

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 Paris High School and Gymnasium

other names/site number N/A

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

## 2. Location

street & number 309 South Main Street  not for publication

city or town Paris  vicinity

state Illinois county Edgar zip code 61944

## 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:     A     B x C     D

[Signature] 03.05.19  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois State Historic Preservation Office  
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:

X 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:)

by Barbara Topall 4-16-19  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**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
		site
		structure
		object
1	1	<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

EDUCATION/School  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Gymnasium  
   
   
   
   
 

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

VACANT/NOT IN USE  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Gymnasium  
   
   
   
   
 

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY  
REVIVALS/Classical Revival  
MODERN MOVEMENT/Streamline Moderne  
   
   
 

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE  
walls: BRICK, STONE  
   
roof: ASPHALT  
other:

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**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**

The Paris High School and Gymnasium property is located on a 2.5-acre site at 309 S. Main Street in Paris, Edgar County, Illinois. The square-shaped parcel is bounded by W. Madison Street to the north, S. Main Street to the east, W. Crawford Street to the south, and S. Central Avenue to the west. The parcel is bisected by an asphalt north-south alley. Paris High School occupies the east half of the block, with the primary entrance facing east onto S. Main Street. Eveland Gymnasium occupies the northwest portion of the block and faces west, onto S. Central Avenue. Paris High School and the Eveland Gymnasium are interconnected via an enclosed, elevated walkway that is a historic design feature. Thus, Paris High School and Eveland Gymnasium are counted as one contributing building. A manual training building occupies the southwest portion of the property. It is a non-contributing building because it is not associated with the architectural significance of Paris High School and Gymnasium. The Paris High School property is situated three blocks south of the Edgar County Courthouse, at the southern edge of the city's downtown.

Paris High School was constructed in 1909 with a north gymnasium addition and a south auditorium addition completed in 1922. The 1909 school building and the 1922 additions were designed in the Classical Revival style by Bloomington, Illinois architect Arthur L. Pillsbury. The two-story and basement high school features red and brown brick cladding, a limestone water table, a wood dentiled cornice, brick and limestone quoins, a glazed brick entrance with glazed terra cotta round arches, and a prominent pedimented portico with stone Ionic columns and pilasters. The interior of the school retains most aspects of its historic layout and several historic building materials, including terrazzo flooring, plaster corridor walls, glazed brick entrance vestibule, wood central staircase, paneled wood classroom doors, and some hardwood flooring and wood built-ins in classrooms.

Construction on the Eveland Gymnasium began in 1941 by the Works Progress Administration and was completed in 1943. The new school gymnasium was designed in the Streamline Moderne style by the architectural firm of Berger and Kelley, based in Champaign, Illinois. The two-story building features orange brick cladding, horizontal ribbon windows contrasted with vertical glass block windows, a cantilevered curved concrete entrance canopy, cut stone entrance surrounds, a stone parapet, and distinctive curved brick corner wings with ribbon windows. The interior of the gymnasium is remarkably intact, with the original wood floors, volume of space, and wood bleachers preserved. The public lobby retains the original decorative terrazzo flooring, glazed brick wainscot, chrome stair handrails, and curved ticket booth. Secondary spaces such as locker rooms, a music and band room, and a home economics instruction room are also preserved.

The non-contributing, brick, one-story manual training building was completed in 1957. In 1973, after the period of significance, a two-story metal-clad addition was constructed along the south elevation of the building; due to this alteration, the building no longer retains integrity, and thus is non-contributing.

Paris High School and Eveland Gymnasium are eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion C for ARCHITECTURE. The period of significance begins in 1909 with the construction of the high school and ends in 1943 with the completion of Eveland Gymnasium. The 1922 north and south additions to the high school are also significant.

**Physical Description**

**Setting and Site**

Paris High School and Gymnasium is located on a 2.5-acre parcel at 309 S. Main Street in Paris, Edgar County, Illinois. Paris is the county seat of Edgar County, with a population of 8,837 in the 2010 Census. The city is located approximately eleven miles west of the Illinois-Indiana state line, thirty miles west of Terre Haute, Indiana, and 170 miles south of Chicago.

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The nominated property is three blocks south of the Edgar County Courthouse, at the southern edge of the city's downtown. The square-shaped parcel is bounded by W. Madison Street to the north, S. Main Street to the east, W. Crawford Street to the south, and S. Central Avenue to the west. Main Street, the eastern boundary of the property, also serves as Illinois State Route 1. An east-west line of the former Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad is located 0.3 miles to the north.

The nominated property is comprised of the Paris High School building, constructed in 1909 with north and south additions completed in 1922; the Eveland Gymnasium<sup>1</sup>, constructed in 1941 through 1943, and a manual training building, constructed in 1957 with a large metal-clad addition in 1973. Paris High School and Eveland Gymnasium are historically interconnected via an elevated enclosed walkway, and are counted as one contributing building. The manual training building is not interconnected to Paris High School or Eveland Gymnasium. It is counted as a non-contributing building because it was constructed and altered after the period of significance (1909 through 1943) and is not associated with the architectural significance of Paris High School and Eveland Gymnasium. The high school, Eveland Gymnasium, and manual training building were occupied by Paris High School until 2015, when a new high school was constructed north of the city. Since that time, the high school has remained vacant, while Eveland Gymnasium has continued to be used by the school district for athletics. The manual training building has been leased to several non-affiliated entities, with various portions of the building used for warehousing, storage, and training programs.

To the north of the nominated property across Madison Street is an early-twentieth-century bungalow used for commercial purposes, a surface parking lot, and the Paris Carnegie Public Library, constructed in 1904 (NR-listed 2002). A modern gas station and fast-food restaurant are located across Main Street to the east. Two early-twentieth-century one-story residences and a large surface parking lot are located across Crawford Street to the south. A surface parking lot and three high-style residences from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries are located to the west across Central Avenue. The immediate blocks to the west, south, and east are characterized by early-twentieth-century housing. The immediate blocks to the north are part of the city's historic commercial downtown and are characterized by a mixture of historic and non-historic commercial and civic buildings and surface parking lots.

Concrete sidewalks line each side of the property. A north-south asphalt-paved driveway bisects the parcel, running from Crawford Street to Madison Street. A paved path leads from the asphalt driveway west to Central Avenue, running between the manual training building to the south and the Eveland Gymnasium to the north. The east primary façade of the high school is slightly set back from the sidewalk, with a shallow grass lawn with a few deciduous trees fronting the building. Paved paths lead from the sidewalk to the entrances in the original building and the north and south additions. A non-historic sign for the high school with a plastic marquee and brick columns is located on the grass lawn at the southeast corner of the property. The south side of the 1922 south addition along Crawford Street has a shallow grass lawn, a few bushes, and a concrete curb strip for vehicular parking. A non-historic metal chain-link fence guards the asphalt driveway entrance from Crawford Street. The south side of the manual training building along Crawford Street is fronted with a concrete curb strip for vehicular parking. The west side of the manual training building is fronted by a shallow grass lawn with a few deciduous trees and a grass curb strip. The west primary façade of the Eveland Gymnasium is fronted by a wide concrete pedestrian sidewalk. The northwest corner of the Eveland Gymnasium is landscaped with low bushes and plantings and features a small PermaStone sign with a memorial plaque. The north side of the Eveland Gymnasium is fronted by a wide concrete sidewalk. A non-historic metal chain-link fence guards the asphalt driveway entrance from Madison Street. The north side of the 1922 north addition along Madison Street is fronted by a shallow grass lawn and a wide concrete sidewalk.

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<sup>1</sup> For clarification, the 1943 Paris High School Gymnasium will be identified as the Eveland Gymnasium in this section of the nomination to distinguish it from the gymnasium housed within the north 1922 addition to the high school. The 1943 Paris High School Gymnasium was officially renamed Eveland Gymnasium in 1977.

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**Paris High School (Contributing) – 1909, 1922 (north and south additions) | Architect: Arthur L. Pillsbury**

*Exterior*

Paris High School was built in 1909 with north and south additions completed in 1922. The original 1909 building and the 1922 north and south additions were designed in the Classical Revival style by Bloomington, Illinois architect Arthur L. Pillsbury. Paris High School is a two-story and basement building with a U-shaped footprint and an original octagonal wing on the rear of the 1909 portion of the school. The primary school entrance is in the center of the 1909 building's east façade, facing Main Street. The north and south additions, containing a gymnasium and an auditorium, present a unified, symmetrical street wall with the 1909 building along Main Street. In circa 1936, a one-story and basement wing with a rectangular footprint, flat roof, and brick cladding was constructed on the north side of the 1909 octagonal wing. In 1998, a one-story and basement classroom addition was constructed on the south side of the 1909 octagonal wing. The 1998 addition has a rectangular footprint, brick cladding, no fenestration, and a flat roof.

The high school has a stone foundation and hipped rooflines. The 1909 portion is clad with brown face brick in a common bond. The 1922 north and south additions are clad in red and brown variegated face brick in a common bond. A limestone water table above the basement level and a wood dentiled cornice ornament all elevations of the 1909 and 1922 portions of the school. Along the east (primary) façade, full-height limestone quoins ornament the edges of the 1909 portion, and brick quoins line the edges of the 1922 additions. Unless otherwise noted, the windows in the high school are non-historic, aluminum-frame sashes with opaque panels in the longer, fixed upper sashes and shorter awning-style lower glazed lights. The replacement window sashes were installed in 1984 within the historic rectangular window openings. Unless otherwise noted, the windows have original flat-arch stone lintels and sills.

*East (primary) façade*

The center portion of the east façade corresponding to the 1909 original building is seventeen bays wide. The three center bays contain the school's primary entrance and are sheltered by a prominent portico. The portico has four unfluted stone Ionic columns on brick plinths supporting a triangular pediment. The brick architrave beneath the pediment contains a stone panel engraved with "PARIS HIGH SCHOOL" and the wood dentiled cornice continues along the base of the pediment. The pediment's tympanum is ornamented with floral swags and contains a centered ocular window with a painted wood surround with projecting keystones and a historic wood multi-light fixed sash.

The first-story bays are accessed by a set of concrete steps with shallow brick kneewalls and non-historic metal handrails. The three centered bays at the first story each contain a non-historic aluminum-frame glazed entry door with non-historic sidelights. The round-arch transom above each door is infilled with a non-historic metal panel. White glazed bricks clad the piers between and flanking each bay. White glazed terra cotta round-arch lintels with corbelled keystones top each bay; white glazed brick clads the wall surrounding the arches and for several courses above. A projecting white glazed terra cotta cornice tops the first-story bays. The three second-story bays beneath the portico each contain a pair of windows. Two-story stone Ionic pilasters flank the center bays.

There are seven regularly-spaced bays at each story to the north and south of the portico corresponding to the 1909 building. The basement-level bays each contain one window. The first and second-story bays immediately flanking the portico contain a pair of windows. The remaining bays contain a single window. Four original regularly-spaced dormer windows project from the east slope of the roof; two are south of the portico, and the other two are to the north. The wood front-gabled dormers have a broken bed pediment and non-historic twelve-over-twelve vinyl window sashes.

The south 1922 addition is slightly recessed from the wall plane of the 1909 building. The east façade is three bays wide. The two-story center bay contains a secondary entrance with non-historic double-leaf aluminum-frame glazed doors. The round-arch transom above is infilled with a non-historic metal panel. The entrance bay has a coursed ashlar stone Classical Revival-style round arch surround with voussoirs, keystone, and a dentiled cornice. An ocular window with brick voussoirs and stone keystones is centered above the entrance bay at the second story. The window opening is boarded from the exterior, while the historic wood window sash with tracery is visible on the interior. At the basement and first stories, the

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south outer bay contains one centered window, and the north outer bay contains two spaced windows. At the second story, the outer bays each contain a set of three paired windows.

The north 1922 addition is also slightly recessed from the wall plane of the 1909 building, and the east façade is three bays wide. The double-height centered entrance bay is identical to the south addition's, with non-historic double-leaf doors, infilled transom, and Classical Revival style limestone surround. At the basement and first stories, the outer bays each contain a pair of windows. On the second story, the outer bays contain a set of four windows. The central bay contains two spaced windows.

*South elevation*

The south elevation of the high school corresponds to the 1922 south addition containing the auditorium. The basement level has seven bays. The east bay contains two windows; the left window contains a round metal vent. The remaining basement level bays each contain a set of paired windows. The first story has seven bays. The three round-arch bays in the center are double-height and consist of a fire exit flanked by tall windows. The round-arch transom windows that top each bay have brick voussoirs and stone keystones and corner blocks. Two blind oculus windows with stone panels flank the top of the center bay. The center bay contains the fire exit at the first story, with double-leaf non-historic metal doors accessed via a metal staircase. The exit doors are flanked with aluminum-frame sidelights and topped with tall aluminum-frame transoms. A round-arch transom window above is infilled with a metal panel. The sidelights and transom openings are historic, while the window sashes are non-historic. The flanking double-height bays contain non-historic multi-light aluminum-frame windows with transom windows infilled with metal panels. The four outer bays on the first story each contain a pair of windows, except for the second bay from the west, in which the historic window openings have been infilled with brick at an unknown date. At the second story, the two outer bays at the west end contain historic ocular window openings with brick voussoirs and stone keystones; the windows have been infilled with metal panels. The two outer bays at the east end of the second story each contain a rectangular window. These bays historically contained ocular windows, but were replaced with rectangular windows at an unknown date.

*North elevation*

The north elevation of the high school corresponds to the 1922 north addition containing the gymnasium. The basement level lacks fenestration. The first story has seven bays. The outer bays each contain a single window. The remaining bays contain paired windows. The second story has five bays, centered above the five center bays at the first story. The double-height center bay at the second story contains a fire exit with a single-leaf, non-historic metal door accessed via a metal staircase. Tall sidelights flank the door and a tall, flat-arch transom window above pierces the cornice and continues above; the bay is topped with a shed roof. The openings are historic, while the window sashes are non-historic replacements. The remaining bays at the second story each contain two rectangular windows.

*West elevation*

The west (rear) elevation of the high school faces a north-south alley that bisects the school property block. From south to north, the west elevation is comprised of the 1922 south auditorium addition, a one-story and basement brick addition constructed in 1998, the rear octagonal wing of the 1909 portion of the high school, a one-story and basement addition constructed on the north side of the octagonal wing in circa 1936, and the 1922 north gymnasium addition.

The south portion of the west elevation, corresponding to the rear of the 1922 south auditorium addition, has four bays at the basement level. The two south bays contain rectangular windows. The center bay contains a secondary entrance with non-historic, double-leaf, aluminum-frame, glazed doors and a non-historic aluminum-frame transom. The north bay contains a rectangular window opening with brick infill. The first story lacks fenestration. The second story has two bays at the south and north ends; each contains a rectangular window.

The next portion of the west elevation to the north corresponds to the 1998 classroom addition. The one-story and basement addition has a rectangular footprint, a concrete foundation, and a flat roof. It lacks fenestration and is clad with orange brick in a common bond. Metal downspouts are affixed to the west elevation of the addition. The addition's footprint occupies the former footprint of the basement-level fuel room. It abuts the south side of the 1909 octagonal wing.



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The next portion of the west elevation to the north corresponds to the octagonal wing at the rear of the original 1909 portion of the high school. At the basement level, the wing has four centered bays. The north bay contains an entrance with a non-historic single-leaf, aluminum-frame, glazed door. The remaining bays each contain a window. There are six bays at the first story. The southernmost bay contains a window with a stone flat-arch lintel. The next three bays are clustered in the center of the elevation and each contain one window and a stone lintel course. The next bay contains a brick-clad elevated enclosed walkway that connects the high school to the 1943 Eveland Gymnasium. The elevated walkway is an original design feature of the 1943 gymnasium. It has a flat roof, and the north and south walls have a flat-arch window opening with a stone sill. The bay to the north of the walkway contains a window. There are six bays at the second story, arranged above the six bays on the first story. Each contains a short window opening, visually serving as a transom for the window below. The transom openings are infilled with metal panels and have stone sills.

The canted wall to the north is the northwest wall of the octagonal wing. It has three bays at the basement level. The south bay is a former entrance that has been infilled with brick at an unknown date. The remaining bays each contain one window. The first and second stories contain three window bays; the first story contains the primary window with stone lintel course, and the second story containing the transom window, as seen on the other portions of the octagonal wing.

The west, north, and south slopes of the hipped roof of the octagonal wing each have one centered original dormer window. The wood dormer windows have an eyebrow hood and contain original ocular wood window sashes with tracery. The west slope of the hipped roof of the primary mass of the 1909 building has two front-gabled dormer windows, one to each side of the octagonal wing. The dormer windows have historic wood broken-bed pediments and non-historic vinyl twelve-over-twelve sashes.

The next portion of the west elevation to the north corresponds to the one-story and basement classroom addition constructed in circa 1936. The addition has a rectangular footprint, a concrete foundation, a flat roof, and red brick cladding. The basement level has two bays, each containing a short window. The first story has two bays, each containing a taller pair of windows with stone sills and a soldier brick lintel course. The first story is also visible on the north and east elevations of the addition. There are two window bays with stone sills and soldier brick lintel courses at the first story on the north and east elevations; each window opening is boarded with vertical wood planks.

The next portion of the west elevation to the north is the small basement portion of the 1922 gymnasium addition, corresponding to the former boys' locker and shower room. It has two bays; each contains a glass block flat-arch window with stone sills and soldier brick lintels.

The north portion of the west elevation corresponds to the 1922 north gymnasium addition. The basement level has entrance bays at its north and south ends; each contains a set of non-historic, double-leaf, aluminum-frame glazed doors. The center portion of the basement level is concealed by a non-historic enclosed porch with a flat roof and metal siding. The first story has four bays; the outer bays contain one window and the inner bays contain a pair of windows. The second story has four bays; the outer bays contain a pair of windows and the inner bays contain a set of three windows.

Interior

The interior of Paris High School is configured with a basement, first floor, and second floor. The school largely retains its historic layout, consisting of a north-south double-loaded corridor in the 1909 building lined with classrooms, restrooms, and administrative offices; an octagonal wing to the west of the corridor; a 1922 north addition containing a gymnasium and classrooms; and a 1922 south addition containing an auditorium and classrooms. Access to the 1922 north and south additions from the 1909 building is via the double-loaded corridor. Circa 1936, a one-story and basement addition was constructed on the north side of the 1909 octagonal wing; it eventually contained an administrative office on the first level and a weight room at the basement level. In 1998, a one-story and basement addition containing classrooms was constructed on the south side of the octagonal wing, on the former site of a fuel room.

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An open central stairwell running from the first floor to the second floor is located in the center of the 1909 building on the west side of the double-loaded corridor. The stairwell retains its historic terrazzo treads, wood handrails and balusters, and wood newel posts with domed caps. Secondary enclosed circulation stairwells running from the basement to the second floor are located on the west sides of the south and north ends of the double-loaded corridor in the 1909 building. These stairwells retain historic terrazzo treads and landings with terrazzo and marble tile outlines, and historic wood handrails. There are no elevators in the building.

*First Floor*

The south portion of the first floor, within the 1922 south addition, historically contained an auditorium with a stage at the west end and two stairwells down to the basement at the east end. The auditorium and stage are retained, although the size of the auditorium was reduced when the east end of the room was partitioned into classroom spaces in the late 1950s, within the period of significance.

The auditorium retains its historic double-height volume of space. It has non-historic carpeting, non-historic plastic shell seating, and a painted ceiling with non-historic suspended fluorescent lighting fixtures. The west wall containing the stage has non-historic wood wainscot. The historic wood flat-arch proscenium is retained. Historic dressing rooms on the north and south sides of the stage are retained; they have historic painted hardwood flooring. The classroom spaces at the east end of the auditorium have non-historic carpeting and acoustic tile dropped ceilings. Painted historic wood window sills and jambs are retained.

The 1909 portion of the first floor historically contained a north-south double-loaded corridor with enclosed stairwells at the south and north ends and an open central stairwell in the center of the west side of the corridor. An octagonal wing west of the stairwell contained a study room. Classrooms and restrooms lined the west side of the corridor, and classrooms and administrative rooms lined the east side. To the east of the corridor across from the central stair was a decorative vestibule accessed from the primary entrance on Main Street. The double-loaded corridor, all stairwells, and primary entrance vestibule are retained. The restrooms, classrooms, and administrative rooms on the east and west sides of the corridor are retained. The former study room in the octagonal wing was converted to a library sometime prior to 1968.<sup>2</sup> The first floor of the 1936 addition on the north side of the octagonal wing contains administrative space. The first floor of the 1998 addition on the south side of the octagonal wing contains one classroom. In 1943, an opening was created on the west wall of the octagonal room, leading to an elevated, enclosed walkway that connects the high school to the Eveland Gymnasium.

The north-south double-loaded corridor has historic cream terrazzo floors with green terrazzo base molding, plaster walls, and a non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceiling. A historic wood trophy case lines the west side of the corridor to the north of the central stair. A non-historic, fire-safe, aluminum-frame, glazed window wall with glazed entrance door fronts the north and south enclosed stairwells on the west side of the corridor. The classroom doors are historic wood paneled doors with glazing in the upper third and original metal hardware. Historic transom windows above are boarded and retain historic painted wood jambs. The classrooms and administrative rooms have a mixture of non-historic VCT and carpet flooring, a mixture of non-historic wood paneled walls and historic painted plaster walls, and non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceilings. In some rooms, the acoustic tiles have been removed to reveal historic painted tin ceiling panels. Some rooms retain historic painted wood window sills. A few classrooms retain historic slate chalkboards. The restrooms have non-historic ceramic tile flooring and wainscot. The library in the octagonal wing has historic cream terrazzo flooring with green terrazzo base molding at the perimeter of the room, and non-historic carpeting in the center, painted plaster walls, some historic painted wood window sills, and a non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceiling.

The open central stairwell on the west side of the corridor has historic cream terrazzo treads and risers, historic wood balustrades with square wood balusters and wood handrails, and historic paneled wood newel posts with domed caps. The ceiling to the west of the central stair retains historic stamped tin panels. To the east of the central stair across the corridor, a set of terrazzo-floored steps lead down to the primary entrance vestibule. The primary entrance vestibule is highly intact and has historic pink terrazzo flooring; white glazed brick piers around the exterior entrance doors; white glazed terra cotta

<sup>2</sup> Charles L. Humphrey, "A History of the Schools of Edgar County, Illinois," (Master's thesis, Eastern Illinois University, 1968), 20.



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round arches with scrolled keystones above the transoms; white glazed bricks around the arches and up to the ceiling; brown face brick sidewalls with historic nine-over-one wood sash windows with painted stone sills; historic painted wood paneled doors with glazing accessing the enclosed stairwells down to the basement; two sets of historic, double-leaf, unpainted wood doors with large glazed panels the open onto the terrazzo-floored steps that lead up to the corridor; historic multi-light wood-frame transom windows above the corridor entrance doors; and a non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceiling.

The north portion of the first floor corresponds to the upper volume of space of the 1922 gymnasium, which is not accessible from the first-floor corridor.

*Second Floor*

The south portion of the second floor, within the 1922 south addition, historically contained a balcony at the east end overlooking the auditorium. The upper volume of space of the auditorium has been retained, while the balcony was removed and subdivided into classrooms in the late 1950s. The classrooms have non-historic carpeting and VCT flooring, gypsum partition walls, and non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceilings. The historic wood-frame ocular window with wood tracery on the building's east façade is extant and visible on the interior (it is boarded on the exterior).

The 1909 portion of the first floor historically contained a north-south double-loaded corridor with enclosed stairwells at the south and north ends and an open central stairwell in the center of the west side of the corridor. The east and west sides of the corridor were lined with classrooms. The upper part of the octagonal wing was unfinished. The historic layout, including all classrooms, is preserved.

The north-south double-loaded corridor has historic cream terrazzo floors with green terrazzo base molding, plaster walls, and a non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceiling. A non-historic, fire-safe, aluminum-frame, glazed window wall with glazed entrance door fronts the north and south enclosed stairwells on the west side of the corridor. The classroom doors are historic wood paneled doors with glazing in the upper third and original metal hardware. Historic transom windows above are boarded and retain historic painted wood jambs. The classrooms have non-historic carpet flooring, painted plaster walls, historic painted wood window sills and jambs, and non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceilings. A few classrooms retain historic slate chalkboards. The classrooms to the north and south of the octagonal wing retain short historic wood staircases with wood balustrades and newel posts that lead up to a historic wood paneled door, which opens onto an unfinished, partitioned space with historic wood floors, unpainted plaster walls, and sloped plaster ceilings. These classrooms also have historic painted wood built-in cabinetry. The central stairwell landing between the first and second floors has cream terrazzo flooring. The stairwells leading up from the landing to the second floor have terrazzo treads and wood balustrades with wood square balusters and wood newel posts with domed caps. A historic wood flight of stairs with wood balustrade leads from the second floor up to the unfinished attic space.

The north portion of the second floor, within the 1922 addition, historically contained an east-west hallway lined with classrooms, a cafeteria, and a restroom. The corridor, classrooms and restroom are retained, while the cafeteria was converted into two classrooms prior to 1969. The corridor retains historic cream terrazzo floors with green terrazzo base molding, historic plaster walls, coves along the hall with metal lockers (era unknown), and plaster ceiling. The classroom doors are historic wood paneled doors with glazing in the upper half and original metal hardware. Transom windows above the doors are retained. The classrooms have historic hardwood flooring, painted plaster walls, painted historic wood window sills and jambs, and non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceilings. Some classrooms retain historic slate chalkboards. The north portion of the cafeteria was converted in to a debate room, likely during the period of significance, and has historic linoleum tiles over historic hardwood flooring and a raised wood speaking platform. The restroom retains its historic volume of space, plaster walls and ceilings, and historic wood stalls.

*Basement*

The south portion of the basement, within the 1922 south addition, historically contained an east-west hallway with a physical lab, lecture room, chemical lab, agriculture room, biology lab, locker alcove, and ticketing booths with small stairwells to the north and south leading up to the first-floor auditorium. The physical and chemical labs, agriculture room, and lecture room are retained. The north stairwell was enclosed for storage, and the south stairwell and ticketing booths are

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retained. The biology lab at the northwest corner was converted to a transitional circulation space into the 1998 classroom addition. A restroom was created from the south part of the locker alcove in the mid-twentieth century.

The east-west hallway has concrete floors with epoxy, coves along the hall with metal lockers (era unknown), and non-historic dropped acoustic tile ceiling. The classroom doors are historic wood paneled doors with glazing in the upper half and original metal hardware. The science labs have non-historic VCT flooring, historic plaster walls, non-historic dropped acoustic tile ceilings, and mid-twentieth-century (estimated) cabinetry and lab stations. The lecture room retains its historic tiered seating platform. Chalkboards in the classrooms are predominantly non-historic. Some classrooms have non-historic wood panel wainscot. Panels in the non-historic dropped ceiling have been removed in some classrooms, revealing the painted plaster ceiling above. The restroom has non-historic ceramic tile flooring and wall cladding. The ticket booths have historic double-dutch wood doors. Historic unpainted hardwood flooring is retained inside the ticket booths. The ticket booth vestibule has historic terrazzo flooring with marble tile outline, and the south stairwell has historic terrazzo treads and risers and a non-historic wood handrail.

The 1909 portion of the basement historically contained a north-south double-loaded corridor with enclosed stairwells at the south and north ends and two enclosed stairwells leading up from the east side of the corridor to the primary entrance vestibule on the first floor. Along the west side of the corridor was a boiler room, fuel room, and locker alcove. An octagonal wing on the west side of the corridor contained a one-story girls' gymnasium. On the west side of the corridor to the north of the octagonal wing was a girls' restroom and locker room. Classrooms lined the east side of the corridor. The double-loaded corridor and all stairwells are retained. The boiler room and locker alcove are retained. The fuel room has been replaced with the 1998 addition, containing two classrooms at the basement level. The girls' gymnasium in the octagonal wing was converted into a cafeteria in the late-twentieth century. Part of the girl's restrooms was retained, while the girls' locker room was converted to athletic administrative space. The 1936 addition to the north of the octagonal wing contains a former weight room at the basement level. The classrooms on the east side of the corridor retain their historic size; two rooms at the south end were converted to administrative use.

The north-south double-loaded corridor has concrete epoxied floors, plaster walls, and a non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceiling. Portions of the dropped ceiling are removed, revealing the plaster and lath above, which is in poor condition. The lockers have been removed in the corridor, revealing historic layers of paint. A non-historic, fire-safe, aluminum-frame, glazed window wall with glazed entrance door fronts the north and south enclosed stairwells on the west side of the corridor. The two stairwells on the east side of the corridor, leading up to the primary entrance vestibule, have historic terrazzo treads and historic chrome handrails. The classroom doors are historic wood paneled doors with glazing in the upper half and original metal hardware. The classrooms have a mixture of non-historic VCT and carpet flooring, a mixture of non-historic wood paneled walls and historic painted plaster walls, and non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceilings. The restroom on the west side of the corridor has non-historic equipment and finishes.

The former girls' gymnasium within the 1909 octagonal wing was used as athletic space until the late 1990s, when it was converted into a cafeteria. The north and south sides of the octagonal room were partitioned with cinder block walls to serve this new use. The room has concrete floors, painted cinder block and brick walls, and a non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceiling. The basement of the 1936 addition was used as a weight room; the flooring has been removed, revealing concrete substrate, and it has a non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceiling.

The north portion of the basement, within the 1922 north addition, was designed to contain a double-height gymnasium with a visiting team's room and a physical education director's office, and a boy's shower and locker room at the basement level, along the south side of the gymnasium. The gymnasium is retained today. After the 1943 gymnasium was completed, the 1922 gymnasium continued to be used as a secondary athletic space; at one point it also served as a cafeteria space. The boy's locker room was partitioned to include storage space at an unknown date.

The gymnasium retains its historic volume of space and has non-historic VCT flooring, painted brick walls with wood wainscot, and a painted ceiling with metal beams. Two non-historic partitioned offices have been created where the visiting team's room and the physical education director's office were located, at the east end of the gymnasium flanking the

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entrance. The offices have cinder block walls, vinyl sheet flooring, and acoustic tile dropped ceilings. The east gymnasium entrance from Main Street retains the historic wood-frame sunburst transom; it is concealed from the exterior behind a painted plywood panel. A historic flight of stairs with terrazzo treads and risers and brick sidewalls with wood handrails lead up to the entrance. The landing in front of the entrance has terrazzo flooring with a marble tile outline. The storage space in the former boys' locker room has a concrete epoxied floor, painted brick walls, and a non-historic acoustic tile dropped ceiling. A portion of the historic shower room is retained and unused; it has glazed brick walls.

**Eveland Gymnasium (Contributing) – 1941 through 1943 | Architect: Berger and Kelley**

*Exterior*

The Eveland Gymnasium was constructed from 1941 through 1943 by the Works Progress Administration and designed in the Streamline Moderne style by Berger and Kelley of Champaign, Illinois. The two-story building has a concrete foundation, a square footprint, steel frame construction, orange brick cladding, and a flat roof with stone coping at the parapet. It was constructed to the west of the rear of Paris High School, with its primary entrance facing west towards S. Central Avenue. The building has distinctive curved edges at its northeast, northwest, and southwest corners. Horizontal lines are emphasized through strips of ribbon windows and contrasted by flanking stair towers containing thin vertical glass block windows. All historic window openings are preserved. The historic steel window sashes have been replaced with non-historic aluminum-frame sashes.

Eveland Gymnasium was originally designed to interconnect with Paris High School via an elevated, enclosed walkway leading from the rear of the gymnasium to the first-floor library of the high school. The elevated, enclosed walkway and interior connection is maintained today, and thus Paris High School and the Eveland Gymnasium are counted as one contributing building. The 1943 gymnasium was officially named the Eveland Gymnasium in 1977 in honor of Paris High School's prominent basketball coach, Ernie Eveland, who worked at the school from 1935 to 1958.

*West (primary) façade*

The west façade of the Eveland Gymnasium contains the primary entrance and faces S. Central Avenue. The first story of the west façade of the Eveland Gymnasium has five centered bays that open into the main lobby. The bays are fronted by a long concrete patio with two steps and an accessibility ramp at the south end of the patio. The identical bays each contain a set of double-leaf, non-historic, aluminum-frame glazed entrance doors set within the historic opening. The entrance bays are framed by a cast stone surround with wide coffered piers at the north and south ends. The surround is topped by a concrete cantilevered canopy with curved edges. A horizontal ribbon window with four bays runs along the upper story above the entrance bays. The ribbon window has a continuous stone sill and lintel, and the window bays are divided by squared stone mullions. Each window bay contains a set of four non-historic aluminum-frame windows with a fixed lower sash and an awning upper sash. The windows overlook the gymnasium bleachers. Original copper downspouts are affixed to the wall on either side of the window. The entrance is flanked by projecting stair towers. The verticality of the stair towers is emphasized by a tall, thin rectangular window with three vertical glass block strips, projecting stone mullions, and an incised stone lintel. The north side of the north stair tower and the south side of the south stair tower are visible and also feature the same tall vertical glass block windows with stone surround.

Curved one-story wings containing restrooms project from the northwest and southwest ends of the building. A glass block ribbon window with a stone surround runs the length of the wall. The curved corner of the wing has contrasting header brick cladding.

*North elevation*

The north elevation of the Eveland Gymnasium faces W. Madison Street. The first story is seven bays wide. The outer bays are defined by slightly-projecting double-height towers. The first-story bay in the east tower contains a recessed single-leaf, non-historic, aluminum-frame glazed door with a historic flat-arch stone surround and a curved cantilevered concrete canopy with a historic light fixture. The door is accessed via a curved concrete step. The first-story bay in the west tower contains an identical stone surround with a recessed rectangular window opening. The window is a non-historic, aluminum-frame sash with three vertically-stacked lights. The tower wall above each outer bay is unfenestrated. The inner five bays

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each contain three rectangular window openings with non-historic, aluminum-frame sashes with three vertically-stacked lights. The windows have a flat-arch stone lintel and brick mullions with stone caps that pierce the lintel and terminate slightly above it. A continuous stone sill unifies the window bays. Full-height brick piers divide each bay and terminate at the cornice with stone caps. The upper story has five window bays centered above the first-story window bays. Each window bay contains a set of four non-historic aluminum-frame windows with a fixed lower sash and an awning upper sash. The windows have a stone sill and a continuous stone lintel. The windows overlook the gymnasium bleachers.

A curved one-story wing is located at the northeast corner of the building. A ribbon window with a stone sill and lintel runs the length of the wall. The center of the ribbon window has five non-historic, aluminum-frame fixed one-light sashes. An identical window at each end of the ribbon is separated from the center five by a wide stone mullion. The curved corner of the wing has contrasting header brick cladding. Visible above the curved wing is a two-story secondary stair tower. The tower's north elevation has four thin vertical window openings, stacked two over two, with non-historic aluminum-frame fixed-light sashes.

*East elevation*

The east elevation of the Eveland Gymnasium faces the north-south alley bisecting the school property. The east portion of the gymnasium is a full two stories, rising above the main gymnasium portion. The second story contains a home economics instruction room.

The first story of the east elevation has seven bays. The bay at the south end of the elevation is set within a double-height, slightly-projecting wall plane topped with stone coping that terminates beneath the second story. The south end of the bay contains a historic wood paneled door with glazing in the upper half. To the north is a grade-level entrance with a metal door. North of that is a higher-set window opening with a non-historic aluminum-frame one-over-one window with a stone sill and a soldier brick lintel. An enclosed walkway with orange brick cladding projects from the wall above the doors and connects to the first-floor library of the high school. The walkway has a flat roof with metal flashing, and a square window opening on its north and south walls with non-historic aluminum-frame fixed light sashes with stone sills.

The next bay to the north contains a double-height, slightly-projecting entrance pavilion. The entrance has a set of three non-historic aluminum-frame glazed doors with a flat-arch stone surround and a concrete rectangular cantilevered canopy. A rounded cement curb fronts the entrance. The next three bays each contain three window openings with non-historic, aluminum-frame one-over-one sashes. The windows have a flat-arch stone lintel and brick mullions with stone caps that pierce the lintel and terminate slightly above it. Each window has an individual stone sill. The next bay to the north is identical to the previous three, except with shorter one-light window openings. The seventh bay at the north end of the first story contains a double-height, slightly-projecting entrance pavilion. The entrance has a set of three non-historic aluminum-frame glazed doors with a flat-arch stone surround and a concrete rectangular cantilevered canopy. It is fronted by a concrete accessibility ramp with a metal handrail.

The upper story, below the second story, has six bays. The outer bays are centered above the first-story entrances and are topped with cut stone parapets. Each bay features three thin, recessed vertical window openings with non-historic aluminum-frame fixed sashes and stone sills. The windows are divided by brick mullions that extend down to the top of the entrance's stone surround, emphasizing the verticality of the bay. The four center bays each contain a ribbon window opening with a set of four non-historic, aluminum-frame one-over-one sashes with stone lintels and sills. Full-height brick piers delineate the bays from the ground up and terminate with a stone cap just below the building's parapet.

The second story has eight bays. The northernmost bay is centered above the enclosed walkway and contains a single rectangular window opening with a non-historic, aluminum-frame sash with three vertically-stacked lights, a stone sill, and a soldier brick header. The remaining bays each contain a set of three windows with non-historic aluminum-frame sashes consisting of three vertically-stacked lights, stone sills, and stone lintels.

*South elevation*

The south elevation of the Eveland Gymnasium faces a concrete east-west walkway that runs from the north-south alley west to S. Central Avenue. The east portion of the elevation projects above the upper level and has an orange brick chimney.

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The first floor of the elevation has eight bays. The east bay contains a pair of ground-level windows with metal vents and stone sills. The next bay to the west contains a double-height entrance pavilion topped with a stone parapet. The entrance contains a non-historic single-leaf aluminum-frame door with a flat-arch cut stone surround. Continuing west, the third through the seventh bays are delineated by full-height brick piers with stone caps that terminate at the parapet. The next bay to the west of the entrance contains a tripartite opening with, from east to west, a short projecting air intake vent, an aluminum-frame non-historic window, and a brick panel; the blind brick panel is an original design feature. The tripartite opening has a continuous stone lintel and brick mullions with stone caps that pierce the lintel and terminate slightly above it. Bays four and seven feature tripartite openings with non-historic aluminum-frame sashes with two vertically-stacked lights, individual stone sills, a continuous stone lintel, and brick mullions with stone caps that pierce the lintel and terminate slightly above it. Bays five and six each contain a tripartite opening with a blind brick center panel flanked by non-historic aluminum-frame sashes with two vertically-stacked lights. The windows have individual stone sills, and the opening has a continuous stone lintel and brick mullions with stone caps that pierce the lintel and terminate slightly above it. The eighth bay at the west end of the elevation projects slightly and contains a non-historic aluminum-frame window with two vertically-stacked lights within a flat-arch cut stone surround. The wall above this bay is unfenestrated and the parapet has stone coping.

The upper story of the south elevation has six bays. The east bay is to the north of the first-story entrance bay. It features a pair of non-historic aluminum-frame windows with a fixed lower sash and an awning upper sash, a stone sill, and a soldier brick flat lintel. Above that is another pair of windows in an identical configuration (set within the second story of the building and thus higher than the remaining upper-story windows on the south elevation). The remaining five bays are centered above the five first-story bays. Each contains a set of four non-historic aluminum-frame windows with a continuous stone sill.

Interior

The interior of the Eveland Gymnasium is configured with a main floor featuring a double-height gymnasium surrounded by upper-level bleachers on all four sides. On the main floor to the west of the gymnasium is the public lobby. The public men's restroom is within a one-story curved wing north of the lobby, and the public women's restroom is within a one-story curved wing at the south end of the lobby. Circulation stairwells are located at the north and south ends of the lobby. On the main floor to the north of the lobby is a circulation corridor and a band room and music room. Administrative rooms and a circulation stairwell are located in the northeast corner of the main floor. On the main floor to the east of the gymnasium is a locker room, shower room, and a coach's office. The boiler room and a circulation stairwell are located in the southeast corner of the main floor. On the main floor to the south of the gymnasium is another coach's office, and additional locker rooms and shower rooms. The partial second floor has a rectangular footprint and is on the east side of the building. It is accessed via the northeast or southeast stairwells and contains a homemaking center comprised of two rectangular instructional rooms, a sitting room, and a bathroom. The historic interior layout of the Eveland Gymnasium is highly intact with no alterations. The interior historic finishes of the building are also highly intact, with few alterations.

The rectangular public lobby is accessed from the west primary entrance. The lobby floor is a geometric terrazzo pattern in shades of light blue, cream, and dark blue. The lobby walls are clad with cream glazed brick with dark green glazed brick along the base. Centered in the east wall of the lobby is a curved ticketing booth with three plate glass sliding windows with wood trim. The interior of the ticketing booth is also clad with glazed brick. Historic inset wood award cases with plate glass doors flank the ticketing booth. To the north and south of the award cases are two sets of original wood double-leaf doors that enter into the gymnasium. Between the sets of doors are original chrome-framed rectangular lighting fixtures. At the north and south ends of the east wall are original drinking fountain coves with glazed brick cladding and original chrome-framed rectangular lighting fixtures. A wide, coffered band of plaster crown molding painted in white and green tops the east wall of the lobby. The ceiling of the lobby has plaster coves with green painted accents and original chrome-framed rectangular lighting fixtures. The west wall of the lobby contains the primary entrance from S. Central Avenue, comprised of four sets of non-historic aluminum-frame glazed double-leaf doors divided by stepped piers with glazed brick cladding. Stepped plaster crown molding, painted green and white, ornaments the wall above. Original chrome-framed rectangular lighting fixtures are inset into the wall flanking the doors.

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At the north and south ends of the lobby, arched entries with original wood arched doors lead to a sitting room and the public men's (north end) and women's (south end) restrooms. These restrooms are within the curved one-story wings at the northwest and southwest corners of the building. The sitting rooms have cream and green terrazzo flooring and cream and green glazed brick walls. Original wood doors on the west walls of the sitting rooms lead to small janitor's closets. The bathrooms have cream and green terrazzo flooring, cream and green glazed brick wainscot, glass block windows, historic chrome-framed mirrors, historic chrome Moderne-style lighting fixtures on the wall and ceiling, plaster upper walls and ceilings, and tall terrazzo divider stalls. At the north and south ends of the lobby, to the west of the bathroom entries, are original stairwells. The stairwells have terrazzo treads and risers with rubber covers on the treads and original ornamental iron handrails. The stairwells are clad with glazed brick and the glass block stairwell windows have interior concrete mullions.

The gymnasium is a double-height rectangular space, with longer north and south walls and shorter east and west walls. The public access to the gymnasium is through the public lobby at the west end. The gymnasium has glazed brick walls, original hardwood floors, and original steel-beam trusses at the ceiling. Original bleachers, which are wood seats set on concrete steps, line each side of the gymnasium. The wood bleacher seats along the longer north and south walls have plastic removable covers. The bleachers have original piped iron handrails. Horizontal strips of windows line the walls above the bleachers. The window sashes are non-historic replacements, while the wood window sills and jambs are retained.

All corridors throughout the building have terrazzo flooring, glazed brick wall cladding, and plaster ceilings. The stairwells feature concrete steps with terrazzo treads and risers and iron handrails. The locker rooms on the main floor have terrazzo flooring, orange metal lockers, glazed brick cladding around the windows and glazed brick wainscot, and plaster walls above. The shower rooms have glazed brick walls and terrazzo flooring. The music and band rooms have non-historic carpeting, glazed brick wall cladding, and asbestos ceiling tiles. On the second floor on the east side of the building, the homemaking center has non-historic carpeting in the south portion, linoleum flooring in the north portion, plaster walls with some spans of historic wood paneling, historic wood built-in cabinetry, and plaster ceilings.

**Manual Training Building (NC) – 1957, 1973 (addition) | Berger-Kelley and Associates (1957 Building)**

Exterior

The north (original) portion of the manual training building was constructed in 1957 by Berger-Kelley and Associates to house utilitarian spaces for instruction in auto mechanics, carpentry, and metalworking. The north portion faces west towards S. Central Avenue. The one-story building has a rectangular footprint, a concrete foundation, a flat roof, and orange brick cladding. In 1973, a two-story addition was constructed along the entire south elevation of the 1957 building. The 1973 addition has a concrete foundation, a rectangular footprint, corrugated metal cladding, and a shallow-pitched gabled roof.

West façade

The west façade of the 1957 building contains a centered, deeply recessed entrance bay. The entrance has non-historic double-leaf aluminum-frame glazed doors with a glazed transom above. The entrance is accessed via a concrete stoop. The parapet is capped with metal flashing.

The west elevation of the 1973 addition (abutting the south side of the 1957 building) lacks fenestration and is clad with corrugated metal.

South elevation

The south elevation of the one-story 1957 building is concealed by the 1973 two-story addition. The first story of the addition has six bays. From west to east, the first bay contains a tall vehicle entrance with a metal overhead rolling door. The second bay contains a recessed porch with painted cinderblock walls and a metal support post on a concrete pillar. It has two single-leaf metal doors. The third bay contains a shorter vehicular entrance with a metal overhead rolling door. The fourth bay contains a recessed single-leaf metal door. The fifth bay contains a vehicular entrance with a metal overhead rolling door.



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The sixth bay contains a single-leaf metal door. Two window bays are spaced on the second story, above the third and sixth first-story bays. They contain eight-light aluminum-frame windows.

*East elevation*

The east elevation of the 1957 building faces the north-south alley bisecting the property. It lacks fenestration and has a single metal louvered vent near the parapet, which is covered in metal flashing. South of the 1957 building, a one-story portion of the 1973 addition has corrugated metal cladding and two bays. The north bay contains a single-leaf metal door. The south bay contains a vehicular entrance with a metal overhead rolling door. To the south, the two-story portion of the 1973 addition has three bays at the first story. The outer bays each contain eight-light aluminum-frame windows. The center bay contains a recessed area with cinderblock walls, fronted with a concrete accessibility ramp. The bay has three spaced single-leaf metal entrance doors.

*North elevation*

The north elevation of the one-story 1957 building has four bays. The east bay contains a long, rectangular window bay with an aluminum-frame sash with twenty-seven fixed lights with tinted solar glazing and a stone sill. The next bay to the west contains a pair of metal doors with glazing in the upper half. The next bay contains a long, rectangular aluminum-frame tinted window as seen in the first bay. The west bay contains a long, rectangular window bay with an aluminum-frame sash with twenty-one fixed lights with tinted solar glazing and a stone sill.

*Interior*

The interior of the manual training building has open utilitarian spaces for classrooms and training in auto mechanics, wood working, and metal working. Several of the rooms in the 1973 addition have been repurposed as storage and warehouse space. The one-story north portion of the building dates to 1957. The two-story south portion of the building dates to 1973.

In the 1957 building, a short hallway leads east from the primary entrance at the west façade. The hallway has period linoleum flooring, painted cinderblock walls, and an asbestos tiled ceiling, and accesses classrooms in the northwest and southwest corners of the building, a former woodshop and metal shop in the north portion of the building, and a former auto shop in the south portion. The southwest classroom has vinyl composite tile flooring, painted cinderblock walls, and an exposed tile ceiling with metal truss beams. Multi-light aluminum frame windows along the south wall look into a double-height storage room in the 1973 addition. The northwest classroom has linoleum flooring, painted cinderblock walls, and an exposed tile ceiling with metal truss beams. A horizontal strip of non-historic aluminum-frame windows are on the north wall. The former woodshop in the center section of the north portion of the building is a rectangular utilitarian space with concrete floors, painted cinderblock walls, and an exposed ceiling with metal truss beams. A horizontal strip of non-historic aluminum frame windows lines the north wall. The metal shop in the northeast portion of the building has concrete floors, painted cinderblock walls, and an exposed metal truss beam ceiling. A horizontal strip of non-historic aluminum-frame windows are on the north wall. The former auto shop space occupies the southern portion of the building. It is a rectangular utilitarian space with concrete floors, painted cinderblock walls, and an exposed metal truss beam ceiling.

The first floor of the rectangular 1973 addition formerly housed, from west to east, a double-height auto shop, an agriculture shop, and a welding room with a smaller classroom in the northeast corner. The exterior walls are corrugated metal and the dividing walls are painted cinderblock. These rooms have been repurposed for storage uses after the school vacated the property in 2015. The double-height former auto shop in the west portion has concrete floors, a painted cinderblock east wall, corrugated metal south and west walls, a brick and corrugated metal north wall with a door opening into the southwest classroom in the 1957 building, and an exposed metal ceiling. The one-story former agriculture shop, welding room, and classroom in the remainder of the first floor have concrete floors, painted cinderblock and corrugated metal walls, and dropped tile ceilings. The second floor is only accessible from an exterior door in the center of the east elevation of the 1973 addition. The door opens onto an enclosed stairwell with concrete steps and painted cinderblock walls. Originally the second floor housed three utilitarian training rooms; one in the west portion and one each in the northeast and southeast corners. These rooms are now utilitarian storage spaces. They have concrete floors, painted cinderblock partition walls, corrugated metal exterior walls, and an exposed metal beamed ceiling.

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### **Integrity**

Paris High School and the Eveland Gymnasium retain good integrity to express their local significance in the area of ARCHITECTURE (Criterion C). The most significant design alteration to both buildings is the replacement of historic window sashes with aluminum-frame sashes (within the historic window openings) in 1984. When viewed alongside the historic fabric and design of the buildings that is preserved, this alteration is not damaging enough to render the buildings ineligible for listing under Criteria A and C. The character-defining features that allow the exterior of Paris High School and the Eveland Gymnasium to reflect the architectural styles for which they are significant are preserved. At Paris High School, these retained character-defining features that reflect the Classical Revival style are its symmetrical east façade; rhythmic fenestration pattern; prominent full-height portico with stone Ionic columns; round-arch entry surround with glazed brick and terra cotta in the 1909 entrance; stone round-arch surrounds at the 1922 entrances; gabled dormer windows with triangular broken-bed pediments; dentiled cornice; and stone and brick and stone quoins. The 1998 addition at the south portion on the west (rear) elevation of the high school is unobtrusive and does not dramatically alter the exterior design of the school. At the Eveland Gymnasium, the historic character-defining features that reflect the Streamline Moderne style are its geometric massing; prominent horizontal bands of windows contrasted with tall vertical stair towers containing glass block windows with stone mullions and stylized lintels; curved corner wings with horizontal ribbons of windows; and the prominent curved concrete canopy over the primary west façade entrance bays with geometric stone block surrounds. The Streamline Moderne style is also expressed on the interior of the gymnasium through its highly-intact finishes including decorative terrazzo flooring in the lobby and throughout the corridors, stairwells, and locker rooms; historic chrome lighting fixtures in the lobby; coved painted plaster ceiling in the lobby; curved lobby ticketing booth; and glazed brick wall cladding in the lobby and throughout the building. The gymnasium is also highly intact and retains its historic configuration, wood floors, and wood bleachers.

The interior layout of Paris High School is largely intact, and the interior reflects its 100+ years in use as a high school. The most significant interior changes to the layout of the high school are the conversion of the basement-level girls' gymnasium in the octagonal wing of the 1909 building into a subdivided cafeteria space in the 1990s; the conversion of the upper balcony of the auditorium into classroom space in the late 1950s; and the conversion of the historic study room on the first floor of the octagonal wing of the 1909 building into a library prior to 1968. Many historic finishes throughout the school are intact, including terrazzo floors; tin ceiling panels; central stair with wood handrail, balusters, and newel posts; secondary stairwells with terrazzo flooring; wood-paneled classroom doors; some historic slate chalkboards; some wood built-in cabinetry; wood classroom floors in the 1922 north addition; and entrance vestibule with terrazzo, wood-frame transoms, and glazed brick and terra cotta arched surrounds.

Overall, Paris High School and the attached Eveland Gymnasium retain good historic integrity to express their architectural significance, because the character-defining features of the Classical Revival and Streamline Moderne styles are preserved.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

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.)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1909 - 1943

**Significant Dates**

1909, 1922, 1943

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** (if applicable)

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Pillsbury, Arthur L. (1909 school, 1922 additions)

Berger and Kelley (1943 gymnasium)

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**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 of Significance Statement**

Paris High School and Gymnasium, located at 309 S. Main Street in Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, is proposed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The nominated property contains one contributing building, comprised of Paris High School, completed in 1909 with north and south additions in 1922, and the Paris High School Gymnasium, completed in 1943 and attached to the rear of the high school. Since the high school and the gymnasium were historically interconnected, they are counted as one contributing building. The 1943 gymnasium was renamed the Eveland Gymnasium in 1977. A 1957 manual training building on the southwest portion of the property is non-contributing to the nomination because it is not associated with the architectural significance of Paris High School and Gymnasium. The period of significance for Criterion C begins in 1909 with the construction of Paris High School and ends in 1943 with the completion of the gymnasium. A significant date during the period of significance is 1922, when symmetrical north and south additions were added to the high school. Paris High School and Gymnasium retains good historic integrity to reflect significance at the local level under Criterion C for ARCHITECTURE.

Paris High School is significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE as an excellent local example of the Classical Revival style in Paris. The earliest portion of the high school was constructed in 1909 and located three blocks south of the Edgar County Courthouse, facing east onto Main Street. The two-story and basement brick building was designed by Bloomington-based architect Arthur L. Pillsbury in the Classical Revival style. Symmetrical additions, also designed in the Classical Revival style by Pillsbury, were added to the north and south elevations of the 1909 high school building in 1922. The north addition contained a gymnasium and cafeteria, and the south addition contained an auditorium. The Classical Revival style is reflected in the building's symmetrical primary (east) façade; prominent pedimented entrance portico with stone Ionic columns and floral swag ornamentation; glazed brick primary entrance surround featuring round-arched openings with glazed terra cotta corbeled keystones; cut ashlar stone round-arch secondary entrance surrounds; wood dentiled cornice; brick and stone corner quoining; and hipped roof with pedimented dormers. The 1909 and 1922 portions of the high school form a cohesive, symmetrical, one-block-long façade along Main Street and represent an excellent, well-preserved local example of the Classical Revival style, particularly as applied to an educational building.

Additionally, the 1943 Paris High School Gymnasium, designed by Berger and Kelley and constructed by the Works Progress Administration, is an excellent local example of the Streamline Moderne style. The two-story building was designed with orange brick cladding, and the Streamline Moderne style is exemplified in its geometric massing; horizontal strips of fenestration; tall stair towers with vertical glass block windows and decorative stone surrounds; curved corner wings with horizontal strips of fenestration; and prominent curved, cantilevered, concrete entrance canopy. The interior of the gymnasium retains excellent integrity and reflects the Streamline Moderne style with architectural details such as decorative terrazzo flooring in the public lobby, bathrooms, locker rooms, corridors, and stairwells; cream and green glazed brick walls in the lobby, stairwells, bathrooms, band room, and locker rooms; coffered plaster painted lobby ceiling; chrome light fixtures; and curved ticketing booth. The gymnasium retains its historic volume of space, wood floors and wood bleacher seats.

## **ELABORATION**

### **Development of Paris, Illinois**

Paris, Illinois, is the county seat of Edgar County, which was established in 1823. The county was formed on land initially offered for sale by the federal government after acquisition from the Kickapoo tribe in 1816. White settlers began arriving in the region in the early 1820s, encouraged by the establishment of a road between Vincennes, Indiana and Chicago, which

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would become the predecessor to Illinois Route 1 along which Paris High School was constructed.<sup>3</sup> One of Paris Township's earliest white settlers was Thomas Jones, who arrived from Kentucky and settled in the present-day southern portion of the township in 1821.<sup>4</sup> In 1822, pioneer Samuel Vance arrived and settled approximately ½ mile northwest of the present-day courthouse. Vance donated twenty-six acres of land for the establishment of Paris as the county seat.<sup>5</sup> The original plat of Paris was surveyed and recorded on May 3, 1823.<sup>6</sup>

Paris was legally incorporated as a village in 1849.<sup>7</sup> In the next decades the town continued to grow, so that by 1860 it had 1,930 residents, and in 1869 it became a city and established the Paris School District. By 1882, multiple rail lines served the city. The Edgar County Courthouse was completed in the center of the public square in 1892. The city's water supply and recreational opportunities were enhanced in 1896 with the creation of Reservoir Park one mile north of the city; the park contained the city reservoir and offered activities such as fishing, boat rides, picnics, and camping.<sup>8</sup>

From 1900 to 1910, Paris' population grew steadily from 6,105 to 7,664, and the town continued to expand through the construction of businesses, residences, churches, and civic buildings. Prominent buildings constructed during this time include the Paris Carnegie Public Library, opened in 1904, and Paris High School, completed in 1909. By 1904, Paris boasted of four miles of brick-paved streets, a sewer system, and an electric grid system. There were three national banks, three building and loan associations, and two large hotels.<sup>9</sup> The Merkle Broom Company factory building in Paris was promoted as the largest broom factory in the country and an employer of over 200 people.<sup>10</sup> In 1908, an interurban trolley was established between Paris and Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1915, the city voters elected to adopt the commission form of governance.

Between 1920 and 1930, the city's population increased slightly from 7,985 to 8,781. R.L. Polk's 1930 City Directory of Paris reported that the city had nineteen various industries manufacturing products such as brooms, advertising novelties, shoes, cigars, gloves, and railway street cars; two major railroads, the Pennsylvania and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway (also known as the Big Four); twelve churches; three banks; two theatres; six civic clubs; one hospital; seven hotels; fifteen miles of paved streets; and six public schools comprised of five grade schools and one secondary school, Paris High School.

In 1940, the city's population was 9,281. Work began on the new Paris High School gymnasium in 1941 through the Works Progress Administration. Nearly 1900 men and women in Paris served in World War II.<sup>11</sup> The population in Paris remained steady in the post-war era, peaking at 9,971 in 1970 and then declining slightly in the 1980s and 1990s.

### **Education in Paris, Illinois**

In 1825, the State of Illinois passed legislation authorizing the levying of taxes on school district property to provide partial funding for the operation of public schools, and an allocation of two percent of the state's revenue to public schools.<sup>12</sup> This legislation also mandated the establishment of boards of directors to oversee public schools, required examinations of teachers, and provided oversight of school curriculum. Until 1855, there was no system of free public education in Illinois, and most schools were maintained primarily through public donation and subscription with small assistance from the state

<sup>3</sup> Stephen A. Thompson, "Henry Clay Moss House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, National Park Service, March 2008, 8-17.

<sup>4</sup> W.H. Perrin, H.H. Hill, and A.A. Graham, *The History of Edgar County, Illinois*, (Chicago: Wm. Le Baron, Jr. & Co., 1879), 303.

<sup>5</sup> Perrin, Hill, and Graham, *The History of Edgar County*, 304.

<sup>6</sup> Phillip L. Shutt, "Progress on the Prairie," Sesquicentennial Program: Paris and Edgar County, 1823-1973, n.p.

<sup>7</sup> Thompson, "Henry Clay Moss House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 8-18.

<sup>8</sup> Commercial Club of Paris, *Paris, Illinois* (Chicago: 1904), n.p. Digitized by the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign.

<sup>9</sup> *Paris, Illinois* (1904), n.p.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> Paris Carnegie Public Library, "Local History," <http://parispubliclibrary.org/local-history/>, accessed December 10, 2018.

<sup>12</sup> Charles L. Humphrey, "A History of the Schools of Edgar County, Illinois," (Master's thesis, Eastern Illinois University, 1968), 6.

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coffers. In 1855, the state legislature passed the School Law, which levied an annual tax on all taxable property in the state to fund common schools that would be free to residents from five to twenty-one years of age.<sup>13</sup>

The first school in Paris, operating on subscription, was established in 1824 by Amos Williams at the south side of the public square.<sup>14</sup> Edgar County's first public schools were organized in March of 1862 by the County Commissioner's Court.<sup>15</sup> Three schools were established; one within the limits of the village of Paris and two serving the farmlands to the southeast and east of Paris.<sup>16</sup> In 1855, coinciding with the state's School Law, a County Superintendent was elected to oversee school curriculum and manage funding for free public schools. By 1879, there were four public graded schools in Edgar County.<sup>17</sup>

The first institute offering secondary education in Paris was founded in 1841 by Rev. Henry Venable. The Edgar Academy, as it was called, was located at the southeast corner of Edgar and Main streets, on the present-day site of St. Mary Catholic Church, north of the County Courthouse.<sup>18</sup> The academy began with eight pupils and increased in enrollment as its reputation was enhanced throughout eastern Illinois. Rev. Venable's health declined, and the academy was sold to the public in 1849, who elected a board of trustees and appointed a principal to operate the academy. In 1876, the Edgar Academy was merged with the Normal Academy, operated by Professor Josiah Hurty.<sup>19</sup> Hurty had arrived in Paris in 1866 to oversee the Edgar County schools. The Edgar-Normal Academy was discontinued in 1880 and torn down by 1890.<sup>20</sup>

In 1848, a Methodist Seminary was established on a block of land donated by Colonel Jonathan Mayo.<sup>21</sup> It was located east of the County Courthouse, between Wood Street to the north, Court Street to the south, present-day Buena Vista Street to the west, and present-day Monterey Street to the east.<sup>22</sup> In 1869, the Paris Union School District was formed, and the Methodist Seminary was operated as a public high school.<sup>23</sup> The District territory included the entire city of Paris and some surrounding farmland.<sup>24</sup> Hurty served as the first Superintendent of the Paris Union School District.

The district was able to purchase the Seminary land from the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1875, and Paris High School was officially chartered, with a purpose to provide a "liberal and practical course of study for high school students."<sup>25</sup> In 1879, the high school offered various courses, including instruction in algebra, rhetoric and composition, history, chemistry, astronomy, and philosophy, and had 82 enrolled students.<sup>26</sup> African-American children were also allowed to attend the public schools in Paris, although separate rooms for their education were maintained.<sup>27</sup>

In 1881, a new three-story brick building was constructed in the Second Empire style on the site at a cost of \$50,000, after the former seminary building was destroyed by fire.<sup>28</sup> The building housed both the high school and grade-school level students from 1881 until 1908.<sup>29</sup> Two other grade schools existed in Paris at the time; these were the Tanner School and the

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid., 7.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., 14.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., 10.

<sup>16</sup> Perrin, Hill, and Graham, *The History of Edgar County, Illinois*, 297.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 300.

<sup>18</sup> Humphrey, "A History of the Schools of Edgar County," 15.

<sup>19</sup> Perrin, Hill, and Graham, *The History of Edgar County, Illinois*, 301.

<sup>20</sup> Humphrey, "A History of the Schools of Edgar County," 17. Paris High School Yearbook, "Schools of Paris in 1911," 1941, 9.

<sup>21</sup> Humphrey, "A History of the Schools of Edgar County," 15.

<sup>22</sup> This site is currently occupied by Mayo Middle School.

<sup>23</sup> Humphrey, "A History of the Schools of Edgar County," 16.

<sup>24</sup> Perrin, Hill, and Graham, *The History of Edgar County, Illinois*, 334.

<sup>25</sup> Humphrey, "A History of the Schools of Edgar County," 17-18.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., 18-19.

<sup>27</sup> Perrin, Hill, and Graham, *The History of Edgar County, Illinois*, 334.

<sup>28</sup> Teddy Day, "Paris High School: Its 100-Year History," Centennial Pamphlet, 2009, 2.

<sup>29</sup> This combination high school-grade school building was changed to a primary level school called the Mayo School in 1909, after the new high school opened. A junior high school opened in the building in 1921. It was destroyed by fire in 1927. The present building on the site was constructed in 1928 as the Mayo Middle School. Humphrey, "A History of the Schools of Edgar County," 20; Paris High School Yearbook, "Schools of Paris in 1911," 1941, 9.



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First Ward School.<sup>30</sup> In 1904, the Paris Union School District had 1300 enrolled pupils, 212 of whom attended Paris High School. Thirty-two teachers were employed in the District schools. By the early 1900s, the combination graded-high school building on the former seminary site was found to be overcrowded, and the school district began discussions for the construction of a new, distinct high school building. After several rounds of voting, funding for the construction of a new high school was approved. The chosen site for the new high school was on Main Street, three blocks south of the County Courthouse and one block south of Paris Carnegie Public Library.

**Paris High School and Gymnasium History**

The new Paris High School building at 309 S. Main Street was designed in the Classical Revival style by Bloomington, Illinois-based architect Arthur Low Pillsbury and dedicated on February 8, 1909, with a ceremony held in the school's assembly hall. Francis J. Blair, State Superintendent of Schools, delivered the principal address. The new Paris High School contained twenty-five classrooms, laboratories for chemistry and biology, a domestic sciences room, a gymnasium in the basement, and an assembly hall on the first floor. Principal Bertha Miller, nine teachers and over 200 students moved into the new high school building for its opening year.<sup>31</sup> In addition to required academic courses, Paris High School offered German, Latin, drama clubs, chorus, and an orchestra. The sports program included track, football, basketball, and baseball. In 1914, the industrial arts program at Paris High School included mechanical drawing, and the commercial department offered bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, penmanship, and commercial law. By 1916, there were two debate societies at the school. The 1918 Paris High School yearbook listed 133 high school boys enrolled in service for World War I.<sup>32</sup>

Enrollment at Paris High School continued to increase, reaching 550 by 1922. That year, two new additions were constructed at the north and south elevations of the 1909 school building. Arthur Pillsbury, architect of the 1909 building, also designed the additions in the Classical Revival style. The north addition contained a gymnasium and additional classrooms, and the south addition contained an auditorium with seating for 800. With the completion of the two additions, Paris High School had thirty-two total classrooms. The old gymnasium in the 1909 building was used exclusively as a girls' gymnasium, and the former assembly hall on the first floor of the 1909 building was then used as a study room. Students attending two-year high schools in nearby rural towns such as Brocton would transfer to Paris High School, a four-year program, to complete their education.<sup>33</sup> In 1919, Carolyn Wenz was hired as the school principal; she would go on to serve in that role until 1941.<sup>34</sup> In 1927, the first May Fete was held at Paris High School; the ceremony crowned a queen among the high school senior girls and became a longstanding Paris High tradition. In 1936, a one-story and basement addition was constructed on the north side of the rear, octagonal wing in the 1909 high school; it initially housed a library.<sup>35</sup>

By 1938, the school's faculty had expanded to twenty-five and included football coach Deac Sweeley and notable basketball coach Ernie Eveland. Paris High School boasted a robust athletic program, with the basketball team going to the State Tournament in 1938 and 1939, and the football team losing only one game in 1938 and winning all games in 1939. With the increasing interest in athletics at Paris High, local taxpayers passed a special referendum to fund the construction of a new high school gymnasium in 1941. The new gymnasium was built by the Works Progress Administration as part of the New Deal program and was completed by 1943. The gymnasium was designed by the Champaign, Illinois-based firm of Berger and Kelley in the Streamline Moderne style and had seating for up to four thousand spectators.<sup>36</sup> It was situated on the northwest portion of the school property, facing west towards Central Avenue. The rear of the 1943 gymnasium was attached to the rear of the high school via an elevated, enclosed walkway. The 1922 gymnasium in the north addition of the high school continued to be used for athletics. The second floor on the east portion of the 1943 gymnasium contained a new

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<sup>30</sup> The Tanner School was located at 315 Chestnut Street, northwest of the County Courthouse. It is not extant. The First Ward School was later known as the Sandford School and was located at 425 W. Washington Street, west of the County Courthouse. The school is not extant and the site is currently occupied by Carolyn Wenz Elementary School, built in 1953.

<sup>31</sup> Day, "Paris High School: Its 100-Year History," 4.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid., 7.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>34</sup> Day, "Paris High School: Its 100-Year History," 11.

<sup>35</sup> Paris High School 1941 Yearbook, Paris High School Vertical File, Paris Carnegie Public Library.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

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home economics instruction room, and the main floor contained a music and band room for the high school. The first basketball game in the new gymnasium was played on November 25, 1943. Paris High School won the basketball state championship that year, and again in 1947. In 1977, the gymnasium was dedicated to prominent Paris High basketball coach Ernie Eveland, who worked at the school from 1935 to 1958.

In 1956, Paris High School had 742 enrolled students.<sup>37</sup> Enrollment at the school continued to increase, reaching 783 in 1959, and 853 in 1964. In 1957, a brick one-story manual training building was constructed on the southwest portion of the school property, facing west towards Central Avenue. The manual training building had two classrooms, an auto shop, and a wood and metal shop. In 1973, a two-story metal addition was constructed on the south elevation of the manual training building. The addition contained an auto shop, agriculture shop, and welding room, with utilitarian training rooms on the second floor. The non-historic addition drastically altered the exterior appearance of the 1957 manual training building. In 1998, a one-story and basement classroom addition was constructed on the south side of the 1909 octagonal wing at the rear of the school. Paris High School, Eveland Gymnasium, and the manual training building were occupied by Paris High School until 2015, when a new high school building was constructed north of the city. Since that time, the high school building has remained vacant, while Eveland Gymnasium has continued to be used by the school district for athletics. The manual training building has been leased to several non-affiliated entities, with various portions of the building used for warehousing, storage, and training programs.

**CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE**

**Paris High School: Classical Revival Style**

The Classical Revival style, also known as the Neoclassical style, spread throughout American urban cities in response to the popularity of the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. The buildings designed for the Exposition reflected the tenets of the City Beautiful movement, which sought to alleviate the overcrowding, social ills, and blight of cities through the rational aesthetics of classical design embodied in Greek and Roman traditions. Architects Richard Morris Hunt and Charles McKim were instrumental in the building designs of the 1893 Exposition, and both were trained at the Paris L'Ecole des Beaux Art, which stressed the primacy of ancient Greek and Roman and Renaissance-era design. The public visibility of the Exposition increased the Classical Revival style in the public consciousness and influenced architects in America for decades to come.

The Classical Revival style was more formal than the Colonial Revival style that was simultaneously popular, and was typically executed for larger-scale buildings such as banks, schools, libraries, and churches. The Classical Revival style took inspiration from the Greek Revival style, and the most prominent hallmark was the full-height columned portico with a classical pediment. Other features of the style include symmetrical arrangement of doors and windows; decorative door and window surrounds; doors flanked with sidelights; round-arched transoms and windows; pedimented dormers; and decorative features such as dentils, quoining, floral swag, and cartouches.

Bloomington, Illinois architect Arthur Pillsbury designed the 1909 Paris High School and its 1922 north and south additions in the Classical Revival style. The Classical Revival style is embodied in the symmetrical façade and fenestration pattern presented on the high school's primary one-block-long façade along Main Street; its prominent pedimented entrance portico with stone Ionic columns and pilasters and tympanum with floral swag and ocular window; the primary entrance featuring glazed brick cladding and glazed terra cotta round-arch entries; the secondary entrances in the north and south additions featuring ashlar cut stone surrounds with round-arch entries with voussoirs and keystones; the wood dentiled cornice; brick and stone quoining; and hipped roof with pedimented dormers along the primary façade. In 1984, the window sashes in the Paris High School were replaced with aluminum-frame sashes within the historic window openings. While this alteration negatively impacts the architectural integrity of the building, the building retains all other historic character-defining elements that represent the Classical Revival style. Overall, Paris High School represents an excellent and well-preserved

<sup>37</sup> Day, "Paris High School: Its 100-Year History," 17.

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local example of the Classical Revival style, particularly as applied to a large-scale educational building. The Classical Revival style, which references ancient Greek and Roman architectural tenets, was meant to impart the tradition of educational importance within the community.

Paris, Illinois, has three other local examples of the Classical Revival style. Paris Carnegie Public Library, located at 207 S. Main Street on the block immediately north of Paris High School, was completed in 1904 and designed by Charles Henry & Son. This public building is smaller than Paris High School, and is a rectangular, one-story building with a flat roof, a raised basement, and blonde brick cladding. Paris Carnegie Public Library features a symmetrically-arranged façade; gable-front pedimented entrance with paired Ionic stone columns; a round-arched transom with tracery above the primary entrance; a stone architrave with a stone dentiled cornice; and a decorative parapet wall with metopes and triglyphs. Tripartite windows on the façade feature stone surrounds with Ionic pilasters and a dentiled cornice, and wood windows with multi-light upper sashes. Paris Carnegie Public Library was listed in the National Register in 2002 for significance in the areas of Education (Criterion A) and Architecture (Criterion C).<sup>38</sup>

The former Paris Post Office at 156 E. Wood Street, east of the County Courthouse, is another example of the Classical Revival style in the city. The building is also smaller-scale than Paris High School, and was constructed circa 1916.<sup>39</sup> The one-story building has a rectangular footprint, fire-proof steel construction, red brick cladding, and a flat roof. The primary façade features prominent stone quoining, a stone primary entrance surround with quoining, Ionic columns in antis, and a recessed entrance topped with a stone pedimented lintel. The entablature of the building features stone modillions at the cornice and a raised stone parapet wall with brick panels topped the building. Stone surrounds frame the rectangular window openings on the primary façade, which have non-historic sashes. The former Paris Post Office is not listed in the National Register.

A third example of the Classical Revival style in Paris is the Hotel France, constructed at 118 E. Court Street in 1924 and designed by Johnson, Miller & Miller. The four-story hotel has a rectangular footprint, red brick cladding, and a flat roof. The building features a symmetrical façade; a stone primary entry surround with a round-arch simulated fanlight; two ornamented center bays with stone cladding, spandrels with ornamental swag, and pedimented lintels; and a raised parapet wall with stone and brick ornamental panels and stone urns. The building was listed in the National Register in 1987 for significance in Architecture (Criterion C) and Commerce (Criterion A).<sup>40</sup>

When considered alongside these other examples, Paris High School stands as a significant local example of the Classical Revival style, because it embodies all of the character-defining features of the style, while also serving as a distinct example of the style as applied to an educational building. Paris High School is the largest example of the Classical Revival style in Paris, as its primary façade, which expresses the symmetry so integral to the style, is one block long.

**Eveland Gymnasium: Streamline Moderne Style**

The Streamline Moderne style, also called Art Moderne and sometimes just Moderne, represents a departure from the historical revival styles, such as the Classical Revival, that dominated the earlier decades of the twentieth century. Gaining prominence in the 1930s and continuing in the 1940s, the style was influenced by the earlier aesthetic of the Art Deco style, but exhibited a more streamlined aesthetic that reflected the financial constraints of the time as well as the increasing influence of mechanical and technological innovations and the imagery of automobiles, airplanes, trains, and ships. The Streamline Moderne style emphasized movement through horizontal planes, horizontal fenestration, and rounded corners. Modern materials such as glass block, structural glass, enameled panels, and metal alloys enhanced the effect. Other character-defining features included flat roofs, concrete or stucco exterior finishes, corner windows, porthole windows, and

<sup>38</sup> Vance Martin, "Paris Carnegie Public Library," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, National Park Service, March 2002.

<sup>39</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 14, 1916. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C. The architect of the building was not identified.

<sup>40</sup> Lachlan F. Blair and Dana L. Pratt, "France Hotel," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, National Park Service, 1987.

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cantilevered awnings and canopies. The Streamline Moderne style represented the zeitgeist of its time which looked forward to a prosperous, technologically advanced future.

The Champaign, Illinois based firm of Berger and Kelley designed the Paris High School Gymnasium (renamed the Eveland Gymnasium in 1977) in the Streamline Moderne style. Construction on the building was begun in 1941 by the Works Progress Administration and completed in 1943. The gymnasium exemplifies the Streamline Moderne style through its long, horizontal massing, horizontal strips of fenestration, tall vertical glass block windows with decorative stone surrounds, flat roof with stone parapet, curved corner bays with horizontal strips of fenestration, and prominent curved, concrete, cantilevered entrance canopy. The interior of the gymnasium retains excellent integrity and reflects the Streamline Moderne style with architectural details such as decorative terrazzo flooring in the public lobby, bathrooms, locker rooms, corridors, and stairwells; cream and green glazed brick walls in the lobby, stairwells, bathrooms, band room, and locker rooms; coffered plaster painted lobby ceiling; chrome light fixtures; and curved ticketing booth. The exterior window sashes were originally steel; these were replaced in 1984 with aluminum-frame sashes. While the replacement of the historic window sashes negatively impacts the architectural integrity of the building, the long, rectangular, horizontal window openings, which are character-defining of the Streamline Moderne style, are retained. There are no other examples of the Streamline Moderne style in Paris, Illinois, making the 1943 Paris High School Gymnasium exceptionally important at the local level as an excellent example of the style.

**Architects**

*Arthur L. Pillsbury, Bloomington, IL*

Arthur Low Pillsbury was born in Bloomington, Illinois in 1869.<sup>41</sup> He was the son of educator William L. Pillsbury, who at the time of the younger Pillsbury's birth, was principal of the model school at the Illinois State Normal University (now Illinois State University) in nearby Normal. Arthur Pillsbury received his engineering degree from Harvard University and his architecture degree from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Pillsbury established his practice in Bloomington, Illinois, in 1898. A fire in downtown Bloomington was a boon to his early career, and he designed over a dozen new buildings in the city.

Pillsbury went on to become a very successful architect in central Illinois, designing hundreds of buildings, and was noted for his school designs. In addition to Paris High School, Pillsbury designed schools in the Illinois towns of Streator, Leroy, El Paso, Centralia, Pana, White Hall, and Staunton. For a number of years, he served as architect for the Bloomington School Board, and he designed five schools for the city, including Bloomington High School. Pillsbury's career and life came to a sudden and tragic end on October 24, 1925, when he was killed in a car accident.

*Berger and Kelley, Champaign, IL*

The firm of Berger and Kelley was formed in Champaign, Illinois, in 1924 and productive from the 1920s through the mid-twentieth century.<sup>42</sup> The prolific firm designed a variety of building types and residences and predominantly worked in period revival styles. Fred E. Berger was born in 1889 in Davenport, Iowa, and educated at the Illinois School of Architecture, graduating in 1913. Ralph L. Kelley was born in Elgin, Illinois, in 1889 and received his architecture degree from the University of Illinois in 1913. In addition to the Eveland Gymnasium at Paris High School, completed in 1943, the firm designed many other buildings, including several public schools throughout Illinois; the McKinley Memorial Y.M.C.A. in Champaign; University Place Christian Church in Champaign; the Streamline Moderne style Co-Op Locker Service building at 313 E. University Avenue in Champaign (not extant); and the Lamoine Hotel in Macomb, Illinois (NR-listed

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<sup>41</sup> Information on Arthur Pillsbury is derived from the Bloomington High School PDIL and from "Arthur L. Pillsbury (1869-1928)" by Lisa Detske, 2009. Published online at: <http://www.mchistory.org/research/resources/arthur-l-pillsbury.php>; accessed November 16, 2018.

<sup>42</sup> Kevin Garcia, *Memo: Frank and Fanny DeWolf Residence, Historic Landmark Application*, April 29, 2016, 14. Published online at: [https://www.city.urbana.il.us/boards-commissions/Historic\\_Preservation\\_Commission/2016/05-04-16/hp-2016-l-02-memo-web.pdf](https://www.city.urbana.il.us/boards-commissions/Historic_Preservation_Commission/2016/05-04-16/hp-2016-l-02-memo-web.pdf); accessed November 15, 2018.

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2010).<sup>43</sup> The partnership firm of Berger and Kelley lasted until 1954, when Kelley retired. The firm was continued by the two architects' sons. Berger passed away in 1973, and Kelley in 1974.

## CONCLUSION

Paris High School and Gymnasium is locally-significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Paris High School, completed in 1909 with north and south additions in 1922, is an excellent local example of the Classical Revival style, while the 1943 gymnasium, completed by the Works Progress Administration, is an excellent and rare local example of the Streamline Moderne style. Paris High School and Gymnasium retain good integrity to convey their architectural significance. The period of significance for Criterion C begins in 1909 with the construction of Paris High School and ends in 1943 with the completion of the gymnasium. A significant date during the period of significance is 1922, when symmetrical north and south additions were added to the high school.

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<sup>43</sup> Ibid., 17.

Paris High School and Gymnasium

Name of Property

Edgar Co., Illinois

County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Name of Property

Edgar Co., Illinois  
County and State

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

---

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Name of Property

Edgar Co., Illinois  
County and State

---

### 10. Geographical Data

---

**Acreage of Property** 2.5 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

#### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>39.608799</u> Latitude	<u>-87.695534</u> Longitude	3	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude
2	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude	4	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude

---

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

The square-shaped parcel containing the nominated property is bounded by S. Main Street to the east, W. Crawford Street to the south, S. Central Avenue to the west, and W. Madison Street to the north.

---

#### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the land associated with the nominated property through the period of significance from 1909 to 1969.

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Rachel Barnhart, Associate date Dec. 2018  
organization MacRostie Historic Advisors, LLC telephone 312-488-1682  
street & number 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1142 email rbarnhart@mac-ha.com  
city or town Chicago state Illinois zip code 60604

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#### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Paris High School and Gymnasium

Name of Property

Edgar Co., Illinois

County and State

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, 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:** Paris High School and Gymnasium

**City or Vicinity:** Paris

**County:** Edgar **State:** Illinois

**Photographer:** Rachel Barnhart, MacRostie Historic Advisors, LLC

**Date Photographed:** November, 2018

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

- Photo 1 of 25:** East façade of Paris High School's 1909 portion and 1922 south addition, view SW
- Photo 2 of 25:** East façade of Paris High School's 1909 portion and 1922 north addition, view NW
- Photo 3 of 25:** Paris High School, east façade, primary entrance, view W
- Photo 4 of 25:** East façade of Paris High School and south elevation of 1922 south addition, view NW
- Photo 5 of 25:** West façade of 1943 Gymnasium, view E
- Photo 6 of 25:** North and east elevations of 1943 Gymnasium, view SW
- Photo 7 of 25:** North elevation of Paris High School's 1922 north addition, view SW
- Photo 8 of 25:** Rear elevations of Paris High School (right) and 1943 Gymnasium (left) and enclosed connecting walkway, view N
- Photo 9 of 25:** Southwest corner of 1943 Gymnasium (left) and west façade of manual training building (non-contributing, right), view SE
- Photo 10 of 25:** South and east elevations of 1973 addition to non-contributing manual training building, view NW
- Photo 11 of 25:** North elevation of manual training building (non-contributing), view W
- Photo 12 of 25:** Paris High School, 1909 portion, first floor, primary entrance vestibule, view NE
- Photo 13 of 25:** Paris High School, 1909 portion, first floor, double-loaded corridor, view N
- Photo 14 of 25:** Paris High School, 1909 portion, first floor, library, view SE
- Photo 15 of 25:** Paris High School, 1922 south addition, first floor, auditorium stage, view NW
- Photo 16 of 25:** Paris High School, 1909 portion, second floor, central stair, view SW
- Photo 17 of 25:** Paris High School, 1922 north addition, second floor, corridor, view N
- Photo 18 of 25:** Paris High School, 1909 portion, second floor, classroom with historic built-in, view NE
- Photo 19 of 25:** Paris High School, 1922 north addition, second floor, typical classroom, view W
- Photo 20 of 25:** Paris High School, 1922 north addition, basement, gymnasium, view NW
- Photo 21 of 25:** 1943 Gymnasium, main floor, public lobby with curved ticket booth, view S
- Photo 22 of 25:** 1943 Gymnasium, main floor, curved stairwell, view N
- Photo 23 of 25:** 1943 Gymnasium, arena as seen from upper balcony floor, view NW
- Photo 24 of 25:** 1943 Gymnasium, second floor, homemaking center, view SW
- Photo 25 of 25:** 1943 Gymnasium, main floor, locker room, view SE

Paris High School and Gymnasium

Name of Property

Edgar Co., Illinois

County and State

**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.

**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

### List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

**Figure 1.** GIS Location Map with National Register Boundary, 2018.

**Figure 2.** Context Map, 2018.

**Figure 3.** Site Map with contributing and non-contributing resources, 2018.

**Figure 4.** Chronology Map, 2018.

**Figure 5.** Site Plan with Exterior Photo Key, 2018.

**Figure 6.** Paris High School, Current First Floor Plan with Photo Key, 2018.

**Figure 7.** Paris High School, Current Second Floor Plan with Photo Key, 2018.

**Figure 8.** Paris High School, Current Basement Floor Plan with Photo Key, 2018.

**Figure 9.** Paris High School 1943 Gymnasium, Main Floor Historic Plan with Photo Key, 2018.

**Figure 10.** Paris High School 1943 Gymnasium, Upper Floor Historic Plan with Photo Key, 2018.

**Figure 11.** Paris High School 1943 Gymnasium, Second Floor Homemaking Center Historic Plan with Photo Key, 2018.

**Figure 12.** Paris High School, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, June 1916, Volume 1, Sheet 19.

**Figure 13.** Paris High School, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1924, Volume 1, Sheets 14-15.

**Figure 14.** Paris High School and 1943 Gymnasium, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1954, Volume 1, Sheets 14-15.

**Figure 15.** Paris High School, First Floor, Historic Plan.

**Figure 16.** Paris High School, Second Floor, Historic Plan.

**Figure 17.** Paris High School, Basement, Historic Plan.

**Figure 18.** Paris High School, 1910, view NW.

**Figure 19.** Paris High School, 1910, freshman class portrait in front of primary entrance.

**Figure 20.** Paris High School, 1911, interior views.

**Figure 21.** Paris High School, 1923, view NW.

**Figure 22.** Paris High School, 1923, domestic science room in north addition.

**Figure 23.** Ca. 1941 image of rear of Paris High School, showing 1936 one-story and basement addition to the north of the octagonal wing, view SE.

**Figure 24.** Paris High School Gymnasium under construction, ca. 1942. (Top: Exterior, NW corner. Bottom: Interior arena.)

**Figure 25.** Paris High School Gymnasium, 1943, view NE.

**Figure 26.** Paris High School Gymnasium, 1943, view SE.

**Figure 27.** Paris High School Gymnasium, 1943, arena.

**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

**Figure 1. GIS Location Map with National Register Boundary, 2018.** Source: Google Earth, 2018.

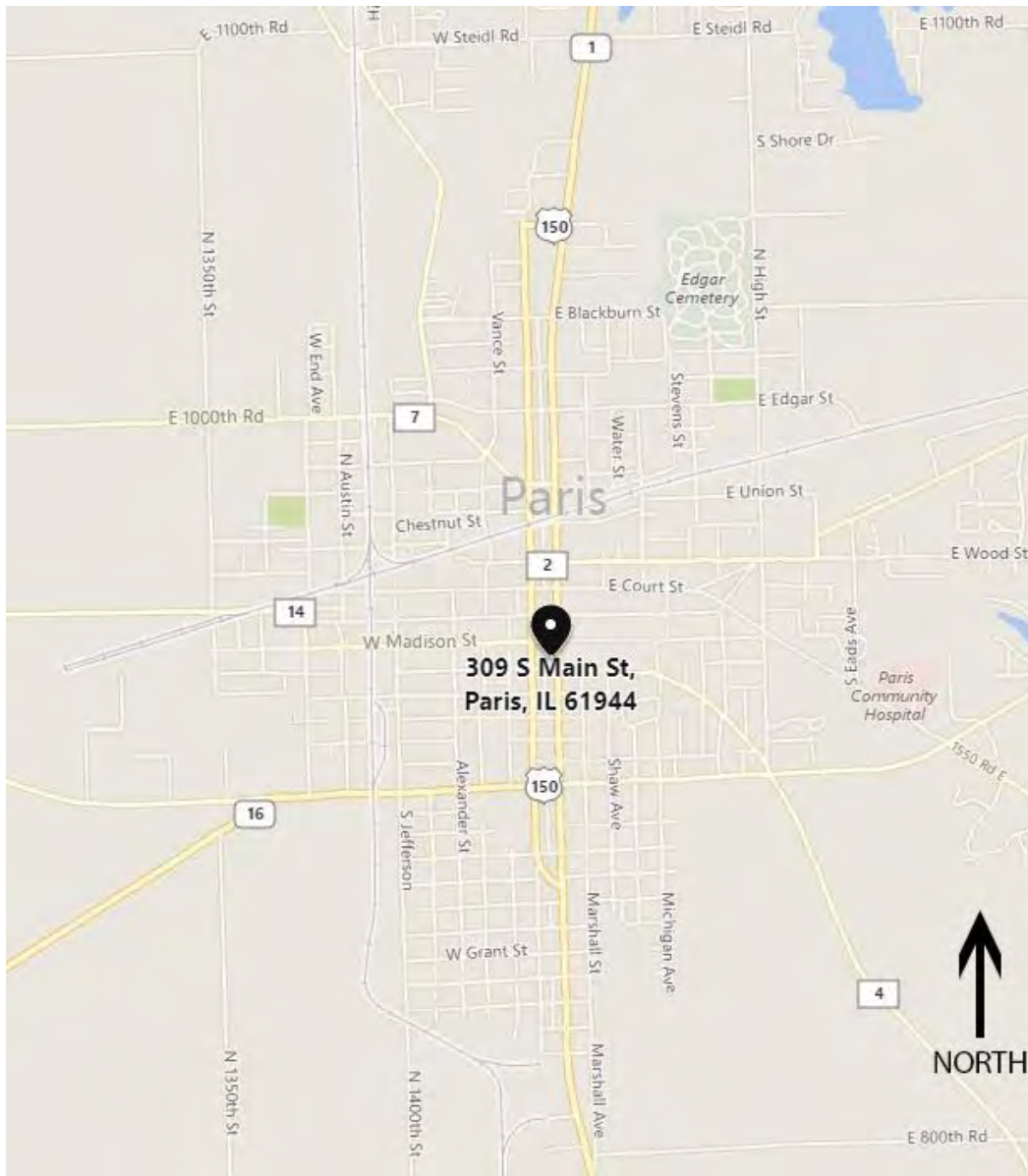
Paris High School and Gymnasium  
309 S. Main Street, Paris, Edgar County, IL  
39.608799, -87.695534





**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

**Figure 2. Context Map, 2018.** Source: Bing Maps, 2018.



Property name: Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Illinois, County: Edgar

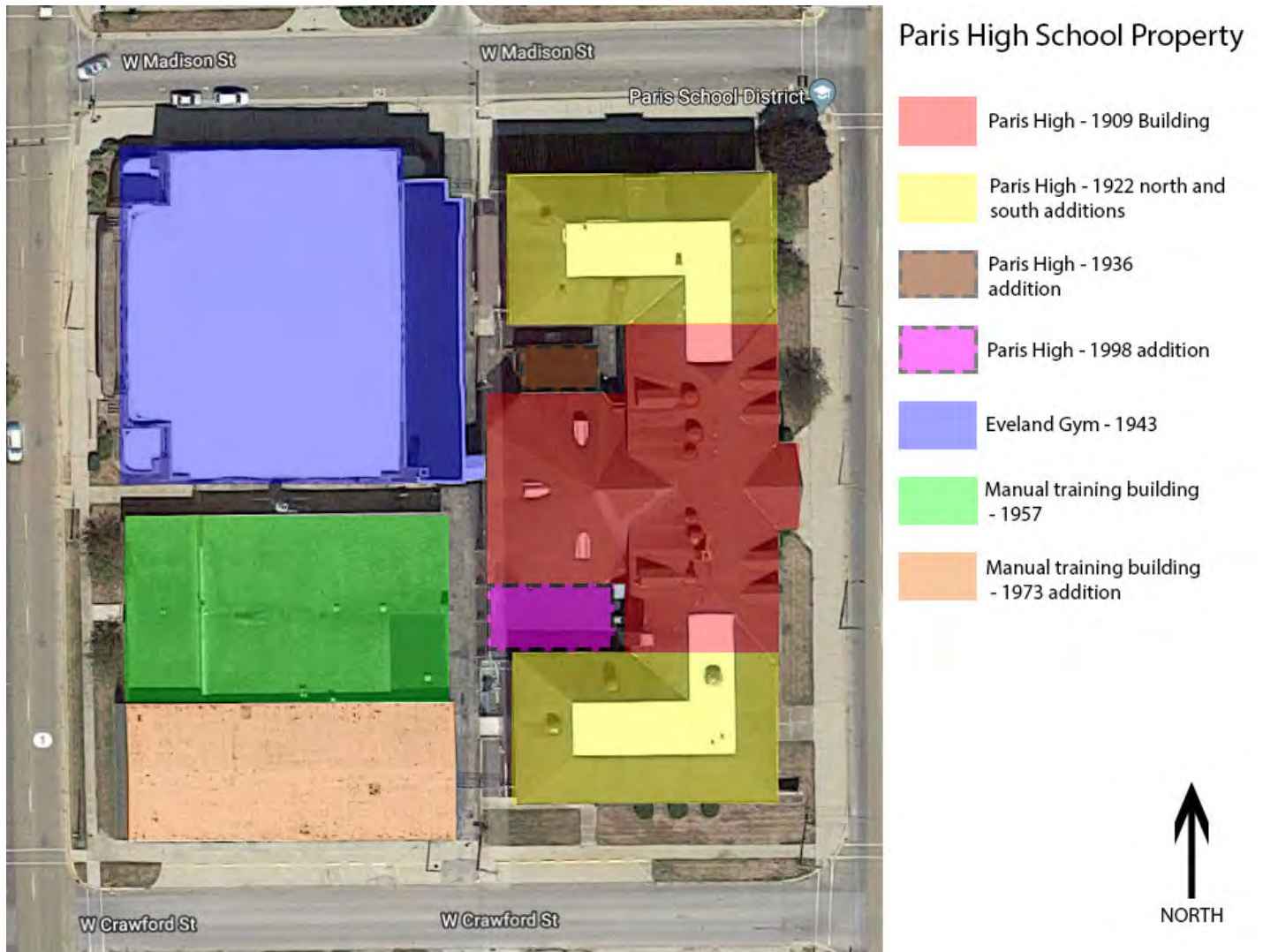
Figure 3. Site Map with contributing and non-contributing resources and National Register boundary, 2018. Source: Google Earth, 2018.





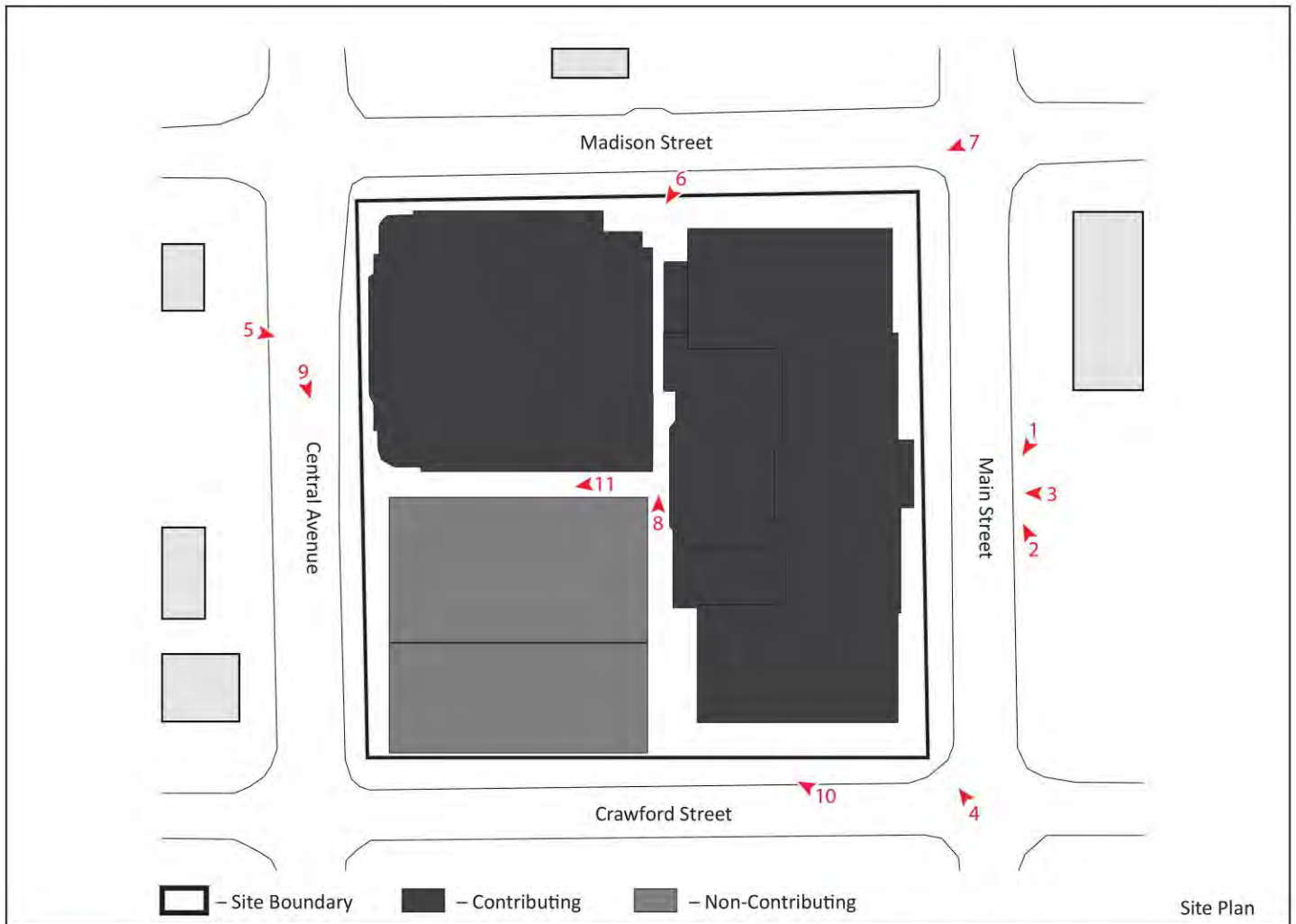
Property name: Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Illinois, County: Edgar

Figure 4. Chronology Map, 2018. Source: Google Earth, 2018.



**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

**Figure 5. Site Plan with Exterior Photo Key, 2018.** Source: MacRostie Historic Advisors, 2018.



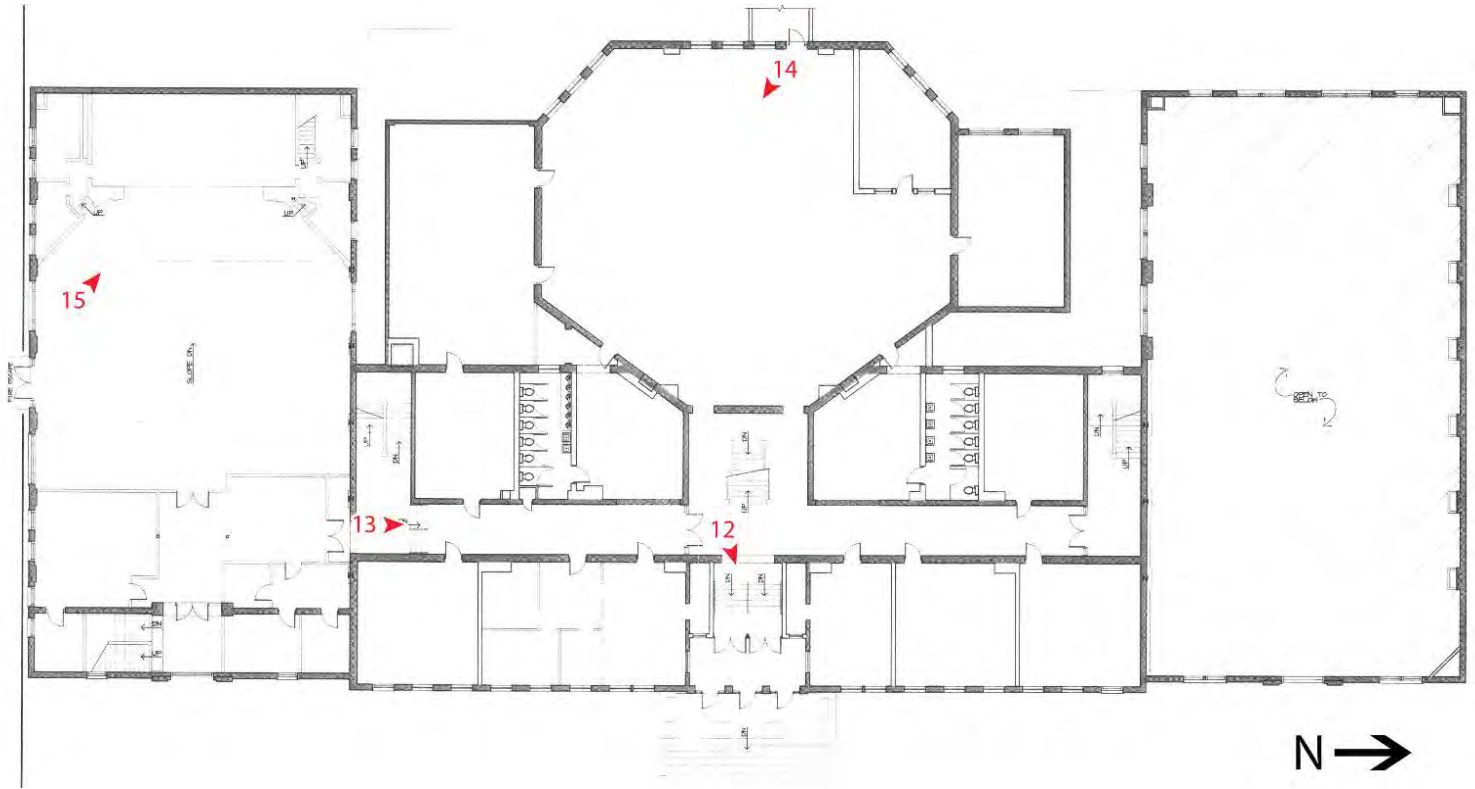
Paris High School  
309 South Main Street  
Paris, Illinois

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
NR Photo Key



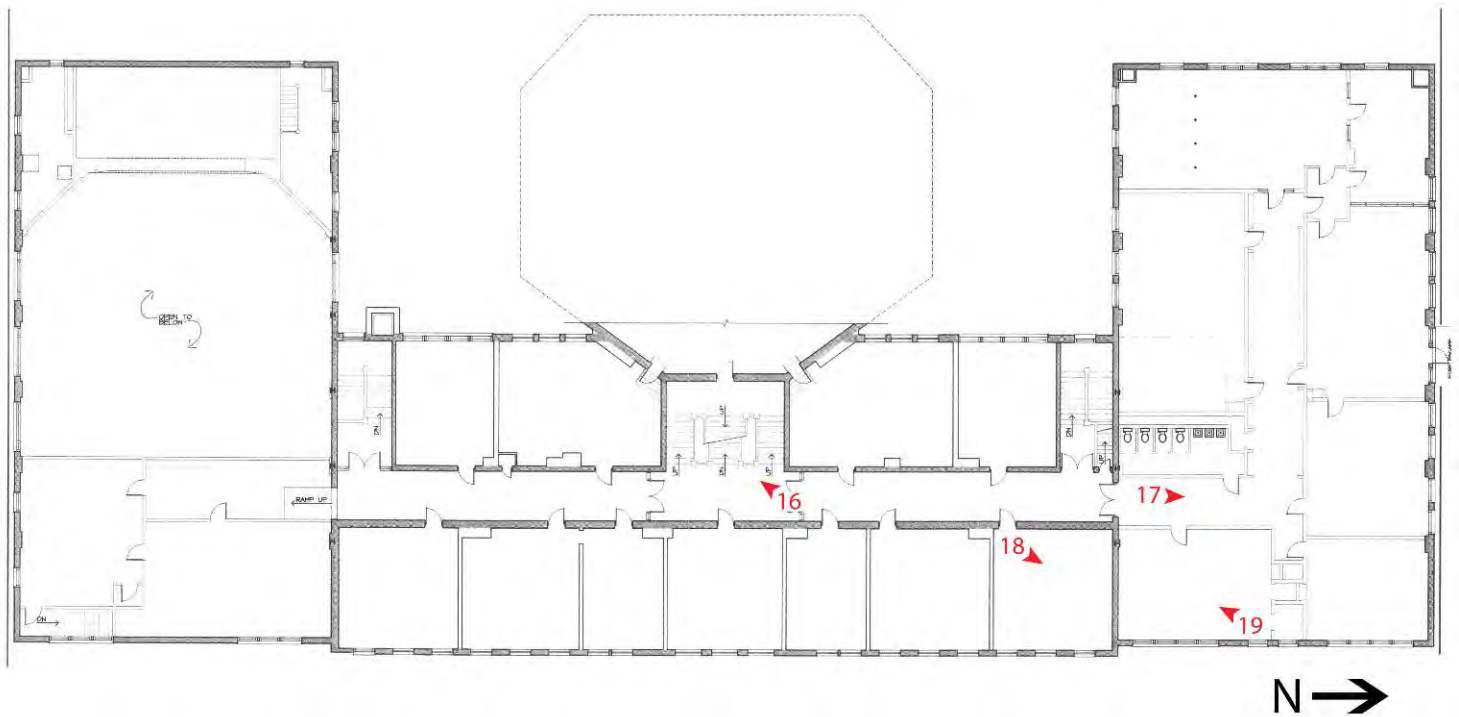
**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

**Figure 6. Paris High School, Current First Floor Plan with Photo Key, 2018.** Source: MacRostie Historic Advisors, 2018.



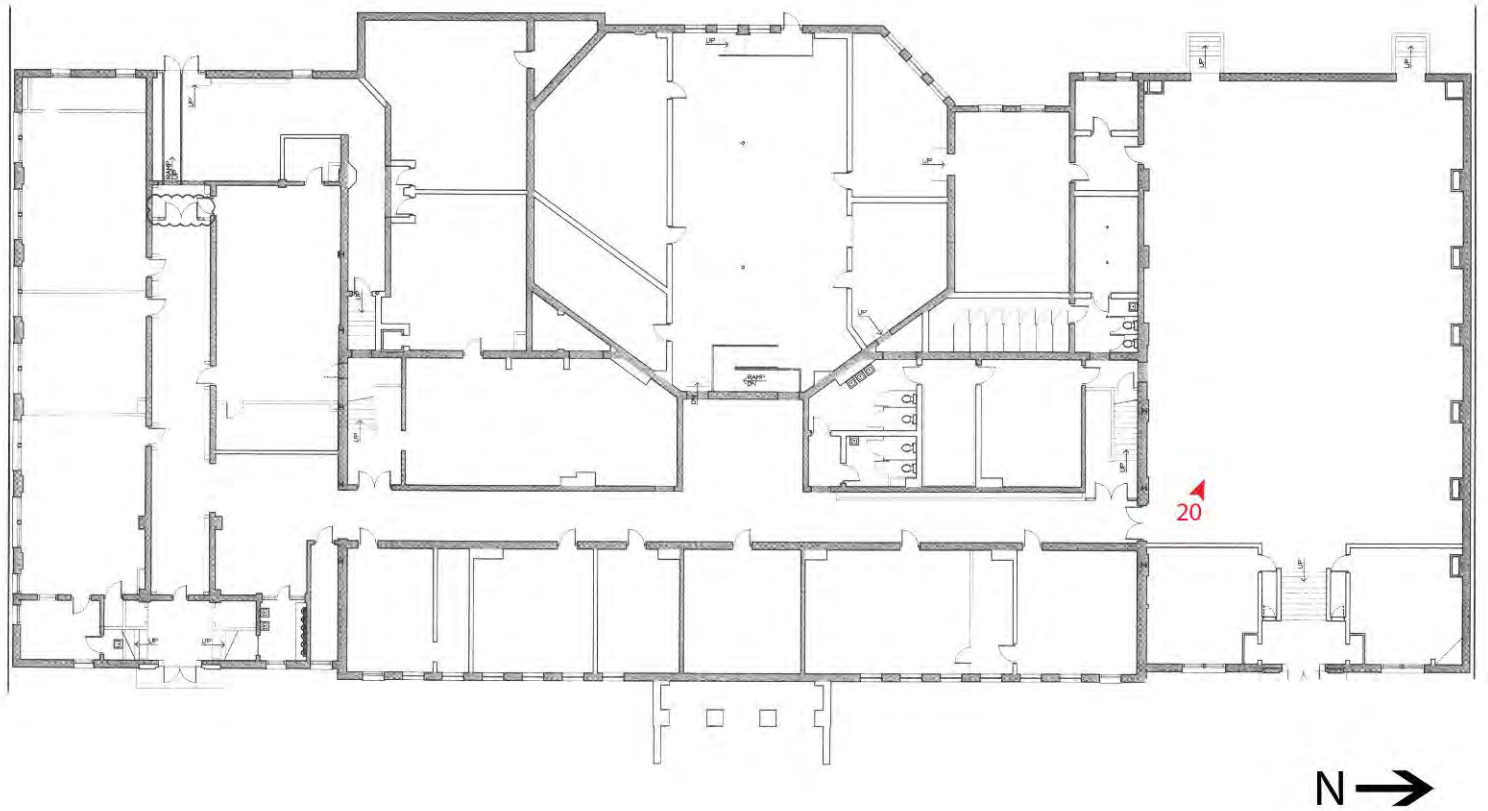
**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
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**Figure 7. Paris High School, Current Second Floor Plan with Photo Key, 2018.** Source: MacRostie Historic Advisors, 2018.



**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

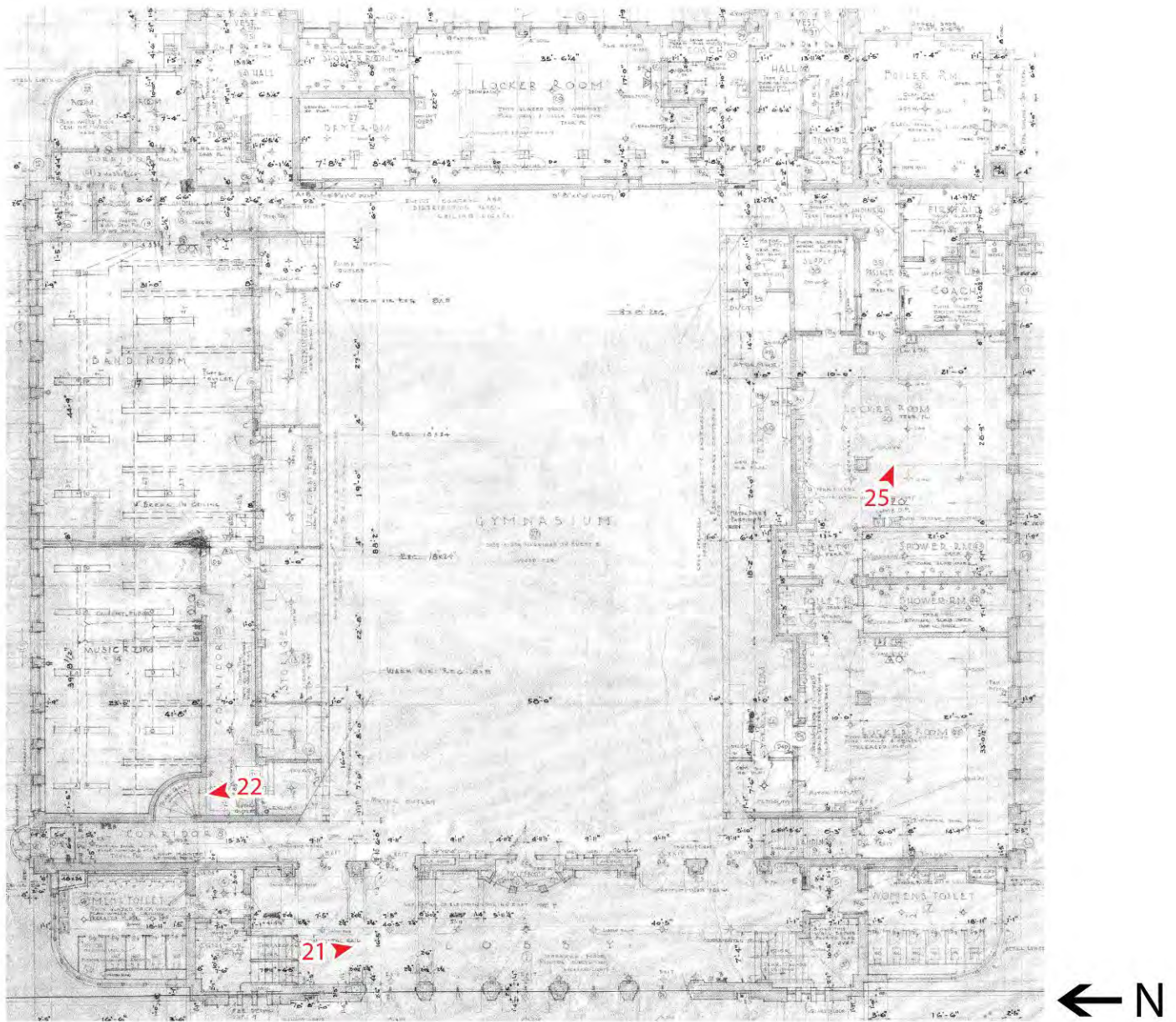
**Figure 8. Paris High School, Current Basement Floor Plan with Photo Key, 2018.** Source: MacRostie Historic Advisors, 2018.





Property name: Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Illinois, County: Edgar

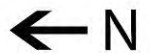
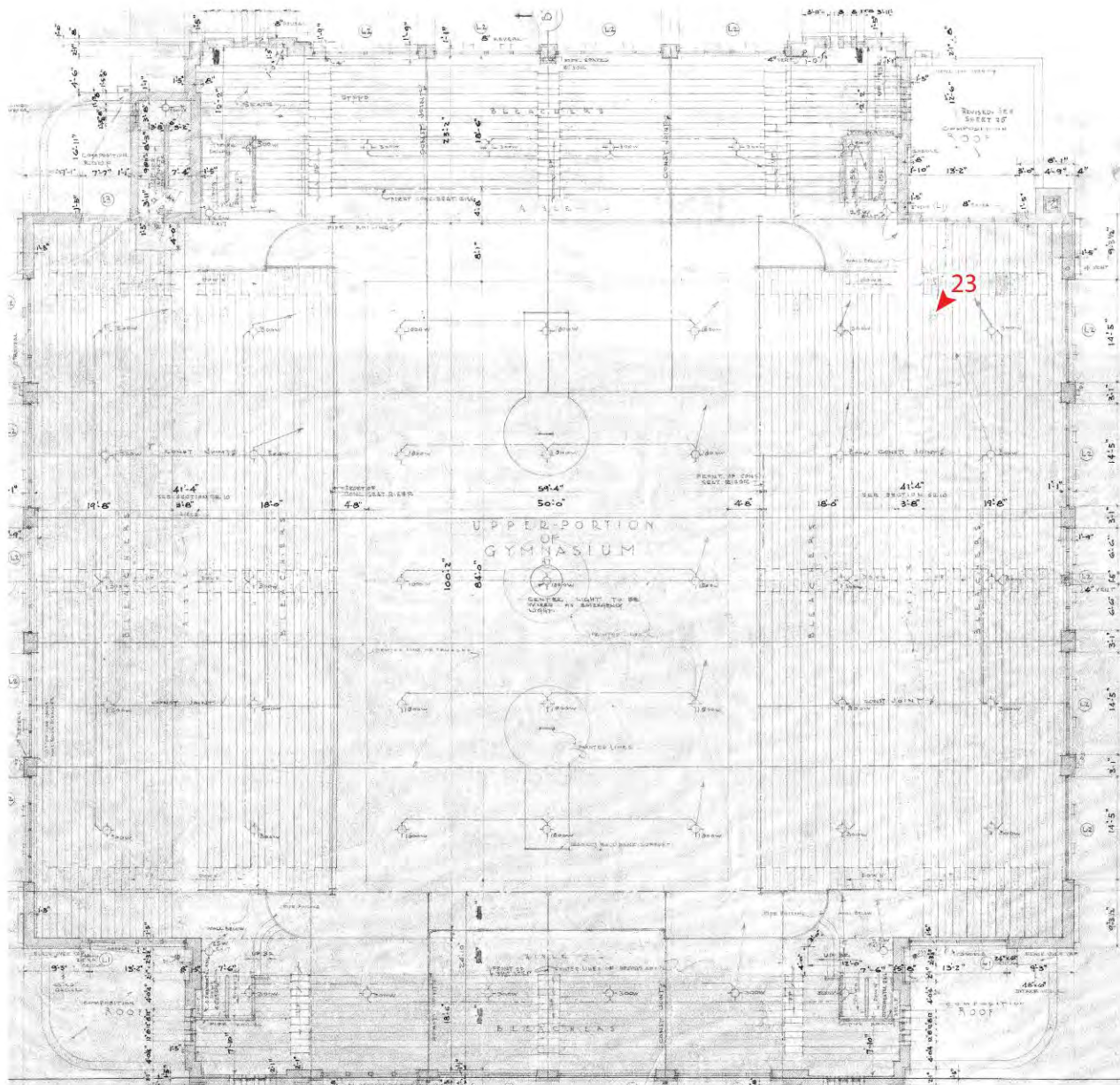
Figure 9. Paris High School 1943 Gymnasium, Main Floor Historic Plan with Photo Key, 2018. Source: Historic Plans, Berger and Kelley, 1942. Annotations, MacRostie Historic Advisors, 2018.





Property name: Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Illinois, County: Edgar

Figure 10. Paris High School 1943 Gymnasium, Upper Floor Historic Plan with Photo Key, 2018. Source: Historic Plans, Berger and Kelley, 1942. Annotations, MacRostie Historic Advisors, 2018.



Property name: Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Illinois, County: Edgar

Figure 11. Paris High School 1943 Gymnasium, Second Floor Homemaking Center Historic Plan with Photo Key, 2018. Source: Historic Plans, Berger and Kelley, 1942. Annotations, MacRostie Historic Advisors, 2018.

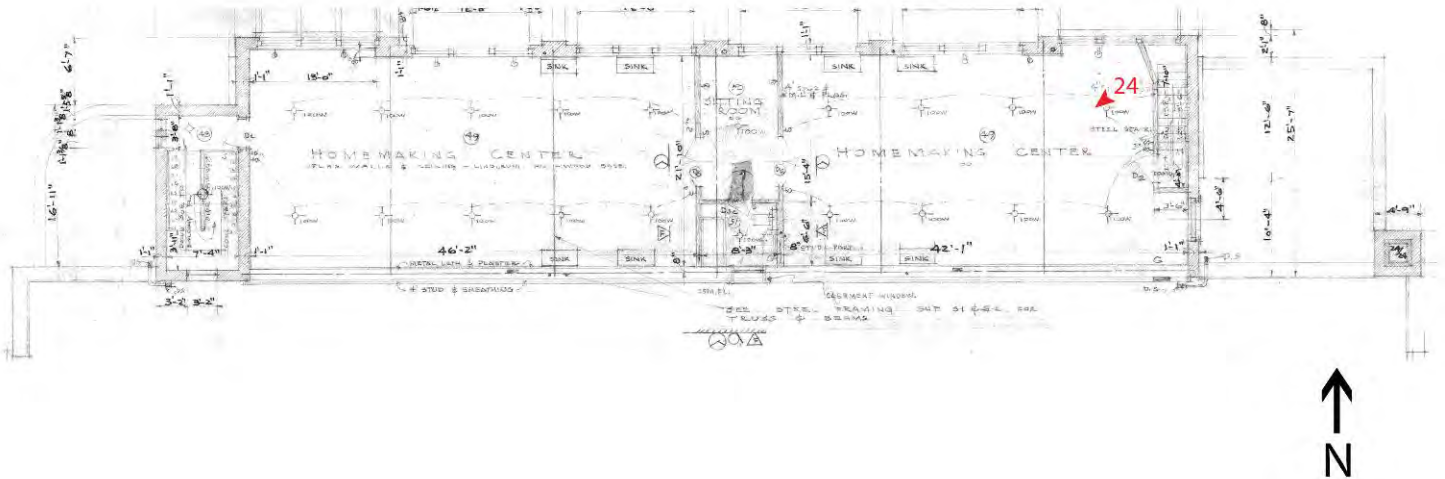
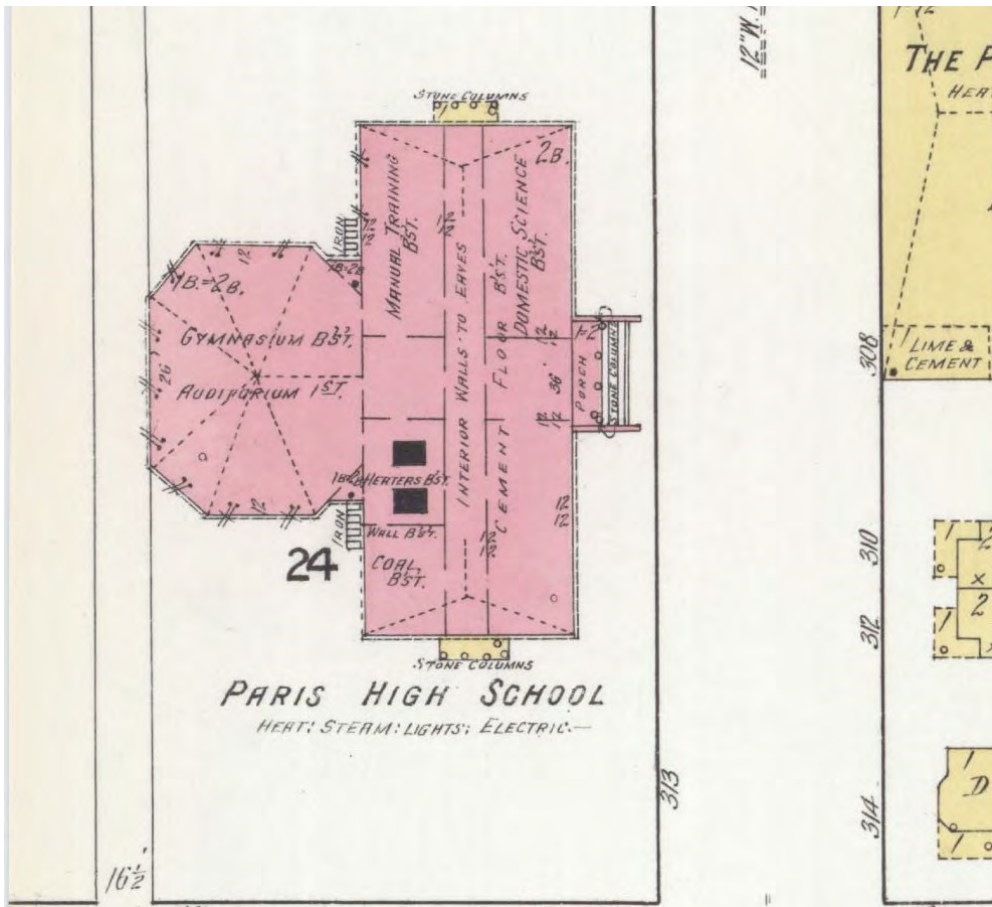
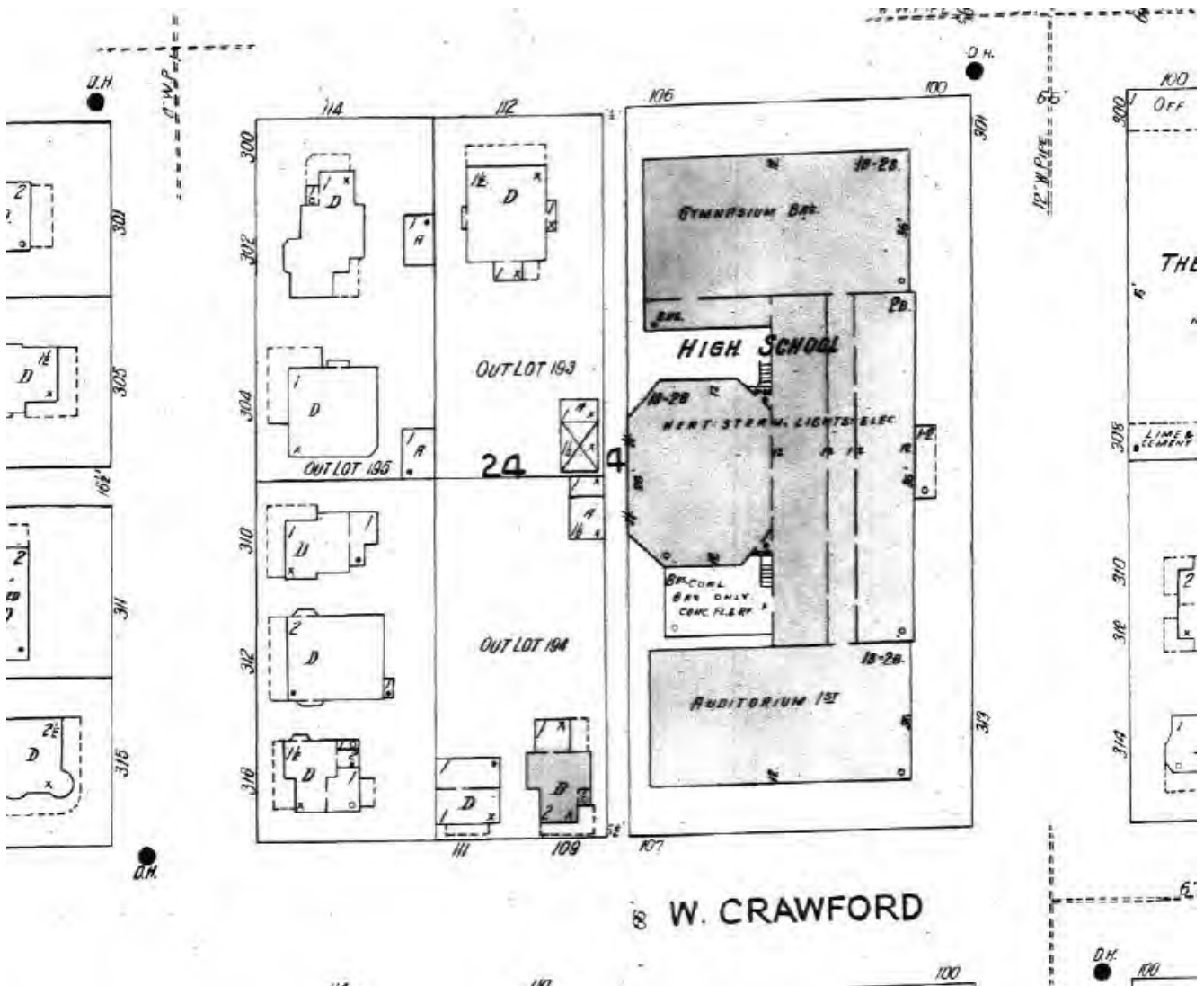


Figure 12. Paris High School, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, June 1916, Volume 1, Sheet 19. Source: Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C.



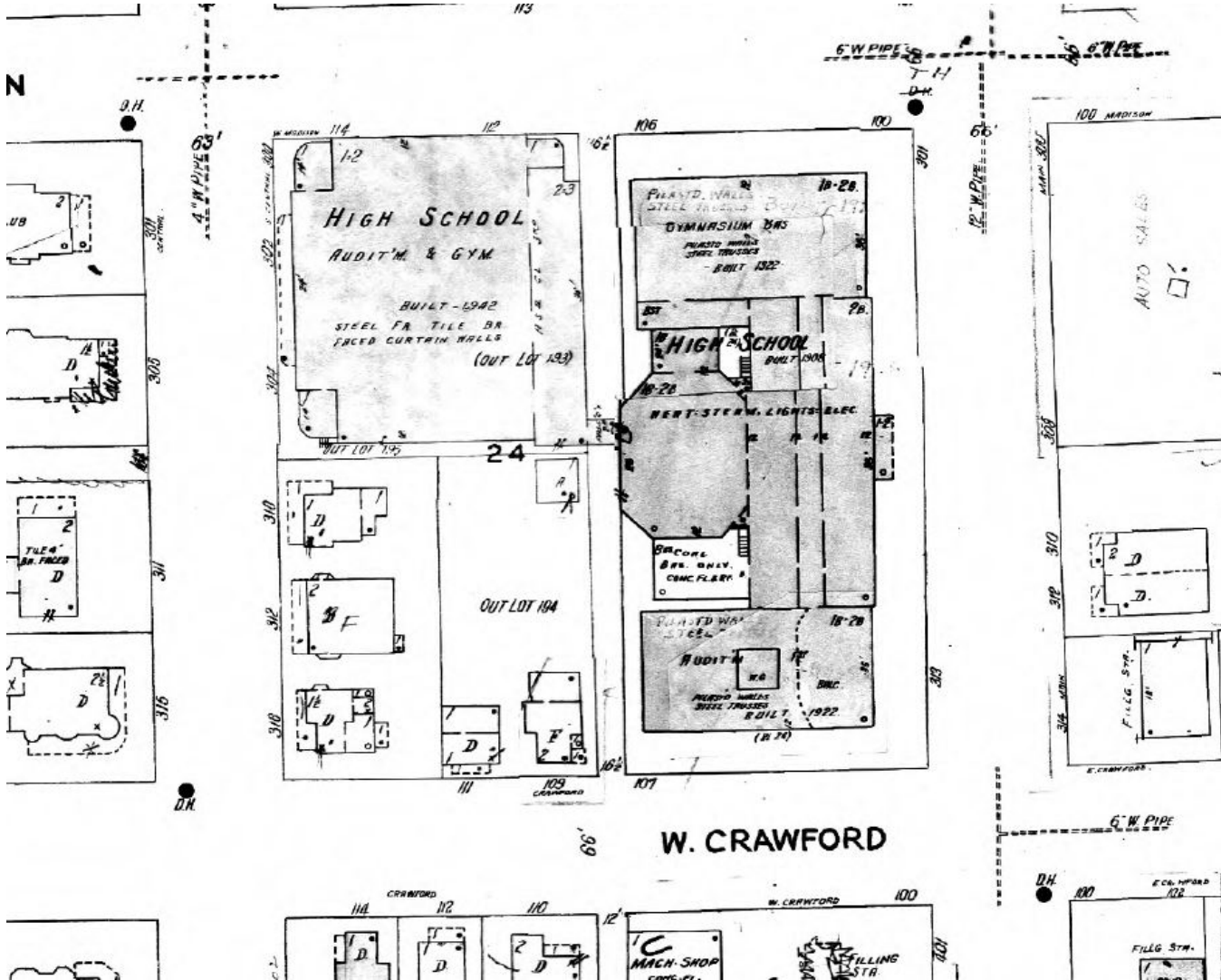
Property name: Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Illinois, County: Edgar

Figure 13. Paris High School, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1924, Volume 1, Sheets 14-15. Source: - Environmental Data Resources, Inc.



Property name: Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Illinois, County: Edgar

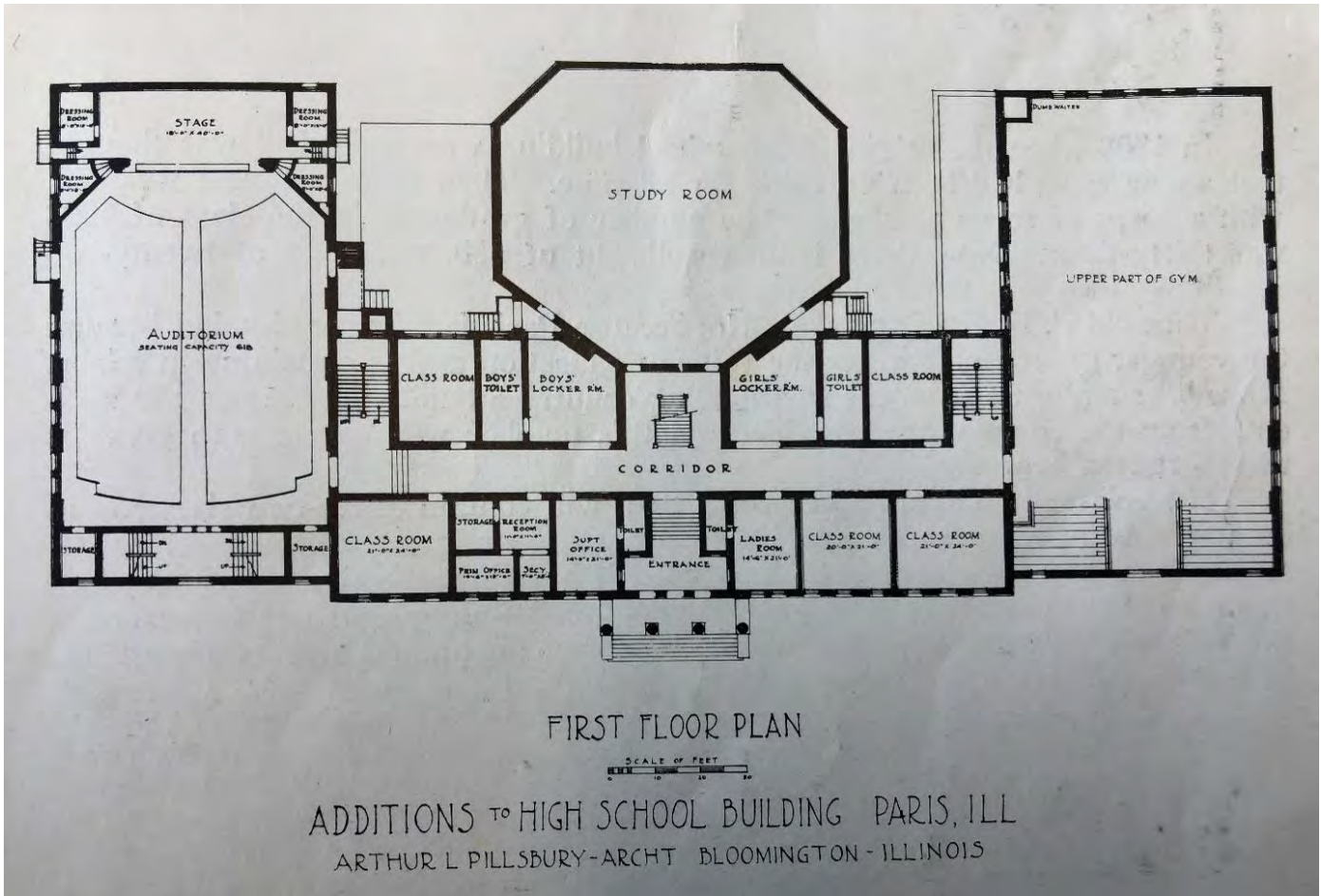
Figure 14. Paris High School and 1943 Gymnasium, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1954, Volume 1, Sheets 14-15. Source: Environmental Data Resources, Inc.





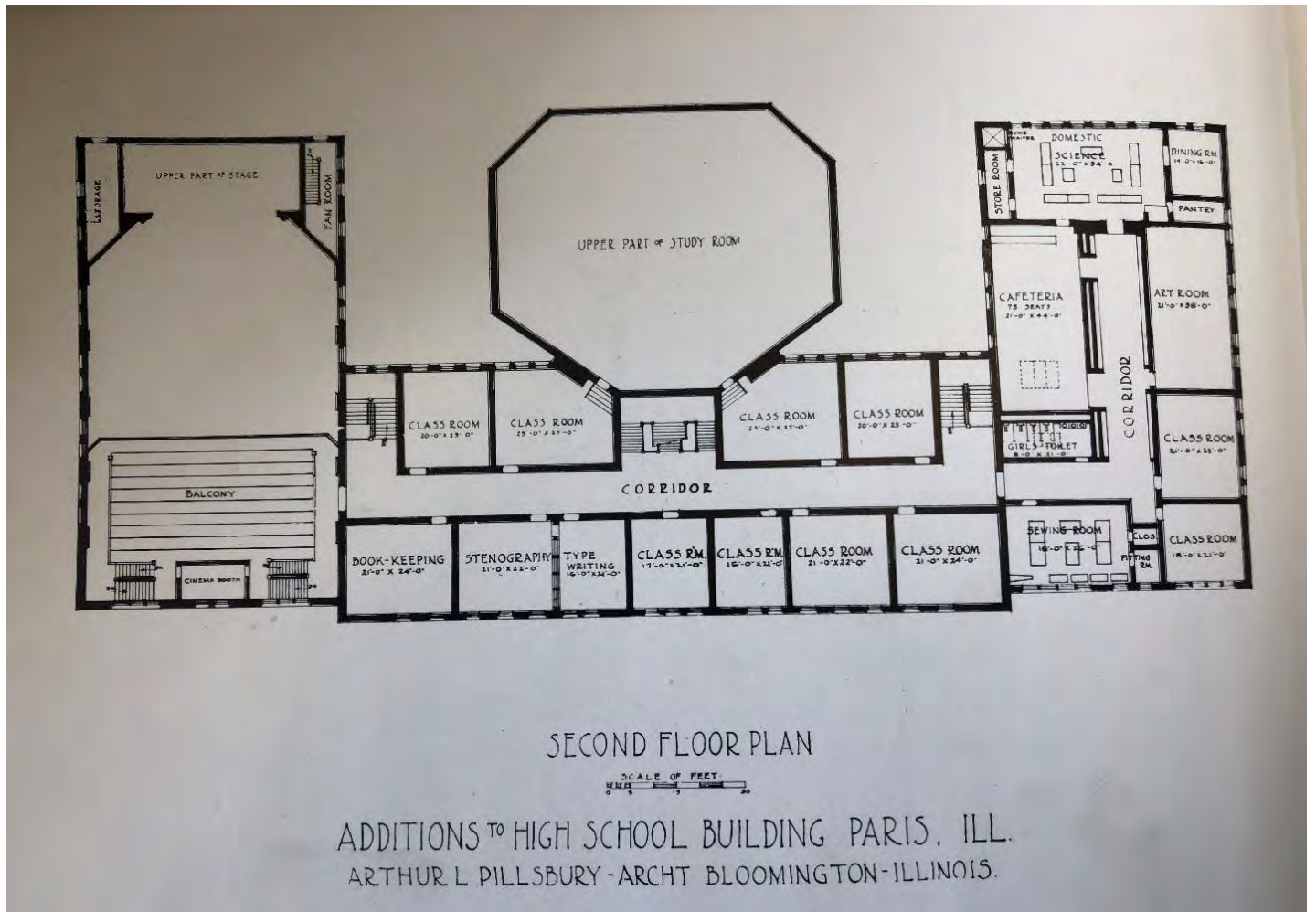
Property name: Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Illinois, County: Edgar

Figure 15. Paris High School, First Floor, Historic Plan. Source: Paris High School 1922 Yearbook, Paris Carnegie Public Library.



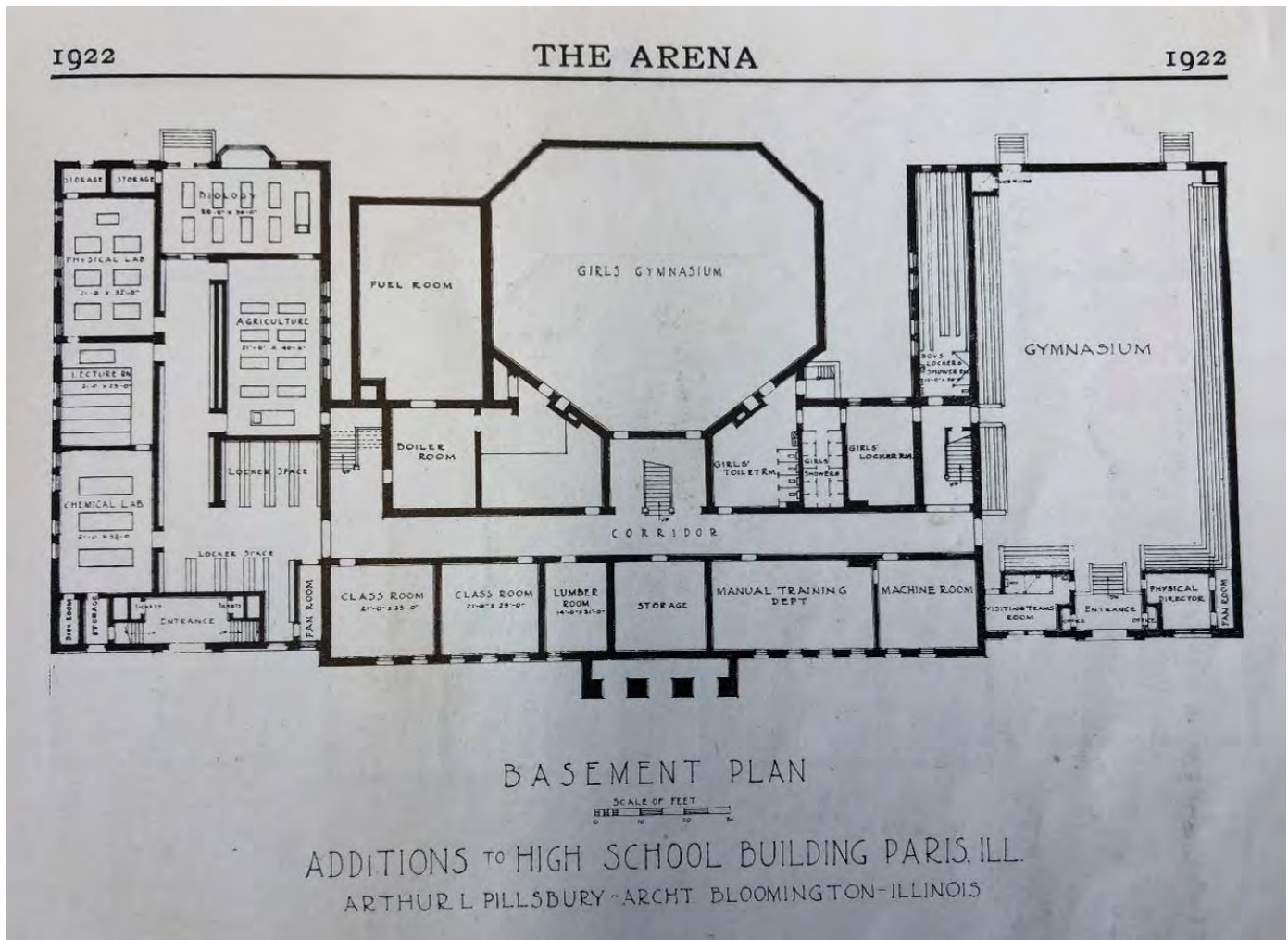
Property name: Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Illinois, County: Edgar

Figure 16. Paris High School, Second Floor, Historic Plan. Source: Paris High School 1922 Yearbook, Paris Carnegie Public Library.



Property name: Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Illinois, County: Edgar

Figure 17. Paris High School, Basement, Historic Plan. Source: Paris High School 1922 Yearbook, Paris Carnegie Public Library.





**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

**Figure 18. Paris High School, 1910, view NW.** Source: Paris High School 1910 Yearbook, Paris Carnegie Public Library.





**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

**Figure 19. Paris High School, 1910, Freshman class portrait in front of primary entrance.** Source: Paris High School 1910 Yearbook, Paris Carnegie Public Library.



FRESHMAN CLASS

Photo by Jay.



Property name: Paris High School and Gymnasium  
Illinois, County: Edgar

Figure 20. Paris High School, 1911, interior views. Source: Paris High School 1910 Yearbook, Paris Carnegie Public Library.





**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

**Figure 21. Paris High School, 1923, view NW.** Source: Paris High School 1923 Yearbook, Paris Carnegie Public Library.



**Figure 22. Paris High School, 1923, domestic science room in north addition.** Source: Paris High School 1923 Yearbook, Paris Carnegie Public Library.





**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

**Figure 23. Ca. 1941 image of rear of Paris High School, showing 1936 one-story and basement addition to the north of the octagonal wing, view SE. Source: Eveland Gymnasium Vertical File, Paris Carnegie Public Library.**



**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

**Figure 24. Paris High School Gymnasium under construction, ca. 1942. (Top: Exterior, NW corner. Bottom: Interior arena.)** Source: Edgar County Historical Society.



**Figure 25. Paris High School Gymnasium, 1943, view NE.** Source: Edgar County Historical Society.

**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar





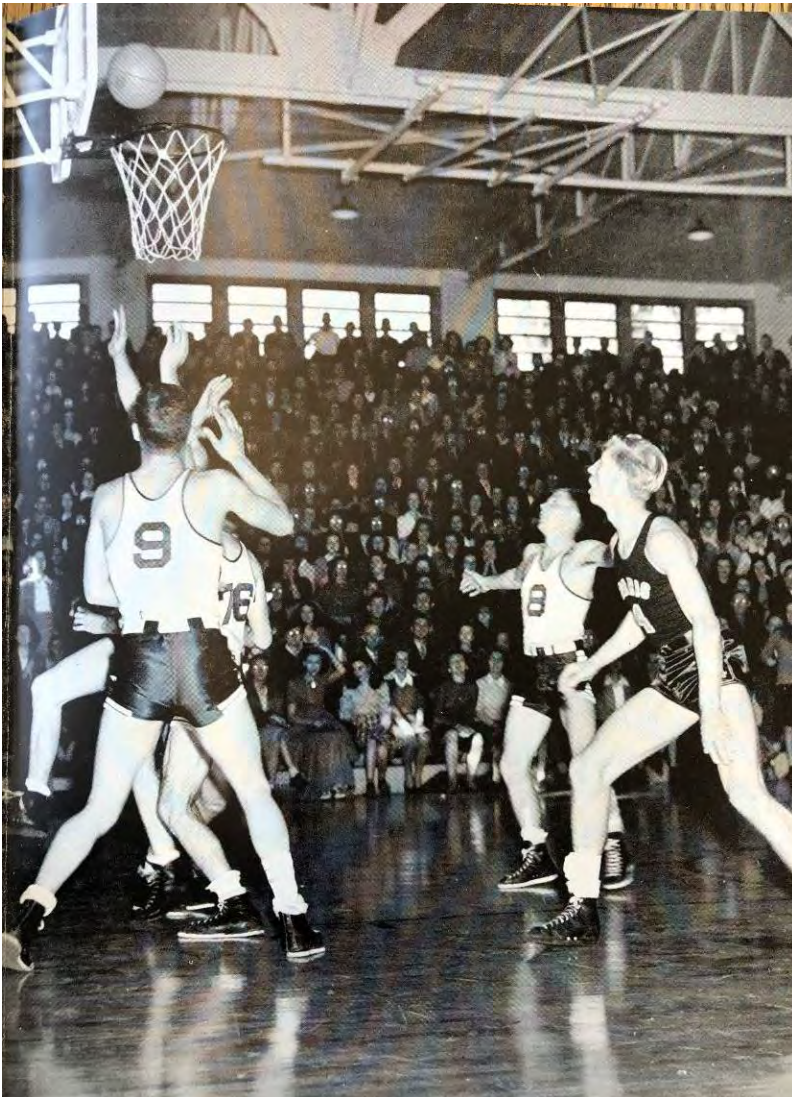
**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

**Figure 26. Paris High School Gymnasium, 1943, view SE.** Source: Edgar County Historical Society.



**Property name:** Paris High School and Gymnasium  
**Illinois, County:** Edgar

**Figure 27. Paris High School Gymnasium, 1943, arena.** Source: Paris High School 1943 Yearbook, Paris Carnegie Public Library.









E1

Special Activities  
← For info on  
← For our activities





PARIS HIGH SCHOOL

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**Tigers**









EXIT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 3/8/2019      Date of Pending List: 3/21/2019      Date of 16th Day: 4/5/2019      Date of 45th Day: 4/22/2019      Date of Weekly List: 4/22/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- |                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver       | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other        | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      4/16/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

ILLINOIS



DEPARTMENT OF  
NATURAL  
RESOURCES

# Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271  
www.dnr.illinois.gov

JB Pritzker, Governor  
Colleen Callahan, Director

March 5, 2019

Ms. Barbara Wyatt, National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copies of the National Register nomination recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its October 26, 2018 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Leaning Tower of Niles, Niles, Cook County  
Paris High School, Paris, Edgar County  
Copley Hospital, Aurora, Kane County  
The Forum, Chicago, Cook County  
Fredrick Louis House, Barrington Hills, Lake County

**PLEASE NOTE: Staff requests a substantive review of the Fredrick Louis House nomination.**

Please contact me at 217/785-4324 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator, Survey and National Register program  
Illinois State Historic Preservation Office/Illinois Department of Natural Resources  
Attachments