.

Perpendicular to the entry hall is the main corridor that extends east and west along the length of the new addition. The long, single loaded corridor has similar finishes as the entry hall with

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

glazed block walls, terrazzo flooring, and plaster ceilings (photo 0030 and 0031). On the north wall of the corridor is a long ribbon of windows. On the south side of the corridor are seven classrooms, the eastern most being a kindergarten room with its own entrance. The configuration of the corridor is unchanged; however, a few modifications have been made to the classrooms since its closure as a school including the removal of one classroom wall to create a large activity/meeting room (photo 0037) and the conversion of one classroom into a commercial kitchen (photo 0035).

The classrooms retain much of the original configuration and detail. There are glazed block walls on the lower portion of the exterior walls under the windows and the lower half of the wall along the corridors. The exterior walls originally contained glazed block with a band of windows with glass block above the windows to the underside of the ceiling. The lower glazed block wall and glass block upper portion is still extant. The row of windows has been removed and replaced with an infill wall and replacement windows. The original exposed structure at the ceiling of the classrooms is still extant. The steel beams are exposed with structural roof panels spanning between them (photo 0036). The extension of the glass blocks on the exterior classroom walls to the underside of the exposed roof panels suggest that this was an original design intent.

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for 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.

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1914-1972

Significant Dates

1914

1938

1952

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Houck, Charles

Houck + Hamilton

Hamilton + Graham

Period of Significance (justification)

The original portion of the building completed and opened as a school in 1914 with additions in 1938 and 1952. The building was in continuous use as an elementary school until 1984.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Forest Park Elementary School holds local historical significance meeting National Register Criteria A and C. The school was significant in the development of public education in Muncie, Indiana's south side and was a locally significant New Deal school project. The school board planned the building during population growth periods, fueled by the establishment of factories and the expansion of major railroads in the early 20th century, and again by continued community growth in the post WW II era. Initially completed in 1914, the building was expanded in 1938 and again in 1952. The Works Progress Administration funded the 1938 addition, one of two surviving New Deal school projects in Muncie. Located in the southwest corner of the City of Muncie in Delaware County, Forest Park Elementary School provided education for children of the blue collar families who lived in the Forest Park neighborhood. The school served as an important social gathering place for the community. One such neighborhood meeting was held in 1952, when Harry Truman spoke at a United Auto Workers event in the gym while campaigning for Adlai Stevenson. The school meets Criterion C in the area of architecture as an important instance of both early 20th century school design as well as a locally important representative of the changing approach to school design in the post-World War II era. Forest Park Elementary School is identified as "Notable" in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Survey for Delaware County, Indiana.¹ Of a public school system that once included at various times fifteen elementary schools, several junior high schools, and Muncie Central High School, only five pre-1945 buildings remain. Of these, Forest Park is one of three elementary schools and is the oldest.

The building is eligible under the MPDF, Indiana's Public Common and High Schools, property type: Two or More Room Consolidated Rural and Urban Schools. It meets the registration requirements for the type. It was built as a public school, and retains its massing, materials, and window openings. Note that the interior photos show the windows in the 1914 and 1938 sections to be completely intact and visible inside the intact classroom spaces. As noted in the registration requirements, the 1952 addition extends to the rear and side of the school, so that, in this case, both the 1914/1938 sections and the 1952 portion can be appreciated as a product of their time.

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

Criterion A

Forest Park Elementary School served the educational and neighborhood needs from 1914 through 1984 for Muncie's south side where most of city's heavy industry was located along

¹ "Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Delaware County," Published April 1983, 78.

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

railroad lines and spurs. Ball Brothers Glass Factory, Warner Gear/Borg Warner, Warner Electric, American Lawnmower, Republic Iron & Steel, Hemingray Glass, Maxon Premix Burner, Becket Bronze, Muncie Foundry and General Motors were Muncie's key employers. In close proximity to the factories were the residential areas of the city known as Forest Park, Congerville, and White City and Industry where the factory workers and their families lived. The Forest Park Elementary School was located in the southwest side of Muncie serving the children of the Forest Park working class neighborhood situated between the Warner Gear/Borg Warner factory to the west and the General Motors factory to the east.

Due to its location and proximity to many of the homes in this area, the Forest Park Elementary School became a prominent neighborhood hub. In the first and second additions of the building, various meeting spaces and rooms were implemented in the designs to cater to the neighborhood needs. In the first addition the gymnasium/auditorium allowed for an area for up to three hundred people to gather. The second addition provided smaller meeting spaces for the local clubs and organizations to use. One significant example of this use was the Forest Park Mothers' Club which had a meeting room specifically for their organization added into the school during the second addition.² Throughout the 20th century and up until current times, the Forest Park Elementary School has hosted fundraisers, UAW meetings, local events, and has been utilized as a gathering spot for the community, providing meeting space for the Forest Park Neighborhood Association.

While educating the children of Southwest Muncie, the Forest Park Elementary School represents the significant increase in public education of children in the 20th century. It was during the school's period of significance that Muncie began to annex townships in the area which allowed the Muncie City School Board to purchase the township schools like Forest Park Elementary and convert them into city schools.

Currently, Muncie Public Schools includes thirteen programs. Several are either virtual or are resources such the career center. None of the buildings appear to date prior to c.1965. Most have been continually updated, some as recent as the 1990s. Of the fifteen or so schools that once existed (different historic buildings were in use and fell out of use at various times), only five historic, pre-1945 buildings exist in Muncie today: Harrison Elementary School (1915, Kibele & Garrard, architects); Wilson Middle School (National Register, 2001); Burris School, 1929; Muncie Fieldhouse, 1929 (property type: gymnasium under the MPDF); and Forest Park School.

Harrison School, 1300 S. Liberty, remains largely intact, now serving as a religious institution school. It reflects the architectural principals of school design of its time to a good degree. Burris, the "laboratory school" for Ball State University, is exceptional. Being at first primarily a teacher's college, the university established Burris as a public school and operated it in part with student-teachers from the university. Ball State's patrons, the Ball family, funded the construction of Burris School. Located near the prestigious Westwood neighborhood and later post-war upper middle class suburbs, Burris initially served Muncie's white collar and well-to-do families: university-employed parents, industry owners, upper management, or professionals.³

² Carolyn Tufford.

³ This changed in 2000, when, following a settlement from a lawsuit, Burris established a lottery process to ensure that a broader and more diverse demographic can attend.

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

Burriss was a cooperative venture of Muncie school system and Ball State, but since 1974, it has been administered by Ball State. Indiana State University, Terre Haute, and Indiana University-Bloomington had similar arrangements, as did many U.S. colleges. The Indiana State Laboratory School (now called University Hall, 1936) still survives, but serves as college classroom space now, it is no longer a laboratory school. Indiana University utilized space in one of its own buildings for its lab school; the building has been razed. Forest Park is older than Burriss, dating to the first period of development of multi-room schools and early consolidation efforts. Forest Park was truly a common elementary school. It served working-class families that made up Muncie's masses. In this way it is perhaps more a true part of the origins and development of the Muncie public school system than Burriss.

The Roosevelt administration's New Deal programs funded additions for two of the existing Muncie schools. Without a doubt, school funding was a high priority for the various public works programs of the New Deal. The spiral of economic decline during the Great Depression had curtailed tax revenues for schools and also made it nearly impossible for school boards to issue bonds. According to local sources, New Deal programs awarded monies to five Muncie school projects: Roosevelt School addition, PWA grant, 1937-38 (demolished); McKinley School addition, 1938 (alternately indicated as PWA and WPA, building demolished); WPA Nursery School, (location unknown, possibly a program within an existing school); Burriss School addition, PWA, 1938 (still standing), and Forest Park School addition, 1938 (one article cites PWA funding, title block of drawings cites WPA project number 3004-655201, school briefly named at that time as Wilson Elementary).⁴ The WPA grant covered those bonds not sold. As one of few traces of the impact of the New Deal on Muncie's public schools, Forest Park School is locally significant.

Criterion C

The Forest Park Elementary school is significant as one of the remaining public-school buildings that was constructed pre-1920 in Muncie. Local architect Charles Houck designed the original building in 1914 shortly after working under the firm of another prominent local architect Cuno Kibele. When Houck worked alone, he designed the Forest Park Elementary School and would go on to design numerous schools throughout northeast and central Indiana. However, the Forest Park Elementary School was one of his first of 19 school projects he worked on, which was instrumental in creating his career specializing in township schools. Houck would also be credited with designing the historic Grace Maring Branch Library and the Muncie Fieldhouse in 1928.⁵ The school was an example of a multi-classroom school building in the early 20th century including several bays of windows across the main façade and a geometrical, brick structure. It contained very little decoration or ornament and was two and a half stories. Houck embodied standard school design concepts into his Forest Park Elementary School plans. The 1906 *Superintendent of Public Instruction Report* cited basic needs that all new schools should meet:

⁴ "Over 4 Millions Allotted to City, County in 1938," *Muncie Evening Press*, Dec. 28, 1938, p. 7; "May 10 -- PWA grant for Wilson Elementary School addition 9,755," *Muncie Evening Press*, May 10, 1938; "Notice of the Sale of School Improvement Bonds," *Muncie Post-Democrat*, June 24, 1938, p. 4. (cites WPA as source of funds for Forest Park/Wilson) Also, title block of "Addition to Wilson Elementary School" drawings by Houck and Hamilton, dated 3/28/36 from Seager Archives for the Built Environment, Ball State University. Name change for school found in "Staff Directory, Forest Park Elementary School 1929-1984," Unpublished booklet, Carnegie Library Archives, Muncie.

⁵ Graham, 24.

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

indoor bathrooms, functional & beautiful buildings, proper ventilation, proper heating and proper lighting. Use of windows (use of both upper and lower sashes to ventilate) was encouraged, thus requiring large windows. For lighting, the superintendent recommended that windows should be “arranged as to receive light from one side of the room.”⁶ Additionally, windows should nearly reach the ceiling. Houck’s approach was to create a ribbon of double-hung sashes on only one wall. Therefore, Forest Park and many other Indiana schools like it whose designers attempted to conform to the state’s recommendations have a “pinwheel” plan: the openings on the front mean that the side walls must be blank. A two-room deep plan could have a rear set of rooms with side-facing windows. When the firm planned the 1938 addition, the windows for the added rooms faced east and west for the side rooms and south for the center room. The adoption of this building type, either arranged around a core hallway for smaller schools, or lengthened with a double-loaded corridor, is evident in suggested plans in various editions of the Indiana superintendent’s reports from the first decade and a half of the 20th century.

From 1932 until 1940 Charles Houck and Eugene Hamilton joined and established the architectural firm of Houck & Hamilton where they continued the specialization in school design. This firm was responsible for the first addition of the Forest Park Elementary School in 1938. This addition to the south side of the school building included three new classrooms on the second floor and a gymnasium that doubled as an auditorium which could accommodate up to 300 people. Unit heaters and ventilators were also installed which was considered relatively new in school buildings at this time period. During the time period the addition was constructed, the wooden staircases in the building were removed and replaced with steel as a fire safety precaution. These staircases are still present in the building. This 1938 addition used brick and architectural details that matched the style on the original part of the building.⁷

In 1940, Charles Houck left the architectural firm he shared with Eugene Hamilton. The following year, the firm became Hamilton and Graham, with Eugene Hamilton partnering with Frederick Graham. Under this partnership, the 1952 addition of Forest Park Elementary School was designed.⁸ The single story 1952 addition is an example of the new characteristics and innovations of post WWII schools amid the baby boom spike in enrollment. These buildings were focused on a layout that was more flexible for further expansion and provided an abundance of natural light in the classrooms. The 1952 addition reflects the theories of school design that were coming forth during the late 1940’s and 1950’s focused on both the health and wellbeing of students as well as the productivity in the classroom. Recommendations put forth by W.R Flesher in the 1950’s include that elementary schools should have not less than 1 room per grade level, but no more than 3 classrooms per grade and a total school population of no more than 500 students. He suggested these limits because he believed that smaller school populations create a more comfortable environment in which the students could learn. He also suggested that the school should only be one story for safety reasons. In case of a fire younger students would be able to exit the school more easily.⁹ The schools were also to be built of slow-burning and noncombustible materials, such as fire-resistant terrazzo floor tiles and

⁶ Superintendent of Public Instruction Report, 1906, p. 289. Pages 303 and those following show photos and plans of model schools.

⁷ “Gymnasium-Auditorium.”

⁸ Graham, 24.

⁹ Richardson, Ronald. “The Development of Public Schools in Muncie, Indiana,” 1976. (Local History Files, Archives and Special Collections, Bracken Library, Ball State University) 13

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

concrete and masonry walls. Having different wings also helped with fire safety concerns because the layout made it easier to exit during an emergency and it also made it easier to contain the fire in one area.¹⁰ Another important consideration in school design at the time was the productivity of the classroom as well as the students. Productivity was implemented by having classrooms flexible with movable furniture as well as being able to orient the room in numerous ways by having large rectangular rooms that had chalkboards on two walls instead of one as are found in earlier schools. Theories of the period also associated natural light with productive students. The belief was that natural light was more pleasing to the student's mind; therefore large windows were incorporated into the design.¹¹ These characteristics and theory are evident in the design of the 1952 addition to Forest Park Elementary School by having the south classroom walls of the building completely filled with windows, designing all the classrooms as large rectangular rooms, all non-combustible construction materials, egress doors in each of the classrooms, and flexible spaces.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

By 1846 the advent of the railroad converted the settlement of Munseetown from a small village to the trading center of Delaware County with a major line running directly to nearby Indianapolis. Muncie was officially incorporated in 1865.¹² Throughout the 1800's and early 1900's, more railroad lines continued to be constructed throughout Indiana. Muncie as a city began to grow and expand and with the increase in railroads and an industrial boom with a direct line to major markets in nearby industrial cities. In 1886 a large natural gas reserve was discovered nearby Muncie in Eaton, Indiana. The abundance of natural gas attracted industries from all over the U.S, making it the center of glass and steel manufacturing in the state during the late 1880's. These activities increased the population of Muncie which in turn increased the demand for public resources to accommodate the influx of people. Among the resources needed for accommodation, Muncie now had to find solutions to educate the significant number of newly located children in the area.

The first public schools in Muncie were opened in the mid 1800's and continued to grow until the late 1900's with the first official school opening in 1827 as a subscription school. Subscription schools required payment for attendance which was not mandatory as we see in the later public education system.¹³ The earliest schools in Muncie began as one room school buildings and eventually expanded to provide enough space for the growing population due to the rise in industry and construction of railroads. In 1847, legislation was passed that established School Building Holding Corporations which led to an increase in new, larger school projects, consolidating smaller schools further.¹⁴ Another law known as The Indiana School Law passed

¹⁰ Brubaker, William C. *Planning and Designing Schools*. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1998) 16

¹¹ Perkins Eastman Architects. *Elementary and Secondary Schools*. (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 2001) 10

¹² "Muncie History," Muncie Neighborhood, accessed November 2, 2020, <http://www.muncieneighborhoods.org/resources/muncie-history/>.

¹³ Thomas D. Helm, *History of Delaware County, Indiana* (Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1881), 56; G.W.H. Kemper, M.D., *A Twentieth Century History of Delaware County Indiana* (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1908), 237.

¹⁴ Graham, 12.

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

in 1852 and permitted cities to form their own school corporations. Also coming out of this legislation was the ability to allocated taxes towards education which allowed for free, public schools.¹⁵ In 1856, Muncie established its first public school. In 1868 a secondary school was established and in 1880 the first high school was built. In the 20th century, Muncie began to construct new schools to assist in educating local children. While there was a concentration of school age students in the southern and central sections of the city, schools were constructed and opened all around Muncie. At this time, the smaller, rural schools began to be consolidated into township schools which typically educated all age groups.¹⁶ By the 1920's and 1930's, enrollment in schools continued to increase with the majority of students being elementary aged.¹⁷ By 1935, enrollment of students in Muncie had increased to 8,495 doubling the enrollment since 1915 which was only 4,476.¹⁸

In 1914, Forest Park Elementary School opened on West Eighth Street between Clark and Daly Street. The building was designed by local Muncie architect, Charles H. Houck.¹⁹ The school was opened as a replacement for the former Forest Park School which had been constructed rather poorly which led to its eventual disuse. The new Forest Park School was constructed for a little less than \$15,000 and contained four large classrooms.²⁰ From its initial opening until 1929, the school offered education for grade levels one through six. When the elementary school opened in 1914, it was built as a center township school and transitioned into a city school in 1929 when the neighborhood was annexed into the City of Muncie.²¹ The Muncie City School Corporation, founded in 1855, purchased Forest Park Elementary and nearby Riley Elementary School from Center Township which integrated it into the city school corporation. Forest Park Elementary School was one of twelve elementary schools built and put into use in Muncie throughout the early- to mid-1900's.²² This elementary school reflects an example of a neighborhood school. Forest Park neighborhood, where the school is located, consisted mostly of middle-class families with many of them working in the nearby factories including General Motors and the Warner Gear/Borg Warner factory. The school also served the neighborhood as a local meeting center for events and associations. In the first addition the gymnasium/auditorium provided a location for up to three hundred people to gather. The second addition provided smaller meeting spaces for the local clubs and organizations to use. One significant example of this use was the Forest Park Mothers' Club which had a meeting room, added into the school specifically for their organization during the second addition.²³ Due to its central proximity of the surrounding Forest Park neighborhood and the convenient meeting rooms and spaces, the building was utilized for community events, fundraisers, local union meetings and public forums. Local residents recall then President Harry S. Truman's visit to

¹⁵ Helm, 252.

¹⁶ Frederick H. Graham, *A Hundred Years Succession of Indiana Architects and Their Work 1888-1988*, 1998, 11.

¹⁷ Ronald Richardson. "The Development of Public Schools in Muncie, Indiana," 1976, (Local History Files, Archives and Special Collections, Bracken Library, Ball State University).

¹⁸ *Ibid*, 9.

¹⁹ Graham, 23.

²⁰ "New Forest Park School Modern Structure," *Muncie Evening Press*, March 8, 1915.

²¹ *Ibid*.

²² "Muncie Schools Timeline," *The Star Press*, March 22, 2015.

²³ Carolyn Tufford, "Several Additions to Schools Increase Educational Facilities," *Muncie Evening Press*, September 20, 1952.

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

Muncie, Indiana, October 9, 1952, where he attended a meeting of the UAW in the Forest Park Elementary school building to campaign on behalf of Adlai Stevenson's presidential campaign.

In 1938, Architects Charles H. Houck & C.E. Hamilton of Muncie, Indiana designed the first addition for Forest Park Elementary School on the buildings south side. This addition included space for a gymnasium and auditorium capable of sitting up to 300 people and three additional classrooms bringing the total number of classrooms up to eight. The gymnasium room also contained a door to the outside of the school so that it could be used for meetings and purposes outside of school activities. The addition was constructed for a sum of about \$39,000.²⁴ Unit heaters and ventilators were also installed which was considered relatively new in school buildings at this time period. It was in this addition that the wooden staircases in the building were removed and replaced with steel as a fire safety precaution. The addition on the South portion of the school used brick that matched the brick style on the original part of the building.²⁵

Post-World War II brought another increase in population. Muncie, like most of the country, experienced the "baby boom". A significant increase in elementary aged enrollment ensued. Between 1949 and 1959, an additional 2,893 students were recorded in the Muncie school systems. During the 1940's, a study conducted by Holy and Neiderhauser of Ohio State University ensued to evaluate the condition of Muncie school buildings and set standards for new construction needed to improve the schools to accommodate the increase in enrollment. The study encouraged schools to be smaller sized buildings on larger, more expansive lots. Elementary schools were recommended to be located within half a mile of walking distance of the proposed 300 to 1,000 student enrollments. The elementary schools should have at least five acres per lot and should not be located on major streets.²⁶ The survey also studied each individual school in Muncie to create specific recommendations relevant for its own course of action. For Forest Park Elementary School, it was recommended that an addition would need to occur with five new classrooms, two kindergarten rooms, a nurse's office, a new boys and girls restroom, and other auxiliary facilities.²⁷ Following this study, Muncie initiated additions to existing schools that were recommended and began construction on a new high school, two middles schools, and three elementary schools.²⁸

A second addition designed by architects Hamilton and Graham of Muncie was constructed between 1951 and 1952 to address this growth in student population and follow the recommendations of the Ohio State University study on Muncie Schools. This was a significant addition which added an entirely new wing onto the existing structure to include seven more classrooms, a teachers' room, health room, principal's office, and a mothers' clubroom, a boiler room, and an additional seven acres of playground space.²⁹ This addition, constructed for \$283,688 had unique features uncommon in Muncie schools at this time. Each classroom had individual outside doors and a clock in each room.³⁰ The new rooms in the building that were

²⁴ "School Addition to be Dedicated," *Muncie Evening Press*, June 1, 1939.

²⁵ "Forest Park School Addition Complete with Combined Gymnasium-Auditorium," *Muncie Evening Press*, May 13, 1939.

²⁶ Richardson, 12.

²⁷ T.C. Holy and John O. Niederhauser, *A Study of Public School Building Needs in the School City of Muncie, Indiana* (Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University, 1949).

²⁸ Dee Blosser, "Six New Schools are Needed Now!" *Muncie Star Press*, May 1 1959.

²⁹ Sue Kramer, "Board to study school remodeling," *The Muncie Star*, March 15, 1978.

³⁰ Carolyn Tufford.

Forest Park Elementary School

Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN

County and State

not classrooms were furnished by the Mothers' Club of the school. The addition came about to help with the sudden increase in enrollment and an anticipated 121 students for the following school year. In 1959, the same team from the Ohio State University surveyed the Muncie educational facilities and made recommendations for the schools to be properly functioning to meet the needs of the increase in student enrollment.³¹ Among this survey it was determined that the Forest Park Elementary School was still suitable to accommodate the enrollment number they currently had successfully.³²

In the late 20th century Muncie began to develop outward, away from the City's southwest side where Forest Park Elementary School is located. Between 1977 and 1983, Forest Park Elementary School enrollment decreased from an average of 324 students to 293 students. Other schools in the area began to experience the same type of declines in enrollment. Riley Elementary School, located on Walnut Street, had decreased by 121 students in the same time period and would close down the same year as Forest Park Elementary School.³³ In 1978, a feasibility study of the elementary schools was completed by the architectural firm of Graham, Love, and Taylor of Muncie, Indiana. They studied the condition of the school and its facilities and created a plan for what the school would need to be renovated. The feasibility study showed that the building had deficient facilities and developed plans for the renovation of the school.³⁴ However, the renovations never took place and the project was dropped.

In the early 1980's plans to close Forest Park Elementary School, Riley Elementary School, and McKinley Middle School were being considered by the Muncie School Corporation. At this time Muncie had fourteen elementary schools and four middle schools in use.³⁵ In response to this, parents of the students enrolled at Forest Park Elementary School formed the Forest Park Neighborhood Association. Parents argued for the school to remain open, stating that it was important to keep neighborhood schools in use. A plan was developed that the students in the school district would be transferred to Westview Elementary School on the west side of town north of the Forest Park neighborhood.³⁶ The Muncie School Board decided that it would be in the district's best interest to shut down the Forest Park Elementary School. In 1971, Forest Park Elementary School had an enrollment of 461 students. By 1984, the enrollment number had dropped down to 293 students, with projections that the enrollment would continue to decrease. It was an older school with deficient facilities in comparison to the newer schools built in Muncie during the "baby boom". On February 14, 1984, the Muncie School Board voted to close Forest Park Elementary after the conclusion of the school year.³⁷

The same year that Forest Park Elementary School closed, the Muncie School Board held an auction to sell the school and its belongings. On October 23, 1984 the Willard Street Separate

³¹ "Long-Range Improvement Program Recommended for Schools," *Muncie Evening Press*, May 2, 1959.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Larry Shores, "Closing the Schools," *The Muncie Star*, February 11, 1984.

³⁴ Jan Powell, "School Board to Study Architects' Plans for Forest Park Renovation," *The Muncie Star*, March 15, 1978.

³⁵ Julie North Metzger, "Forest Park Parents Upset by Proposal," *The Star Press*, January 18, 1984.

³⁶ Joan D. Laguardia, "Parents Organize to Save Forest Park School," *Muncie Evening Press*, March 13, 1982.

³⁷ Metzger, "Proposal."

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

Baptist Church purchased the building for \$15,000 to use as their new location.³⁸ In 1989, a Muncie Non-Profit Organization called the Muncie Alternative Research Committee (MARC) purchased the former Forest Park Elementary School building from the church for \$50,000. MARC then spent two years renovating and cleaning the building before turning it into a youth club for local teenagers. The youth club opened in February of 1990 and the building served as MARC headquarters until 1993 when the Non-Profit sold the building to the Muncie-Delaware County Area Senior Citizens Council.³⁹ After this purchase, the Council converted the building to a senior center and it currently services as the Muncie - Delaware County Senior Center.⁴⁰

³⁸ Karen Terhune, "Willard Baptist Church buys Forest Park School for \$15,000," *The Muncie Star*, October 24, 1984.

³⁹ "Under 21 Club Opens Sunday," *The Muncie Star*, February 23, 1990.

⁴⁰ Brian Francisco, "Ex-elementary school building being turned into senior center," *The Muncie Star*, September 7, 1993.

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

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- "Under 21 Club Opens Sunday." *The Muncie Star*. February 23, 1990.

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

Website/Archive Content

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Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.8 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 6334860 | Northing: 4449111 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Rochester and Utica Land Company's Addition 1st Addition, Block 15, lots 1 through 24. This is the city block bounded by 8th Street to the north, Daly Street to the east, 9th Street to the south, and Clark Street to the west.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the site currently associated with the Forest Park Elementary School and historically associated with the school during its period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jonathan Spodek and Abby Marshall
organization: Ball State University, Department of Architecture
street & number: 2000 W. Univeristy Avenue
city or town: Muncie state: IN zip code: 47306
e-mail: jspodek@bsu.edu
telephone: 765-285-1919
date: April 15, 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Forest Park Elementary School

City or Vicinity: Muncie

County: Delaware State: IN

Photographer: Abby Marshall

Date Photographed: March 10, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS

01 of 38, View of North Façade, 1914 Building, Camera Facing South

02 of 38, View of East Façade, 1914 & 1938 Building and Addition, Camera Facing West

03 of 38, View of South Façade, 1914 Building, 1938 & 1952 Additions, Camera Facing North

04 of 38, View of West Façade, 1914 Building, 1938 & 1952 Additions, Camera Facing East

05 of 38, View of South Façade, 1952 Addition, Camera Facing North

06 of 38, View of North Façade, 1952 Addition, Camera Facing South

07 of 38, View of Southwest Corner of Property, Camera Facing Northeast

08 of 38, View of Northeast Corner of Property, Camera Facing Southwest

BASEMENT INTERIOR, 1914 Building and 1938 Addition

09 of 38, View of Southwest Room, 1914 Building, Camera Facing Northwest

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

10 of 38, View of Central Room under 1st Floor Central Hall and Southeast Stairway,
Camera Facing East

11 of 38, View of East Central Room, Camera Facing North

12 of 38, View of Northeast Shower Room, Camera Facing North

13 of 38, View of Northeast Room, Camera Facing East

FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR, 1914 Building and 1938 Addition

14 of 38, View of Auditorium/Gymnasium, 1938 Addition, Camera Facing West

15 of 38, View of Main Hall, Camera Facing West

16 of 38, View of Main Hall, Camera Facing Northeast

17 of 38, View of Northeast Classroom, Camera Facing Northeast

18 of 38, View of Northwest Classroom, Camera Facing Northwest

SECOND FLOOR, 1914 Building and 1938 Addition

19 of 38, View of Stairway Landing Between First and Second Floors, Camera Facing South

20 of 38, View of Central Hall, Camera Facing North

21 of 38, View of Central Hall, Camera Facing Northwest

22 of 38, View of Central Hall, Camera Facing Northeast

23 of 38, View of Southeast Classroom, Camera Facing Southeast

24 of 38, View of Southwest Classroom, Camera Facing Southwest

25 of 38, View of Nurses Office, Camera Facing West

26 of 38, View of Northwest Classroom, Camera Facing Northwest

27 of 38, View of Northeast Classroom, Camera Facing Northeast

1952 ADDITION INTERIOR

28 of 38, View of Main Entrance, Camera Facing North

29 of 38, View of Main Entrance Hall, Camera Facing South

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

- 30 of 38 View of Main Corridor, Camera Facing West
- 31 of 38, View of Main Corridor, East End, Camera Facing West
- 32 of 38, View of Section in Main Corridor by Library, East End, Camera Facing West
- 33 of 38, View of Classroom 1, Original Kindergarten Room, Camera Facing Northwest
- 34 of 38, View of Classroom 2, Camera Facing Southwest
- 35 of 38, View of Kitchen, Historically Classroom 3, Camera Facing Southeast
- 36 of 38, View of Classroom 4, Camera Facing Southwest
- 37 of 38, View of Classrooms 5 and 6, Camera Facing Northeast
- 38 of 38, View of Kitchen/Lunchroom Area Historically, Camera Facing East

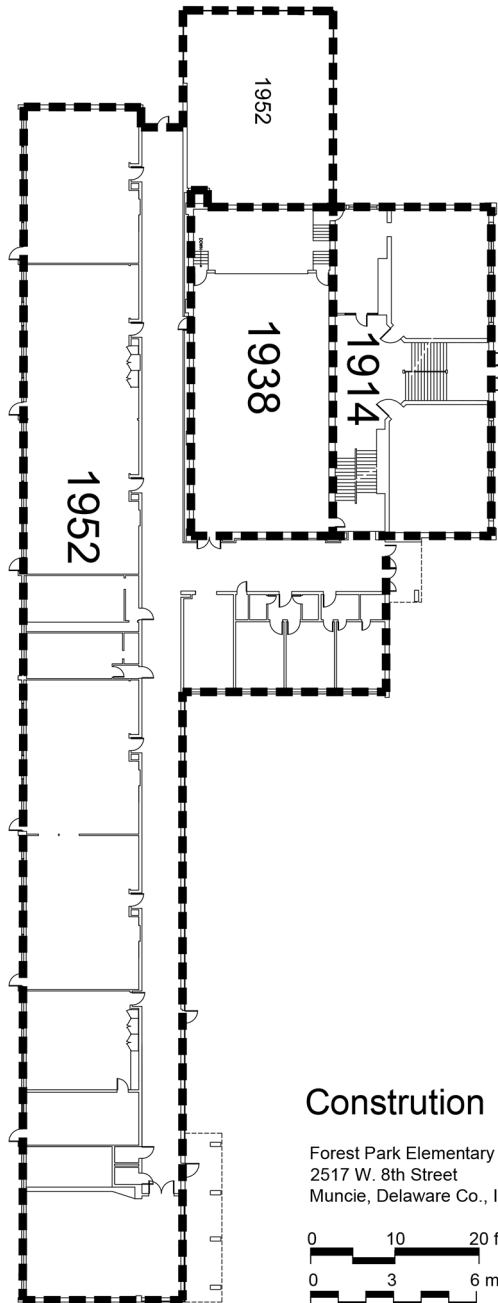
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

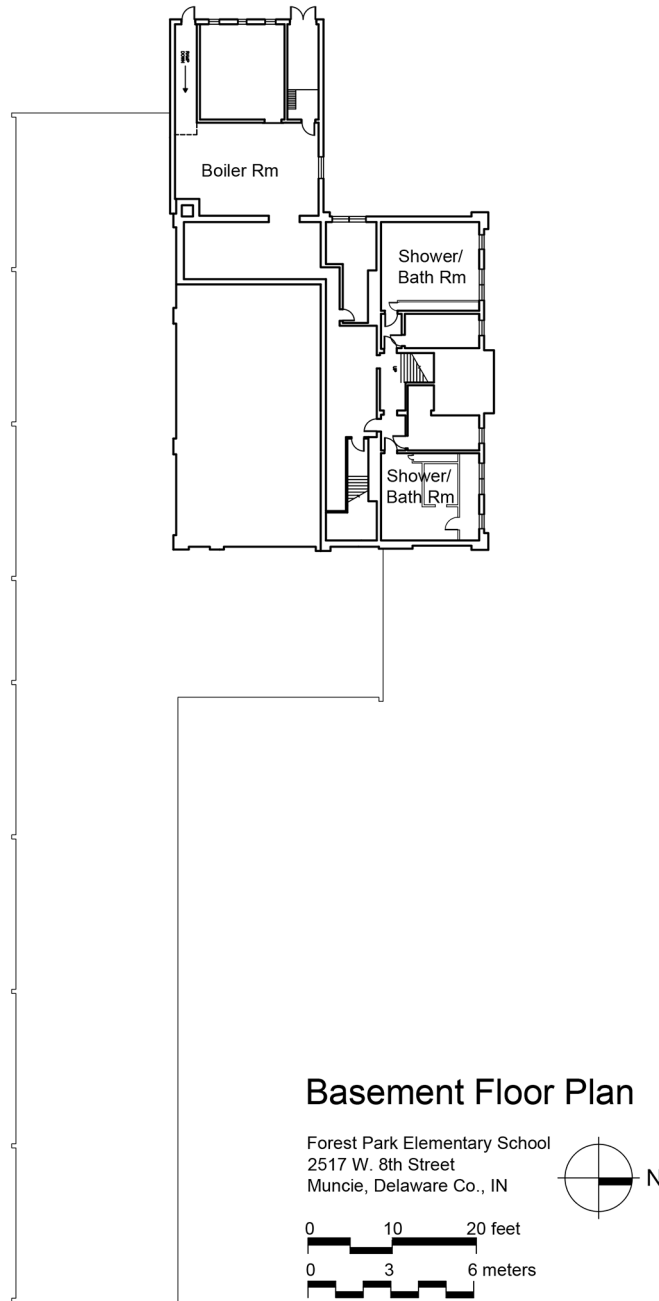
Delaware Co., IN
County and State

Additional Documentation: Floor Plans



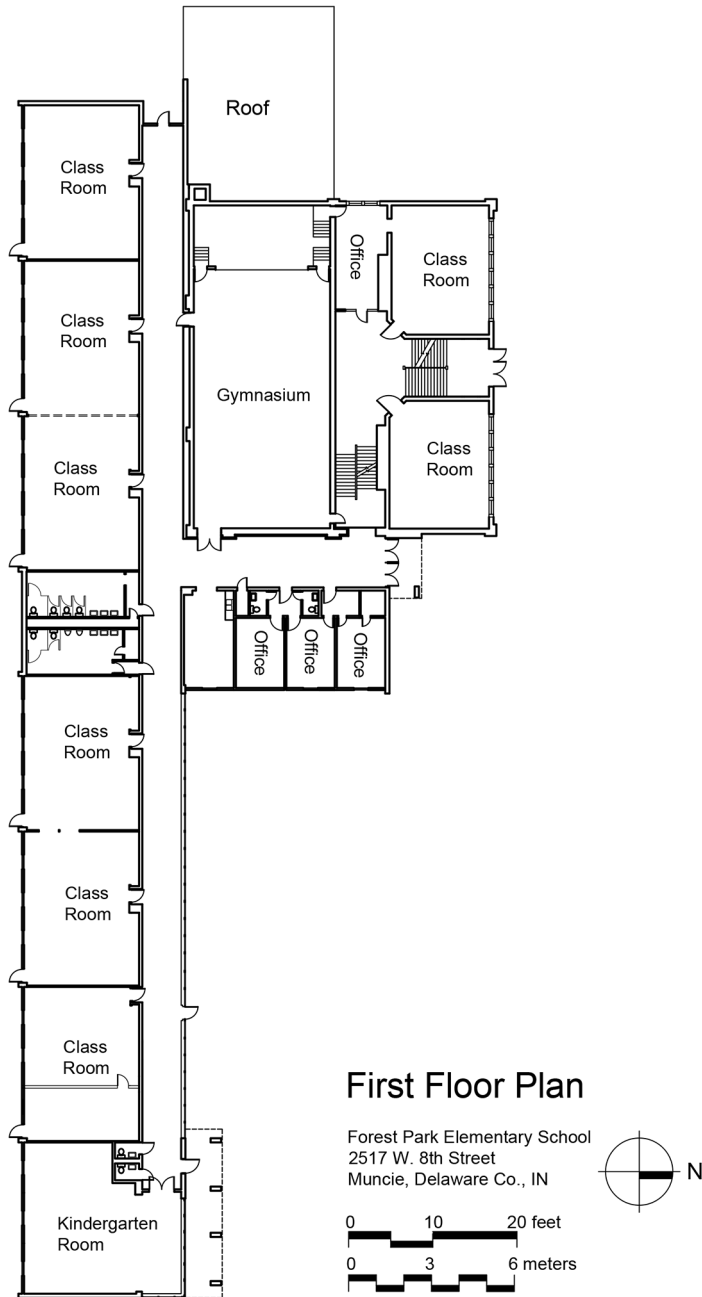
Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State



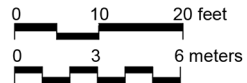
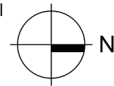
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Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State



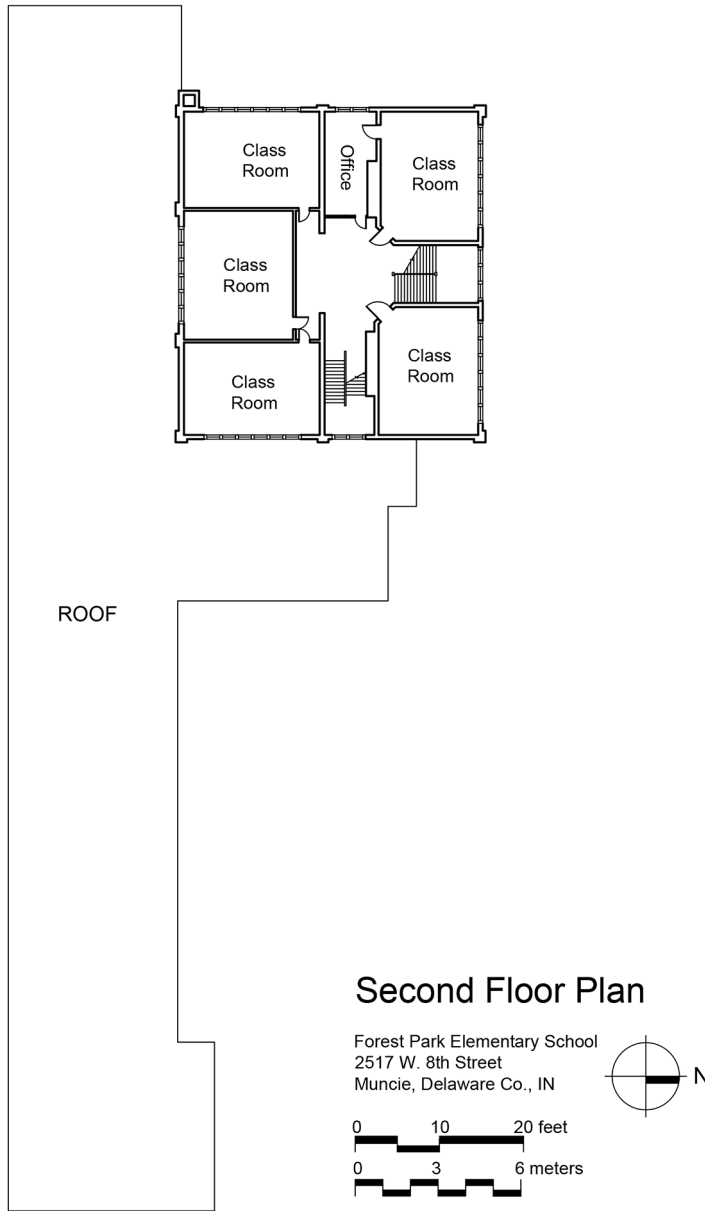
First Floor Plan

Forest Park Elementary School
2517 W. 8th Street
Muncie, Delaware Co., IN



Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State



Forest Park Elementary School
Name of Property

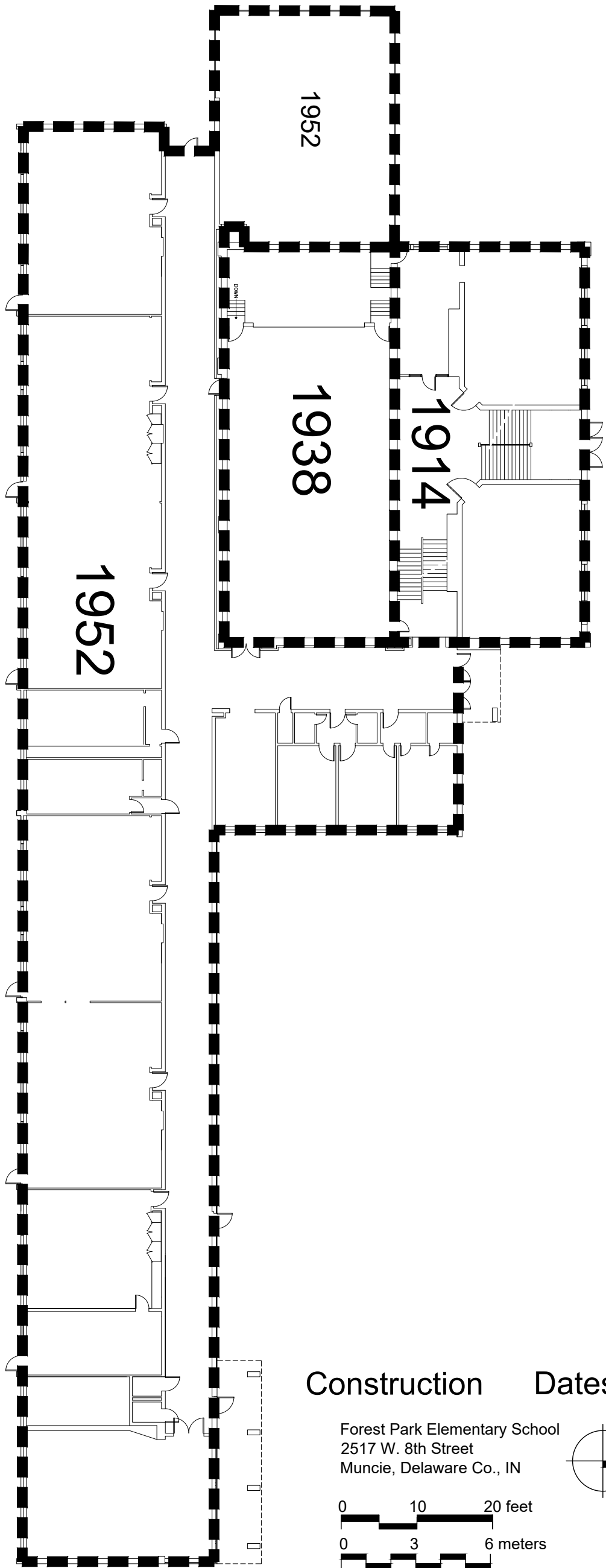
Delaware Co., IN
County and State



Historic Photograph 1: 1915 Forest Park Elementary Opening

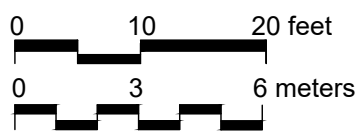
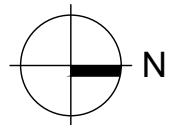


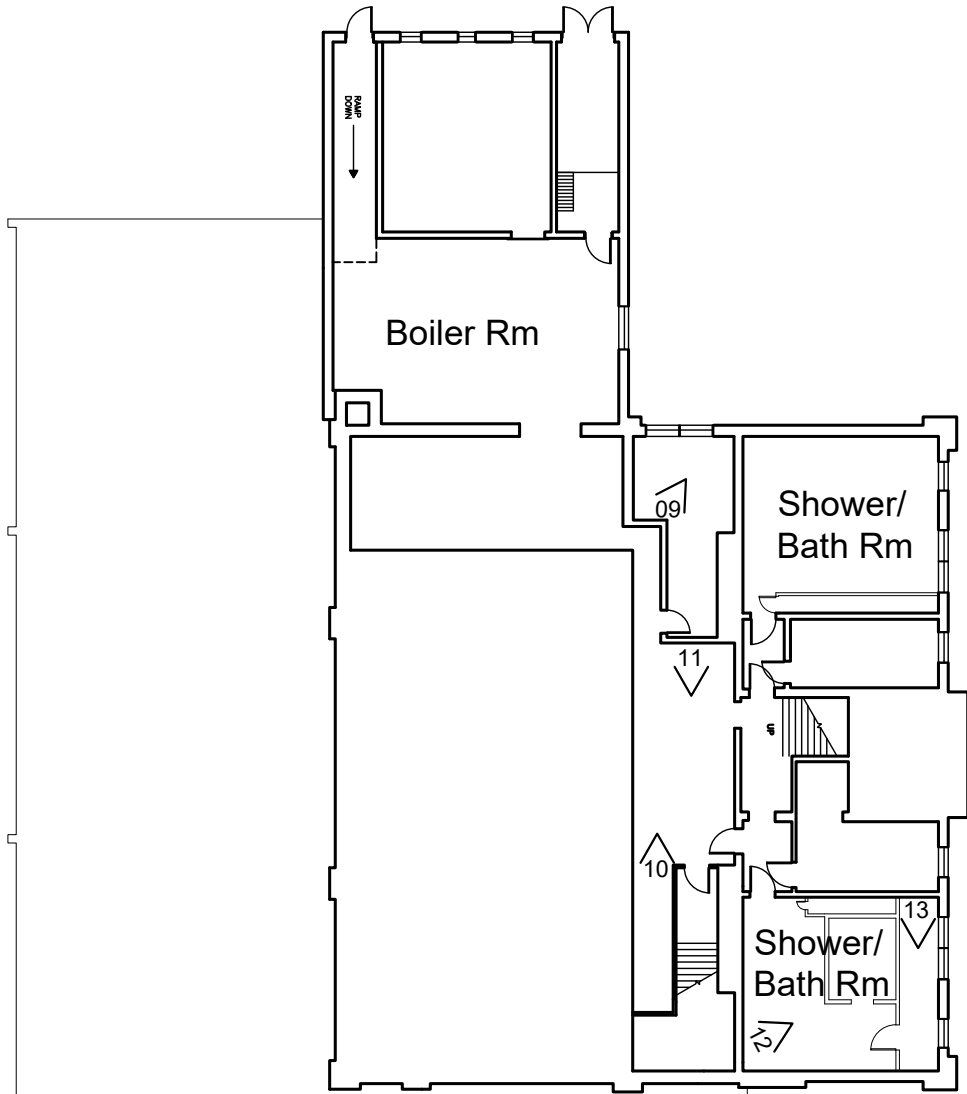
Historic Photograph 2: c.1949 Forest Park Elementary School



Construction Dates

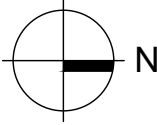
Forest Park Elementary School
 2517 W. 8th Street
 Muncie, Delaware Co., IN





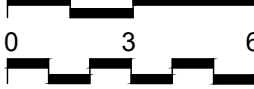
Basement Floor Plan

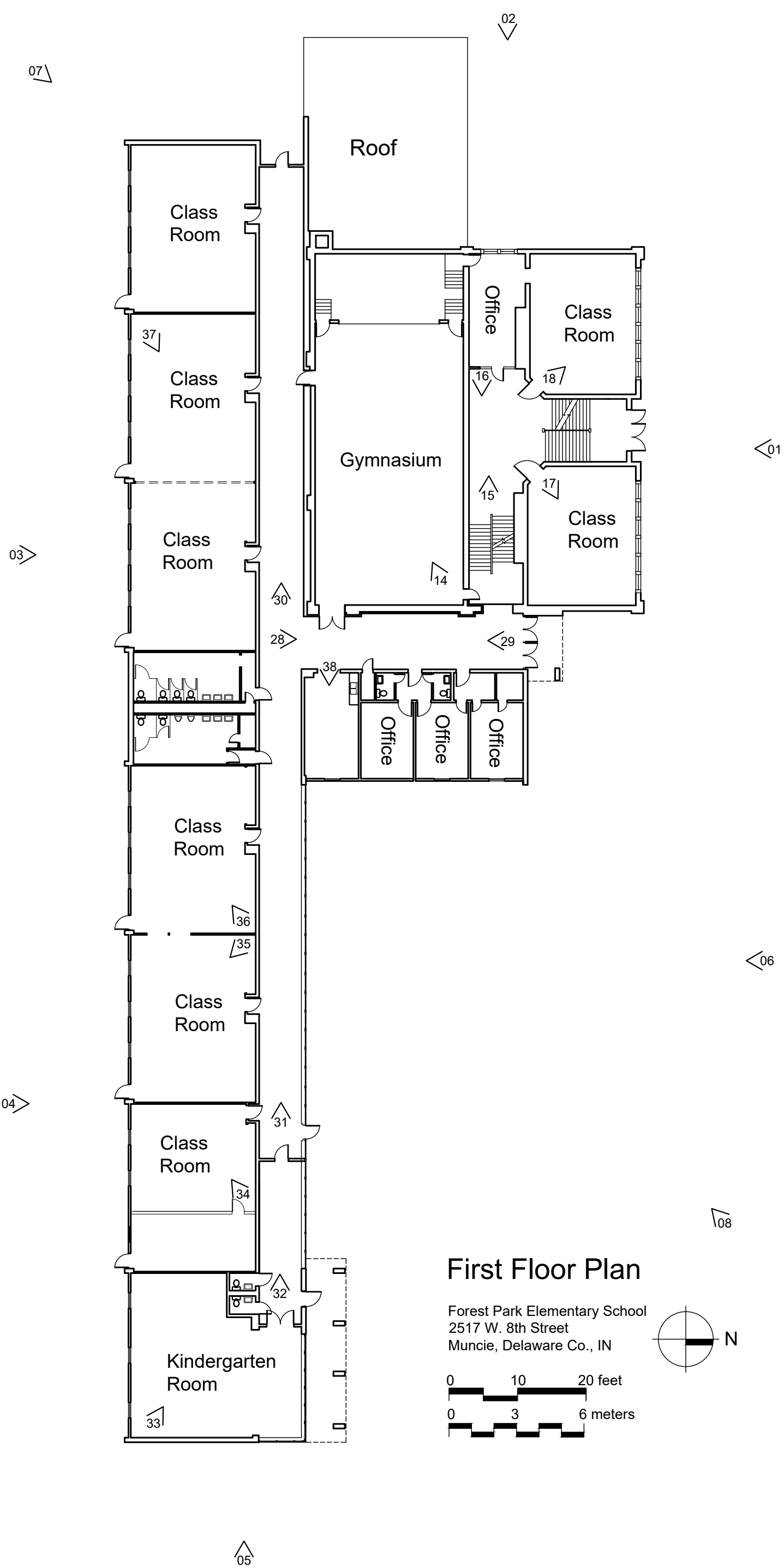
Forest Park Elementary School
 2517 W. 8th Street
 Muncie, Delaware Co., IN



0 10 20 feet

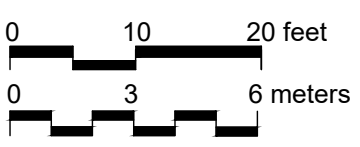
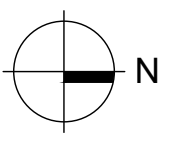
0 3 6 meters

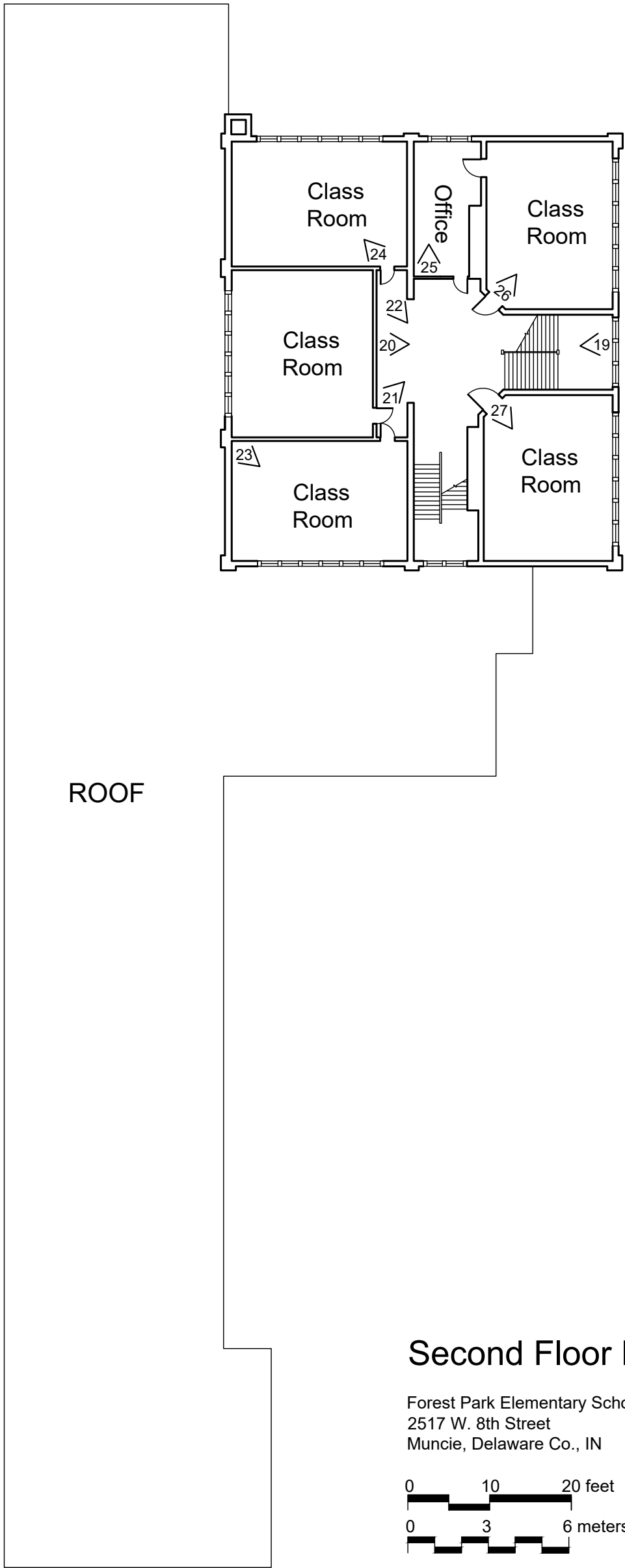




First Floor Plan

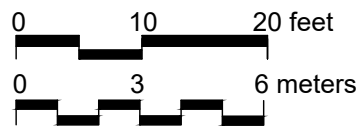
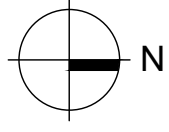
Forest Park Elementary School
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 Muncie, Delaware Co., IN

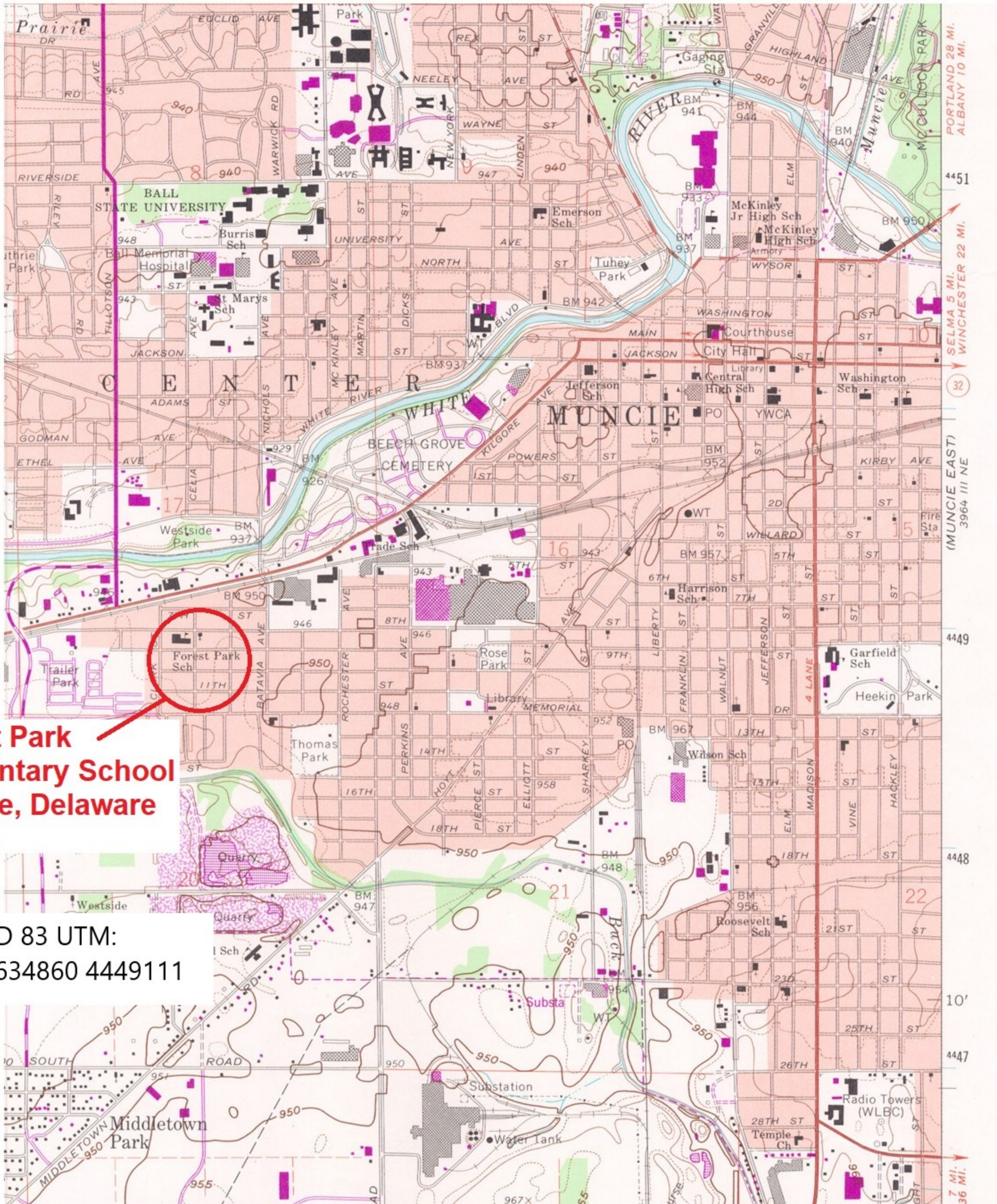




Second Floor Plan

Forest Park Elementary School
 2517 W. 8th Street
 Muncie, Delaware Co., IN





**Forest Park
Elementary School
Muncie, Delaware
Co, IN**

NAD 83 UTM:
16 634860 4449111

PORTLAND 28 MI.
ALBANY 10 MI.
SELMA 5 MI.
WINCHESTER 22 MI.
(MUNCIE EAST)
3964 III NE
7 MI.
36 MI.



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0001



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0002



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0003



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0005



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0007



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0008



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0014



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0015



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0018



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0020



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0021



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0024



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0028



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0031



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0033



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0035



IN_DelawareCounty_ForestParkElementarySchool_0037