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: Ward Township District No. 5 School
   Other names/site number: Jackson School
   Name of related multiple property listing:
   Indiana’s Public Common & High Schools
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: Northwest corner of 700 North and 100 East
   City or town: Deerfield State: IN County: Randolph
   Not For Publication: ______ Vicinity: ______

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ___ 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 ___ 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)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Noncontributing</th>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. **Function or Use**

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

**EDUCATION:** school

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

**VACANT/NOT IN USE**

---
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
foundation: STONE: Limestone
walls: BRICK
roof: METAL: Steel
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

Ward Township District No. 5 School is a small brick schoolhouse built in 1891 in northern rural Randolph County. The building was constructed in the Gothic Revival style on the northwest corner of County Roads 700 N and 100 E, southeast of the small community of Deerfield. The T-plan building has an entry foyer and cloakroom in the projecting base of the T and a classroom at the rear. The simple schoolhouse retains much of its architectural integrity although the bell tower, windows, and exterior doors have been removed, as have the lath and plaster on the ceilings inside. The form, plan, and extensive woodwork remains to illustrate what the building looked like historically. The building is vacant but recently had brick masonry restoration and new metal roof installed. A cast metal water pump is southeast of the building and is a contributing object.
Narrative Description

The Ward Township District No. 5 School faces south and is situated on a slight rise north of the intersection of County Roads 700 N and 100 E. The relatively flat land around the school lot is used for agricultural purposes and a small farm from which the school lot was parceled off is to the west. The school lot is mowed lawn and is fenced-in with a gate near the intersection on the south side of the lot. A cast metal water hand pump is located southeast of the school and appears to date to the later period during which the building was used for educational purposes, c. 1910. The hand pump is considered a contributing object (seen in the center of photo 0003).

Exterior

Photographs 0001-0003

The red brick schoolhouse is a T-plan form with a projecting front-gabled entry centered on a large side-gabled classroom to the rear. It sits on a foundation of two courses of rusticated limestone, the walls are common brick laid in standard running bond coursing, and the roof is hemmed standing seam metal. The new metal roof, gutters and downspouts were installed in 2016. The building originally had 4/4 pointed arch windows with stone sills on the front and side facades. However, most of the window sashes are missing and all of the window openings are covered with a combination of wood, metal, or plastic. The lancet arches over the windows and door are highlighted by two courses of rowlocks. The soffits and fascia are wood and a thin cornice board with cove molding rests under the eaves. A wood bell tower with pointed arch louvers was once located on the ridge of the front gabled section, but it was removed. Simple sawn gable trim was also once located in the peak of the three gables, but it is no longer extant.

The front (south) façade is composed of the front gabled entry and the south wall of the classroom space (photo 0001). The entrance itself originally consisted of a thick limestone threshold with a pair of wood paneled doors topped by a four-lite lancet-arched transom with Gothic tracery. While the threshold and the wood jamb/casings are intact, both the doors and transom sash are gone and the doorway has been covered with plywood and the transom is covered by a large weave metal screen and plastic. Narrow lancet-arch windows with limestone sills and brick arches flank the entry. Each originally held a 4/4 double-hung window with the top two lites cut to fit the arch of the opening. The sashes are no longer intact and the openings are covered by plywood, screen, and plastic. In the gable above the entrance is a limestone panel with a pediment top surrounded with two courses of rowlocks. It reads “1891 DISTRICT NO. 5 A.S. WALL. TRUSTEE”.

The side walls of the projecting entry do not have any openings or decoration. There is a lancet arched window on each side of the entry on the south wall of the classroom. These windows are slightly wider than those on the entry, but the same height, also with limestone sills and brick arches. Like the entry windows, these sashes are missing and the spaces are covered with a variety of wood, metal, and plastic. Centered beneath each of these windows is a small metal vent right above the foundation. An arch composed of four bricks and a thin brick key surrounds the vents. In the upper right corner of the west section of south classroom wall are three bricks with inscriptions carved into their face. One brick has “JULY 10 91” and the other two bricks

Section 7 page 5
directly above it have “W A B” and “W H O” inscribed in them. The carpentry work on the building is attributed to William A. Brouse, a house and barn builder in Ward Township between about 1870-1912. It is assumed the other initials belong to the mason, but he has not been identified.

The east and west facades match (right side of photo 0002-west, right side of photo 0003-east). Each have a pair of lancet-arched windows with limestone sills and brick arches. All four windows have been covered by wood. A triangular-shaped wood louver enframed with one course of rowlocks is centered in the top of the east gable wall. Small wood panels cover the louver on the west gable wall. The north façade (left side of photo 0002) is blank with the exception of two metal vents with arches near the foundation that match those on the south façade.

**Interior**

*Photographs 0004-0008*

The interior of the building is arranged with an entry foyer and narrow flanking cloakrooms facing out and one wide classroom with east-west gables to the back. Once inside the entry foyer, there is a doorway on either side leading to the cloakrooms and a doorway on the back wall that leads directly into the classroom. The upper portion of the walls is plaster with a wood wainscot on the bottom third of the wall. A wood chair rail divides the two and there is quarter round trim at the base. The door trim is intact and consists of plinth blocks with fluted casings. There are bullseye corner pieces at the top corners and two additional bullseyes are placed on the vertical trim where the wainscot rail meets the door trim (seen in photo 0006). The trim around the arched transom above the entry door is intact and matches the fluted casings around the doors. Both the wood floor and wood trim is unpainted and the ceiling lath and plaster has been removed. A small square access space is framed into the ceiling of the entry foyer near its south wall; this was presumably for the bell rope (top of photo 0008).

The cloakrooms have plaster walls and unpainted wood floors. There is wood shelving along the outside (exterior) walls and five rows of wood boards with metal hooks on the inside walls flanking the doorways leading to the entry foyer (see right side of photo 0006). The cloakrooms also have doorways leading directly into the classroom. Names of children are written on the wood jambs of the doorways (right side of photo 0006). The door, baseboard, and window trim in the cloakrooms is plain with no decorative features.

The classroom is one wide open room with unfinished floors and the same plaster walls and wainscot found in the entry foyer. The window trim matches the fluted pieces found around the transom in the entry, but all of the windows in the classroom have additional bullseye pieces where the curve of the lancet-arch trim meets the vertical window trim. Unlike the finishes in the entry, there aren’t additional bullseye pieces where the door trim meets the wainscot, the chair rail that runs along the top of the wainscot is more pronounced, and the baseboards are wider. A wood blackboard runs the entire length of the north wall, as is a small portion of the wood shelf that once ran across the top of the blackboard (photo 0005). Like the rest of the building, the lath and plaster on the ceiling has been removed. A brick chimney, capped off below the roofline, is suspended by ceiling joists in the center of the room (top of photo 0004). Two round openings,
typical of chimney flues, are in the south upper corners of the east and west walls, but it is
unclear if they were ever used for stoves. “UPWARD AND ONWARD” is painted in blue letters
over the doorway on the south wall of the classroom that leads to the entry foyer (seen in photo
0004) and “PRECIOUS THAN JEWELS” is painted in blue letters over the east half of the
chalkboard (seen in photo 0005). The lettering likely dates to a period shortly after the building
was constructed (c. 1900) since it was only in use about twenty years and appears to have been
painted around at least once. A cast metal wood-burning Queen stove, model number 125, is
located in the building, but it is unknown if it was used in the building during its use as a school.

There is one instance of an intact window sash in the building and it is an upper sash in the
southern window on the west façade (seen in photo 0004). Other window sashes are located in
the building along with several of the building’s historic four-panel wood doors.
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.)
ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION
___________________
___________________
___________________
___________________

Period of Significance
1891-1911
___________________

Significant Dates
___________________
___________________
___________________

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
___________________
___________________
___________________

Cultural Affiliation
___________________
___________________
___________________

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
Brouse, William A.
___________________

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance begins in 1891, the year the building was constructed, and ends in 1911, the last year the building was used for educational purposes before consolidation.
Ward Township District No. 5 School
Randolph County, IN

Name of Property

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

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.)

Ward Township District No. 5 School is eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A in the area of education as an excellent example of a rural district schoolhouse located in Ward Township in Randolph County, Indiana. The building retains high architectural integrity identifying it as a district schoolhouse including its form, original interior plan, intact chalkboard, and cloakrooms with shelves and hooks. The school also qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C in the area of architecture. The building is a rare example of a small district schoolhouse constructed in the Gothic Revival style. While the original doors and most of the windows are no longer extant, the openings remain. Historic photos and remnant window sashes exist to show what these features looked like. The interior retains a high level of architectural integrity including significant wood trim casings and wainscot throughout.

Ward Township District No. 5 School also meets registration requirements under the multiple properties documentation form: Indiana’s Public Common & High Schools. The building is identified under the associated property type “One-Room Schoolhouse” and meets registration requirements through the building’s rural nature and simple plan design. Architecturally, the building’s materials, massing, and fenestration pattern has not been changed significantly, nor has the interior space been altered with new partition walls or removal of historic cloakroom/entry walls. The building also retains sufficient interior integrity of historic features such as wood trim, blackboard, etc. The building’s construction and operation as a publicly-funded township education facility is also evidenced through its building stone above the entry, and in its documented use on township atlases.

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

ARCHITECTURE

Gothic Revival/Late Gothic Revival
The Gothic Revival style had been popularized in house design books in the middle part of the 1800s and became popular in Midwestern towns by the 1850s. The pattern books also gave hints for other building types. A.J. Davis’ Rural Residences (1837) included a design for a Gothic Revival “Village Church” as well as Gothic Revival houses. A religious revival in Britain in the early 19th century renewed interest in church construction and in the English Gothic style. It is in this vein of religious architecture that the Gothic Revival style reached full expression in the United States. By the beginning of the 20th century, most new church construction employed
Gothic features in the design of their buildings including lancet arched openings, multi-lite windows with tracery, steeply pitched roofs, brick buttresses, and often towers and spires with ornate decoration.

While not uncommon to find the Gothic Revival style used in late 19th century architecture, particularly in religious architecture, it is uncommon to find the style applied to rural schoolhouses. Later variants of the style including Late Gothic and Collegiate Gothic were used for educational buildings during the early to mid-20th century, but the style’s use on Ward Township District No. 5 School is unusual, particularly during a time when rural schools were built in fairly vernacular or functional forms.

The most distinguishing features of the Gothic Revival style on District No. 5 School are the lancet-arched openings. The brick building has a central entry placed in the projecting bay. According to historic photos, this space once held a pair of wood paneled doors and was topped by a multi-lite window with tracery. Despite the fact that the doors and glass are gone, the opening remains and continues to illustrate the Gothic Revival style. Additionally, there are eight 4/4 lancet-arched wood windows with stone sills and each is accented by arches formed by two courses of rowlock brick. Two windows flanking the entry are narrower than the other six. Other original elements of the school that illustrate the Gothic Revival style are the bell tower with pairs of narrow pointed-arch louvered openings in each wall topped by a pyramidal roof supported by brackets and the simple sawn gable trim in the peak of the three gables. Unfortunately these features are no longer present, however, the building still conveys the Gothic Revival styling.

The interior conveys high architectural integrity. Unlike many rural schoolhouses, the Ward Township School is completely intact with the exception of the ceiling plaster. The plan is original, as is the wood floor and wall plaster. The building illustrates a relatively high degree of decoration for a rural school. The wood wainscot and chair rail in the foyer and the classroom and the window and door trim throughout are intact and possess a level of detail not usually found in simple district schools. These interior finishes are appropriate for such a rare example of a Gothic Revival school. While simple elements, the fact that the blackboard, cloakroom shelving and coat hooks, and the stenciled words of encouragement remain add to the historic feel of the school.

Several schools were extant in Ward Township by the end of the 20th century. These included District Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, and 9 schools, as well as, Jefferson School, the Neoclassical style consolidated school built in 1910 in nearby Randolph. Today, all but No. 9 still exist, but are in varying conditions of use or decay. The five district schools were constructed between 1887-1891 and all of them had gable front forms except for the T-plan No. 5. Stylistically, School Nos. 2 (1889) and 9 (1890) were also built in the Gothic Revival style like District No. 5 School, however, School No. 5 retains better architectural integrity since it does not have any additions and the fenestration pattern is intact, as is most of the interior. School No. 2 (also referred to as Navroo School) ownership reverted to a nearby farmer after consolidation and was used for agricultural storage purposes. Although a lean-to was added to the east wall (side) of the building, its windows and masonry are largely in good condition. A barn door was added across
the front entry and it appears the interior has lost historic integrity. School No. 9 ownership also reverted to a farmer and was converted to agricultural storage through the creation of a large opening in the front of the building for implement storage. The building was in deteriorating condition and was demolished in 2016. Jefferson School, which was built in 1910 to consolidate the township schools, was in use by 1911 when School No. 5 ceased use. Jefferson School is in fair condition and has been used for residential purposes since the early 1960s.

Most of the township’s architecture is vernacular with some limited use of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. The other instances of Gothic Revival architecture include a 1 ½ story cross plan house (c.1880), the Deerfield Methodist Episcopal Church (1887), a gable-front frame building with a tower that has been sided and added on to, and the Saratoga United Brethren Church (1873/1893), originally a frame but now brick with a series of additions.

EDUCATION

In 1848, the State of Indiana allowed voters to decide if education should be made available free to the public. The State Constitution was amended to include Article VIII providing for tax dollars to be used for the free education of the public’s children. After its adoption, rural schools began to develop rapidly, keeping pace with settlement. Districts schools were typically positioned so that students need not walk any further than about one mile. Such schools were frequently on land donated by a farming family under the condition the land would revert back to the family if there was no longer a school on the land.

One of the earliest records of the state of education in Randolph County, and Ward Township more specifically, is found in the 1865 Randolph County Atlas of Ward Township (found in the Combined Atlas of Randolph County, 1980). The township was divided into a total of nine districts with one school in each district. The precursor to the extant District No. 5 School was situated in the same location and was also identified as No. 5. The surrounding farm, totaling 240 acres, was owned by Purcival (Perry) and Amelia (Millie) Fields who had settled in the township in 1833 and continued to own the property into the 1880s. Perry Fields gave an account of two shanty schools having already been constructed in the township near Deerfield when he arrived in 1833. As time went on, Ward Township’s population increased slowly and by 1881 there were a total of 12 district schools to accommodate the township’s 555 students. At that time, only two of the district schools were brick, the other ten were frame construction. By the late 1880s and early 1890s, the township constructed several brick schools to replace frame buildings including District Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, and 9.

In 1860, the entire population of Randolph County was 18,997 and by 1876, there were 8,458 children enrolled in the 130 town and township schools with a typical attendance of 4,394. The county employed 160 teachers with the average daily wage for male teachers being $2.31 and $1.90 for female. The total value of school property in the county was $157,450 with $41,256.57 expended toward tuition. By 1910 the county population was just over 29,000. However, unlike the whole of Randolph County, Ward Township’s population had actually decreased from 3,220 in 1875 to 1,875 in 1910. Despite the decrease in population, township trustee A. S. Wall
determined that a new school building was required in 1891 at the No. 5 site and, thus, the current building was constructed. The site appears to have shifted slightly north from the original, probably due to low ground near the south end of the site.

The desire to have modern utilities like gas and electric for facilities, along with easier access to schools themselves, led to the consolidation of schools in population centers. There was also a growing need to provide higher levels of education and a broader range of classes than what was offered in the rural district schools. State legislation during the early 1900s provided for consolidation and included course requirements. Such requirements were difficult to achieve in district schoolhouses. The first consolidation in Randolph County was in 1905 in Nettle Creek Township. The effects of consolidation, population growth, and migration during the early 1900s is evidenced by the 1917 Atlas of Randolph County (Bowen’s Indiana State Atlas) which states that there were only 91 schools in the county, but 231 teachers and 6,390 students.

In Ward Township, there was a high school at Saratoga prior to 1910, but its location in the far southeast corner of the township made it inaccessible to most students. In 1911, a total of five district schools consolidated into the newly-constructed Jefferson School in the small village of Randolph. The Ward Township District No. 5 School was one of them even though the building was only 20 years old. Unfortunately, it was located just a county block east of Randolph making it obsolete. At that point, the school and the allocated land were deeded to Rolla James and Caryl Grow, who owned the 45 acres of farmland surrounding District No. 5 School. It is likely that the previously identified District No. 12 School was also a victim of this consolidation. At the time of No. 5’s closure, the Jackson family farmed the surrounding area so the school and property reverted back to them in 1913. Due to this association, the building is sometimes referred to as “Jackson School.” The Jacksons owned the property through 1997, during which time the building was sometimes used for temporary grain storage and agricultural tool storage. The Jacksons had constructed a three-foot tall wall north-to-south in the classroom to separate grain storage from the remaining space; this was removed by the current owners. The building has been vacant since 1997.

Jefferson School (extant) was built by 1910 for $17,000 and had four school rooms and two recitation rooms. The school became certified for high school grades and was growing rapidly by the late 1910s. Their 8th year graduates had increased from 31% to 92% during the 1910s. A report from Jefferson School in 1919 indicated there were a total of 44 pupils with an average attendance of 36. There were three teachers with a daily wage of $4.50. Jefferson School itself was a victim of consolidation when it was abandoned in 1958 after a broader consolidation with the schoolhouse at Saratoga and the corporation became known as Ward Township Schools. During the 1960s, the building was converted for residential purposes and included a small antique and craft shop. It still functions in that capacity today.
Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Randolph County was established by the Indiana State Legislature in Corydon during 1817-1818. Ward Township was cut off from White River Township, one of the original townships, in 1820. At that time Jackson, Green, and Franklin Townships were also part of Ward Township, but were cut off in 1833, 1834, and 1859 respectively. Ward Township had a number of settlers in the Mississinewa River valley leading up to 1820, however, it was not until the mid-to-late 1830s that most sections of land throughout the township had been purchased. A primary trading area was established at Deerfield in 1833, but when a railroad was routed through the township in the mid-1860s, the small village of Randolph was established immediately south of Deerfield in 1867. The township remained rural in character, with rolling agricultural fields and woodlands, and farmhouses that dotted the countryside.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

1876 Atlas Randolph County, Indiana


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: ____________________________________________

Sections 9-end page 15
Ward Township District No. 5 School

Name of Property

Randolph County, IN

County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 135-159-05052

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16 Easting: 673664 Northing: 4459311

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Randolph County Roads 700 N and 100 E, face west and follow a line with the north side of County Road 700 N approximately 130 feet. Turn north and continue in a line approximately 310 feet. Turn east and continue in a line approximately 130 feet to the west edge of County Road 100 E. Turn south and continue in a line approximately 310 feet with the west edge of County Road 100 E to the north edge of County Road 700 N, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described above encompass the grounds, building, and hand pump historically associated with Ward Township District No. 5 School between 1891 and 1911.
11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: K. W. Garner Consulting
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: July 3, 2015

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

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<td>Date Photographed:</td>
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at front of building

1 of 8.

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at back of building

2 of 8.
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Looking northwest at front of building
3 of 8.

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<td>County: Randolph</td>
<td>State: IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographer: Kurt West Garner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Photographed:</td>
<td>May 6, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Looking southwest in classroom
4 of 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>Ward Township District No. 5 School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or Vicinity:</td>
<td>Deerfield</td>
</tr>
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<td>May 6, 2015</td>
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</table>

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Looking northeast in classroom
5 of 8.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

**Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward entry foyer and cloakrooms from classroom 6 of 8.**

<table>
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**Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west toward west cloakroom through entry foyer from east cloakroom 7 of 8.**

<table>
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</table>

**Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking up/south toward ceiling in entry foyer**
Ward Township District No. 5 School
Name of Property
Randolph County, IN
County and State

8 of 8.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.
Ward Twp. District No. 5 School, Randolph Co., IN photo #0008