



# Register of Historic Kansas Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. The format is similar to the National Register of Historic Places form. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Richmond Hill School, District No. 64  
 other names/site number 173-0000-00008

## 2. Location

street & number 149 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street  not for publication  
 city or town Clearwater  vicinity  
 state Kansas code KS county Sedgwick code 173 zip code 67026

## 3-4. Certification

I hereby certify that this property is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 5. Classification

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

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		<b>Total</b>

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

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

N/A

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school

VACANT/NOT IN USE

RELIGION: religious facility/church school

WORK IN PROGRESS

SOCIAL: meeting hall/clubhouse

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vernacular

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard/ STUCCO

roof: OTHER: Composition/Wood: Shingle

other:

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the current physical appearance of the property. )

**Summary**

Built in 1875 and reputed to be the oldest surviving one-room schoolhouse in Sedgwick County, Kansas, Richmond Hill is a one-story, vernacular wood-frame building. It was originally situated on the northwest corner of the intersection of 95<sup>th</sup> Street South and Tyler Road. Richmond Hill School was located in District No. 64 on the southeast corner of Section 17 in the Ohio Township. The Ohio Township is a predominately rural area consisting mostly of farmland. It extends from 71<sup>st</sup> Street on the north to 119<sup>th</sup> Street South and from Meridian Avenue on the east to 119<sup>th</sup> Street West. The Richmond Hill Schoolhouse was saved from imminent demolition through the combined efforts of the Ohio Township residents, the Clearwater Historical Society and the Historic Preservation Alliance of Wichita and Sedgwick County, Inc. On June 5, 2008, it was transported three (3) miles west and one (1) mile south to a grassy knoll on the edge of the City Park of Clearwater, Kansas (pop. 2,200) adjacent to and to the west of the Historical Museum at 149 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street.

**Exterior**

While the schoolhouse had to be moved, it was relocated in its original north/south orientation. The building is symmetrical and rectangular in form with eight windows, four on each side; a double entryway with two identical doorways having transom windows above each in the center on the south; a chimney in the center on the north; and a gable roof. It

measures approximately 34 feet in length by 18 feet in width and consists of a single room. The building is constructed with 2-inch by 8-inch floor joists, 2-inch by 6-inch ceiling joists and 2-inch by 4-inch rafters, using square nails.

The four, 4/4 double-hung, wood sash windows, which are somewhat evenly spaced on the east and west sides, measure approximately 6 feet in height by 2 feet in width. All of the windows are covered with corrugated metal for protection from weather and security from vandalism. While the door is missing, the front doorway measures 6 feet 9 inches in height by 2 feet 10 inches in width. It has a transom window above, which measures 16 inches in height by 2 feet 10 inches in width. The outside of the building is covered with 6 inch wide lap siding. The roof is partially covered with composition over wood shingles.

During the 1920s, the one-piece, wooden shutters were removed and replaced with screens and a stucco finish was applied over the clapboard siding. A second entryway was constructed on the south end of the building, adding two more windows, one on each side. New front steps were also added, which were composed of two slabs of concrete. The original building measured approximately 26 feet in length by 18 feet in width and only had six windows, three on each side. The original foundation was made of concrete.

The schoolhouse is currently resting on stacks of wood blocks or cribs at each of its four (4) corners, following its move. It will be lowered onto a new foundation made of concrete identical to the original. Duplicating the original foundation is an integral part of a total and comprehensive restoration plan.

### **Interior**

The inside of the building measures approximately 25 feet in length by 17 feet in width. The interior walls are covered with wood lath and plaster. Remarkably, the inside retains all of the original interior woodwork, i.e. window sashes, sills and casings; door casings and transom window frames; and flooring. In addition, it retains all of the original slate blackboards, trim and wainscoting.

The wainscoting, composed of vertical, tongue-and-groove beadboard, accents the walls around the entire room. It measures approximately 3 feet high off the floor and is capped with a chair rail. The beadboard on three of the walls is wide, measuring 2 5/8 inches from bead to bead, while the beadboard on the rear wall is narrow, measuring 1 5/8 inches from bead to bead. It makes one believe that most probably the builders simply used the materials that were available.

The blackboards measure approximately 3 feet in width and rest above the wainscoting. They are applied in sections extending between the three windows on each wall to the back, as well as on the back wall on either side of the chimney. A wood trim surrounds all of the various sections of the blackboard. There is also a wood coat hook rail in the southwest corner of the room, which measures approximately 4 feet 9 inches off the floor. The chimney is made of red brick and measures nearly 2 feet square. It is centered on the north wall where the school was originally heated with a cast iron, pot-belly stove. There is a round hole in the chimney for the stove pipe approximately 12 inches down from the ceiling, as well as an opening in the chimney for the clean-out near the floor that measures 14 inches square.

Like the walls, the ceiling is covered with wood lath and plaster and the floor to ceiling height measures 7 feet 10 inches. In the ceiling approximately 16 inches from the south wall near the original front entrance is a small rectangular opening, which measures 20 inches by 13 inches, for access to an unfinished attic. The walls, which include lap siding and stucco on the outside and lath and plaster on the inside, are approximately 6 inches thick. While the stucco covering on the exterior is painted white in color, the plaster walls, wainscoting and trim on the interior is painted beige over light green in color. The interior woodwork is yellow pine and the 3-inch wide tongue-and-groove flooring is oak.

The 1920s addition to the front of the building measures approximately 7½ feet in length and 17 feet in width. The three new walls, as well as the ceiling, are covered with narrow beadboard and are painted light green in color. The rear wall of the addition, which is the front exterior wall of the original building, retains its stucco finish and is likewise painted white in color.

### **Furnishings**

At a time when the furnishings, including the student desks and seats, were in jeopardy, several Ohio Township residents had the foresight and good sense to secure those things and hold them in safe-keeping. Those items are currently in the process of being retrieved and returned for display in the schoolhouse.

### **Other Structures and Outbuildings**

While there had been a shed for wood and coal for the stove and hay for the horses, flagpole, merry-go-round, slippery slide and two outhouses at the original site, none of those has survived over the years.

### **In order to be Saved, Richmond Hill Schoolhouse had to be Moved**

On May 13, 2008, a Contract was entered into by and between Pinkston House Moving, L.C. and the Historic Preservation Alliance of Wichita and Sedgwick County, Inc. to move the Richmond Hill Schoolhouse for the sum of \$5,500.00 plus the county permit of \$75.00 for a total of \$5,575.00. This Agreement provided for Pinkston to load the schoolhouse onto dollies at 95<sup>th</sup> Street South and Tyler Road, transport it four (4) miles to Clearwater, Kansas and unload it next to the Historical Museum.

Moving the Richmond Hill Schoolhouse required intensive planning and coordination. The structure of the schoolhouse, the route of the move and the location of the new site had to be carefully considered and evaluated. To prepare the schoolhouse for the move, all of the utilities had to first be disconnected. Then, the mover had to excavate around the foundation and cut four (4) openings in the foundation walls, two (2) in the front and two (2) in the back. Two (2) steel beams were inserted lengthwise through these four (4) openings to bear the weight of the schoolhouse during the move. Subsequently, hydraulic jacks were placed under the steel beams to lift the schoolhouse off of the foundation. After the schoolhouse was lifted, two (2), 4-wheel dollies were situated underneath the steel beams on each side and a third (3<sup>rd</sup>), 4-wheel dolly with a tongue was placed at the back. A tow truck then hooked up to the tongue of the front dolly and pulled the schoolhouse, much like a trailer, along the route. The schoolhouse was actually towed backwards with the front dolly located at the rear. Once the schoolhouse arrived at the Historical Museum in Clearwater, it was transferred off of the dollies onto four (4) stacks of wood blocks or cribs. The schoolhouse will be lowered off of the cribbings after a new foundation is poured.

Throughout the entire process of moving the Richmond Hill Schoolhouse, the most important consideration was to maintain the building's integrity. As the schoolhouse was lifted off of its foundation by hydraulic jacks, wood blocks were systematically added to the cribbings inside the four (4) corners of the building to keep it level. More wood blocks were placed on the steel beams under the 1920s addition at the front to provide further support. The red brick chimney extending above the roofline was carefully removed not only because of concerns about clearance, but also to prevent it from falling and breaking apart. In addition, in order to provide support underneath the chimney, a third (3<sup>rd</sup>) steel beam was positioned below the rear wall of the schoolhouse running widthwise, resting on and in between the two (2) long steel beams running lengthwise. The transport, itself, was painstaking and required a little over an hour to travel the route. As a result of these various precautions, little or no damage was sustained by the schoolhouse during the move and the building's integrity was maintained.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable Criteria**

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

Education  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1875-1942  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1875  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Discuss the property's history and argue the property's significance according to the criteria selected.)

**Summary**

The Richmond Hill Schoolhouse is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its historical significance because of its relationship to early rural public education in Sedgwick County. In spite of its association with rural communities and such quaint customs as the ciphering match, spelling bee and basket dinner, the one-room school was in other ways ahead of its time. It was the birthplace of team teaching, the multi-level classroom and

group instruction, although not so much out of invention as necessity. "During its first century, the one-room school house was one of Kansas' fundamental social institutions."<sup>1</sup> However, the one-room school was destined to die. "The automobile passed it hemlock and unification stabbed it in the back."<sup>2</sup>

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## Elaboration

### Settlement of Nearby Clearwater, Kansas

As the Chisholm Trail developed, a small trading post on the north side of the Ninnescah River was established for Texas cattle men who were driving herds on the trail. The trail crossed the river south of the present McQuillan farm southeast of town. The trading post was located on the site of the present McQuillan farmstead.

Ninnescah is an Osage-Sioux Indian name meaning "water clear," thus the name Clear Water. The first settler was Edward Murray from County Down, Ireland, who came in the winter of 1869. The original site of old Clear Water in the Ninnescah Township was platted in 1872 and comprised 40 acres. This platting established 252 lots, but not over six buildings were constructed when trade on the trail began to diminish. Use of the trail ended in 1874 and the town dwindled. By 1878, however, 30 people were living there and the area began to flourish with a general store, hotel and wagonmaker.

After the railroads completed their surveys, lines were built at a new town site. As soon as these track were laid, the people of old Clear Water moved. The first survey of the Missouri Pacific for a line from Wichita to Kiowa was made in 1883. The first train came through in 1884. The Santa Fe started building its tracks in 1885 and the first train came through in 1887. These were boom times for the new Clearwater.

Various settlements were established around Clearwater, including emigrants from European countries, namely, Germany, Switzerland, England, Ireland, Scotland and Sweden. It was the children of those emigrants who attended Richmond Hill School.

### Rise and Fall of Rural Schools in Kansas

Rural schools hit their peak in Kansas between 1895 and 1900, when there were approximately 9,000 in the state. They had been placed at two-mile intervals to provide education within walking distance. By 1945, the number had dropped to 7,200. In 1963, when the Kansas Legislature demanded unification of schools into districts for grades 1 through 12, there were only 427 one-room schools, mostly in eastern Kansas. In 1939, there were 80 one-room schools in Sedgwick County, but in 1947, about 50 of the single-room schools were sold at public auction after a consolidation program made them obsolete. By 1957, there was only one in use in Sedgwick County – Franklin School on Webb Road.

### History of Richmond Hill School

The Ohio Township was organized in 1873, just six years after Sedgwick County was established. The name "Ohio Township" was borrowed from prominent pioneers who had moved west from Ohio. Reflecting their high regard for education, those pioneers built seven one-room schoolhouses in Ohio Township.

Constructed in 1875, the Richmond Hill Schoolhouse was built one year after the demise of the Chisholm Trail and was located approximately three miles to the east. However, the Chisholm Trail had a direct and lasting impact on the school. The trade and commerce that resulted from the Chisholm Trail played a part not only in the growth of Clearwater, Kansas, but also in the settlement of the surrounding area. It was the children of those early settlers who attended Richmond Hill School.

The first term at Richmond Hill School was in 1875-76 and it lasted only three (3) months. The first teacher was Jennie Hope. Thereafter, the term was increased to six months. In 1889, the term was increased again, this time to eight months: a regular term of six months, a month out for Spring crop planting and two months back in April and May.

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<sup>1</sup> Nelson, Lynn H. "Kansas One Room School House Project." *One-Room School House News*. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas, 1994.

<sup>2</sup> Sipult, Kathy. "One-Room School a Memory in the Wake of 'Progress.'" *The Wichita Eagle*. Wichita, KS: September 29, 1970.

Like most one-room schools, grades 1-8 were taught at Richmond Hill, with one row of desks for each of the eight grades. Often, one of the students would graduate, come back in three or four years with a certificate and become the new teacher. Large families were common and there was some overcrowding in the small schoolhouse. Three children had to use a seat and a desk that was designed for only two. Lightning struck the schoolhouse twice. Each time the brick chimney was shattered, but no fire ensued.

Besides serving the area as the local school, Richmond Hill was also used for church services. Because most of the people living in the area were of German descent, a Lutheran preacher by the name of Rev. Steinmeyer conducted services in the German language. Sunday School was held in the afternoon and services again in the evening. Church services were discontinued in 1920.

The last term at Richmond Hill School was a single semester in 1941-42. The last teacher was Dorothy Buerki. The school district was reorganized in 1946 and unified with the Clearwater district in 1947. After the school was closed, the building was purchased by the Ohio Township. It was then used by the Extension Homemakers Unit (E.H.U.), by community groups and as a voting site. The building was last used in 1990.

On April 30, 2007, the Ohio Township conducted a sealed bid auction of the Richmond Hill Schoolhouse. The bids were opened by the Ohio Township Board at its next quarterly meeting held on May, 16, 2007. The winning bid was a tie submitted by Bill L. Maninger of Clearwater, Kansas and Delwyn W. Manning of Peck, Kansas in the amount of \$10.00. They then jointly owned the building. Subsequently, they graciously donated the building to the Clearwater Historical Museum.

### **Unique and Interesting Stories**

While there are enough interesting stories about the Richmond Hill School to be the subject of an entire book, one particularly unique remembrance stands out.

Aileen Lauterback, President of the Clearwater Historical Society, said her husband, Jack, went to school there. So did his father and his father's brothers and sister. His grandmother was one of its first teachers, she said.

Her husband used to ride his Shetland pony to the school, a mile and a half from home. When he dismounted at the school, he'd turn the pony around, slap it on the behind and tell it to go home, she said. When school let out in the afternoon, his father would turn the pony loose so it could return to school to pick him up.

### **Former Student Develops New Wheat Strain**

Albert Haeberle attended Richmond Hill School in 1897-98, as well as Lewis Academy in Wichita and Kansas State University in Manhattan. Albert, a farmer living northeast of Clearwater, Kansas, earned a national reputation as the originator of the Haeberle wheat strain, also known as Early Blackhull wheat. As a wheatgrower and a member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, he realized the need for a variety of wheat that would mature earlier than what was being grown at the time.

In 1921, he interbred several varieties. One of those was Blackhull from which the new wheat took its name. However, in his first attempts, the wheat was destroyed by moles, sparrows and grasshoppers. Finally, in 1927, he had a 45-acre field that produced 25 bushels to the acre. In 1929, Albert planted 100 acres of the new wheat, which he had spent 9 years perfecting. Haeberle wheat was a shorter straw variety and had a higher protein content. It ripened 10 days earlier than other varieties and was sown extensively in the 1930's and later throughout the Midwest. Albert and Ella were married fifty-three years and lived on the farm the entire time. Ella passed away May 3, 1965 and Albert on January 8, 1970.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

Reusser, Athol Furman [Editor]. "Clearwater, Kansas 1885-1985." (Centennial Book)  
Shawnee Mission, KS: Kes-Print, Inc., 1985.

Heitman, Rose Ellen [Editor]. "Peck, Kansas 1887-1987." (Centennial Book)  
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Wood, Frank [Research Committee Member]. "A Dream Made True: Ohio Township; Sedgwick Co., KS." Haysville, KS: R&B Printing.

Morris, Mimi. "Mystery of a Schoolhouse." *The Haysville Times*.  
Haysville, KS: June 23, 2006.

Mann, Fred. "The moving story of a school and its history." *The Wichita Eagle*.  
Wichita, KS: June 1, 2008.

Tjaden, Anne. "Richmond Hill School to be moved to museum." *The Times-Sentinel*.  
Cheney, KS: June 5, 2008.

Tjaden, Anne. "Former student recalls days at Richmond Hill School." *The Times-Sentinel*.  
Cheney, KS: June 12, 2008.

Rhodes, Paul. "Council gets update on historic schoolhouse." *The Times-Sentinel*.  
Cheney, KS: March 18, 2010.

Lauterbach, Aileen [President, Clearwater Historical Society]. Oral history. June, 2008.

Pinkston, James [Member, Pinkston House Moving, L.C.] Oral explanation of move. May, 2008.

Edmonds, Molly. "How House Moving Works."  
<http://home.howstuffworks.com/real-estate/house-moving.htm>

Rossel, John. "The Chisholm Trail." (Vol. 5 No. 1) February, 1936.

Long, R.M. "Dick." "Wichita Century." Published by Wichita Historical Museum Assoc., Inc.  
Wichita, KS: October, 1969.

Miner, Craig. "Wichita: The Magic City." Published by Wichita-Sedg. Co. Historical Museum Assoc., Inc.  
Wichita, KS: October, 1988.

Tanner, Beccy. "Bear, Grease, Builders and Bandits." The Wichita Eagle and Beacon Publishing Co.,  
Wichita, KS: 1991.

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: **Clearwater Historical Museum**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):     n/a    

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property**     Less than one (1) acre      
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>0632788</u> Easting	<u>4152073</u> Northing	3	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing
2	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing	4	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The entire City Park property is described as follows:

Beginning 50 FT N & 30 FT W of SE Corner SE ¼ SE ¼ N 482.5 FT W 847 FT S 482.5 FT E 847 FT to Beginning SEC 23-29-2W (Section 23, Township 29 South, Range 2 West)

The Pool and the Museum are situated within this area in the northeast corner of that property:

The North 287.5 FT (of the 482.5 feet that runs north to south)  
And the East 407 FT (of the 847 feet that runs east to west)

The nominated property, the Richmond Hill Schoolhouse, is located:

40 FT W of Museum Addition No. 3  
80 FT E of Clearwater Tributary No. 1  
20 FT S of N Boundary

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

This nomination includes only the school building, inasmuch as it was moved from the original site.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title J. Greg Kite, President

organization Historic Preservation Alliance date December 5, 2008

street & number 230 North Market, Suite 201 telephone (316) 269-9432

city or town Wichita state KS zip code 67202-2006

e-mail jgkite.lawoffice@sbcglobal.net

**Property Owner:**

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Clearwater Historical Museum (Judy Cumming, Director)

street & number 149 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street telephone (620) 584-2444

city or town Clearwater state KS zip code 67026

**Photographs:**

Name of Property: Richmond Hill School

City or Vicinity: Clearwater

County/State: Sedgwick County, KS

A. Historical

1. Before 1920s/Oldest known picture/After lightning had struck building and shattered the brick chimney/Note one-piece, wooden shutters
2. After 1920s/Note shutters now removed and stucco applied
3. April, 1928/Last day of school
4. April, 1928/Last day of school
5. After 1947/Voting and meeting place for Ohio Township
6. June 5, 2008/Last known picture prior to move

B. Exterior/Move to New Site: 2008

1. Pinkston tow truck pulling schoolhouse north on Fourth Street approaching driveway of Historical Museum in Clearwater, KS
2. Pinkston tow truck pulling schoolhouse north on Fourth Street pulling into driveway of Historical Museum
3. Pinkston tow truck pulling schoolhouse through driveway of Historical Museum, proceeding west
4. Pinkston tow truck pulling schoolhouse between Historical Museum and boundary fence on the north - a tight squeeze
5. Pinkston tow truck backing schoolhouse into place in the City Park to the west of the Historical Museum
6. Schoolhouse in the distance, which has been unloaded off of dollies onto cribbings, showing relative position in the City Park
7. Close-up of rear and east side of schoolhouse in the north/south orientation on cribbings
8. Close-up of front of schoolhouse, which faces south, on cribbings

C. Interior, 2008

1. West window of 1920s addition on front of schoolhouse
2. East window of 1920s addition on front of schoolhouse
3. Second entryway of building, which was original transom doorway into schoolhouse, showing access into ceiling
4. Southeast corner of schoolhouse, showing south window of the three (3) windows on the east side
5. South and middle windows on east side, with chalkboards in between and wainscoting below
6. Middle and north windows on east side, with chalkboards in between and wainscoting below
7. South and middle windows on west side, with chalkboards in between and wainscoting below
8. Middle and north windows on west side, with chalkboards in between and wainscoting below, including the piano