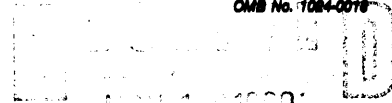


1927

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Manchester College Historic District  
other names/site number 169-469-03001

2. Location

street & number 604 College Avenue N/A not for publication  
city, town North Manchester N/A vicinity  
state IN code IN county Wabash code 169 zip code 46964

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: 11-1-90  
Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Patrick Andrus 12/27/90  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: College  
EDUCATION: Education-related  
housing

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: College  
EDUCATION: Education-related  
housing

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire  
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:  
Tudor Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone  
walls BRICK  
STONE: limestone  
roof ASPHALT  
other METAL  
SLATE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Manchester College Historic District is located on the northern edge of the Town of North Manchester. The three buildings and one object comprising the district occupy a level site shaded by large trees. All three buildings face College Avenue. These buildings are among the oldest on the campus, including the Administration Building, Ikenberry Hall (men's dormitory), and Oakwood Hall (women's dormitory).

### Administration Building

The Administration Building occupies the center of the district and is the largest building in the district. It is in fact two buildings joined by a later addition to form one edifice. As completed in 1921, the building is 250' long, 75' wide, and the main tower is 80' tall.

To the east is the wing known as Baumgardner Hall, which was begun August 1, 1889 (Photo 1). It is a modest example of the Second Empire style. This building is a two and one-half story brick structure resting on a raised foundation of rock-faced limestone. In plan, this wing is nearly square, with a forward projecting tower pavilion centered on the front elevation. Exterior walls are of locally-made soft orange-red bricks laid in common bond. The main (south) elevation has five bays defined by brick pilasters with a corbel table above the second floor openings. Windows consist of two-over-two double hung sash with limestone sills and lintels. Window lintels are label shaped with ogee chamfers on the inner surfaces. There are two windows on either side of the main entrance, and five on the second level. The main entrance was altered in about 1950. Originally, it was round-arched, but now has a metal marque-like roof over double aluminum and glass doors. The limestone arch is currently housed in the college museum.

Above the brick walls runs a wide metal cornice and concealed gutter. Baumgardner Hall is capped by a straight mansard roof pierced by two flanking round-arched dormers. The original slate roofing has been replaced by asphalt shingles. The dormers have decorative metal surrounds. In the center stands the pavilion tower, featuring paired round arch windows set within a broader round arch flanked by pilasters, all executed in pressed metal. Above this is a separate cornice and small mansard roof. A bell tower once stood above the tower. It was removed in 1921, when this wing was joined to the rest of the building.

See continuation sheet

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
EDUCATION

Period of Significance  
1889-1940

Significant Dates  
1889  
1895  
1921

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A

Significant Person  
N/A

Architect/Builder  
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Manchester College Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. The college is significant for the role it played in the development of education in Wabash County and North Manchester. Manchester College was the only institution of higher education in the county, and through several programs, it offered special opportunities to both local elementary and high school students. One local elementary school ward held classes on the campus for many years, and the college offered a high school studies course. The Town of North Manchester became a part of the institution and a recipient of numerous benefits not often found in a town of its size. Due to its crucial role in the history of North Manchester, this property satisfies Criterion Consideration A.

Manchester College was originally founded by the United Brethren Church in 1860. The college was first known as the Roanoke Classical Seminary and was located in the small village of Roanoke in Huntington County, Indiana (Roanoke is about 20 miles east/southeast of North Manchester).

The institution achieved a high reputation in northern Indiana; Roanoke was referred to as the "Athens of Indiana", thanks to the influence of the seminary.

By 1889, the college sought a different location for their campus. Professor D. N. Howe, representing the institute, came to North Manchester to preach at a United Brethren Church in that year. Professor Howe felt that the town would be suitable for the growing seminary. At a public meeting during his visit, he proposed that the seminary would relocate to North Manchester if \$8,000 could be donated to begin construction. Citizens enthusiastically agreed to the proposal during the meeting. Competing towns, such as Huntington and Columbia City, had lost their bid to lure the college to their area. The seminary became Manchester College in 1889 with Professor Howe as president. Baumgardner Hall was the first building on the campus.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Frantz, Ira H., Editor. Manchester College, The First Seventy-Five Years. Elgin, IL: Brethren Press, 1964.

Groninger, Joy, Editor. Beginnings and Traditions, Manchester College. North Manchester, IN: Office of Public Relations and Development, Manchester College, 1988.

Jones, Timothy K. Manchester College: A Century of Faith, Learning, and Service. North Manchester, IN: Manchester College, 1989.

Manchester College Catalog, 1989-90.

Schwalm, V.F. "A Brief Quarter Century History of Manchester College," The Aurora, North Manchester, IN, 1920.

See continuation sheet

**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

**Specify repository:**

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

**10. Geographical Data**

Acres of property 2 acres

**UTM References**

A 16 604070 4540450  
 Zone Easting Northing

C \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

D \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

Starting at a point along the north right of way of College Avenue which is 200' east of the corner of Wayne Street and College Avenue, thence east 640' to the west right of way of East Street, then north 135' to the south curb of the alley north of Oakwood Hall, then west 640', then south 135' to the point of origin.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the most intact remaining portion of the campus and does not include modern buildings added to the campus. The three buildings and fountain are the resources on and near the campus most directly associated with Manchester College's history. The Communications Building (originally Science Hall) has been extensively altered.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Stephen A. Batzka  
 organization North Manchester Historical Society date August 30, 1989  
 street & number 408 East 7th Street telephone 219-982-2343  
 city or town North Manchester state IN zip code 46962

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National Park Service**

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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Architectural Classification (continued)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

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The east elevation of Baumgerdner Hall has much of the same detailing as the south elevation (Photo 3). There are four windows on each story, the center two are flanked by paneled pilaster-like chimney stacks (The chimneys have been removed above the wall level). The roof has three symmetrically placed dormers on this side.

The north side of Baumgerdner Hall has five bays on each story (Photo 6). One second story window has been shortened. A rear entrance is centered on the side. It features a round arched transom over paneled wood double doors. There are three symmetrically placed dormers on the north elevation.

The wing known as the Bible School stands at the west end of the Administration Building. It was erected in 1895, and is also a modest example of the Second Empire style (Photo 2). The Bible School is a two and one-half story brick building with a raised, rock-faced limestone foundation. The building is 57 feet square with a projecting 24 foot wide pavilion centered on the south elevation. Like Baumgerdner Hall, the Bible School features brick pilasters and corbel work, but on this building the pilasters form stilted arches above the second floor, creating arched brick panels. The pavilion has three such panels, while the main block has one panel on either side of the pavilion. There are three bays on each story of the south elevation. The main entrance has been modified in a similar manner to the main entrance on Baumgerdner Hall, with a metal marque roof and metal and glass doors.

Windows on the Bible School are one-over-one wood double hung sash set within segmental arched openings. The brick segmental arches have multiple coursing with projecting rowlock and header courses at the extrados and limestone springers and keystones. There are paired windows at an intermediate level on the pavilion, and one on each story flanking the pavilion.

A metal cornice similar to that on Baumgerdner Hall runs above the second floor of the Bible School. The cornice is broken by a centered cross gable above the pavilion. A round arched window infills the gable.

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The Bible School wing also has a straight sided mansard roof with round arched dormers. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles. The dormers have decorative metal surrounds. Two dormers flank the pavilion. Chimneys on either side of the pavilion roof have been removed.

The west elevation of the Bible School has four symmetrically placed windows per floor. Paneled brick chimneys frame the two inner bays; they have been removed above the roofline. There are three symmetrically placed dormers on this elevation.

The north (rear) of the Bible School has three bays and two dormers.

In 1920, construction began to unite Baumgerdner Hall and the Bible School Building. Completed on January 1, 1921, the new Administration Building has a four story central tower flanked by three story wings which united all three structures into one building. The brick of this section is more of a red color, distinguishing it from the older wings of the building. Stylistically, the 1921 portions of the building have some elements to the Tudor Revival style, such as segmental arches and crenelations.

The entrance pavilion projects forward and has projecting corner towers (Photo 5). The entry pavilion is 38" wide and has a rock-faced limestone foundation to match the older buildings. Wide steps with stone wingwalls lead to the broad arched entry. A projecting tin-covered canopy shelters the entrance. "Manchester College" is embossed into the face of the canopy. The doors have been replaced with aluminum and glass doors and transoms. Narrow windows flank the entry. Square towers with corner pilasters flank the entry. The corner pilasters continue as crenelations above the third floor. The towers have a single one-over-one wood double hung sash window with plain stone lintels and sills per story. This is the usual window type for the 1921 section. Above the entry are four windows each on the second and third floors. There are two large windows flanked by small, narrow windows. On each floor, the sills and lintels are continuous. A decorative brick panel is found above the third story central portion of the entrance pavilion.

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Springing from this is the square bell tower featuring a broad segmental arch divided into three sections on each elevation. Crenelations complete the tower.

Flanking the entry pavilion are three story wings linking the older buildings. The first and second stories are articulated by brick pilasters and corbel work above the second floor. Windows on the first and second stories are both single and paired in a symmetrical composition.

A cornice-like belt course divides the second and third floors. The third floor features windows imitating those of the Bible School, with segmental arches, stone springers and keystones. The roof of the 1921 section is flat.

The interior of the Administration Building retains many elements from its various construction campaigns. Upon entering the main (1921) doors, one steps up to the first level. A stair case occupies the rear (north) section of the entry pavilion, bisected at each floor by double-loaded corridors (Photos 12 and 13). Terrazzo floors, wainscoted walls, and tin ceilings are found on the first floor. The original chime pulls and bells remain in the tower (Photos 17 and 18). Transomed doors and simple Victorian woodwork remain in the "Baumgerdner Hall" and "Bible School" portions of the interior (Photos 14, 15, and 16).

### Oakwood Hall

To the east of the Administration Building stands Oakwood Hall, the Women's Dormitory. A small portion of this building was the original Ladies Home (as it was known), built in 1898, making it the third building on campus (see plan). This older section is marked by a wood, fishscale clad tower and softer, orange bricks (Photo 8). The 50 room dorm was found to be too small, and an addition was made in 1916, followed by large additions in 1926, and finally several stairwells in about 1950 (see plan). In 1926, the building was renamed Oakwood Hall and it could accommodate 400 students.

Oakwood Hall is a two and one-half story dark red brick building resting on a high brick foundation. A dressed limestone water



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table divides the basement and first story. The main facade, a product of extensive 1926 additions, faces College Avenue (Photo 9). The architecture of the building is functional, recalling somewhat both bungalow-style and American Four-Square houses popular during the 1920s.

The main entrance is found in a central projecting pavilion sheltered by one story flat roofed porch supported by four square brick piers. A long flight of stone steps leads to the porch. The main entrance is defined by a semi-elliptical arch with sidelights and a transom. Other windows on the pavilion are paired one-over-one double hung sash with rectangular transoms. A shallow, pyramidal hip roof with deep car-sided eaves caps the pavilion.

Identical wings flank the central pavilion. The long wings terminate with semi-hexagonal bays to the east and west (Photos 8 and 10). These wings have rectangular one-over-one double hung sash windows set into segmentally-arched openings. Deep, plain eaves shade the building. The roof is a truncated hip type with asphalt shingles. Long banks of shed dormers flank the center pavilion. East and west of these are solitary hip roofed dormers.

The east elevation also has a porch with brick piers. The west elevation is likewise lined by spacious brick porches which have been enclosed (Photo 8).

To the rear (north) is a one story area which originally housed the kitchen (Photo 11). A short order restaurant now occupies this part of the building, which was added in 1926. There is an atrium in this section which is open to ground and features a tree.

Ikenberry Hall

Just west of the Administration Building stands Ikenberry Hall, the Men's Dormitory. Built in 1906, this is the most intact building on campus. Ikenberry Hall is a three and one-half story edifice with walls of hard orange brick, resting a rock-faced limestone foundation. This building is detailed in a simple Classical Revival style.

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The main (south) elevation is 65 feet wide (Photo 7). A projecting two bay section to the west is offset by a semi-hexagonal projection to the east. Windows are one-over-one double hung sash with gauged arch lintels. Third floor windows have segmental arched headers.

The main entrance is recessed behind a round arch with stone springers. A wide, simple metal cornice crowns the building. The steep hip roof retains original slate roofing. A massive hipped dormer is centered on the south elevation. The east and west elevations measure 88' wide are similar in appearance to the south elevation. Dormers face east and west, and entries similar to the main entrance are located on these sides.

In about 1950, a stone porch was removed from the front. A small stairwell and bath addition, measuring 25 x 22 feet, was added to the north elevation at this time. The interior has 48 rooms and was intended to house 90 men.

### Fountain

About 30 feet north of the center of the Administration Building stands the college fountain, erected in 1924 (Photo 60). The fountain is cast iron with two tiers. The fountain is ornately cast with plant and bird motifs. A circular basin surrounds the fountain. Recently, the basin was reduced in size and filled in by plantings and flowers. Hedges and benches are placed around the basin. The fountain is counted as a contributing object.

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The initial purpose of the college, as established by the United Brethren, was to provide an education to young men and women in a christian environment. Spiritual and social development were stressed along with typical college-level courses.

The college struggled to survive in its early years. In 1895, the United Brethren planned to close the college. The town entered into negotiations with the Church of the Brethren (an allied, yet distinct denomination from the United Brethren). The Brethren, also known as the German Baptist Brethren Church, asked the town to donate \$15,000 in order to keep the college in North Manchester. After much debate, the town proposed to buy the college from the United Brethren, and donate the property to the Church of the Brethren along with \$5,000 which would be used toward the construction of new buildings. In order to buy the school, a farm on the north edge of town was secured and platted with 84 lots for sale to the public. The proposal was accepted, and the second building on campus - the Bible School Building - was erected.

The college continued its emphasis on both religious and secular subjects. In spite of financial troubles, the college began several programs which greatly furthered the cause of education in North Manchester. In 1897, an academy program was initiated which offered a four year program equivalent to a high school degree. This accredited program was taught by separate staff, and continued until 1923.

In 1902, the college was put on more secure footing when it was deeded to the four State Districts of the Church of the Brethren. In 1909, yet another program was started which assisted education in North Manchester. Students from the town's fourth ward were taught on the campus, using future teachers and faculty from the newly created normal school program. This unusual program continued until 1932. The normal school program offered local elementary school pupils exposure to the resources available at an institute of higher learning, in return, college student/teachers received hands-on training.

Through its various programs, Manchester College directly affected the history of education in North Manchester. Its academy and

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normal school programs provided educational opportunities to the town it surely otherwise would not have had. College students came to Manchester College both because of its location and religious affiliation. It was the only higher education institution in the county. There were also many German Baptist Brethren (Church of the Brethren) congregations in the area, so persons of that faith who sought high school or college educations were naturally drawn to the campus.

The rapid development of public education during the early 1900s in turn began to change the purpose of Manchester College. The school shifted its emphasis on Bible studies and the academy to Liberal Arts studies. By the 1920s, Manchester College was primarily a liberal arts school. The college was well known for its science program, especially in health and pre-medicine. Although the normal school program described earlier was terminated in 1932, Manchester College continues to have a strong education program.

The town of North Manchester has received many other social and cultural benefits because of presence of Manchester College. For example, in 1919, the Missions Board (a volunteer student group) started an outreach program for the west side of town. The West End Chapel was built and dedicated in 1919. The building and its Sunday School, reading room, manual training, and sewing programs were dedicated to fulfilling the social and religious needs for the west side of town. The outreach program was ended in 1923.

In 1939, the North Manchester Civic Symphony was formed at Manchester College, and it continues to be a vital part of the town's cultural life. North Manchester is said to be among the smallest towns in the country to have a symphony orchestra and its existence is due mainly to the presence of the college.

The college continued to develop and influence the town well into the 1900s (thus the period of significance is carried to the 50-year mark). The buildings included in this nomination form the historic core of Manchester College. Baumgardner Hall, 1889, and the Bible School, 1895, represent the early history of the school. The expansion of the Administration Building in 1921 indicates the college's shift towards liberal arts studies and expanding role in

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higher education. The additional dormitory buildings and their expansion likewise are directly linked to the development of the school.

A long list of famous alumni attended Manchester College including:

Andrew Cordier, Class of 1922, former Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations and also president of Columbia University.

Dr. Paul Flory, Class of 1931, Noble Prize winner for physical science work.

Dr. Roy Plunkett, Class of 1932, inventor of Teflon.

Manchester College currently has 1,028 students. It participates in the Brethren Colleges Abroad program and has sent students and faculty to France, Germany, England, Spain, Japan, and China. Manchester College has a strong heritage and expects to go forward in the next century as a strong liberal arts institution, meeting the needs of the next generation of students.

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National Park Service

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Bibliography (continued)

Winger, Otho. Memories of Manchester. Elgin, IL: The Elgin Press, 1940.

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## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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### Boundary Justification (continued)

It is located behind Oakwood Hall and is not in the district. An 1890 house owned by the college's first president, Prof. Howe, stands across College Avenue, from the Administration Building. It is not included in the district, though it is potentially individually eligible.



SKETCH MAP  
MANCHESTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
North Manchester, Indiana

1 in. = 50 ft.

PHOTOS 17  
(12-20 ARE INTERIORS)

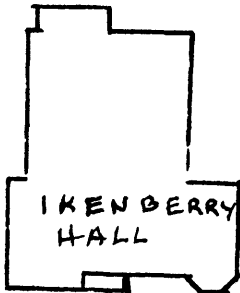
WAYNE ST.

ALLEY

62



COLLEGE  
FOUNTAIN



IKENBERRY  
HALL

BIBLE  
SCHOOL

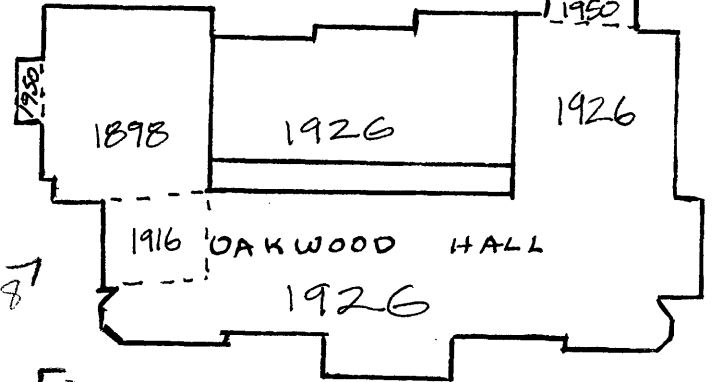
1895 ADMINISTRATION

1921

DANIELSON  
HALL

BLD.

1889



↑ 2

74

57

COLLEGE AVE.

97

10