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 if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Richmond High School

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 380 Hub Etchison Parkway ☐ not for publication

city or town Richmond ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Wayne code 177 zip code 47374

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 _X_ statewide _X_ local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Richmond High School
Name of Property

Wayne County, Indiana
County and State

5. Classification

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

	private
X	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

x	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	**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
Recreation and Culture

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education
Recreation and Culture

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals – Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK
roof: ASPHALT
other: STONE: limestone

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

Richmond High School in Richmond, Indiana was built in 1939-1941 and is Colonial Revival in style. The building and its connected additions comprise approximately 700,000 square feet. It is a red brick building with decorative limestone details. Arching windows and tall double doors adorn the entryway to the building. The interior features large corridors with columns, staircases and original green and gray asphalt tile covering the floor. Located on the western side of Richmond, overlooking the Whitewater River gorge between downtown Richmond and Earlham College, the structure is a hilltop beacon with prominent roof lines that once stood for hope and progress during the Great Depression and World War II. With multiple floors, and several new additions built between the 1961 and the 1990s, Richmond High School is able to accommodate its nearly 1,600 students. Traditional architectural detailing by architect John Leonard Hamilton of Chicago, Illinois gives this 70 year old building the look of a classic institution while remaining functional by modern day standards. The nominated property includes two buildings, the school and a power plant.

Narrative Description

The Richmond High School in Richmond, Indiana is a Colonial Revival structure built in 1939-41. It is located on the western side of Richmond, west of the Whitewater River, between downtown Richmond and Earlham College. Its boundaries are approximately Southwest D Street to the north, Southwest G Street to the south, Hub Etchison (Whitewater) Boulevard to the east, and Southwest 2''' Street to the west.

The main school building is comprised of several wings and sections; it has a central portion flanked by three wings that have received later additions (see maps for dates of various wings). The building is approximately 700,000 square feet. It is a red brick building with limestone details. The foundation is masonry. The majority of the building's windows have been replaced with extruded aluminum ones that approximate the original size and design. All are muntined.

The east, or front facade of the building, which faces Hub Etchison Boulevard and the Whitewater River, This roughly T-shaped section dates to 1940 and features a three story section that houses the original main entrances. It is the tallest part of the complex, and is styled to resemble a Late Georgian / Early Federal governmental building. It is the most decorative part of the building's exterior and features a tower, cornice with modillions and limestone quoins at the corners (photos 1 and 2). The center two-thirds of the central portion projects approximately seven feet. The first floor of this projection has six double-hung, nine-over-nine windows with six light transoms above. Each window has simple stone surround. Above the windows is a limestone belt course. Above the belt course are five plain, rectangular panels of limestone. Above the panels, spanning the second and third stories of the centermost projection, are five triple-hung windows. Each has eighteen lights per sash and a round arch, divided-light transom window above. The soldier brick window arches are accented by limestone spring and key stones.

The slightly projecting soffit has an ogee profile on the fascia and has modillions below. The center of the projection features a cross gable / pediment with raking, modillioned cornice spanning approximately two-thirds of its length. The center of the gable has a divided oculus window with stone wreath surround, topped by a decorative stone swag. On each side of the projecting portion of the center section, is a triple door entry, flanked by stone quoinwork and topped by an entablature and triangular broken pediment and urn. The second and third stories each have two double hung twelve over twelve windows with eight-light transoms, brick flat arches and limestone keystones above. Centered between the second floor windows, above the doors, are decorative shields inscribed with the building construction date.

The central portion of the building has a truncated hip, asphalt shingled roof. The peak of the roof is flat, and features a gallery with a tower. The lower portion of the tower is square and it is made of brick. Each side of the tower features a single double-hung, twenty-over-twenty window with a round arch, divided-light transom window and limestone spring and key stones. The tower is surrounded by a limestone balustrade with large covered urns

setting atop square newel posts with recessed panels. The stone railing has vase shaped balusters and a beveled handrail. The railing has three posts and urns per corner (photo 3). The brick tower has a cornice with modillions. Above it is another balustrade with one post and urn per corner. The sides of the urns have a carved swag motif. The brick tower is topped by an octagonal shaped cupola. The sides of the cupola have round arch, louvered sides and a bell cast copper roof that terminates in a lancet shaped pinnacle.

On each side of the central portion are flat roofed, two story wings. These wings connect the center portion of the building to the art museum on the north side (photo 4), and the auditorium and gymnasium on the south side of the building (photo 7). Each wing has nine double-hung, twelve-over-twelve windows with eight-light transoms above in the first story. The first story windows have brick flat arches and stone sills. There is a flat, limestone belt course above the windows. The northernmost end of the north wing projects approximately one foot. It features a recessed, double door, stone entry that is round arched, flanked Ionic pilasters, and topped by a broken pediment (left in photo 4) There are ten double-hung, twelve-over-twelve windows with eight-light transoms on the second story of both wings. These brick flat arch window openings feature limestone keystones. Above the windows are slightly projecting, double ogee profile, and stone belt course. Above these are four rectangular, equally spaced, decorative stone panels with a swag motif. Slightly above the panels, the brick parapet wall terminates and is topped by a limestone capstone (photo 4).

The central section and wings were originally connected by a series of arched, open arcades. To the north of the north wing is a one story wing that connects it to the art museum (McGuire Memorial Hall). Photo 4 shows the wing. It is flat roofed, with five, equally spaced, round topped soldier brick arched openings, beginning at the foundation level and terminating just below the roof line. These are filled with windows in the upper portion and painted, recessed panels in the lower one-third of the opening.

North of this section is the art museum, completed in 1941(McGuire Hall, photo 5). The center portion of east facade of McGuire Memorial Hall is two stories tall. The first floor has three sets of double doors with round topped, clear glass transoms set within soldier brick arches. Each has limestone spring and key stones. The second story has three equally spaced double-hung, nine-over-nine windows, each with a stone sill and brick flat arch lintel with stone keystone. The focal point of the of east elevation of the museum is the stone portico. The projecting, full height portico with pediment is supported by four, equally spaced unfluted limestone columns with Ionic capitals. Three original lanterns, crafted of bronze and white opalescent glass and hung from chains, extend from the portico ceiling, hanging above each of the sets of doors. The plain entablature has a frieze just above the columns, inscribed "McGUIRE MEMORIAL HALL." Above the frieze are modillions, and the pediment has a raking cornice with modillions. The pediment's tympanum is limestone, set in a running bond pattern. It has a standing seam steel roof. The centermost section set behind the projecting portico is three stories tall. It is a blank wall constructed of red brick with a limestone belt course and quoins at the corners (photo 6).

Flanking each side of the portico center section is a one story, flat roofed wing. The wings are symmetrical. A decorative console scroll made of limestone fills the space where the roof of the wing intersects with the second story wall of the center section. The portion of the wing that is farthest from the portico, projects approximately fifteen feet. It has no windows, with a blank brick wall that is defined by a belt course, with a centered, rectangular panel above. The panel has a decorative, carved swag motif. The remaining space between the projecting half and the center portico has a number of features. A large, round topped niche faced in limestone is in the center, with a square projecting pedestal. Atop each pedestal is a bright blue vase with handles, approximately five feet tall (photo 8). Between the niches and the center portico section is a single, twelve light window. There is a flat, limestone belt course just above the windows with a rectangular limestone panel above. On the other side of the niches is another twelve light window with a smaller, nine light window above the belt course.

The north elevation of McGuire Hall is one story tall and flat roofed, with the taller mass of the auditorium space rising behind the one story sections. (photo 9) A jog in the footprint divides the north wall of McGuire Hall roughly into two halves. Much of the east half is devoid of openings. Centered in this blank area is a round arched entryway with double doors with a clear glass round topped transom above. The doorway projects approximately one foot and has a stone pediment above. The west of the doorway, are large double-hung, twelve-over-twelve windows with eight-light transoms above. A single nine-over-nine double-hung window is placed to the east of these

windows. The western half of the north facade projects approximately six feet. The eastern end has a recessed double door entry. West of the entry, as noted, the wall projects forward, and there is another large twelve-over-twelve double-hung window with an eight-light transom. The western half of this section has four double-hung twelve-over-twelve windows. A single entry door is centered in the western section of the north elevation (photo 10).

On the southern end of the building is Civic Hall, built in 1940. Civic Hall was built as the school gymnasium and community auditorium. It was remodeled into a 900-seat first-class performing arts auditorium in 1993 (photo 2). The east facade of the auditorium projects approximately two hundred feet from the central portion of the building. It has a gabled front with flat roofed sides that project approximately three feet. The northern wall of the auditorium has eight round arched window openings that have been filled in with brick (photo 12). The western side of this wall has recessed three door entry in the corner, where it intersects with the east facade of the central portion. The auditorium was originally attached to the main building by means of an arcade. Additions now tie the main school portion to Civic Hall. In 2002, school officials added a narrow, one story addition along the north wall of Civic Hall, executed in similar brick, with plain stone belt at the top (far left in photo 7). The 2002 addition includes rehearsal spaces.

The civic auditorium is two stories tall. Its brick front has three large, round arched arcaded openings at the center that have been glassed in with doors in the base. The arches have a narrow stone archivolt with an arched course of soldier brick lining the outside of the arches. Each has a limestone keystone and stone Ionic pilasters are between them. On the northern side of the arches is a double-hung, six-over-six window in the first floor. The southern side has an entry door. On both sides, a plain rectangular stone panel is above, then a belt course, and above that is a divided-light octagon oculus window. Above the windows is a double ogee profile belt course. Centered in the pediment above is a six-over-six double-hung window located within an elaborate, decorative stone swag.

The narrow, flat roofed projections on each side all have a centered, double-hung, eight-over-eight window with limestone sill and keystone. Stone quoin work marks the projection’s corners. Above is a round arched, divided-light double-hung window with stone spring and keystones. Above the belt course is a centered, rectangular stone panel with a swag motif. Both sides recess approximately fourteen feet with another flat roofed section. The southern side features a double hung window in the first floor. The northern side has a one story, flat roofed addition that project out, filling in the space. It contains two limestone belt courses and a tambour overhead door. The southern elevation of the auditorium, where it intersects with the east facade of a new gymnasium wing (photos 13 and 14), has eighteen window openings that have been filled with brick. The western side has a set of entry doors. The east side has a single double hung window in the first floor.

A new gymnasium was added to the south end of the building in 1984. It is set behind the projection of the auditorium's east facade, in line with the central portion of the building. The gymnasium, or Tiernan Center, is three stories tall with a flat roof. It is constructed of red brick with a limestone belt course (photo 13). The east facade is divided into thirds. The southern one third has three sets of double entry doors on the northern half, with a square, flat roofed brick portico projecting approximately ten feet, supported by square brick columns. The center one third of the east facade projects approximately ten feet. It is a blank brick wall with a single entry door at each end. The northern one third of the east facade has several features. The northern two thirds of this section have a set of eighteen doors with a flat roofed portico, supported by square brick columns. The southern one third of this section has an opening that recesses approximately five feet with a door, and a wide tambour covered concessions opening approximately four feet by twenty feet in size. The southern elevation of the Tiernan Center is mostly characterized by a blank brick wall (Photo 15). It has a set of four doors, recessed in the center of the western half of the first story. A set of eight doors is recessed and centered on the eastern half of the facade. The second story has a large, louvered metal vent on each side.

In front of the Tiernan Center is the original football field and stadium seating built in concrete (Fig. 16). New aluminum bleachers have been added on the visitors’ side. Further south is one remaining original baseball field with cement block dugouts. More ball fields existed where the Tiernan Center was built. West of the Tiernan Center

are new tennis courts added when the Tiernan Center was built. They replaced a half block of houses in the 1905 John M. Maxwell Addition.

The west wing of the center portion of the building is three stories tall. It is flat roofed with sixteen double-hung, twelve-over-twelve windows with eight light transoms on each floor of the north and south elevations (Fig.17). West of the west wing is another three story wing featuring three double hung windows in the first floor, four in the second floor and three in the third floor. There is a single double-hung window situated between the two wings, located between the second and third floors. A one story flat roofed addition extending north of the west wing connects it to the art museum. The west elevation of the northern wing is divided into halves. The northern half of the west elevation has six double-hung windows with a set of doors at the southern side and a projecting flat roofed, brick portico. The southern half projects approximately thirty feet. It features twelve double-hung, twelve-over-twelve windows. Each has a limestone keystone and sill. West of this is a small section of building, approximately fifteen feet wide that connects the west wing with the one story northern wing. It encloses a small courtyard. On both its east and west facades, it has a set of centered double doors, with a single eight-over-eight double-hung window on each side. Within the courtyard, the north side (south elevation of the north wing) is one story, flat roofed with nine double-hung, eight-over-eight windows. A small portion of the western elevation of the central portion of the building is visible from the courtyard. It projects forward several feet with canted comers and features three double-hung windows with transoms on each story.

The south facade of the west wing has a one story, flat roofed addition (photo18). All the additions are brick, with simpler window and opening treatments that reference the 1940s sections of the building. Another one story addition connects the Tiernan Center with the main building on the west facade (photo 19). Centered between the west wing and this section is a pool building (Tiano Pool). The taller massing of the 1940 Civic Hall is visible behind the additions.

On the western edge of the west wing is a newer, two story, red brick, flat roofed building. It is connected with the main building through a series of one story additions.

Southwest of the central portion of the building and directly west of the southern wing that connects the main building with the gymnasium, stands the original power plant (photo 20). It is a one and a half story red brick building with a pitched roof and gables facing east and west. The gables are parapeted, with fractables at the corners and apex, with limestone capstones. The west facade features five equally spaced openings on the first story. Each has brick flat arches and a limestone keystone. All are six-over-six double-hung windows, except the last opening on the southern side which is a door with a tall, six-light transom. Centered above, within the gable, is a tall, round arched, louvered opening with limestone sill, spring and keystones. The east elevation has a large four story square chimney in its center with a single door at the north side. The chimney is styled like a massive classical pier, with stone classical plinth, shaft with corner pilasters, and a top story with doubled pilasters. An entablature of stone divides the top story and shaft, and the chimney cap above the top story is in the form of a deeply sculpted stone entablature. The north and south elevations each feature three large, thirty six pane steel windows, equally spaced.

On the west side of the building, a series of additions extend away from the three story core of the school. The first of these is a 1961 addition that transects the east-west rear wing of the 1940 school. This wing houses classrooms. It is also of red brick, and is traditionally styled with flat arch and round arched openings and panels. One story in height, it has a hip roof with cross gables (partly visible to far left in photo 20). A one story hyphen-corridor connects the transverse 1961 addition to a 1983 addition. Roughly, the southern half of the 1983 addition is two stories tall, while the north half is one story (photo 19). The 1983 wing is also brick, and has slightly simpler detailing than the other wings, though its multi-paned double hung windows, topped with flat arch lintels with keystones, continue the theme of the original buildings. Solider course brick belts run between stories or toward the top of one story walls. Roofs are flat.

Circling to the northeast, the rear of the museum and original 1940 school building have additions dating from 1969 (behind the museum) and 1983 (behind the 1940 school building proper). These too are one story in height, allowing the rear wall of the 1940 school access to light and air.(photo 10). On the two visible stories, the rear wall of the 1940 school is detailed much like its front, with wide, double hung windows with the requisite flat arch lintels and keystones. The north end bay has greater detail; the treatment of the front wall wraps around to this section, so that

it has a smaller window with a swag-carved stone panel above it on the third floor. Also, the deeper stone cornice marks this bay. To the south, the windows are larger, there are no stone panels and the cornice changes to a plain stone belt. The westward-projecting, three story, 1940 wing of the school is fully detailed, and begins with a section consisting of a long wall of sixteen bays of multi-paned windows with brick flat arch lintels on both visible floors, topped with brick parapet and stone entablature. The roof is flat but a gabled brick parapet abuts the rear of the taller central section that fronts to the east. The next section to the west is slightly wider, and begins with a bay of intermediately-placed windows that light a stairwell. Next is an “endcap” section with more of the usual windows. This endcap likely had an auxiliary entrance, because the level of detail increases to include a modillioned stone cornice across the top. A 1961 addition, two stories tall, abuts the endcap section of the 1940 rear wing (far right in photo 10).

The interior spaces of the school can still be recognized for their historic detailing including original wood trim, glazed brick wainscoting, plaster upper walls, marble restroom partitions and linoleum square flooring. These are particularly evident in office spaces (photo 21), the former library (now counseling office) (photo 22) and the main floor (photos 23, 24, 25). The main entrances into the three story, central block (exterior photo 1) lead to corridors that connect to a central foyer (photo 28). The foyer is veneered in limestone and features simplified classical elements: high ashlar wainscot with cornice rail; fluted square piers and pilasters at wall corners; simplified pilaster and entablature surround of stone for the principal’s office; and east-west ceiling beams connecting the square piers that flank the office entry. Traditional double-loaded corridors include early features such as checkerboard 1’ square tile floors, tile baseboards, glazed block high wainscot with picture rail, and round arched drinking fountain niches (photo 23). Instead of placing the stairs in “end cap” blocks, as in many schools of this era, the architects created semi-hexagonal stair cores with an arcade-like screen, in two locations just north and south of the main foyer (photo 23).

Transitions between additions (usually designed by Everett I. Brown after 1960) are noticeably different in material and marked with plaques (photo 26). The Tiernan Center is the most functionally modern of spaces, featuring a large arena space in the center with storage rooms and halls ringing the arena on the first floor and multifunctional seating and sports areas on the second floor (photo 27). Entrance to the second floor from the first floor is by wide staircases at each corner of the Tiernan Center with large landing areas half way up each staircase.

Although Richmond High School has had various additions and rehabilitations since its original construction, the original structure and setting of the school is easily identified and meets the criteria for the *Indiana’s Public Common and High Schools* Multiple Property Documentation listing as a “Two or More Room Consolidated Rural or Urban School. The original school grounds are used as they were originally intended and have expanded slightly from their original allotment. Additions have been complementary in style but are noticeably simpler in detail, or are connected to the original building by one story halls at the rear of the structure. The additions do not obscure the views of the original portions of the building to the point it is unrecognizable. Three-fourths of the views of the school would easily be recognized by an RHS student transported from 1941.

Richmond High School
Name of Property

Wayne County, Indiana
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.)

[X] 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.

[X] 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.)

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education
Architecture
Art

Period of Significance
1940-1964

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Hamilton, John Leonard

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance is 1940-60. The original buildings were built prior to U.S. involvement in World War II when the United States was coming out of the Great Depression (1940). The building has been in continuous use as Richmond's only public high school since that time, therefore, the fifty-year cut-off date of 1964 ends the period of significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
N/A

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

Richmond High School, 1940, is the largest and most elaborate example of Colonial Revival architecture in the community. Its design culminated a trend in school construction in Richmond, whereby Colonial Revival buildings set the standard for the school system. It is one of several pre-World War II educational buildings left in Richmond, however, it has the distinction of having served continuously as the community's only public high school since 1940. In the late 1930s, the school project represented hope and progress to a community coming out of the Great Depression. Those collective hopes for a brighter future were symbolized in the modern, well equipped school, civic auditorium, and arts building being erected on the western edge of Richmond, high along the picturesque Whitewater River. The same river often served as inspiration for works of a well-known and critically acclaimed local art movement, the Richmond Group. The close partnership between the group, the Richmond Art Association, and school officials, dating to the 1890s, led to the planning of a full-fledged museum at Richmond High School. It appears to be the only existing (or completed) historic high school in Indiana that includes the community's main art museum as part of its campus. Completed in 1940, the museum wing has remained a vital focus of the arts in Richmond. The structure meets National Register Criterion A in the areas of education and art and Criterion C in the area of architecture. The period of significance is 1940-64. Additionally, the school meets the registration requirements for multi-room schools established in the MPDF *Indiana's Public Common and High Schools*.

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

Richmond, Indiana was founded in 1806. Quakers from North Carolina settled the area and immigrants from Germany, Italy, Greece and others soon followed, as well as African-Americans escaping slavery in the south. Richmond developed as people migrated east along the National Road which was surveyed through Richmond by 1827. Railroads and industry such as Starr Pianos, and lawnmower manufacturing further contributed to the prosperity of Richmond.[1] Richmond is the county seat and the largest city in Wayne County, with a population of approximately 38,000. Wayne County is a rural county along the eastern edge of Indiana with a population of nearly 70,000 in 2004.[2] Richmond is located along the middle fork of the Whitewater River. Its strong Quaker influence underpinned the early development of schools in Richmond with the first school founded in 1810. The first city high school started in 1864-65. Richmond's commitment to education is also demonstrated by the founding of Earlham College in 1847.[3] Richmond High School has a singular place in the history of the community, having served as only public high school for the community since 1941.

The Richmond High School campus is representative of the community spirit of Richmond during the difficult years of the Great Depression. It was and remains a statement of the sacrifice, commitment, and cooperation of concerned citizens, public leaders, and school officials to generously provide for the education of young people and the cultural enrichment of the community. School Superintendent William G. Bate stated at the dedication ceremonies for McGuire Hall in 1941 that the community phase of our national life is "characteristic of America." He went on to say, "Our decisions are made in the local communities... all the improvements reflect the community, and that means reflecting the people and the individuals. Our place as individuals is not always great, but we, through our chosen leadership, have only our individual wishes recognized and carried out."[4]

---

[1] Gertrude Luckhardt Ward, Richmond: A Pictorial History, (n.p.: G. Bradley Publishing, Inc., 1994), inside cover.

[2] "U.S. Census Bureau, State and County QuickFacts," Available online at http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/l8/l864260.html (accessed 12 Feb 2006).

[3] Ward, p. 173.

[4] "Brown Speaks at Dedication of McGuire Hall," The Palladium-Item, 5 Dec 1941, p.l, c.l, microfilm, Morrison-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

The planning and construction was a joint effort that captured the spirit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal policies. It was partially funded by federal grants through the Public Works Administration (PWA) and Works Progress Administration (WPA). Richmond strained the limits of their local lending authority to obtain the matching funds for construction. WPA funds in the amount of $80,000 were used to construct curbs, pave parking lots, and build a quarter-mile running track, tennis courts, baseball field and permanent grandstands.[5] Quality design, materials and construction resulted in a building that has served the district well for over sixty years, educating tens of thousands of students. The completion of the arts building and museum was made possible through the philanthropy of Charles A. McGuire, a local manufacturer that employed many Richmond workers.[6]

Other projects in Richmond would benefit from New Deal agencies but Richmond High School is the only project to combine PWA and WPA funds. The PWA funded the 1935 Richmond Sewage Plant, built in Neoclassical style and the 1940 Cambridge City Post Office murals. The WPA funded rustic stone bridges in Richmond's Glen Miller Park, a concrete arch bridge on the National Road in Cambridge City and a dam on the Whitewater River in Abington. Glen Miller Park and the Cambridge City Post Office are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Chicago architect John Leonard Hamilton was responsible for the design of the new Richmond High School. He designed a number of other institutional buildings at the time. In association with Aymar Embury II, Hamilton designed the Winnetka Congregational Church in Winnetka, Illinois. Featured in American Architect and Architecture, it contains many of the same Colonial Revival features later used in his Richmond High School design.[7]

The influence of Colonial architecture remained popular throughout the 1930's and later, as John D. Rockefeller's restoration and reconstruction of Colonial Williamsburg captured the nation's imagination. The influence can be seen in Hamilton's design, which includes a tower reminiscent of the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg, Virginia, as well as the American icon, Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.[8] Colonial Revival architecture was especially popular for schools and public buildings during the depression era as it reminded Americans of their patriotic roots, in spite of difficult economic realities and hostilities developing in Europe and Asia. The construction of the new Richmond High School served as an inspiration to the community, promising brighter days for Richmond and its youth. The gleaming new school, civic auditorium, and museum taking shape on the hill was a tangible symbol of a community's and a nation's hope for a better tomorrow.

Prior to establishing his own firm, Hamilton was with the firm of Perkins Fellows and Hamilton which designed Richmond's Test Middle School in 1923 and Dennis Middle School in 1921. They also were commissioned in 1925 to remodel Whitewater/Nicholson School's 1883 Romanesque detailing into the more popular Colonial Revival style.[9] By the late 30's Hamilton was the benefactor of an entire movement in improving America's educational facilities. Dwight Heald Perkins was appointed Chief Architect for the Chicago Board of Education in 1905 after scoring 99 on a civil service exam. During his tenure he designed more than 40 schools for the board, with Carl Schurz High School being the most famous of his Prairie School designs. Perkins had connections with some of the most notable architects of the late 1800s having worked for Henry Hobson Richardson while he worked on his degree at M.I.T. and then worked for the firm of Burnham and Root

---

[5] "School City Plans to Sell a Bond Issue for $60,000; PWA Grant Already Passed," The Richmond Palladium, 26 October 1938, p.l, microfilm, Morrison-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

[6] "C.A. McGuire to Give Additional $25,000 Sum for New Arts Building," The Palladium-Item, 17 September 1939, p.l, c.l, microfilm, Morrison-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

[7] "Winnetka Congregational Church, Winnetka, Illinois: Aymar Embury 2"d and John Leonard Hamilton, associated architects," American Architect, vol. 149, no. 2650 (Oct., 1936): 37-42.

[8] Karen Chasteen, Jean Prichard, and George Blakey, "Richmond Secondary School System 150 Years of Progress- Part IL" Preserve Richmond Journal, Mar/ Apr 200 I, Preserve Richmond, Inc., p.2, vertical file "Schools- Richmond High School #52," Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

[9] Wayne County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology, August, 2001), 142.

where he was placed in charge of their downtown office in 1891. Perkins established his own firm in 1894 and ultimately hired Robert C. Spencer, Frank Lloyd Wright and Myron Hunt.

While Perkins was serving as the school board architect he also maintained a private practice with John L. Hamilton. Perkins obtained and designed the commissions while Hamilton ran the office. At the same time that he was building schools for the Board of Education, he was also designing buildings for the Chicago Park District. In 1911 Perkins and Hamilton added William K. Fellows, formerly of the firm of Nimmons and Fellows, to their partnership. By 1925 Perkins was almost totally deaf, making it extremely hard to continue in his practice. This led to the dissolution of the firm of Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton in 1927.[10]

The firm of Perkins Fellows and Hamilton was proud enough of their involvement with the Richmond Community Schools system that they included Test and Dennis in a 1925 publication promoting their school building techniques. The publication cited the school corporation's advancing educational standards.[11] Regarding their high school planning, they comment that location of the auditoriums and gymnasium at either ends of the main building makes them "conveniently used for purposes outside of school work when not demanded by the school program." Another element of good planning was "elimination of noise and odor from the lunch room which is always present in buildings where basement or attic spaces in the main structures are used for this purpose." They also stressed fireproof construction and capacity of exits and stairways with properly lighted corridors.

Hamilton designed Richmond High School with future growth and additions in mind from the beginning. Designed to accommodate 1500 students, it also provided areas for future expansion, as shown on the site plan sketches.[12] The planning and construction of the school required a great amount of vision and forward thinking. While the Colonial Revival architecture is symbolic of America's colonial roots, the structure was modern and well appointed. The continued use and adaptation of the building over the past sixty years is a testament to the forward thinking of its original planners too.[13] An undated newspaper article, written by W. G. Sudhoff states "Richmond offers its teen-age students a 'School of Tomorrow' in the magnificent new temple of learning on Whitewater Boulevard. Rising in regal splendor on the high, steep bank of the Whitewater, the new Richmond High School is virtually a visible rendering of an educator's utopian dream, yet practical and realistic beneath its exterior shell of sheer beauty and modernization."[14]

The choice of Colonial Revival as the architectural style for Richmond High School represented a continuing trend in Wayne County; school boards, officials, and institutions had been increasingly opting for public buildings in a classical style. In 1906, most schools in Richmond were of Romanesque Revival detailing but by the 1920s classical influences were more apparent county-wide. A review of the Wayne County Historic Sites & Structures Inventory shows the 1921 Centerville High School, the 1923 Green Township Public School, the 1925 Carpenter Hall at Earlham College and the 1929 Hagerstown Public Library had all been built in the Neoclassical Revival style. All are extant. Cambridge City in the 1930s focused on classical styles for the new high school and public library, both built by McGuire & Shook in the Colonial

---

[10] Prairie Styles, "Dwight Perkins Commissions", http://www.prairiestyles.com/perkins.htm; (accessed 21 February /2012). 11 Educational Buildings by Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton, Architects, Chicago; Printed in the U.S.A., Copyright 1925 by Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton Chicago, Illinois; Press of The Blakely Printing Company, Chicago.

[11] Educational Buildings by Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton, Architects, Chicago; Printed in the U.S.A., Copyright 1925 by Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton Chicago, Illinois; Press of The Blakely Printing Company, Chicago.

[12] "Present, Future Plans for New High School," The Richmond Item, 10 April l938, p.3. "Site of Proposed New High School Building," The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram, I8 August I937, vertical file, "Schools- Richmond High School #36," Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

[13] "Government Will Donate $257,727 for Buildings to Cost Total of $511,000," The Richmond Palladium, 18 August 1937, p.l, microfilm, Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

[14] "Beautiful Structure Has Latest Educational Aids," n.p., n.d., "Treasure Scrapbook" of newspaper clippings in the Richmond Alumni Association archives, Richmond High School, Richmond, Indiana.

Revival and Neo Classical style respectively. Even state officials selected NeoClassical Revival for the Richmond State Hospital Auditorium, designed by Pohlmeyer & Pohlmeyer of Fort Wayne in 1939.

The selection of the Colonial Revival variant of classicism shaped the image of the school system in Richmond specifically. Perkins, Fellow & Hamilton designed the 1921 Dennis Middle School in a combination of Georgian and Classical Revival styles as well as remodeling Whitewater Elementary in 1925 from Romanesque into the Colonial Revival style. Both buildings survive today, and remain good examples of Colonial Revival architecture. By 1927, Hamilton was principal for the firm Hamilton, Fellow & Nedved and Hamilton is listed as the architect for Fairview Elementary which was built in 1928 in the Colonial Revival style. Fairview also survives today, and now includes c.1960s additions. The only style exception for the firm was the 1923 Test Middle School which was built in Collegiate Gothic. By 1934, Hamilton was practicing under his own name and is listed in Who Was Who in America as the Architect for Richmond, Indiana public schools from 1920-1942.[15] The Richmond High School was the most fully-realized example of Colonial Revival in the school system in its detail, and the largest.

The school construction benefited greatly from funding provided by President Roosevelt's New Deal programs. The community realized the need for larger facilities to handle its growing student population. Residents and civic leaders were concurrently seeking to construct a new public auditorium. Soon the city council and school trustees agreed that the best solution was to combine their needs into a single facility. Constructing a combination gymnasium and auditorium in conjunction with a new high school was seen as the best solution, since it would serve the needs of both the school and the community without duplication.[16] A School City Bond issue of $253,273 and a PWA grant of $257,727 were used to construct Morton Hall, the main education building.[17]

The project did not occur without controversy. It was essential to regularly communicate the benefits of the project to secure funding during the difficult economic times. The ambitious and expansive construction project required a considerable financial commitment from taxpayers, some of which were opposed. Despite large federal grants, obtaining the matching portion required the school city and civil city to exceed their bonded debt limits. When anticipated federal grants fell short of what was needed to build the arts wing, local millionaire Charles McGuire provided an additional gift of $25,000. In all, McGuire contributed $50,000 of the $120,000 needed to construct the arts building as it was originally planned. The arts building, named McGuire Memorial Hall in memory of his mother, was dedicated December 4, 1941, three days prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor.[18] The art museum wing is believed to house the only public art museum in a high school and was home to the nation's first high school orchestra started by the high school in 1899.[19]

Despite additions to the building in 1961, 1964, 1971, 1980, 1982, and 1991, Richmond High School maintains the integrity of John Leonard Hamilton's original plan. The building continues to look and function in much the same way as it was designed. It is possible to experience the Richmond High School as one could during its period of significance. For example: the intersection of the main corridors in the center of the building. Named the Social Hall or Honors Hall, it is located on the first floor, near the main, east entrance (Fig. 28). Columns, staircases, and original green and gray tiles

---

[15] Who Was Who in America, Volume III, 1951-1960, Page 363 (1963) Editors of Marquis – Who's Who in America. (Chicago.: The A. N. Marquis Company. 1963: p. 363).

[16] "Chance for New Building to be Outlined by City at Proposed Conference," The Richmond Palladium, 2 June 1936, p.l; "Auditorium, High School on One Site is Proposed," The Richmond Palladium, 27 June 1936 p. 1, c.6, microfilm, Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

[17] "Government Will Donate $257,727 for Buildings to Cost Total of $511,000," The Richmond Palladium, 18 August 1937, p.l, microfilm, Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

[18] " M'Guire to Give Additional $25,000 Sum for New Arts Building," The Palladium-Item 17 September 1939, p.l, c. I. "McGuire Hall Dedication Set Thursday," The Palladium-Item, 3 December 1941, p.l, c.i, microfilm, Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

[19] Wayne County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology, August, 2001), 158.

covering the floor imbue this space with the feeling it had when newly constructed. Honors Hall maintains a strong sense of tradition, expressing the school's history with flags, trophies, portraits and plaques. As one walks these hallways and visits the classrooms, and the former library (now the Counseling Center) (Fig. 22), the brilliance of the planners and the voices of the tens of thousands of students educated within these walls is ever present. The well-preserved historic spaces paired with necessary adaptations and additions make Richmond High School a vibrant space teeming with new students, weary and excited teachers, and the feeling that despite the passage of so many years and students, little has really changed since those pre-war days and the new school's first graduating class of 1940.

Art in the Schools in Richmond, Indiana

Prior to the Civil War, art for many Hoosiers was a luxury for the rich. Itinerate portrait painters served the role of recording family members in the days before photography. Occasionally, a landscape painter might find a living in one of the larger towns along well-traveled routes like the Ohio River or the National Road. Richmond was atypical because of its Quaker roots and location along the National Road. Art curator Shaun Dingwerth credits Quaker sensibility and influence, prospering industries and employment options, influx of a supportive German-American business community, and the influence of education (especially Earlham College) as key factors in the growth of a fine arts community in Richmond.[20]

As with many Hoosier art groups, Richmond artists focused on plein air art and landscapes. In the broad sense, the Richmond Group is a facet of American Impressionism. Similar movements sprang up in Indianapolis (the Irvington Group) and in rural Brown County, Indiana. Some artists focused on the beauty of the Indiana Dunes by Lake Michigan. Art historians refer to the entire scope of pre-1945 Indiana art as the “Hoosier School.”

The Richmond Group developed out of an ad-hoc sketching group that began meeting in Richmond in 1870. Eventually, the “Ramblers Sketch Club” became known for their plein air art, created during days-long rural hikes to spots of natural beauty. Local German-American businessmen exhibited pieces in their stores to encourage the art community. The Ramblers evolved into the Richmond Art Association, formally organized in 1898. The Richmond Art Association immediately began a relationship with the local public schools.[21] Garfield School in Richmond (now gone) housed exhibits for thirteen years. The exhibits included not only Richmond and Indiana artists, but the best artists in United States. William Merritt Chase, Childe Hassam and others sent pieces to be part of the shows. One gallery even sent French Impressionist pieces by Renoir and Monet for a 1904 show. Later, a prize for best painting by a Hoosier artist brought pieces by the state’s foremost painters to the annual shows.

Such was the success of the shows that with the planning of new Morton High School, Richmond art leaders and school system officials had the architect incorporate dedicated exhibit rooms into the plans. The school, now gone, opened in 1910.[22] With permanent space came a permanent collection. In the decades that followed, Richmond’s artists exhibited throughout the country, adding to the community’s reputation. Newspaper reporters from places as far afield as New York City and Los Angeles wrote stories that bolstered Richmond’s standing as a center for the fine arts.

The successful experience of Morton High School was the precedent for creating an entire museum wing twenty-nine years later for Richmond High School (the nominated property). Rather than just gallery spaces, the New Deal era high school was planned to have spaces for all the arts. Four galleries, auditorium, and art education classrooms fill McGuire Memorial Fine Arts Building. Local entrepreneur Charles McGuire donated $50,000 toward the construction.[23] McGuire was the owner of Dille and McGuire Lawnmower Company, manufacturers of push reel mowers, one of Richmond’s survivors of the Depression economy. The facility is still the main public art museum in Richmond.

Conclusion

Richmond High School has a number of prominent alumni, such as actress Polly Bergan, as well as notorious preacher Jim Jones. Lamar Lundy, one of the LA Rams’ “Fearsome Foursome” played football at Richmond High School. Richmond High School has also hosted a number of nationally recognized figures and celebrities including 1964

[20] Shaun Thomas Dingwerth, The Richmond Group Artists, Indianapolis: I.U. Press, 2014 pp. 17-19.
[21] Dingwerth, p. 23.
[22] Dingwerth, p. 23.
[23] Dingwerth, p. 30.

presidential candidate Barry Goldwater, singer Frank Sinatra, and actor/comedian Jerry Lewis. The Tiernan gymnasium, built in 1984 is the 5th largest high school gymnasium in the nation and reflects Richmond's commitment to Hoosier Hysteria.

In the tumultuous world of the late 1930s, the project was a bright spot on the newspaper pages. It is interesting that the making of a great world conflict served as a backdrop, sharing newspaper space with the details of Richmond's new civic pride. While news of progress in construction of the new high school served as an inspiration, the newspaper also reported effects of Hitler's aggression, the failure of the Munich Pact, and contradictory statements from Japan leading up to the attack on Pearl Harbor and U.S. involvement in World War II.

Richmond High School has made an important contribution to the history of Richmond, Indiana. It was an inspiration to residents during the hard days of the depression and World War II, representing the prospects for a brighter future. It has had a significant influence on the lives and history of the community, from its roots to the present. Richmond High School is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteron A, in the categories of education and art, and Criterion C in the category of architecture.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"Auditorium, High School on One Site is Proposed," *Richmond Palladium*, June 27, 1936, p. 1.

"Brown Speaks at Dedication of McGuire Hall," *Palladium-Item*, December 5, 1941, p. 1.

"C.A. McGuire to Give Additional $25,000 Sum for New Arts Building, *Palladium-Item*, September 17, 1939, p. 1.

Chasteen, Karen; Jean Prichard and George Blakey, "Richmond Secondary School System 1500 Years of Progress – Part II," *Preserve Richmond Journal*, March/April 2001, pp.1-5.

"Chance for New Building to be Outlined by City at Proposed Conference," *Richmond Palladium*, June 2, 1936, p. 1

Dingwerth, Shaun Thomas. *The Richmond Group Artists*. Indianapolis: I.U. Press, 2014.

"Dwight Perkins Commissions", http://www.prairiestyles.com/perkins.htm; (accessed Febrarury 21, 2012).

Fellows and Hamilton, architects. *Educational Buildings by Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton, Architects, Chicago*. Chicago: Blakely Printing Company, 1925.

"Government Will Donate $257,727 for Buildigns to Cost Total of $515,000," *Richmond Palladium*, August 18, 1937, p. 1.

"McGuire to Give Additional $25,000 Sum for New Arts Building," *Palladium-Item*, September 17, 1939, p. 1.

"McGuire Hall Dedication Set Thursday," *Palladium-Item*, December 3, 1941, p. 1.

"Present, Future Plans for New High School," *Richmond Item*, April 10, 1938. p. 3.

State and County Quick Facts, Quickfacts.census.gov, (accessed February 12, 2006)

"School City Plans to Sell A Bond Issue for $60,000; PWA Grant Already Passed," *Richmond Palladium*, October 26, 1938, p. 1.

"Site of Proposed New High School Building," *Richmond Palladium*, August 18, 1937.

Sudhoff, W.G. "Beautify and Efficiency Mark City New School," *Palladium-Item and Sun Telegram*, October 11, 1939.

Ward, Gertrude L. *Richmond: A Pictorial History*. St. Louis, MO: Bradley Publishing, 1994.

Wayne County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, Indianapolis: Indiana Landmarks, 2001.

Who Was Who in America: Vol. 3 (1951-1960), Chicago: A.N. Marquis Company, 1963.

"Winnetka Congregational Church, Winnetka, Illinois: Aymar Embury II and John Leonard Hamilton Associated Architects," *American Architect and Architecture*, Vol. 149, 1936, pp.27-32.

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

Acreage of Property 15
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	579356	4410308
2	16	567626	4410312
3	16	679838	4410056
4	16	679348	4409978

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

Starting at the northeast corner of SW D Street and SW 1st Street proceed due east along the northern edge of the right-of-way to the west edge of Hub Etchinson Parkway. From that point, proceed south along the west edge of the parkway to a point in line with an east-west line parallel to but 3 feet south of the south wall of the Civic Hall. Turn west along said line and proceed to a line that follows the footprint of the south gymnasium, maintaining a distance of 3 feet from the east,

south, and west walls of the gym. Follow said line around to the west side of the gym, to a point in line with the north curb of SW "E" Street. Turn west along the north curb of SW "E" Street to the east curb line of SW 2nd Street. Turn north along the east curb of SW 2nd Street and follow to the south curb line of SW D Street. Return to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes the historic school and all connected additions. It excludes radically altered elements like the track, ball fields, and tennis courts that do not convey the heritage of the site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Chad Slider, Ball State University preservation student; Cory Clark, Richmond High School student intern; Scott Zimmerman, Richmond City Planner

organization Richmond Historic Preservation Commission Date

street & number 50 North 5th Street telephone 765/983-7343

city or town Richmond state IN zip code 47374

e-mail szimmerman@richmondindiana.gov

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.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Richmond High School

City or Vicinity: Richmond

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Scott E. Zimmerman

Date Photographed: 2/21/2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001. 02/21/2012, main entrance, looking west
0002. 02/21/2012, Civic Hall, looking northwest
0003. 02/21/2012, central tower, looking northeast
0004. 02/21/2012, art museum wing, looking west
0005. 02/21/2012, art museum, looking southwest
0006. 02/21/2012, art museum, looking west
0007. 02/21/2012, south wing, looking southwest
0008. 02/21/2012, art museum urn, looking west
0009. 02/21/2012, art museum, looking south
0010. 02/21/2012, rear wing, looking southeast
0011. 02/21/2012, Civic Hall auditorium, looking north
0012. 02/21/2012, interior wall of Civic Hall wing, looking west
0013. 02/21/2012, Tiernan Center, looking northwest
0014. 02/21/2012, Tiernan Center, looking west
0015. 02/21/2012, Tiernan Center, looking north
0016. 02/21/2012, football stadium, looking west
0017. 02/21/2012, rear wing, looking northeast
0018. 02/21/2012, Tiernan Center, looking east
0019. 02/21/2012, rear wing additions, looking north
0020. 02/21/2012, power plant, looking east
0021. 02/21/2012, former library office, looking southwest
0022. 02/21/2012, former library, looking north
0023. 02/21/2012, center hall staircase, looking west
0024. 02/21/2012, women's restroom off center hall, looking northwest
0025. 02/21/2012, classroom off center hall, looking northwest
0026. 02/21/2012, hall between rear wing and 1982 addition, looking east
0027. 02/21/2012, Tiernan Center second floor looking southwest
0028. 02/21/2012, Honors Hall, looking southeast

Property Owner:

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

name Richmond Community Schools

street & number 300 Hub Etchison Parkway telephone 765/973-330

city or town Richmond state IN zip code 47374

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

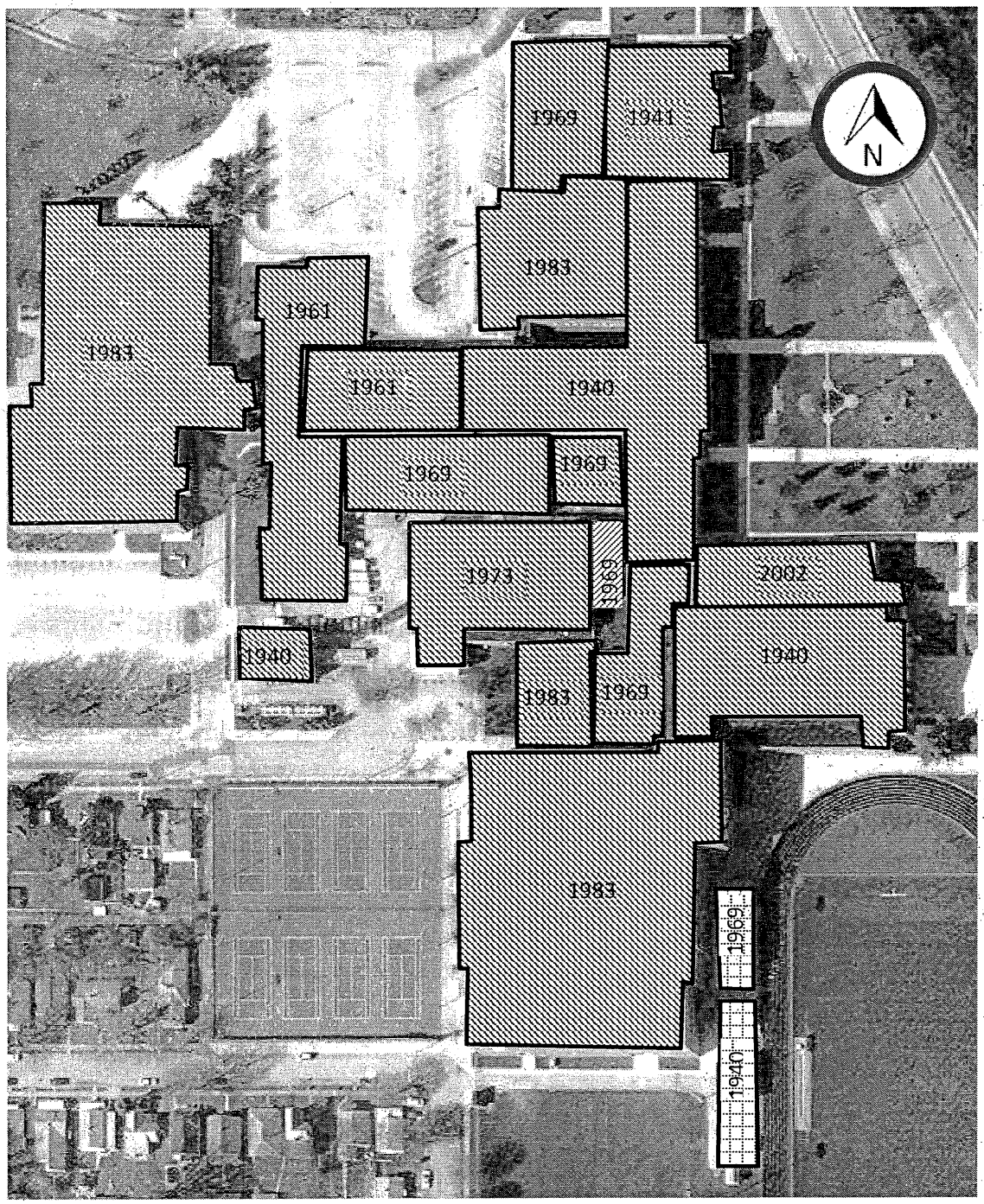
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN

Contributing

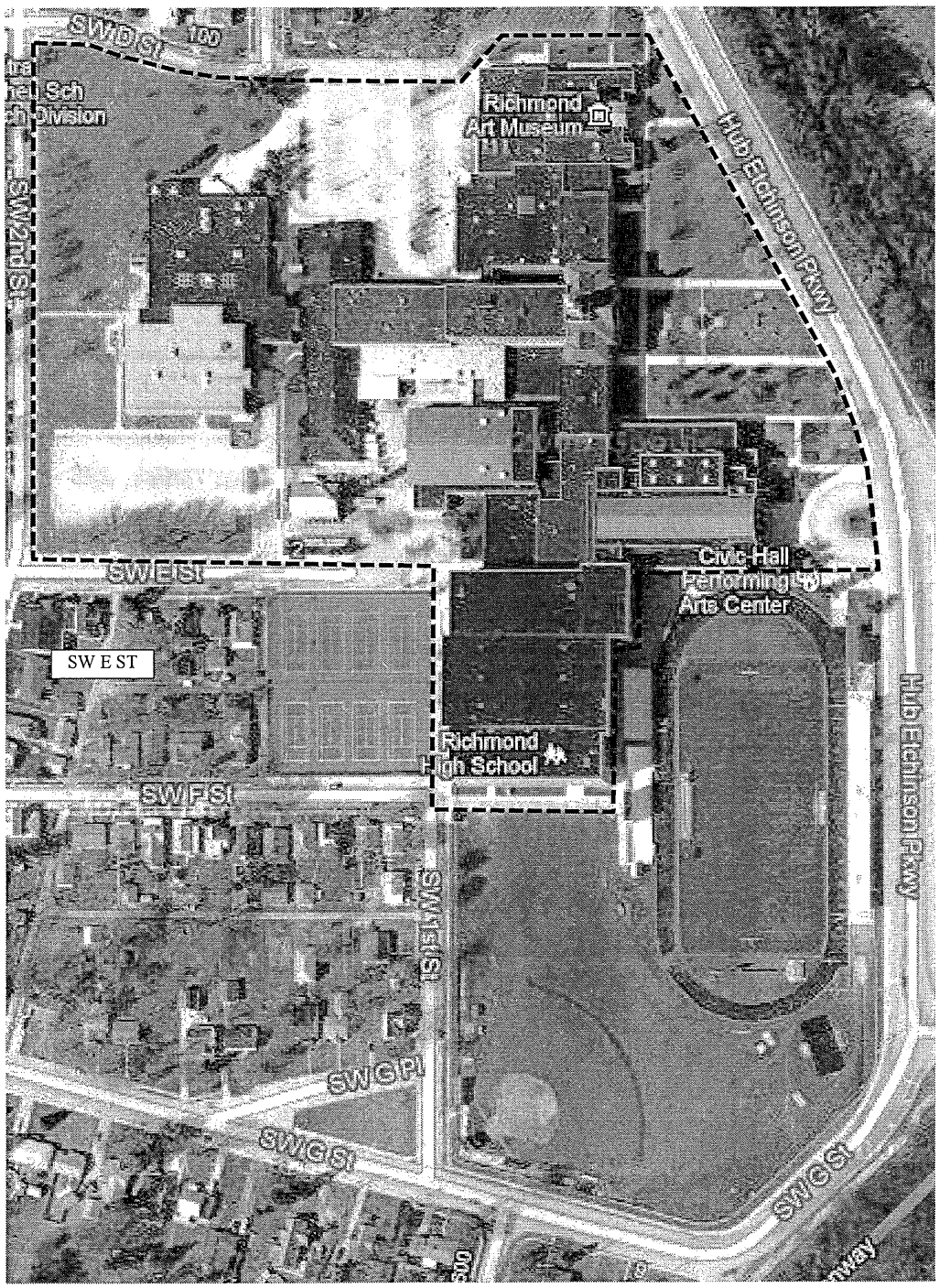
Non-contributing



National Register of Historic Places

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN

Boundary



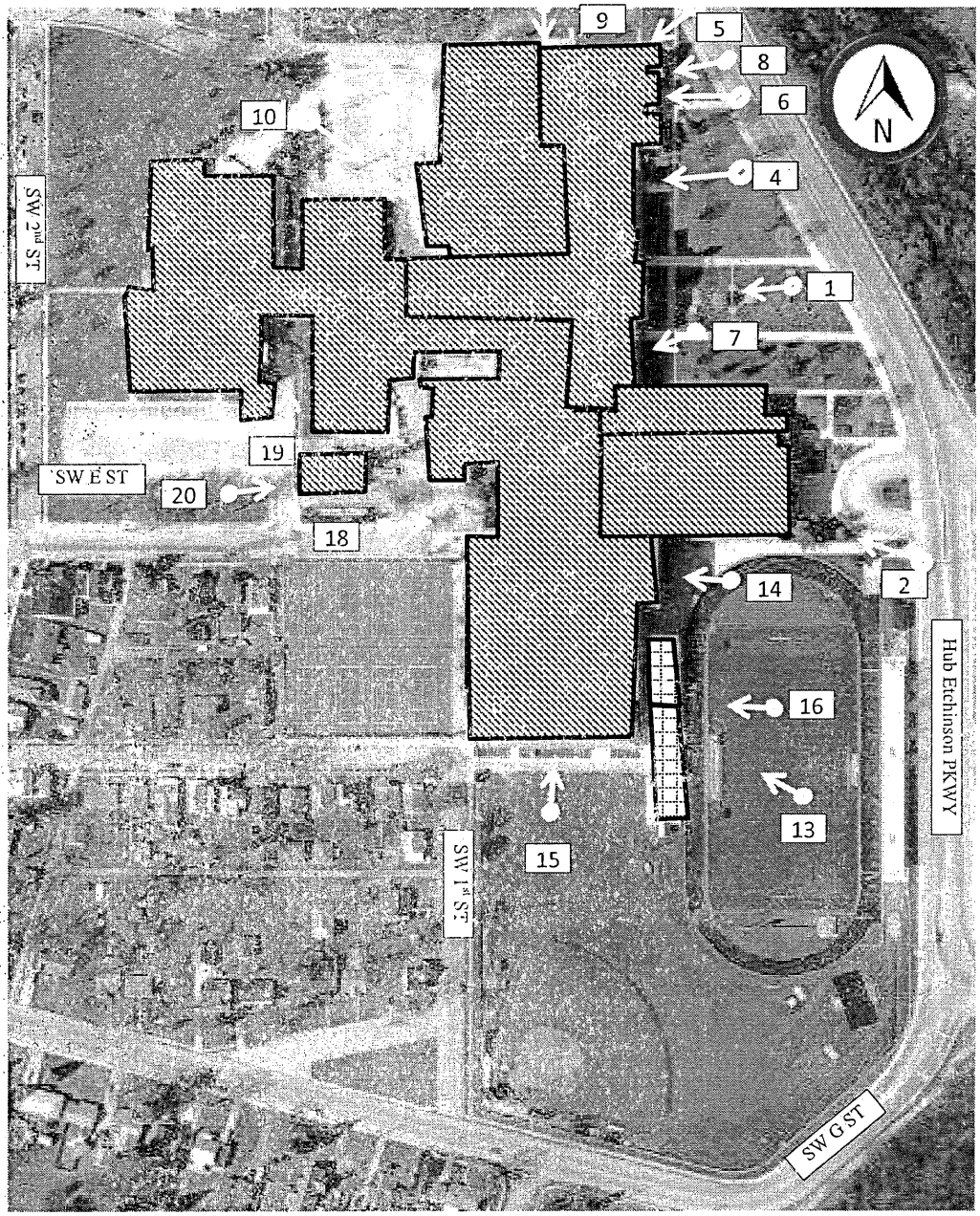
N

National Register of Historic Places

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN

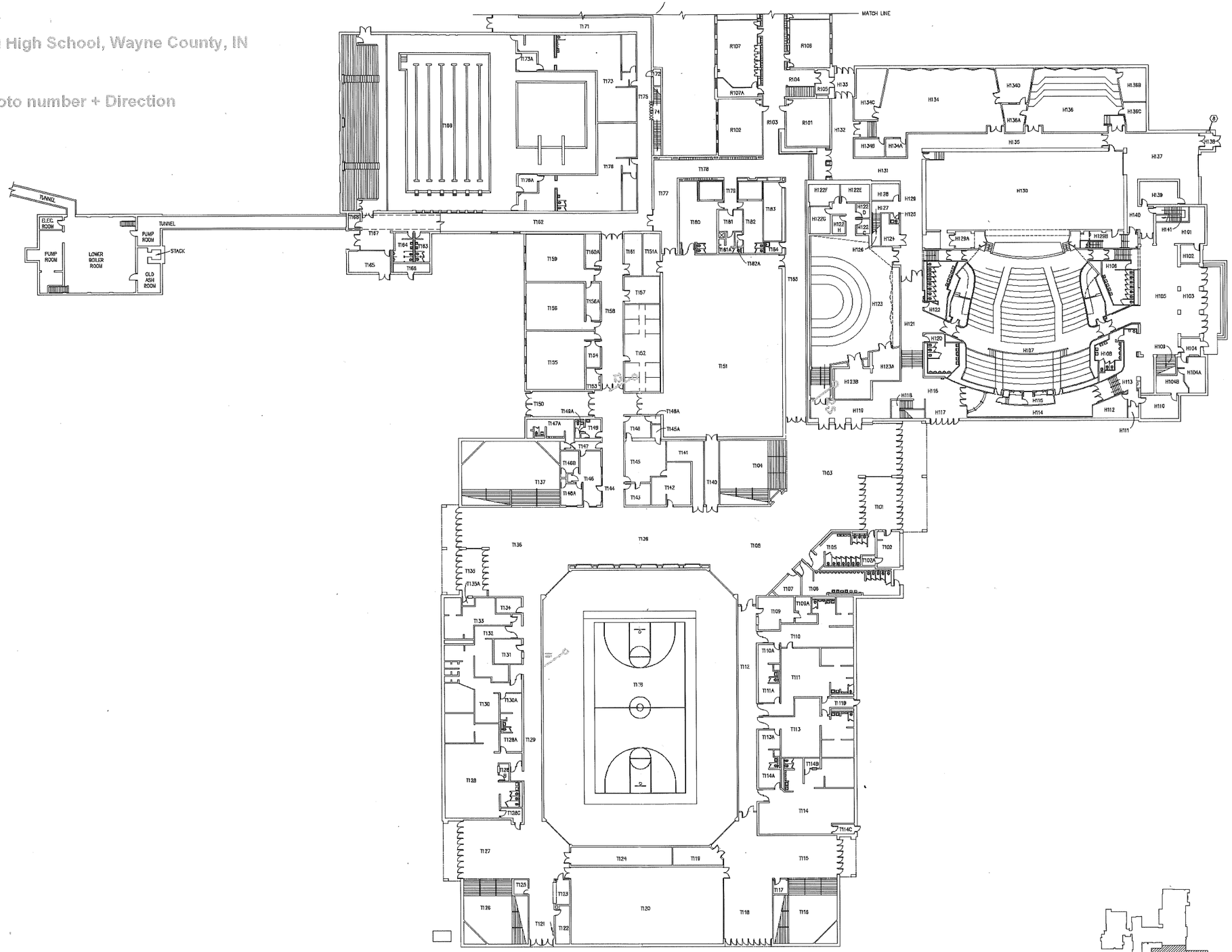
Contributing

X Photo number & direction

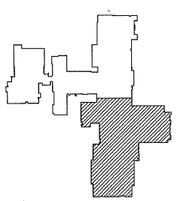


Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN

○—— Photo number + Direction



FIRST FLOOR SOUTH



KEY PLAN

Maze Design, Inc.

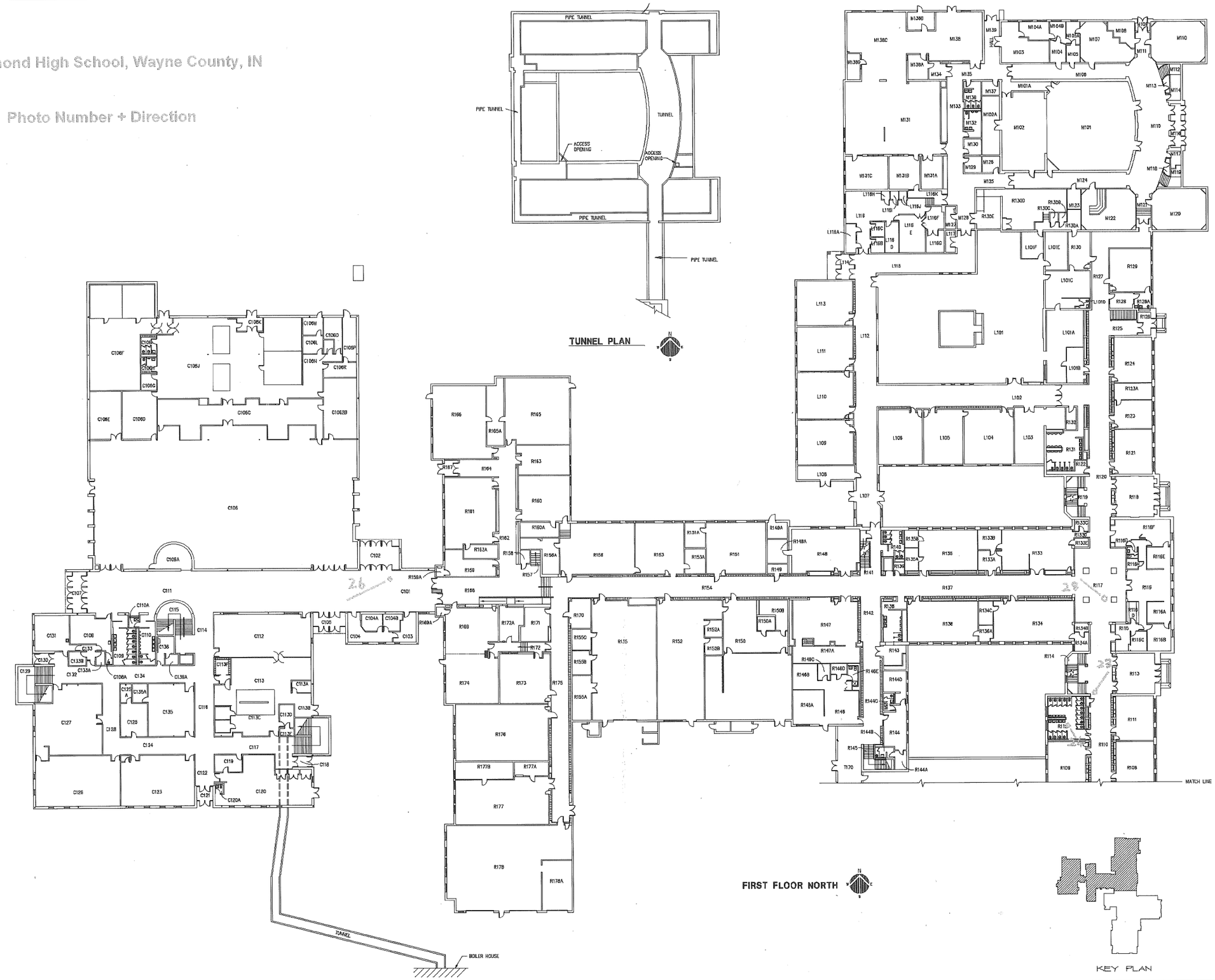
Certified by

RICHMOND HIGH SCHOOL
RICHMOND, INDIANA

Project No. 6524-1
Contributor D INDERSTRODT
Drawn
Checked
Date FEBRUARY, 2002
Revision No. Date

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN

Photo Number + Direction



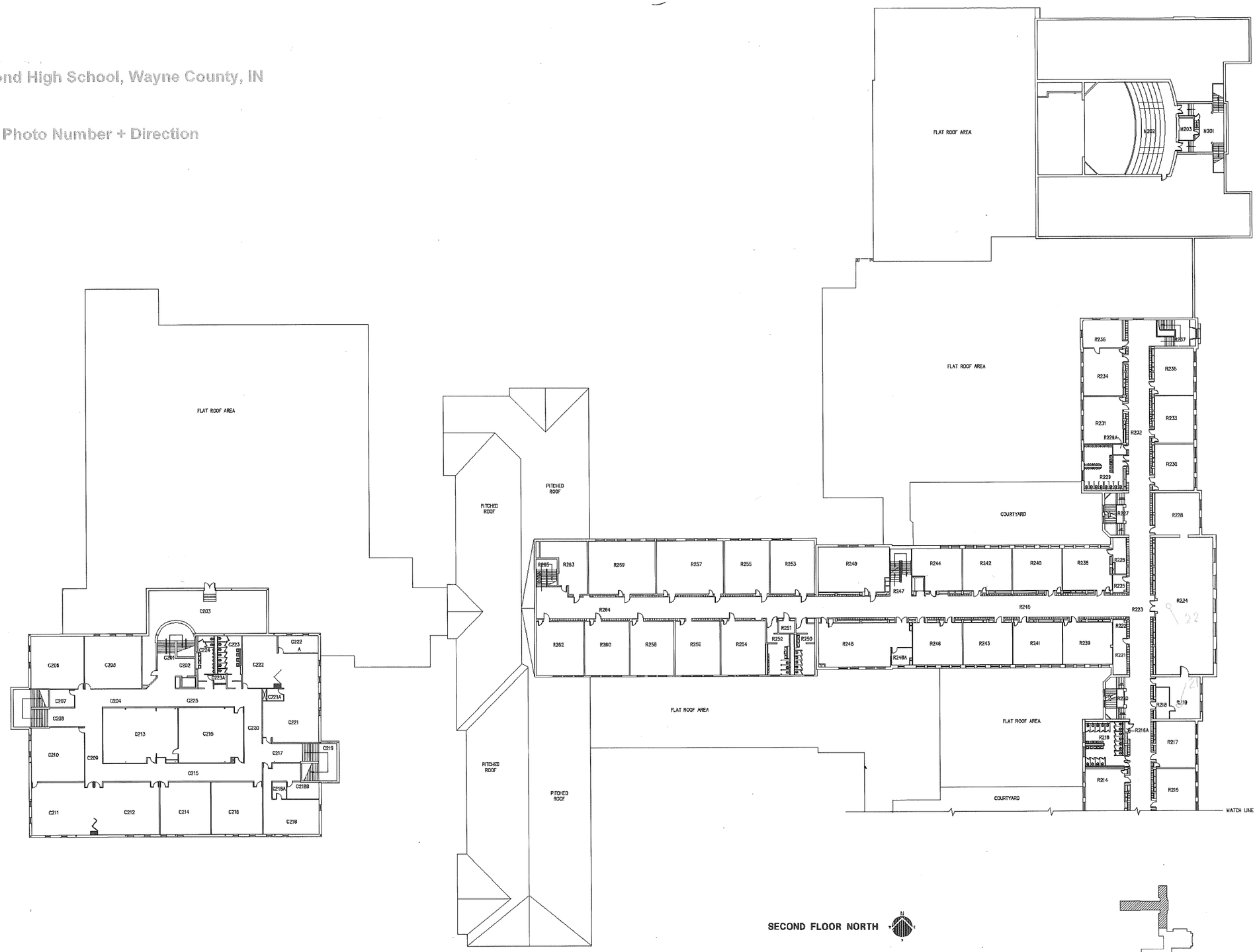
Maze Design, Inc.

Certified by

RICHMOND HIGH SCHOOL
RICHMOND, INDIANA

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN

Photo Number + Direction



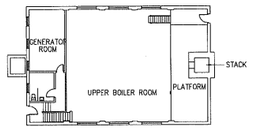
Maze Design, Inc.

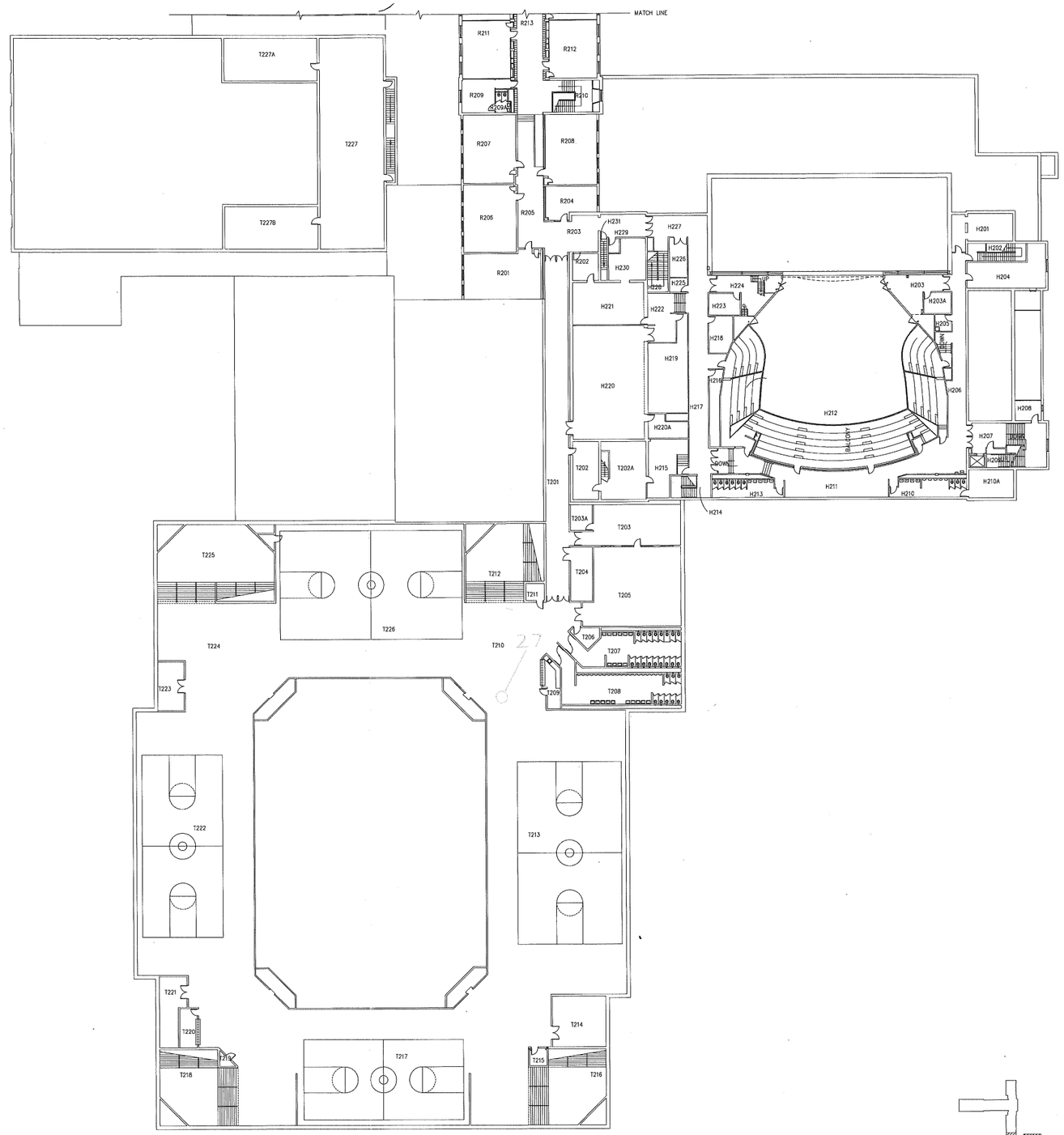
RICHMOND HIGH SCHOOL
RICHMOND, INDIANA

Project Name: 0304-1
Construction: P DISTRICT
Drawn:
Checked:
Date: FEBRUARY, 2000

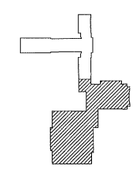
Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN

Photo Number + Direction





SECOND FLOOR SOUTH



KEY PLAN

Maze Design, Inc.

1417 Sheridan Street
Richmond, IN 47374
(765) 962-5384
E-Mail: dbi-maze@indyrichmond.com

Architecture & Interior
Design Services
Construction Management

certified by

RICHMOND
HIGH SCHOOL
RICHMOND, INDIANA

Project No..... 2004-1
Coordinator.... P INDERSTRUDT
Designer.....
Drawn.....
Checked.....
Date..... FEBRUARY, 2000

Revision:
No. Date

SECOND FLOOR SOUTH
FIRE ALARM
SELECTIVE
DEMOLITION PLAN

drawing

of

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN #0001

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN #0002

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN #0005

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN #0010

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN #0013

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN #0020

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN #0021

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN #0022

Richmond High School, Wayne County, IN #0028