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: __New Goshen District No. 2 School _____

Other names/site number: _Little Brick Schoolhouse; Little Red Brick Schoolhouse

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)

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2. Location

Street & number: _9620 Rangeline Place

City or town: __New Goshen _State: _IN_ County: _Vigo

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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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

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

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

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 ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
		objects
1	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION; school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RECREATION AND CULTURE; museum
SOCIAL; meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE VICTORIAN; Italianate

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
foundation: BRICK
walls: BRICK;
STONE; limestone
roof: ASPHALT
other:

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

New Goshen District No. 2 School is located within the rural unincorporated community of New Goshen, approximately 13 miles northwest of West Terre Haute, IN. Constructed in 1888, the red brick two-room schoolhouse is an excellent example of late 19th schoolhouse design featuring a center projecting bell tower and original Italianate decorative details. It retains much of its original exterior and interior integrity with minor alterations to an interior room. The New Goshen District No. 2 School is one of the few remaining rural schools and the only known two-room schoolhouse in Vigo County.

Narrative Description

Setting:

Located approximately 13 miles northwest of West Terre Haute, IN, the New Goshen District No. 2 School is a red brick two-room schoolhouse just south of the Route 150 and Rangeline Place intersection. Situated within a park like setting, the schoolhouse sits at the property's east edge with open lawn on the south and west sides; the southwest edge has a playground and picnic shelter (Photo 0007). The playground includes four pieces of non-permanent equipment, which is not counted. The playground is not known to have existed during the period of significance, so this area is counted as a non-contributing resource. The picnic shelter is also a non-contributing building. A church dating from 1881 is located adjacent to the lawn south of the schoolhouse. The West Vigo New Goshen Lion's Club is on an adjacent parcel to the north (Photo 0002). The schoolhouse remains in its original location.

Exterior:

Constructed in 1888, the schoolhouse is a one-story, five by four bay red brick structure with center projecting brick bell tower. Decorative elements include a brick common bond pattern and Italianate scroll brackets under the eaves. Windows are rectangular wood, double hung four/four sashes with brick segmental arch lintels composed of two courses of headers, and limestone sills.

The schoolhouse rests on a brick foundation with crawl space. Just above ground level, flanking entrance stairs, are two vent openings; the west façade has three evenly spaced vent openings placed below and to the right of three windows. All five openings do not have covers. Below the northwest corner window, an opening has a metal plate backsplash with water spigot. All openings are irregular in shape. The north façade has a centered utility meter. Replacement brick, similar in size and color to the original brick, can be found in areas of the foundation and around some windows.

The rectangular portion of the schoolhouse runs north to south with gabled ends featuring a return. The centered rectangular bell tower projects from the east façade and extends just above the eaves of the main rectangular structure (Photo 0001). Modern pre-cast concrete centered stairs with wood hand railings lead up to an elevated, centered double door entrance; doors are modern aluminum with a four lite rectangular transom and brick segmental arch lintel. The entrance retains its original limestone threshold. Two four/four sash windows flank the entrance doors. Centered directly above the door is a stone tablet reading, "New * Goshen * School * District * No. * 2 * 1888" (Photo 0008).

The north and south facades of the main rectangular structure mirror each other with four evenly spaced windows (Photos 0003 & 0005). The west façade also has four evenly spaced windows (Photo 0004) and the east façade has one centered window flanking each side of the projected bell tower.

Decorative Italianate eave brackets are symmetrically placed; groups of two run under the eaves of the east façade's bell tower, north and south gabled ends, and the length of the west façade. A single bracket is placed where each façade meets (Photo 0006). The recessed east

facades flanking the bell tower only have three each, spaced individually; ghost lines are present, suggesting additional brackets once were present.

The bell tower has a slightly flared pyramidal roof topped with a square cupola (Photo 0006). The cupola has louvered vents with board and batten siding around all four sides and a pyramidal roof. Two short brick chimneys project up at gabled ends. The roofs of the main structure, bell tower and cupola all have asphalt shingles.

Interior:

The main east façade entrance leads to the original cloakroom; it features bead board wainscoting and a chair rail along the east and west walls (Photo 0009). A few original coat hooks are found in the chair rail on the west wall. The bead board wainscoting on the north and south walls extends approximately six feet in height and is topped with a decorative shelf rail (Photo 0010). Two evenly spaced doorways on the west wall provide access to the two classrooms. The doorways have five-panel wood doors with single pane transoms. The doors, handles, and hinges are original. The door and moldings are typical for all openings: wide boards with a broad center flute, plain corner block, and crown-like vertical extensions at upper corners. Foyer woodwork is stained but classroom moldings and wainscot are painted. The cloakroom's gypsum board ceiling is approximately fourteen feet in height. A panel in the northeast corner of the ceiling provides access to the bell tower. A centered modern ceiling fan is suspended from the ceiling.

The schoolhouse's main rectangular structure consists of two main classrooms, evenly divided north and south. The doorway into the south classroom enters in the northeast corner. Arranged as an example of a late 19th to early 20th century classroom, student desks are period-style cast iron and wood of various sizes arranged smaller to larger; the desks face a teacher's desk centered at the north end of the room (Photo 0013). Extending along the entire north wall, behind the teacher's desk, is the original blackboard consisting of six sections of slate (Photo 0014). Two early 20th century light fixtures are symmetrically suspended in the center of the room. A potbelly stove is centered at the south end of the classroom and is vented out the chimney in the center of the south wall. A piano and display cases are also found in the classroom along with various objects from the period including photographs, books, maps, and diplomas. The school's original bell sits just inside the classroom entrance door (Photo 0015). Original bead board wainscoting with a chair rail lines all four walls. The plaster walls, wood trim, and wood plank flooring are original.

The doorway into the north classroom enters in the southeast corner. The room currently serves as a community meeting room; it is arranged with chairs lined and facing the north wall (Photo 0011). Original features mirror the south classroom with original plaster, wood trim, wainscoting, chair rail and wood plank flooring. Extending along the entire south wall is the original blackboard consisting of seven sections of slate (Photo 0012). Modern restroom facilities have been constructed in the northwest corner of the room; partition walls have been constructed to not harm the original wood trim and wainscoting (Photo 0011). A small gas-heating unit is suspended from the ceiling at the north end of the classroom. Six florescent light fixtures are evenly spaced across the ceiling; a ceiling fan is suspended in the center of the room. A small attic access panel is located in the southeast corner ceiling. Displayed on the east, south and west walls are photographs of various graduating classes that attended the school. Also displayed are graduating class photos from Fayette High School.

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.)

- [ ] 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 _ _

Period of Significance
__1888-1955_____

Significant Dates
__1888-1955_____

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)
__UNKNOWN _____

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance begins in 1888, the construction date of the schoolhouse, and continues to 1955, date the schoolhouse ceased to function as a school.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
N/A

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.)

Summary:

New Goshen District No. 2 School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as locally significant under Criterion A for Education and Criterion C for Architecture. The building also meets the registration requirements as stated in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), *Indiana's Public Common and High Schools.* Under Criterion A, the school is significant due to the development of late 19th and early 20th century public education in rural Indiana. Under Criterion C, the school is significant due to its architectural integrity and how it reflects design trends in school architecture. The period of significance for the New Goshen District No. 2 School is 1888-1955. The period reflects the expanse of years the building was in service as a school.

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

Education:

Indiana's educational system was established with its 1816 state constitution stating "…as soon as circumstances would permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to university".[1] According to the MPDF, "…common schools were created by citizens and counties created seminaries." [2] In 1824, the General Assembly passed an act creating school districts and the establishment of these schools was left to the discretion of property owners in each district. [3] This created a subscription system where students paid a fee for their education. By 1852, the legislature enacted a more comprehensive school law providing for financial support of common schools through taxation of private property. This act was deemed unconstitutional, however, by 1867, new legislation allowed the district system to progress.

The first school in Vigo County, Fayette Township was constructed of logs in 1818. It was established in Section 7 and its first teacher was John Miles. It is unknown if additional schools

[1] Anna Sherwood, "Vigo County and Her Schools," in *The Wabash Valley Remembers: A Chronicle 1787-1938*. (Terre Haute: Northwest Territory Celebration Committee, 1938), 74.
[2] Paul Diebold, *Indiana's Public Common and High Schools, 1816-1945*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, (December 1998), Sec E 1-2.
[3] Sherwood, "Vigo County and Her Schools," 74.

were constructed at that time, however with the growth in Vigo County's prosperity and the new school laws being enacted, it can be assumed additional schools were being established. According to period historian Hiram Beckwith's *History of Vigo and Parke Counties*, by 1850 each of Vigo County's townships had either a subscription or common school education.

After the 1867 law, Indiana's school systems seem to stabilize. This can be seen by Fayette Township's 1874 plat map where it distinctly describes its 11 district schools as "good frame" buildings and notes its 650 students. Due to the economic prosperity of the area, the map also states the school year consists of seven months; this is more than the 120 days average of most schools. [4] By 1891, the township replaced two of its frame schoolhouses with brick. This included the New Goshen District No. 2 School.

New Goshen District No. 2 School:

Constructed in 1888, the New Goshen District No. 2 School was the first two-room elementary school built in Fayette Township. The bricks used in construction were made only a few blocks away. It was constructed as a consolidation school; students living in the township attended the school for 1st – 4th grades. One classroom contained the 1st and 2nd grades and the other contained the 3rd and 4th grades.

New elementary and high schools were built in 1932, however the New Goshen School was still utilized. After the term of 1954-55, the school no longer housed the 1st through 4th grades, however it was used for home economic clubs for several years until the lack of maintenance made the building unsuitable. After this, it was then retired from its educational responsibilities. The schoolhouse was then used for community meetings. The schoolhouse fell victim to vandals and the Vigo County School Board listed it on the real estate market at the price of $2,500.00. In 1970, the school board deeded the school and surrounding grounds to the Vigo County Park and Recreation Board. The schoolhouse was remodeled and restored at this time. One room was restored to an original classroom setting and the other room was furnished for community meetings. Originally, the schoolhouse had outhouses; it is unknown when modern facilities were installed, however it is safe to assume the modern bathrooms were placed during the 1970s remodel.

The New Goshen-West Vigo Lions Club owns the schoolhouse, acquiring ownership from Fayette Township. During Fayette Township's ownership, the organization maintained the schoolhouse and the surrounding grounds. The schoolhouse currently is used for community activities with plans to open it for school tours. One of the few remaining rural schoolhouses in Vigo County, it is the last of Fayette Township's district schools as the others have either been demolished or fell into ruin. The Vigo County Interim Report (1984) included several early 20th century consolidated schools, but New Goshen District No. 2 was the only 19th century public school in the entire inventory.

Architecture:

Just south of the well-travelled Route 150, the New Goshen District No. 2 School is a prominent brick building. While minimal in ornamentation, it has a quiet, stately presence; one that exemplifies a suggestion from the State Superintendent's office stating schools need to be

[4] Diebold, *Indiana's Public Common and High Schools, 1816-1945,* Sec E 8.

"…substantial and well built." [5] Incorporating decorative elements of Italianate design, it embodies stylistic trends of the time, including schoolhouse architecture.

The Italianate style was developed as part of the Picturesque movement in early 1800s England. By the 1840s, the United States began recognizing the style due to the popularity of Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books; after which the style dominated residential and commercial design and was commonly used in expanding Midwestern towns.[6] From 1840, the style's dominance lasted approximately 45 years, with its popularity declining around1885.

Italianate's most common features include arched or curved tall, narrow windows, overhanging eaves with decorative cornice brackets, and paired doors. A few designs have a cupola or tower. Wall surfaces tend to be simple with ornamentation focused around windows, doors and eaves. Facades are typically symmetrical with evenly placed windows. Massing of buildings are either square or rectangular with a low pitch or hipped roof; a few examples have gabled roofs.

As Midwestern states were passing education legislation, the need for brick and mortar schools was evident. Schoolhouse pattern books were published to aid in the construction of said schools. Similar to the residential pattern books of the time, the books focused on architect designs; the designs incorporated Italianate influences including cornice brackets, bell towers, and rounded windows. Most designs were of one-room schoolhouses with gable fronts, however some were more innovative with multiple classrooms. One, a publication by James Johonnot, discusses the need for blackboards, well-lit rooms and ventilation; he also emphasizes the need for large square classrooms, high ceilings, and a separate room for coats to not hinder the education experience. Indiana's State Superintendent's 1875 report is less prolific in their recommendations, suggesting "…a simple box with ante rooms for the entrance and cloakrooms."[7] By the late 1800s, these ante rooms were placed on the long side of the building, creating a T-plan form. Schoolhouse interior treatments typically included flat plaster walls and ceilings, simple wood window trim, and vertical wainscoting.[8]

The New Goshen District No. 2 School is an interesting and unique example of schoolhouse design. Its long, gabled end main building and projecting entrance along its long side reflects the T-plan form. However, the main building and projecting entrance are not both gabled roofs; the centered projecting entrance is a hipped roof with cupola bell tower. The exterior is masonry, typical of two-room schoolhouses and has symmetrically placed openings on each façade to allow for ample light. Its interior reflects typical treatments of flat plaster walls, high ceilings, simple wood trim, and vertical wainscoting in both classrooms and cloakroom. The overall style of the building features Italianate elements; most notably its decorative eave brackets, tall and narrow segmental arch windows, and hipped roof atop the projected entrance with cupola bell tower.

Overall, the New Goshen District No. 2 School is an excellent example of schoolhouse design as well as reflecting larger stylistic trends. The building retains its original exterior character defining features as well as the interior with minimal alteration.

[5] Diebold, *Indiana's Public Common and High Schools, 1816-1945,* Sec F 15.
[6] Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 286.
[7] Diebold, Sec F 15.
[8] Diebold, Sec F 16.

Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) *Indiana's Public Common and High Schools*:

The building meets the registration requirements set out in the MPDF for *Indiana's Public Common and High Schools*. The New Goshen District No. 2 School was constructed as part of the educational system in Vigo County to service children in a rural area. While the building is a two-room schoolhouse, it is a first generation consolidated school and the school's design incorporates elements from both one- and two-room schoolhouse design as described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), *Indiana's Public Common and High Schools;* under the one-room schoolhouse associated property type, it reflects the preferred Italianate style, its north-south orientation, banks of windows, and T-form plan that allowed for a separate cloakroom. Under the two or more room consolidated rural and urban schools associated property type, the schoolhouse is a perfect example due to its brick construction and projected entrance with bell tower.

The MPDF's integrity requirements have also been met by the building retaining its original massing, form, and pattern of openings. The building's exterior retains its original wood windows, brick construction, segmental arch openings, and Italianate cornice brackets. Its interior retains original wood floors, simple wood trim, wainscoting, plaster walls, high ceilings, and slate blackboards. The only addition was the installation of interior bathrooms (north classroom), however the bathroom's partitions do not reach ceiling height and are placed as to not damage windows. The only other alteration is the building's entrance doors that are not original, but do not detract from the overall integrity.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Early History:

Situated in the northeast portion of Vigo County, Fayette Township was originally known as Independence. It officially organized March 11, 1819 and spanned the length of the west bank Wabash River in Vigo County. It was subdivided by 1820 and named Paris Township; however by February 1824, the township name changed to Fayette and has remained. The township is bounded by Vermilion County, Indiana to the north; the Wabash River to the east; Sugar Creek Township to the south; and the state line of Illinois to the west. [9] Its topography, consisting of many streams and the deposits of coal, iron and sandstone, contributed to its settlement. As early as 1813, one pioneer, Jacob Newcomer, temporarily settled in the area; it was not until 1817 when the township's first permanent settlers, Daniel Barbour and Dr. John Durkee, came to the area.

Following the settlement of Vigo County around 1816, the area's growth was dependent upon its early establishment as a transportation center. In the county's early development, the Wabash River helped create transportation and trade routes connecting Vigo County with the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Due to this, the area was able to import/export goods, thus laying the foundation to becoming a transportation and business hub. During the mid-nineteenth century Vigo County prospered from the increased trade made possible by new transportation routes. The first was the National Road, which reached Vigo County in 1834, followed by the

[9] H. W. Beckwith, *The History of Vigo and Parke Counties* (Chicago: H. H. Hill and N. Iddings, 1880), 442.

Wabash and Erie Canal in 1849. The construction of the first railroad in 1852 set off an economic boom for Vigo County, which lasted nearly seventy-five years. With its extensive transportation system, the county capitalized on its abundant natural resources, particularly coal. Fayette Township prospered due to area coal mining and farming. With Vigo County having a major transportation hub in Terre Haute, it was able to export goods. Many of the small rural communities saw growth in the mid-19th to early 20th centuries due to these transportation connections.

New Goshen was platted on May 17, 1853 one mile north of the township center and approximately 13 miles from Terre Haute. It was home to a Masonic and an Odd-Fellows Lodge. Surrounded by wealthy farmers, it was also the center of social and political influence. By the turn of the 20th century, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad ran through the community and by the 1930s, daily bus service connected it to Terre Haute and Clinton. Also during this time, the small rural community was active with grocery stores, two garages, two churches, and one restaurant.[10]

[10] Federal Writer's Project, *Write Up of New Goshen, IN* (9th District, February 15, 1936).

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Ball State University, Digital Media Repository, Map of Fayette Township (Vigo County, Indiana), 1874 http://libx.bsu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/InHisAtls/id/1299

Ball State University, Digital Media Repository, Map of Fayette Township (Vigo County, Indiana), 1907 http://libx.bsu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/InHisAtls/id/1562

Beckwith, H. W. *The History of Vigo and Parke Counties*. Chicago: H. H. Hill and N. Iddings, 1880.

Bradsby, H. C. *History of Vigo County, Indiana with Biographical Selections*. Chicago: S. B. Nelson & Co, Publishers, 1891.

Brugnaux, Barbara. "Restoration of Old Vigo School Under Study." *Tribune Star,* February 26,1973.

Diebold, Paul. *Indiana's Public Common and High Schools, 1816-1945*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, December 1998.

Eveleth, Samuel F., *School-House Architecture*. New York: Geo. E. Woodward, 1870.

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Hargis-Scott, Danielle S. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Draft Nomination, New Goshen School District No. 2, 2007.

Johonnot, James. *School-Houses*. New York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., 1871.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013.

Oakey, C. C. *Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County, Volume 1*. Chicago & New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1908.

Sherwood, Anna. "Vigo County and Her Schools." In *The Wabash Valley Remembers: A Chronicle 1787-1938*. Terre Haute: Northwest Territory Celebration Committee, 1938.

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:

__x_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
__x_ Other
Name of repository: _Vigo County Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _167-454-10014

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____.550 acres ____

Use the UTM system

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 460278	Northing: 4381496
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

The boundary of New Goshen School No. 2 is as follows:
134 feet of even width off the East side of the following described real estate situated in Fayette Township, Vigo County, Indiana: Commencing at a point on the East line of Section 12, Township 13 North, Range 10 West, 1315.3 feet North of the Southeast corner of said Section 12, thence North on said section line 298.8 feet, thence South 89 degrees West 435 feet to the center of a public highway, thence South 43 degrees 35 minutes East 298.8 feet, thence Southeasterly to the place of beginning. Except 125 feet off the North end thereof.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the historic property boundary and includes the significant resource and its surrounding environment.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kimberly Smith, Preservation Consultant
organization: Indiana Landmarks Partners in Preservation Program
street & number: 2525 Park St
city or town: Terre Haute state: IN zip code: 47803
e-mail kas628@yahoo.com
telephone: 309-830-8461
date: 11/14/2014

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

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: New Goshen District No. 2 School

City or Vicinity: New Goshen

County: Vigo State: IN

Photographer: Kimberly Smith

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014 (interior); August 25 and Sept. 3, 2014 (exterior)

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

1 of _15__.

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School_0001
Front east façade; camera facing west

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0002
East and south facades, West Vigo Lion's Club in background; camera facing northwest

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0003
South and west facades; camera facing northeast

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0004
West façade; camera facing east

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0005
North façade meeting West façade; camera facing southeast

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0006
North and east facades; camera facing southwest

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0007
East façade, shelter, playground and church in background; camera facing southwest

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0008
Close up of stone tablet above entrance door, east façade; camera facing west

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0009
Interior bell tower/cloakroom looking into south classroom; camera facing southwest

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0010
Interior bell tower/cloakroom looking into north classroom; camera facing northwest

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0011
Interior north classroom; camera facing northwest

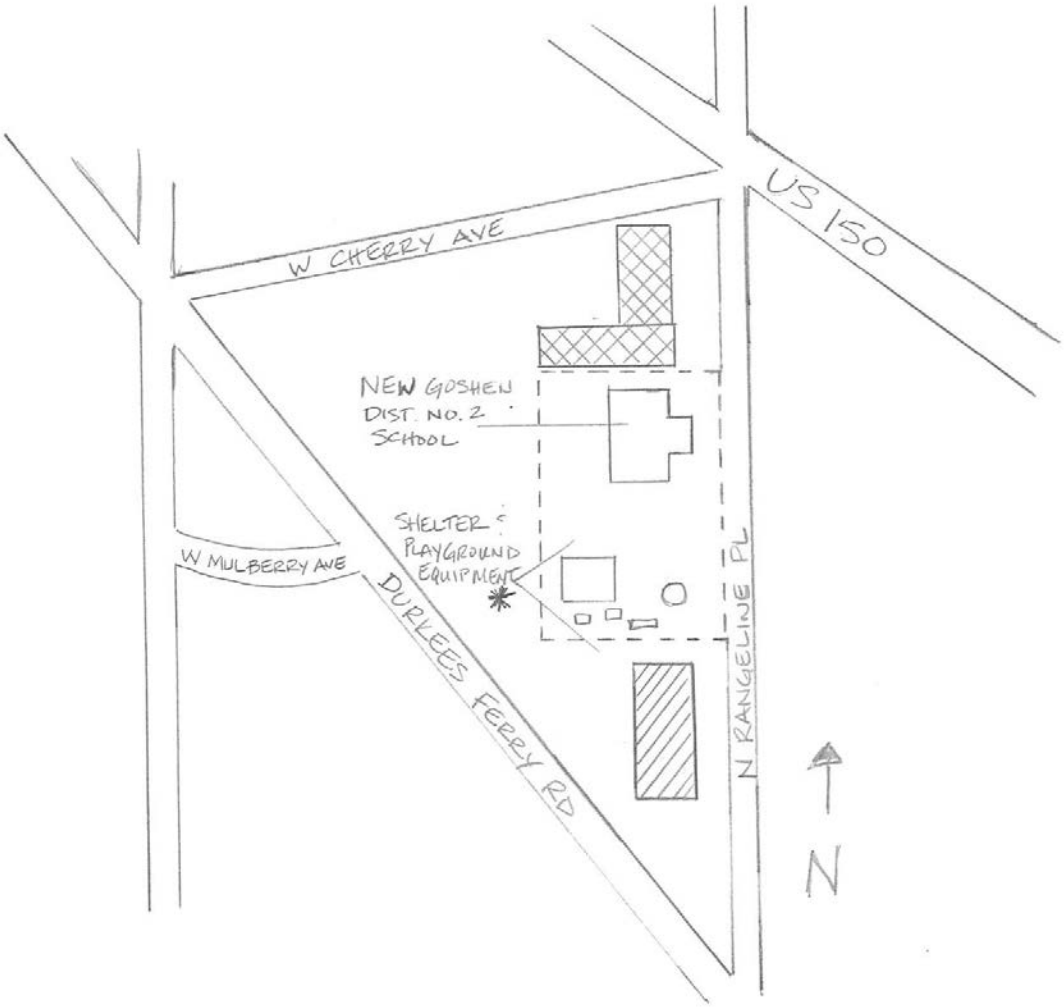
IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0012
Interior north classroom, showing original slate blackboard; camera facing south

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0013
Interior south classroom; camera facing southwest

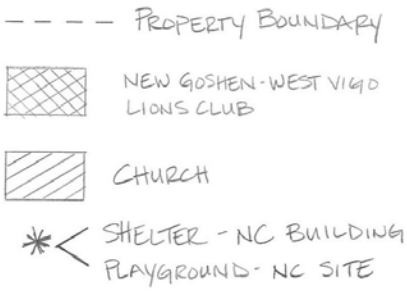
IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0014
Interior south classroom, showing original slate blackboard; camera facing north

IN_VigoCounty_NewGoshenDistrictNo2School _0015
Original school bell, inside door of south classroom; camera facing northeast

Site/Boundary Map:



Map Legend



Floor Plan/Directional Photos:
(Map not to scale)

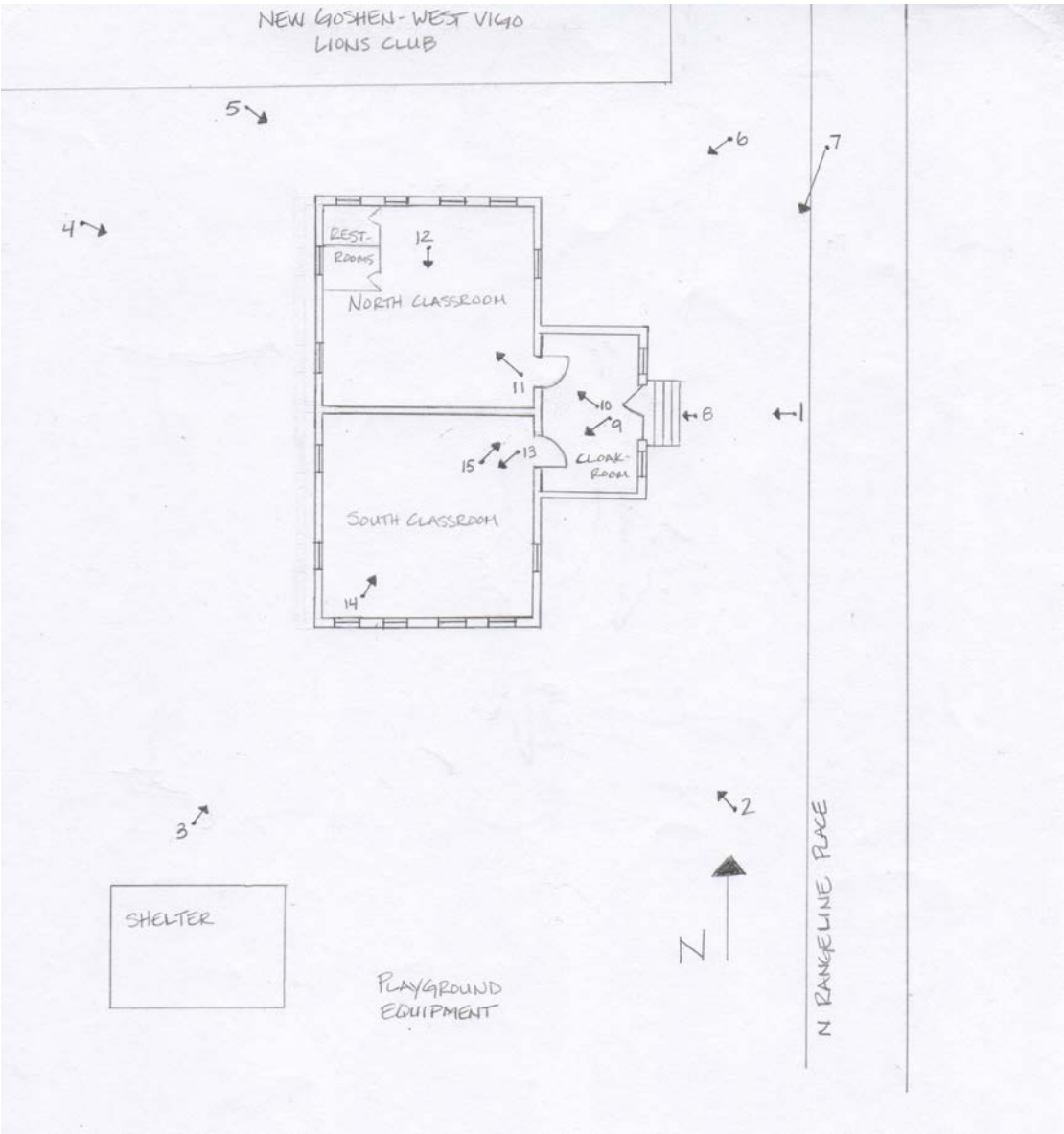


Image 1: 1874 Fayette Township Plat Map

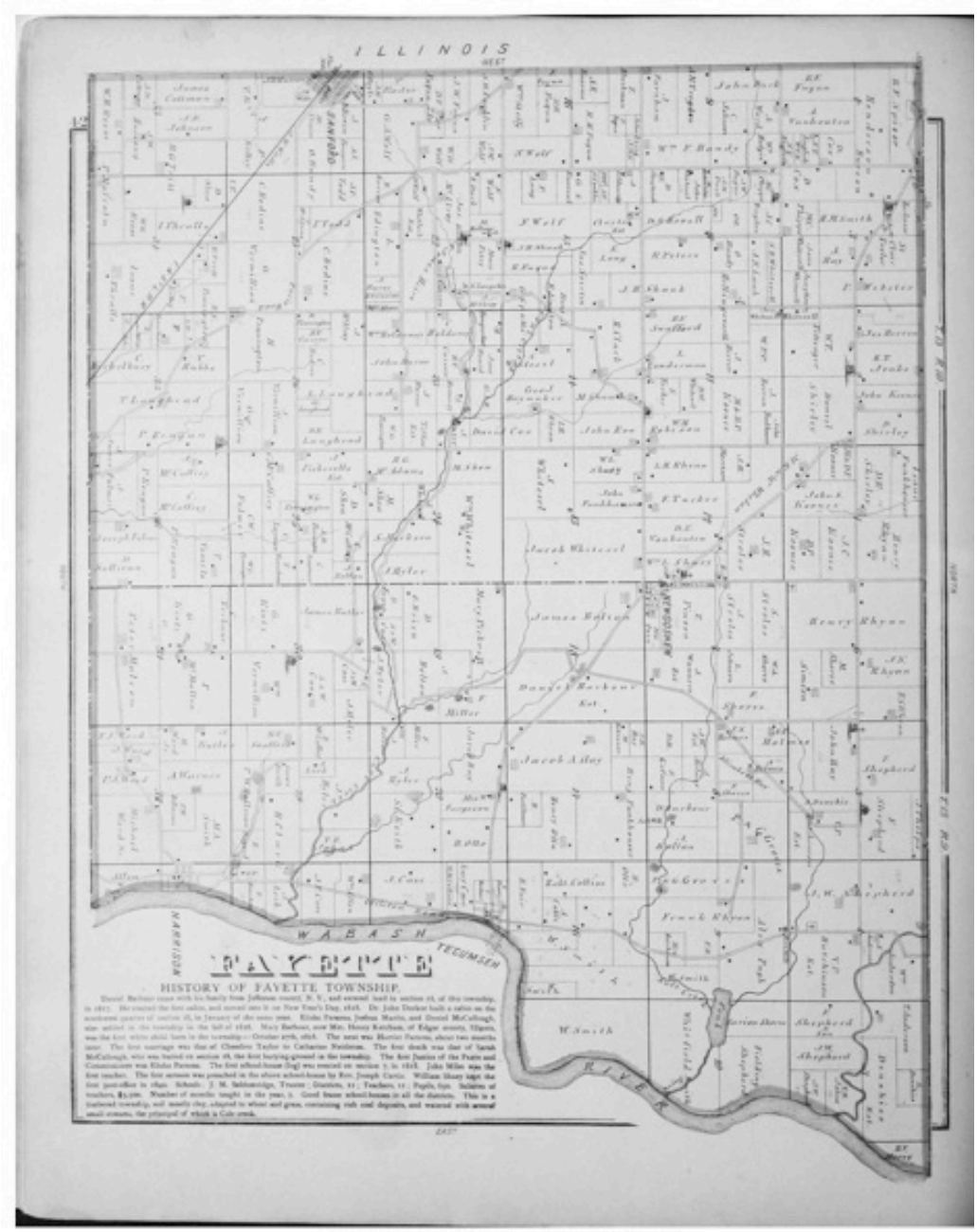


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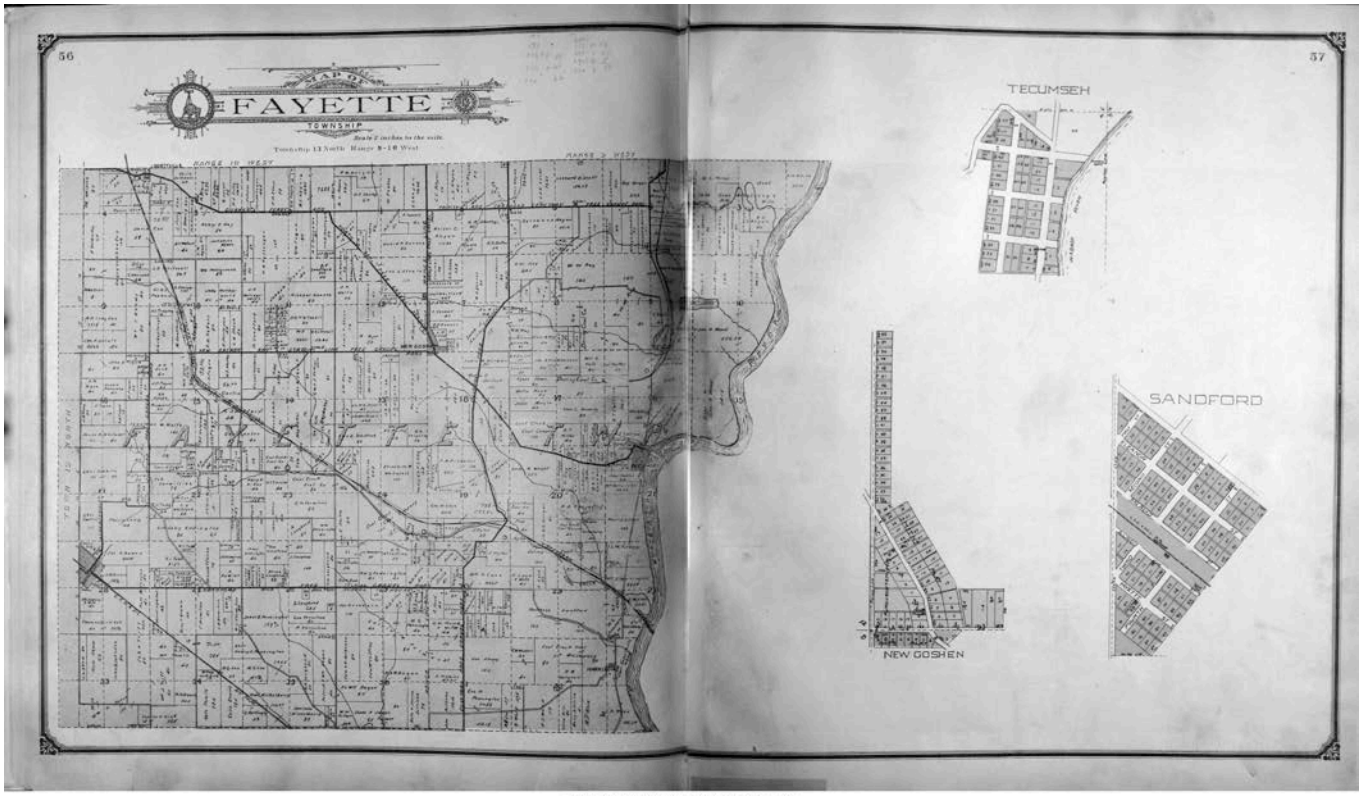
Image 2: 1907 Fayette Township Plat Map



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New Goshen District No. 2 School, Vigo County #0002

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New Goshen District No. 2 School, Vigo County #0006

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New Goshen District No. 2 School, Vigo County #0011

New Goshen District No. 2 School, Vigo County #0013

New Goshen District No. 2 School, Vigo County #0014