

56-1881

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: South Whitley Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Broad, Calhoun, Wayne, and Line Streets

City or town: South Whitley State: Indiana County: Whitley

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

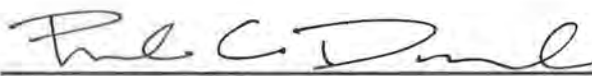
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	<p>10.11.17</p>
<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date</p>	
<p><u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u></p>	
<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<p>Signature of commenting official: _____ Date</p>	
<p>Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Jay Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

12.7.17
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>120</u>	<u>49</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>123</u>	<u>50</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

GOVERNMENT: government office

GOVERNMENT: post office

RELIGION: religious facility

SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

GOVERNMENT: government office

GOVERNMENT: post office

RELIGION: religious facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

CONCRETE

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 South Whitley Historic District encompasses approximately eighteen blocks of the early part of the town between the railroad on the north edge of the district and the Eel River, on the south edge of the district. The district generally straddles the historic commercial corridor lining State Street, but also includes residential development in the surrounding neighborhood. There are over 170 resources in the district, more than two-thirds are considered contributing. The largest number of resources are residential dwellings, mostly frame construction, followed by commercial buildings which are mostly masonry. Other important buildings include a few churches, municipal buildings, and the post office. There are several dominant styles including Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, and Bungalow, as well as fewer examples of other

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styles from the late 19th century and early 20th century. The majority of dwellings and several commercial buildings are vernacular with simple features.

Narrative Description

The South Whitley Historic District is primarily composed of residential dwellings and commercial or public buildings. There are a few structures in the district including the State Road 5 Bridge over the Eel River and the town's water tower, both of which are considered contributing structures. A park gazebo near the river was recently constructed and is considered a non-contributing structure due to its construction date. A monument near the bridge is considered a contributing object.

The buildings whose construction dates fall after the period of significance are considered non-contributing. These include a row of three buildings on East Front Street, the town's library at 201 E. Front (1970), a ranch house at 207 E. Front (1966), and a small utility company building built in 1985. Buildings that have been significantly altered but are within the period of significance are also considered non-contributing. Alterations that substantially change the historical appearance of the buildings include removal of historic details, new siding that covers historic details, or the change in window and door locations and sizes. There is a row of houses on North Calhoun Street that represent this classification. The house at 111 N. Calhoun (c. 1920) has new siding and windows, some of which changed proportion or scale from the original openings, or are in new locations all-together. The house also had a new roof constructed to incorporate a new porch which changed the general massing of the roof. Similar changes were made to 107 and 109 N. Calhoun (both c. 1900); these have new siding and windows, the latter of which altered the historic window openings. Buildings that have retained integrity of design and materials, as well as form, massing, and fenestration, have been classified as contributing. An example of this is located at 211 N. Calhoun (c. 1890); while the house is not an exceptionally well-preserved Upright-and-wing, the house retains its overall massing and original fenestration locations. Secondary buildings on lots, such as storage sheds and garages, are not included in the resource count.

CALHOUN STREET (west side going south from Broad St.)

211 N. Calhoun St. Upright-and-wing, c. 1890. Contributing

209 N. Calhoun St. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1940. Contributing

207 N. Calhoun St. Upright-and-wing, c. 1890. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has a one-story wing on its north side. The walls are covered with fiberboard shingles with tall frieze boards at the top of its front gable wall. Windows are 1/1 wood with simple wood trim. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade of the gable-front section of the house has paired windows on its first floor and one window centered in the second floor. A wood entry door with a gabled porch roof supported by knee brackets is in

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the south half of the one-story wing's front façade. A large wood window with multiple panes of glass is in north half of the wing's front façade.

205 N. Calhoun St. House, c. 1960/2000. Non-contributing. Neo-traditional porch and dormer were part of a recent, substantial remodeling.

203 N. Calhoun St. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing

111 N. Calhoun St. House, c. 1920. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows, some of which are in non-historic locations. The shape of the roof has been altered to incorporate a former porch. These changes render the house non-contributing.

109 N. Calhoun St. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows which have changed the position and scale of the openings on the front façade. A new porch is on the south side of the house. The rear has a recent addition that is larger than the original house. These changes render the house non-contributing.

107 N. Calhoun St. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows which have changed the position and scale of the openings on the front façade. A room addition of the post-war period obscures the south front corner. Historic trim has been covered. These changes render the house non-contributing.

103 N. Calhoun St. Cottage, c. 1900. Non-contributing. The original side-gabled house has been altered with a c. 1960 room addition or porch enclosure across the front façade, rendering the house non-contributing.

101 N. Calhoun St. Gable-front, c. 1910. Contributing

Left side of photo 0001

The one-and-a-half story house has a broad front gable wall with a full-width front porch. The house has vinyl siding and a metal roof. The wood windows are 1/1. The front façade has a wood door with a full window centered on the first floor. Large picture windows flank the entry door. A 1/1 window is centered in the gable wall on the second floor. The porch has a wood floor and skirt and four cast concrete columns that support its hipped roof. The back half of the house has side gables with a chimney centered in the south gable wall.

101 S. Calhoun St. Ranch, c. 1900/1966. Non-contributing. This house is a substantially remodeled simple frame house.

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MAPLE STREET (west side going north from Front St.)

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105 S. Maple St. United States Post Office, 1961. Non-contributing

The one-story brick building has aluminum storefront windows and doors and a low-pitched front gabled roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. The gable walls are covered with vinyl siding. The front façade has a lower gabled section that projects forward; its wall is composed of vertical brick coursing and is divided into four bays. The aluminum entry door is in the south wall of this projecting section. The remaining front façade has two floor-to-ceiling aluminum windows to the south of the entry. The south part of the front façade is composed of vertical brick coursing with two short aluminum windows at the top of its wall. A shed porch roof extends south from the projecting section to the south edge of the front façade. The gable roofs were added in c. 2000. Since the flat roof is a key feature of the “1000 series” post offices of the period, this building is rated non-contributing, however, the alteration could be easily reversed.

The first post office in the county was established near South Whitley, then known as Springfield, on the Eel River in 1837. Springfield was not chosen as the name of the post office because there was already a post office by that name in Indiana. At that time, the area was part of Huntington County and the post office was named “Whitley” with David Parrett acting as postmaster from a store operated until 1849. Mail was forwarded from the office to Huntington. When Whitley County was organized and a courthouse was established in Columbia City in 1842, the post office there received the name “Whitley Courthouse” and the name of Springfield’s post office was changed to “South Whitley”. The post office changed locations in the town several times and during the early part of the 20th century was located at 106 E. Front Street until 1924, then was moved to 103 S. State Street into a newly-constructed building (no longer extant). The post office remained there until this building was constructed, becoming the permanent home for the facility when it opened on December 7, 1961.

101 S. Maple St. Italianate cube, c. 1880. Contributing

The two-story brick house has a low-pitched pyramidal roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has segmental-arched 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. Aluminum covers a wood frieze at the top of the walls. The front façade is divided into three bays with two windows on each floor except where the entry is located in the south bay. The entry is composed of a new metal door with a wood segmental-arched transom. The entry has a porch with a wood floor and posts that support a flat roof. The roof has scroll brackets and corbels. Wood lattice-like jigsaw cut trim is between the posts.

105 N. Maple St. Moses Mayer House, Free Classic, c. 1910. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has a front gable and one-story sunporch on the southeast corner of its front façade. The house has a neatly-dressed fieldstone foundation and full-width porch and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has new Craftsman-style windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch has stone piers that support short wood Doric columns. The columns supported a hipped roof. A low-pitched gabled section of the porch roof is on its north side and covers the entry steps. It is supported by a pair of Doric columns.

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The front façade's first floor has a three-sided bay with a window in each wall on its south side and a wood entry door with a full window and sidelites on its north side. The second floor has a pair of new 6/6 windows centered in the gable wall and a small diamond-shaped wood window at the top of the gable wall. The front façade of the one-story sunporch has a row of four new Craftsman-style windows with transoms.

Moses Mayer was born in 1873, in Indiana to German emigrants. He and his wife, Jean, were the parents of a daughter, Betty, who lived at home with her parents and Jean's mother in 1930. Moses Mayer was active in the community and was the president of the Mayer State Bank located in South Whitley. The bank was established by Louis's father, Theodore, during the late 1800s, after relocating from Churubusco, Whitley County.

107 N. Maple St. Hall-and-parlor, c. 1880. Contributing

109 N. Maple St. I-House, c. 1900. Contributing

201 N. Maple St. Methodist Episcopal Church, Late Gothic Revival, 1892/1958. Contributing
Photo 0002

The brick church is located on the corner of two streets and has gabled walls and a corner entry tower that face the streets. The building has pointed-arch windows composed of art glass with stone sills. The gable walls are covered with vinyl siding that flares out near the bottom of the gable wall. The flared sections are exaggerated returns, capping the narrow bays flanking each large window. The brick wall at the center window panel extends above the returns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The corner tower is divided into three sections vertically and includes an open porch on its first floor with tall pointed-arch openings on its east and south facades. The entry door is on the back (north) wall of the tower and is composed of aluminum doors and a pointed-arch transom of art glass. A building stone is located in the southeast corner of the tower and has "M E CHURCH BUILT 1861 REBUILT 1892" carved into it. The tall middle section of the tower has a stone belt course at its top and bottom. The middle section has corner pilasters between which is located a corbel table and a blind arcade of triangular arch niches on each façade. Above the arcade is a pointed-arch opening with a stone sill that forms the belfry. The top part of the tower continues the pilasters which are crowned by pediment-like finials above the eaves. Rows of three pointed-arch niches are on each façade. The tower is crowned by a steeply-pitched roof. The congregation also added a sizable, one story brick education wing to the west side of the church in 1958.

The east and south façade's gabled walls are nearly identical. Each wall is divided into three bays by pilasters. The tops of the outside bays have brick corbels across the top of the walls. The middle bays have large pointed-arch windows composed of art glass with stone sills. Three courses of header brick, with an outer, projecting course of stretchers form the building's pointed arches. The south façade's window is wider and is composed of three 2/2 wood windows with lancet transoms divided by wood tracery. The east window is composed of two tall 2/2 wood windows with lancet transoms divided by wood tracery. The east-facing gabled wall projects outward and has a small one-story addition with a hipped roof, c. 1959, to its south. A pointed-arch window that has been filled in with brick is above the addition.

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The Methodist church has the earliest beginnings in South Whitley. The first class was organized in 1839 and was held in houses and later the schoolhouse. In 1855-1857, the church was part of the Columbia Circuit for traveling pastors. The church bought the lot at this location in 1861 for \$25.00 and constructed its first house of worship, a frame building. In 1892, the building was rebuilt and enlarged with brick. A remodeling project in 1958 added classrooms to the west side of the building. The church served the Methodist congregation until a consolidation occurred and the congregation built a new building in 1968, after which time the building became home to the South Whitley Church of God congregation.

203 N. Maple St. Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

205 N. Maple St. Ervin Pook House, Queen Anne/T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing
The two story house has a porch that wraps around its front and south facades. The walls are covered with clapboards and have corner boards. The 1/1 windows are wood and have simple trim boards with bracketed hoods. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its eaves are supported by wood braces. The fascia has a decorative jig-sawn pattern at the bottom of the gables. The porch has a low wall of plain concrete block and turned wood spindles that support a hipped roof stand atop the wall. Scroll brackets are located to each side of the tops of the spindles. A small gabled roof is located near the south end of the porch and covers the entry steps.

The front (east) gable has a large wood window and transom centered in its first floor and two windows in its second floor. One window is located on the first and second floors of the south wall of the forward-projecting gable-front section. A wood entry door with a wood screen door is located in the west end of the south wall. The south façade has a small, shallow bay with a pair of windows centered in the first floor of its south-facing gabled wall. Two windows are in the second floor. A wood entry door with a wood screen door is located in the east wall of the south-facing gabled wall, under the porch.

Ervin Pook was born in about 1886 in Indiana and came to South Whitley prior to 1930. He owned and operated a coal and feed company in the community during the 1930s-1940s, during which time he resided at this house. He and his wife, Maggie, had two adult sons living with them in 1940, Walter and Clarence. Walter was a builder and Clarence was postmaster for South Whitley from 1937-1977. The couple also had a daughter, Velma, and an elderly aunt and cousin living with them.

207 N. Maple St. Free Classic, c. 1910. Contributing

209 N. Maple St. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

STATE STREET (west side going south from railroad tracks)

307 N. State St. House, Contemporary, c. 1963. Non-contributing

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305 N. State St. House, Cruciform, c. 1890. Non-contributing

The house has been covered with vinyl siding, including most of its historic window locations. New horizontal windows were positioned in the front façade and a one-story porch with new chimney was enclosed with stone and vinyl on the northeast corner of the house. These changes render the house non-contributing.

303 N. State St. House, Prairie, c. 1915. Contributing

The two-story house has vinyl siding and new 6/1 windows. The house has wide-overhanging eaves and a hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. The second floor steps in around the perimeter of the house which enhances the appearance of the wide overhanging eaves; a pent roof covers the perimeter one-story rooms. The front façade has a one-story enclosed porch with a hipped roof. The porch has a row of three large new windows centered on its front façade. These were placed where porch openings existed. A new metal entry door is located on the south wall of the porch. An original Craftsman-style wood door is located in the front façade south of the porch. The second story's front corners are wrapped with windows; two 6/1 windows are on the front corners and one 6/1 window is located on the side corners.

301 N. State St. House, American Four Square/Craftsman, c. 1915. Contributing

215 N. State St. Caleb Edwards House, Second Empire, 1869. Contributing

Photo 0005

The two-and-a-half story brick house has a neatly-dressed fieldstone foundation and stone water table. Wood windows are 1/1 with stone sills and ornate, bracketed metal hoods. A cornice composed of metal brackets and dentils is at the top of the walls. The top half-story is a straight mansard roof with flared eaves that terminate at the cornice. Its slopes are covered with diamond-shaped slate and terminate with a narrow metal cornice. The upper pitch is covered with an unknown material. The slates feature red slates patterned into lozenges. The house has several tall chimneys on its side facades.

The front façade is divided into three bays; a transomed doorway to the south, and two windows on the first floor, and three windows above these on the second. The second floor windows have segmental arches. The south bay has a pair of wood entry doors with narrow windows in their top halves and a wood transom. An entry porch with a wood floor is on the south end of the front façade. It has four square columns with chamfered edges and stylized capitals that support a flat roof. The south façade has a similar porch near its center. A five-sided, two-and-a-half story bay is on the south façade's west half and terminates the west edge of the porch. The bay has a window in each floor of its side walls and a chimney in its south-facing wall. The mansard roof has two full-round arched dormers with windows and metal surrounds on its front façade and matching dormers on the angled walls of the five-sided bay.

Dr. Caleb Edwards was born in Ohio and moved to South Whitley in 1840 after attending Western Reserve College. He married Eleanor Combs and built this house in 1869. The doctor constructed a large infirmary behind his house during the late 1800s and was a partner in the Combs & Edwards Mercantile that was once located on the southwest corner of State and

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Mulberry Streets. Edwards was instrumental in bringing two railroads to the community before he died in 1894.

211 N. State St. T-plan, c. 1890. Non-contributing

The house's walls are covered with plywood on the first floor and metal siding on the second floor. The porch was altered to be at ground level with new railings and posts. The house also has new windows. These changes render the house non-contributing.

205 N. State St. Craftsman/Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

The house is one-and-a-half stories with very broad, low-pitched side gables, a parged foundation and vinyl-sided walls. The house has 3/1 Craftsman wood windows. The roof has wide-overhanging eaves that are supported by large wood braces. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is composed of a full-width incised porch that is screened-in along its northern two-thirds. The porch has low walls and wide corner pilasters. A wide pointed-arch beam spans between the porch piers and the house. The entry door is located in south part of the open porch.

203 N. State St. Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing

201 N. State St. Gable-front/Classical Revival, c. 1875/1920. Contributing

119 S. State St. Cleveland Twp. Fire & EMS Building, 2002. Non-contributing

111 N. State St. Scott House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

The two-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl. The house is T-shaped with a centered gable-front section and a full wrap-around porch with a hipped roof. The south half of the porch is enclosed with metal windows and the north half is open with wood posts and low walls. The house has new 1/1 windows, fish scale shingles in its gable walls, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade has entry steps centered on the porch. Two narrow windows are located in the first floor wall in front of the steps. An entry door is around the north corner of the porch in the east wall of the north-facing leg of the T-plan. The door is wood with a full window and transom. A pair of tall narrow windows is centered in the second floor front gable and in the south end of the east wall of the north-facing leg of the T-plan. A pair of short windows is located in the east wall of the south-facing leg of the T-plan.

Charles Durant Scott was a long-time proprietor of a drugstore located at 115 S. State Street, South Whitley, from about 1886 through the 1936. Scott was born in 1859 in Indiana and married Malissa and together had at least one child, Claudine, born in 1880.

101 N. State St. Carol's Corner Drive-in, 1951. Contributing

Right side of photo 0006

The one-story building has Dutch-lap wood siding and a flat roof with wide-overhanging eaves. The front façade has a row of four wood windows. The center two are composed of a single

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pane of glass and the outer two windows are composed of sliding panes of glass and are walk-up service windows with a counter. The north and south facades have pairs of wood storefront windows near their east end. A wood door is to the west of the windows on each façade. The north façade has three 1/1 wood windows to the west of its door, followed by another wood door near the west end of the north façade.

This drive-in with walk-up service window was built in 1951 and operated by Foy Eisaman and Ken Hostler. They sold to Jaunita Newell in 1956 and she renamed the restaurant "Spec's" after a nickname she was known by. Newell sold to Carol Eberly in 1970, after which time the building has been known as Carol's Corner.

105 S. State St. Two-part commercial building, Craftsman, c. 1910. Contributing

107 S. State St. Commercial building, c. 1900. Contributing

109 S. State St. Commercial building, c. 1900. Contributing

111 S. State St. Johnson Building, c. 1885. Contributing

Second from left side of photo 0006

The two-part brick commercial building has wood covering the first floor of the front façade. The first floor has a metal door and a short wood display window. A wood cornice tops the storefront wall. The second story has three segmental-arched windows with stone sills. The arches form corbelled hoods with header brick and sawtooth outer course. The windows are covered with wood. The building has a brick cornice with pairs of bracket-like brick corbels between which are belts with sawtooth brick at the base of the large corbels and a belt with dentils at the top of the cornice. Wood caps the top of the parapet.

After the Arnold Bank failed, a group of investors purchased it and operated out of its original location on the southeast corner of Front and State Streets. The investors, O. Gandy of Churubusco and Theodore Mayer of South Whitley, moved the bank after the building was sold to the owner of the Johnson Building in about 1895. They moved the bank again to the Edwards Building at the corner of Mulberry and State Streets in 1898. The bank was known as the Gandy State Bank and then the Mayer State Bank in 1923 through 1965. The space formerly occupied by the bank was turned into a restaurant with a tailor shop on the second floor by 1914.

113 S. State St. Glassley Building, 1880. Contributing

Left side of photo 0006

The two-part brick building has a deeply recessed entry centered in its storefront. The storefront has metal display windows on brick walls flanking the entry and a row of transoms at the top of the storefront. The wood entry door has a window in its top half and a transom above. The second floor has three 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The parapet features a corbelled blind arcade of five large arches with smaller arches between their tops. A row of brick dentils is at the top of the parapet which is covered with metal.

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The Glassley family began conducting business in South Whitley by 1855. John Glassley and his sons manufactured bedspreads, carpets, and other loomed fabric products. The family later opened a grocery store at this location in partnership with Samuel Pritchard, in 1880. It was operated by John Jr. and then his son, Harry Glassley. Harry later included his sons, Russell and Eugene, in the business until he retired in 1926. A dry goods store remained in operation under the Glassley name until 1936.

115/117 S. State St. Commercial building, c. 1910. Non-contributing
The storefronts of the building have new, c. 1965, features and the front façade above the storefronts has been covered with metal. These changes render the building non-contributing.

119 S. State St. Commercial building, c. 1890. Non-contributing
While the building's storefront was altered as early as c. 1930, the front façade above the storefront and below the brick cornice is covered with metal, rendering the building non-contributing.

121 S. State St. Commercial building, c. 1900/c. 1960. Non-contributing
The building's storefront was altered in c. 1960 and the entire façade above the storefront is covered with metal, rendering the building non-contributing.

123 S. State St. Commercial building, Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing

127 S. State St. John West Grocery, Italianate, c. 1888. Contributing
Left side of photo 0007
The two-story brick commercial building has two storefronts divided by metal pilasters. The north storefront has a metal stairway door and wood transom on its north end, with a metal storefront door to the south of the stairway door. The doors are separated by cast metal pilasters. The north storefront has two large display windows divided by cast metal pilasters. The storefront transoms are covered with wood. The south storefront has a deeply recessed central entry with an aluminum and glass door. The entry is flanked by cast metal pilasters and large metal display windows. The transoms are covered with wood. A metal cornice crowns the top of the storefront wall.

The southeast corner of the building has a rusticated pilaster on its first story and stone quoins on its second story. The second story has six 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and bracketed and pedimented metal window hoods. The front façade has a tall metal entablature composed of large end brackets and rows of modillions, and a plain frieze. The cornice continues approximately eight feet at the top of the south façade.

The building was constructed as a dry goods and clothing store during the 1880s and continued to be used for that and home furnishings into the 1910s. It was later converted to a grocery store by John West during the middle part of the 20th century and was later known as G & G Grocery.

207 S. State St. Bank, Modern, 1978. Non-contributing

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227 S. State St. Commercial building, Parapet-front, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 0008

The one-story parapet-front commercial building has two narrow storefronts with deeply recessed entries. Built of brown-colored brick, it has stone coping on its stepped parapet. A thin section of wall separates the two storefronts which have two-sided storefront display bays. The bays are composed of low brick walls with metal windows. The storefront doors are wood with full windows and wood screen doors. The short transoms are covered with wood. The parapet has three panels composed of rowlocks.

229 S. State St. Commercial building, gable-front, c. 1855. Contributing
Middle of photo 0008

The two-story building has a rubble stone foundation and wood storefront. The storefront is composed of a pair of recessed wood doors with full windows and transom. The entry has a wood floor and concrete steps. Large wood display windows divided into four panes of glass with short transoms flank the recessed entry. The front façade's second story is covered with vinyl siding and has two new 1/1 windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The building is the oldest commercial building in town and began as a mercantile with a doctor's office on the second floor occupied by Dr. Schwartz. During the 1880s-1890s, it was a harness shop. It was home to the Gerrard tin shop and plumbing business, established by Marcellus Gerrard in 1913. Gerrard was born in 1862 and came to South Whitley in the late 1880s. He worked from the Maston Hardware Store until 1916 when he was joined by his son and relocated his shop. The Arnold brothers purchased it in 1960 for use as an oil and parts store. Though extensively covered in metal and vinyl siding, the store still has its historic form and the first floor is completely intact.

233 S. State St. Arnold Oil Company Gas Station, Craftsman, 1934/1952. Contributing
Left side of photo 0008

The one-story, flat-roofed building is composed of brown-colored brick and has a cut-away entry corner that faces southeast toward the intersection. The cut-away corner has open brick coursing toothed together on its corners. The east façade has three service bay garage doors and a large wood display window near its south end. Four panels framed with rowlocks and stone corner blocks are located in the parapet of the east façade. The south façade has a service bay garage door in its west end and a large wood display window in its east end. A wood door with a window in its upper half is located between the garage door and window. Three panels matching those on the east façade are located in the parapet. The cut-away corner has a wood entry door with a window in its top half. A square panel matching those in the east and south façade is in the parapet above the entry. A stone belt course is at the base of the parapet wall and stone coping caps the parapet.

The Esta Arnold Standard Gas and Oil Company was established in 1927 at 101 N. State Street. This building was constructed by the company in 1934. The north section of the building was added in 1952. The Arnold brothers continued to operate the business into the beginning of the 21st century.

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No address, State Road 5 Bridge, Filled-spandrel triple arch, 1935/1990. Contributing (structure)
Indiana State Highway Commission, designer.

A two-lane concrete bridge with sidewalks and concrete handrails is located at the south end of the district. The bridge is a filled-spandrel triple arch over the Eel River. The sidewalks and solid rails are supported by concrete brackets. The rails have panels with a pebble finish and replica lighting. An earlier iron bridge at this location was replaced by the Indiana Department of Transportation in 1935 as part of their State Highway 5 infrastructure. The bridge was rehabilitated in 1990.

No address, S. State St. Monument to first school taught in Whitley County, 1937. Contributing (object). Teachers of Whitley County, patrons.

A stone boulder on a concrete base is located near the south end of the district on the west side of the bridge. The stone has a bronze plaque dedicated to the first school taught in Whitley County. The monument reads: "LET THERE BE LIGHT DURING THE YEAR 1837 IN A LOG CABIN NEAR THIS SPOT DAVID PARRETT TAUGHT THE FIRST SCHOOL IN WHITLEY COUNTY. THIS MEMORIAL DEDICATED DECEMBER 4, 1937 BY THE TEACHERS OF WHITLEY COUNTY."

MAIN STREET (west side going north from Wayne Street)

209 S. Main St. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing

207 S. Main St. Upright-and-wing, c. 1900. Non-contributing
The house has new siding and windows and its porch has been altered and enlarged with new materials to form a wood deck. These changes render the building non-contributing.

205 S. Main St. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

203 S. Main St. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0010

The one-and-a-half story brick house has side gables and a full-width incised front porch. The porch has large brick piers, tapered at their tops and bottoms, on its corners and short piers that flank steps in its center. Windows are Craftsman style, with brick sills. The eaves are supported by brackets and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Above a wood belt course, gable ends are covered with vinyl siding. At one point, these areas were clad in insulbrick. The front façade is symmetrical with a Craftsman wood door in its center and large wood windows with transoms divided into six panes of glass to each side of the entry. A dormer covered with vinyl siding and a shed roof is centered on the front façade. The dormer has a pair of windows on its front wall and a small square window in each of its sides. A chimney is located in the east half of the north façade and a three-sided bay with a gabled roof is located in the west half. The bay has a row of three short windows.

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201 S. Main St. Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 0010

The one-and-a-half story house has a side-facing gambrel roof. The walls are covered with clapboards and the roof is covered with metal. A sunporch with wood windows is on the south side of the house. It has a flat roof and a wood door on its east façade. The front façade has a porch centered on its wall. The porch has a concrete floor and a pair of wood Tuscan columns that support a flat roof. The entry door is wood with a window in its top half. A 2/2 wood window is to each side of the entry. Two gabled-roof dormers with 1/1 wood windows are on the front façade.

111 S. Main St. First Baptist Church, Neoclassical, 1926. Contributing
Left side of photo 0009

The two-story brick church is on the northwest corner of the intersection. It has a brick base topped by a basket-weave pattern and stone cap. The building has wide corner pilasters and a stone cornice that forms the base of the building's parapet wall. The building's windows are mostly 1/1 wood composed of art glass enframed with brick.

The front façade is symmetrical with a raised entry and a two-story recessed temple-like front composed of corner piers and flanking pairs of pilasters with stone bases and capitals. The recessed middle section has engaged stone Doric columns in antis and flanking the entry. The entry is composed of a pair of aluminum doors with a stone surround. A group of three windows with transoms are in the second story above the entry. The other two bays have pairs of windows with transoms on the first and second stories. The recessed area has a stone sill course and cornice. Building corner stones are in the base to the north and south of the raised entry steps. The front façade has a stepped gabled parapet capped with stone.

The north and south facades are similar, composed of a two-story recessed area divided into three bays and flanked by pairs of pilasters. The middle bay is also flanked by pilasters. Each bay has a large two-story window, divided by wood mullions into six large and three small art glass windows. Three new basement windows are aligned with the bays above. A later, c. 1940, two-story brick addition is on the back of the building.

The church started with the formation of the Eel River Baptist Church in 1840 at the home of John Collins. In March of 1878 part of the congregation broke off to form an independent group that became the First Baptist Church of South Whitley. Elijah Merriman and E. W. Grimes purchased the corner lot a Market and Main Streets for \$250.00 for the construction of this building. Services were held in the town hall until the building was completed in 1926. It was dedicated on January 9, 1927.

109 S. Main St. L-plan/Italianate, c. 1900. Contributing

107 S. Main St. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing
Left side of photo 0011

The one-and-a-half story house has side gables and a full-width front porch, covered by a "cat-slide" extension of the main roof. The foundation and porch piers are built of cast panel-faced

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concrete block. The first story walls are covered with stucco and the gable walls and front dormer are covered with clapboards. The house has new 1/1 windows. The roof has wide overhanging eaves that return onto the gable walls and are flared over the porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The porch has four piers that support short pairs of wood square Doric columns. The porch floor is wood and it has railings of thin pickets. The entry steps are located in the north end of the front façade. The front façade has a wood entry door with a full window and wood screen door in its north end. A small square window is to the north of the door. A large window divided into multiple panes of glass is centered in the wall south of the door. A large dormer with a tall hipped roof is centered on the front façade. The dormer has a row of three windows; the middle window is slightly wider than the other two.

105 S. Main St. American Four Square, c. 1915. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0011

The two-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards edged with corner boards. A tall frieze board is at the top of the walls. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple wood trim. The pyramidal-shaped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full-width front porch with a wood floor and three square brick columns that support a low-pitched hipped roof. The porch steps are on the north half of the front wall and are flanked by a column and brick pier.

The front façade has a wood entry door with a full window in its north half. A small window is north of the door and is composed of art glass with a tulip-shaped design. A Chicago-style window composed of a wide 1/1 window flanked by narrower 1/1 windows is centered in the wall south of the entry. The front façade's second floor has three windows; the middle window is smaller than the other two. A dormer with a hipped roof is centered on the front and south facades. The dormers have two small square wood windows on their front walls. A stair landing oriel bay extending from the middle of the first floor to the eaves is centered on the house's north side.

103 S. Main St. L-plan, c. 1900. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0011

101 S. Main St. Prince Albert Edwards House/Italianate cube, c. 1885. Contributing
Right side of photo 0011

The two-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The house has new 1/1 windows with stone sills, segmental-arches, and metal shutters. A belt course of brick is at the top of the walls and forms the base of an implied frieze. A wide full-width front porch wraps around the north façade of the house with steps on its northeast corner. The porch, c. 1910, has a rusticated cast concrete base and piers that support metal columns. Its floor is wood and the roof is nearly flat. The front façade is divided into three bays with a window on the first and second floors of each bay except the northernmost bay that contains the entry. The entry is composed of a wood door with a full window and transom. The transom is covered with wood. The north wall has a hipped-roof extension toward the back of the house. The rear of the house has several small one story, frame, flat-roofed additions.

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“Prince” Albert Edwards, born about 1857, and his family lived in the house during the late 1800s into the 1940s. Edwards and his wife, Mina, had three children: Helene, Brant, and Eugene. Edwards was the proprietor of a saw mill in town and the son of an early South Whitley merchant. He was appointed postmaster in 1922 and by 1930, he became an oil inspector.

101 N. Main St. House, Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing
Left side of photo 0012

The two-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards. The hipped roof is steeply pitched with lower cross gables and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front porch, c. 1915, is full-width front with knee walls composed of rusticated cast concrete block and a stone cap. The porch floor is concrete and the flat roof is supported by rows of fluted Doric columns. Entry steps are centered on the front of the porch.

The front façade, south half, has a wide two-story, three-sided bay with cutaway corners. The bay features two windows with art glass in their top sashes on the first floor’s front wall and one window in the other two walls. The second floor has one window in each wall and fan-like braces on the corners of the front wall that support the gable. The gabled wall is covered with wood fishscale shingles and has a small 1/1 window centered in it. The top of the gabled wall is jettied out to the barge board edge and is supported by small scroll brackets. The north half of the front façade has a wood entry door with a full window on its south side and a window in its second floor on its south side. The south and south facades also have two-story, three-sided bays with windows in each of their walls and gabled roofs, detailed similarly to the front gable, without the chamfered corners.

105 N. Main St. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

107 N. Main St. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

109 N. Main St. House, c. 1920. Non-contributing

The house has new windows and siding and a garage has been attached to the south side of the front façade. The massing of the house also appears to be altered across its front gable. The changes render the house non-contributing.

111 N. Main St. House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

201 N. Main St. Upright-and-wing, c. 1890. Contributing

203 N. Main St. House, Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1890. Contributing
Photo 0013

The one-and-a-half story house has a cruciform plan and a one-story ell on the west façade. The house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The steeply-pitched gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the gable ends are covered with wood shingles. The oddly-placed entry porch and door are off the southeast corner of the south-facing gabled

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wall. The wood porch has a gabled roof that is supported by a pair of square columns. The wood entry door faces southeast and has two panels with four narrow windows in its top third.

The front façade is very similar to the north and south facades. It has cutaway corners with new 1/1 windows and a wide 1/1 wood window centered in its front wall. The windows have fluted trim with hoods composed of small brackets and rows of scallops. The cutaway corners are trimmed with fluted corner boards and fan-like brackets that support the gabled roof above. Trim composed of rows of scallops top the cutaway corners. The gabled wall features a belt of scallops at the bottom of the wall and a new 1/1 window with trim matching the windows on the first floor. The side gabled and hipped rear section is either contemporary with the front portion or was added very shortly afterwards.

205 N. Main St. House, c. 1975. Non-contributing

207 N. Main St. Ford and May Grimes House, Italianate, c. 1885. Contributing

The two-story house has broad cement board shingles covering its walls and 1/1 wood windows. The first story windows are framed with flat hoods and the second story windows are framed with pedimented hoods. Tall frieze boards are at the top of the walls and the low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a large wrap-around porch on its front and north and south facades. The porch, c. 1910, has walls composed of rusticated cast concrete block and simple wood pickets and posts that support a low-pitched hipped roof. The front façade is divided into three bays with a window on each floor in each bay except where the entry door is located in the south bay. The entry door is wood with a full window and transom. A narrow two-story ell is on the back of the south façade. It terminates the west end of the porch and also has a wood entry door on its first floor and window on its second floor.

Ford and May Grimes lived in the house during the early 1900s. Ford and May were born in Indiana in 1850 and 1860, respectively. Ford was the son of a farmer in Cleveland Township and moved into South Whitley by 1900. Ford was the owner of a lumberyard. The Grimes estate was worth \$6,000 in 1930.

MARKET STREET (north side going east)

103 E. Market St. Free Classic Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing

Right side of photo 0021

The one-and-a-half story house has side gables and a small cross gable centered on its front façade. The house has aluminum siding and mostly 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is dominated by a full-width incised porch with brick knee walls and four wood Doric columns. Concrete steps are centered on the porch. The wood entry door has a full window and is west of center on the front façade. A large new picture window divided into multiple panes of glass is east of the door and a 1/1 wood window is west of the door. The cross gable has a large wood window composed of art glass with a diamond pattern in its center.

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105 E. Market St. Essig's Grocery, Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing

COLUMBIA STREET (north side going west)

303 E. Columbia St. Ranch, 1953. Contributing

105 E. Columbia St. Bank, Modern, 1968. Non-contributing

101/103 E. Columbia St. Duplex, Ranch style, 1950. Contributing

111 W. Columbia St. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing

115 W. Columbia St. House, Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing

The two-story house has tall clapboards that cover its walls, corner boards, and 1/1 wood windows. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house forms an L-shape with a c. 1905 porch on its southeast walls enclosing the inside of the L. The porch has a wood floor and panel-faced cast concrete blocks that form its low walls, and rusticated cast concrete blocks that form piers on which cast concrete fluted columns set. The porch roof is nearly flat with a gable on its southeast corner which marks the entry below.

The front façade is dominated by a three-sided, two-story bay on the south wall of the longer leg of the L-plan. The bay has cutaway corners and a 1/1 window in each wall of each floor. A c. 1905 one story addition is on the west side of the front façade and it has a large wood window. The east façade of the longer leg of the L has a large wood window with transom on its first floor and two 1/1 windows on its second floor. The entry door, which is located in the south façade of the short leg of the L, is wood with a window in its upper half and a transom. The second floor has a 1/1 window. The east façade of the short leg of the L has a large window with a transom composed of art glass centered in the first floor and a 1/1 window in the second floor.

205 W. Columbia St. Italianate cube, c. 1880. Contributing

Right side of photo 0014

The house is a tall, two-story cube with a porch that wraps around the south (front) and east facades. The walls are covered with aluminum siding and it has 1/1 wood windows. A tall cornice with rows of large scroll brackets is at the top of the walls. The hipped roof has flared eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The east part of the porch is enclosed with screens and the front part of the porch has metal railings and decorative roof supports. The steps are located on the east end and have a small gabled roof in the hipped porch roof. The front façade has a wood entry door with a full window and transom on its east end and a large wood window with transom in its west half. The second story has three tall 1/1 windows.

209 W. Columbia St. Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing. Middle of photo 0014

211 W. Columbia St. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

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MULBERRY STREET (north side going east)

211 W. Mulberry St. Free Classic, c. 1910. Contributing

209 W. Mulberry St. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows, some of which have changed the historic proportion and location of the opening. A new porch/deck is built on the east side of the house and a garage was attached to a one-story addition on the northeast corner of the house. These changes render the house non-contributing.

205 W. Mulberry St. Baptist Church parsonage/Bungalow, c. 1920. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows and a large addition placed on the front façade over the original porch. The changes render the house non-contributing.

109 W. Mulberry St. Gable-front, c. 1910. Contributing

105 W. Mulberry St. Creamery, c. 1950. Non-contributing

The small concrete block building has new windows and its original door location filled in with block, and its original garage door location filled in with block and a new steel door. These changes render the building non-contributing.

WAYNE STREET (north side going west)

105 W. Wayne St. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

107 W. Wayne St. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

109/111 W. Wayne St. Double-pen/duplex, Folk Victorian, c. 1900. Contributing

The one-story house has side gables and a wide front porch with a shed roof that is a continuation of the main roof. The walls are covered with cement board shingles and the low-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 6/6 wood windows. The front porch has a glazed tile foundation and the floor is wood. Four turned posts support the front of the porch roof which has rows of jigsaw trim and small scroll brackets between the posts. The front façade has three windows separated by wood doors that flank the center window. The three panel doors have windows in their top halves. The east half of the house served as an office during the 1890s.

113 W. Wayne St. House, c. 1900. Non-contributing

The house has new windows and siding and its porch has been enclosed and converted to living space. The changes render the house non-contributing.

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WAYNE STREET (south side going east)

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108 W. Wayne St. House, L-plan, c. 1890. Contributing

106 W. Wayne St. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0015

102 W. Wayne St. House, Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing
Left side of photo 0015

The two-story brick house has a hipped roof with lower cross gables; at least one gable faces all four cardinal directions. The gable ends are covered with slate and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A thin cornice board wraps around the house near the top of its walls and the eaves are supported by scroll brackets at the corners of the walls. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. A porch wraps around its north and east facades and has an entry off its northeast corner. The porch has a foundation composed of concrete block and its floor is concrete. The posts are lathe-turned. Wood railings composed of pickets arranged in a staggered lattice-like pattern enclose the porch. Frieze panels of spindlework are located between the posts at the top of the porch. A small gabled roof extends diagonally off the porch's hipped roof to form a covering over concrete steps located on the northeast corner.

The front façade (north) has a gabled section that extends forward on its west end. It has a pair of windows on its first floor and one window centered on its second floor. The front façade east of the gabled section has a large window with transom centered in its first floor and a 1/1 window centered in its second floor. The east façade faces State Street and is composed of two parallel gabled sections. The south gabled section extends forward and contains a wood entry door with transom in its north wall. The front wall of the south gabled section has a large window with transom centered on its first floor and a 1/1 window centered on its second floor. The north gabled section features a wood door and transom in its north end and a tall 1/1 window in its south end on the first floor and one 1/1 window centered in its second floor.

MULBERRY STREET (south side, going west)

106 W. Mulberry St. Church of the Brethren, 1923. Contributing

The tall brick gable-front building has a raised base with glass block windows in its basement level, which is capped by a row of soldiers. The main level has bays composed of two tall 4/4 wood windows of art glass separated by a stone panel. A stone sill is at the bottom and lintels of soldier brick are at the top of each bay. The roof, which is covered with asphalt shingles, has eave returns on its gable walls. The gable walls are covered with aluminum siding.

A one-story brick vestibule with a gabled wall is centered on the front façade. The vestibule features a large full-round arched entry with a pair of aluminum doors, side-lites, and transom. The gable wall is covered with aluminum. Flanking the vestibule are a bay of windows and spandrels. A building stone with "CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN 1923" is located in the northeast corner of the front façade. The east façade has four bays of windows composed of art glass and spandrels and a tall chimney centered on the façade.

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The Church of the Brethren was organized in 1913 by local members of the Sugar Creek, Pleasant View, and Spring Creek Brethren churches after a tent revival meeting. The church first met in the second floor of the J. K. Combs-Edwards Building at the corner of State and Mulberry Streets. The first service was held on December 11, 1913. The congregation bought a lot and house on West Wayne Street that they remodeled to hold services in 1916. They held services at the house until their new building was completed and dedicated in 1923 for the cost of \$10,250. The building was remodeled in 1950 during which time stained glass windows were installed.

110 W. Mulberry St. Ranch, 1963. Non-contributing. This house post-dates the period of significance.

COLUMBIA STREET (south side, going east)

212 W. Columbia St. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing. Right side of photo 0016

210 W. Columbia St. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing. Middle of photo 0016

208 W. Columbia St. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

108 W. Columbia St. Duplex, Contemporary, 1997. Non-contributing

106 W. Columbia St. Duplex, Contemporary, 1997. Non-contributing

106 E. Columbia St. Parapet-front garage, 1940. Contributing

FRONT STREET (south side, going west)

306 E. Front St. House, Central-gable, c. 1870. Contributing

304 E. Front St. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

302 E. Front St. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

208 E. Front St. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

206 E. Front St. House, Ranch, 1957. Contributing

206 E. Front St. South Whitley Utilities Building, 1930. Contributing

The tall one-story concrete and brick building has five large service bay doors with transoms divided by wide cast concrete pilasters. The service bays have new metal garage doors with large metal transoms. Concrete lintels are below or behind each transom. The east and middle bay transoms are divided into thirty panes of glass and the other bays are smaller and divided

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into twenty-four panes of glass. A cast concrete lintel is at the top of the pilasters and cast concrete coping is at the top of the brick parapet wall.

The area of land between Front Street and the Eel River was originally part of the South Whitley Milling Company, one of the oldest businesses in the community. As utilities were needed in the community, along with space for municipal offices, the area began to transition from a mill site with a mill race to municipal-related functions. The location of the 1930 utility building has been used for the town's water works and pumping station since the early 1890s and later by the electric light plant and fire station. The current building served as both a utilities garage and fire station after it was constructed. The town's fire department was organized in 1895 under the name Eel River Hose Co. The small department used a push cart and a two-wheel reel for the hose.

202 E. Front St. South Whitley Town & Police Offices, 1951-1952. Contributing

112 E. Front St. George Lee Lumber Company/South Whitley Utilities Building, c. 1918. Contributing. Left side of photo 0017

The three-story building has walls of cast concrete block in an alternating pattern of panel-face block and thin rusticated block. The front façade's first floor is divided into three bays with wood garage doors in the north and south bays and a storefront with a recessed entry in the middle bay. The bays are divided by pilasters of cast block and recessed entries with metal doors. The middle bay's entry is centered and recessed between large metal storefront display windows. The transom area is covered with the building name.

The second floor of the front façade has six pairs of 1/1 wood windows with cast concrete sills and lintels. The third floor features a triple-stepped parapet front wall with a metal cap. Two pairs of 1/1 wood windows with cast concrete sills and lintels are centered in the third floor.

George Lee was a well-known contractor and builder in the city. He was born in Whitley County in 1860 and his father operated the first steam sawmill in Cleveland Township. The building served as offices for the George Lee Lumber Company, established in 1895, which offered a wide range of building materials, including cast concrete blocks which were manufactured on-site. George Lee owned the lumberyard, which operated out of several small buildings in the vicinity toward the river. During his busy season, Lee employed 25 men and in the off-season he employed 5 men. Lee was a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank and Farmers Telephone Company. In 1948, the business passed to his son, Roy Lee, and remained in operation until 1955.

No address, South Whitley Park Gazebo, c. 1990. Non-contributing

102/106 E. Front St. Commercial building, c. 1900. Contributing
Right side of photo 0017

The two-story brick building has a rubble stone foundation and low-pitched side gables. The front façade has three wide window bays with stone sills and a continuous steel lintel. The bays are divided by brick pilasters and are filled in with wood. A recessed entry is located between

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the middle and west bay. It features a one-panel wood door with window and a transom that is covered with wood. The front façade's second story has four 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The building housed the town's post office during the 1910s into the 1920s.

MARKET STREET (south side, going east)

No address, W. Market St. Water tower, c. 1935. Contributing (structure)
Right side of photo 0006

104 E. Market St. Hall-and-parlor, c. 1870. Contributing

204 E. Market St. Ranch, 1960. Contributing

208 E. Market St. House, c. 1900. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows which have altered the proportions of the original openings. The porch has new porch railings and posts and modern wood siding on the back wall of the porch. The changes render the house non-contributing.

BROAD STREET (south side, going west)

206 E. Broad St. House, 1951. Contributing

106 E. Broad St. I-house, c. 1890. Non-contributing. Left side of photo 0018

The house has new siding and windows and its front porch is fully enclosed rendering the house non-contributing.

104 E. Broad St. Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing

Right side of photo 0018

The one-and-a-half story house has walls of brown-colored brick and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. A basket-weave pattern forms a belt course at the bottom of the first floor and at the base of the porch. The complex roof is composed of side gables with jerkin head roofs, hipped roofs, and a front gable over an enclosed porch that projects toward the street. The roof has wide-overhanging eaves supported by wood knee braces and is covered with asphalt shingles. The gabled ends are covered with wood shingles.

The front façade features a porch enclosed with rows of 1/1 windows and corner brick piers on its east end. A wood entry door and sidelights are located on the west wall of the porch. A concrete stoop and steps is off the west wall of the porch and are flanked by short brick piers. A row of three 1/1 windows is centered in the west half of the front façade. A small gable with a small square wood window is in the top of the hipped roof on the front façade. Pairs of 1/1 wood windows are centered in the east and west-facing gable walls.

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BROAD STREET (north side, going west)

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301 E. Broad St. House, Italianate, c. 1885. Contributing

101/201 E. Broad St. Grip Nut Factory, Neoclassical/Art Moderne, 1906/c. 1940. Contributing
Photo 0003

The brick building has three primary sections that include a long one-story manufacturing part on its east end that faces Broad Street and narrower one-story section with a stepped parapet wall on its north end that façade State Street. A two-story section with quoins on its corners and more formal detailing faces Broad Street between State and Maple Streets. The one-story sections have large bays composed of three windows divided into ten panes of glass each (north section) and four windows divided into twelve panes of glass with stone sills (east section).

The two-story section has radius-curved corners framed by quoinwork on its front façade; the corners have quarter-circle curved walls composed of stone ashlar and rows of windows on the first floor and a large window of glass block on its second floor at the east end only. A storefront door and side-lites are in the first floor of the curved wall on the east end. The first floor of the front façade has bays of three windows, each divided into fifteen panes of glass with brick rowlock sills and flat arch lintels with keystones. The second floor of the front façade has pairs of 8/8 windows with brick sills and lintels with keystones. A gabled section is near the east end of the two-story section. It is framed by tall fluted stone Corinthian pilasters. Three full-round arched windows are in its first floor, two pairs of 8/8 windows are in its second floor, and the cross gable has an oval oculus. The two-story section is capped with a mansard roof that is covered with asphalt shingles.

The origins of the factory are traced to the establishment of Springfield Academy and the construction of a large educational building on the site during 1867-1869. The academy was short-lived and the building became home to the Atoz (A-to-Z) Printing Company during the remainder of the 19th century. In 1906, E. R. Hibbard, part owner of the printing company, moved the Grip Nut Company of Oak Park, IL, of which he was also a founder, to South Whitley. The two companies shared space until the building burned in 1918 and the printing company ceased. In 1940, the facility was enlarged and Grip Nut (later Gripco) manufactured fasteners and lock nuts and brake-beam supports for railroad car manufacturing. The company was a primary shipper/receiver on the Nickel Plate, which abutted the company on the north side of its campus.

MAIN STREET (east side, going south from railroad tracks)

210 N. Main St. American Small House, 1948. Contributing

208 N. Main St. Greek Revival/I-house/Craftsman, c. 1870. Contributing

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204 N. Main St. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows, a c. 1980 porch, and a modern bay window on its front façade. The side wing is either a c. 1950 addition or has been similarly changed. The changes render the house non-contributing.

202 N. Main St. Cuppy-Merriman House, Double-pile cottage, c. 1870/c. 1950. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows and a garage attached to the north end of the front façade, rendering the house non-contributing.

110 N. Main St. House, Italianate, c. 1887. Contributing. Despite enclosure of the c. 1900 porch, this house retains much of its Italianate character.

106 N. Main St. House, Minimal-traditional, 1947. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows and the porch has been enclosed, rendering the house non-contributing.

104 N. Main St. Gable-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows, some of which reduced the overall historic window opening size. The porch has been altered to include non-historic metal posts and concrete floor. These changes render the house non-contributing.

106 S. Main St. Hall-and-parlor, c. 1880. Contributing

108 S. Main St. House, Modern, 1960. Contributing

204 S. Main St. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing

206 S. Main St. House, Ranch, 1950. Contributing

STATE STREET (east side, going north)

242 S. State St. Commercial building, 1940. Non-contributing

The building has modern shingles on its walls and window locations have been altered, rendering the building non-contributing.

238 S. State St. American Veterans Building, c. 1915/1946. Non-contributing

The building has a modern, c. 1980, front façade with plywood on its walls and a wood shake roof canopy that forms a porch supported by metal posts. These changes render the building non-contributing.

232 S. State St. Commercial building, 2008. Non-contributing

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222 S. State St. Gable-front house, c. 1900. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows, which reduced the overall historic window openings. A porch with a new concrete floor and posts is on the front of the building. The changes render the building non-contributing.

218 S. State St. M. H. Maston Hardware Building, Neoclassical, 1906. Contributing
Far right side of photo 0019

The two-story brick building has two storefronts and a stepped parapet wall. The south storefront has a wood entry door and wood display windows to each side. The north storefront is wider and has an aluminum door with side-lites and wood display windows to each side. Both storefronts have transoms composed of rows of glass prism panes. A shed roof covered in metal and supported by a row of turned posts is across the front façade and is a later addition. The second story of the front façade has six 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and stepped jack arches. A building stone with "M. H. MASTON" is centered in the parapet, which is capped by stone.

M. H. Maston founded the Maston Hardware store in 1895 and constructed this building in 1906. His business partner was James Burwell between about 1901 and 1906, after which time the partnership was severed and Burwell went to Churubusco to start a business. The building contained a lodge hall on the second floor. Maston sold his business to Joe Huffman of Akron, IN and Royce Deaton of North Manchester, IN in 1954.

212/214 S. State St. Commercial building, Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing

210 S. State St. Commercial building, Gothic Revival, c. 1890. Contributing

206/208 S. State St. Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building, Italianate, c. 1880.
Contributing. Third from left side of photo 0019

The tall two-story brick building has two storefronts sheltered by modern awnings. The south storefront has an aluminum entry door recessed in the center of the storefront with nearly floor-to-ceiling metal display windows to each side. The transom is composed of glass prism panes. The north storefront is covered with wood. There are six tall 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels on the second floor of the front façade. The top of the second floor features a corbelled blind arcade composed of six large full-round arches on corbels. A brick dentil course and corbel table run above the arcade. The parapet features a tall brick panel area that is painted with "I.O.O.F." and is topped by a cornice that features dentils and a corbel table. The color of the brick above the arcade differs from that of the second floor.

The building was constructed for a clothing and goods store during the 1880s and served as a dry goods store that also offered boots and shoes into the 1910s. The second floor served as a lodge hall for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Springfield Lodge was organized on November 15, 1859 and they constructed this building in about 1880.

204 S. State St. Commercial building, Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0019

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202 S. State St. Arnold Bank Building, Italianate, c. 1878. Contributing
Left side of photo 0019

The two-story brick building has a cutaway corner entry on its northwest corner and a storefront on its front façade. The diagonal wall is marked by strips of alternating dressed stone quoins on the second story. The storefront has a wide metal display window and transom composed of glass prism panes. The entry features a new metal door with a window in its top half with sidelites that are filled in with wood. The entry has a transom composed of glass prism panes. The front façade's second story has two new 1/1 windows with corbel blocks under stone sills and stone lintels. The cutaway corner features stone quoins on its corners and a new 1/1 window with a bracketed stone sill and lintel. The brick parapet features rows of dentils at the bottom of its wall and rows of V-shaped corbels at its top. The north façade features rows of new 1/1 windows with bracketed stone sills and stone lintels on its first and second floors and two new entry doors in its east half.

The building was constructed c. 1878 as the John Arnold & Co. Bank, which was the third bank organized in Whitley County. The Arnolds were leading members of the community; John and his brother erected a saw mill on the river behind this building in 1852. The Arnold Bank failed in 1894, after which time the bank was purchased and moved to the west side of State Street. A new bank known as the Whitley County Bank owned by Foust, Remington, and Co. of South Whitley, formed in the building in 1895. It became the Farmers State Bank in 1906. Its officials were John Swihart, president; Harman Warner, vice-president; and Robert Emerson, cashier.

The second floor had several functions including the home of the Masonic Lodge, which had formed as the Eel River Lodge 510 in Liberty Mills, IN. The lodge moved to the second floor of the John Arnold Hall in 1879 and remained at this location until 1920 when it moved to the Combs Building. The Farmers Telephone Company operated from the second floor during the 1920s.

112 S. State St. Gas Station, c. 1935/c. 1990. Non-contributing

110 S. State St. One-part commercial block, c. 1930. Contributing

106 S. State St. Two-part commercial block, Italianate, c. 1895. Contributing
Third from left side of photo 0020

104 S. State St. Two-part commercial block, c. 1895. Non-contributing
Second from left side of photo 0020

The storefront and second floor have been covered with vinyl and aluminum siding. A new bay window is located in the south storefront. The changes render the building non-contributing.

102 S. State St. Two-part commercial block, parapet-front, c. 1918. Contributing
Left side of photo 0020

The two-story brick building has a storefront with a deeply recessed entry on its south end. The entry has a new metal door in its north half and a new metal stairway door in its south half. A

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large storefront display window opening with stone sill is north of the recessed entry. It has mostly been filled in with wood but features three narrow metal windows. The transom area is covered with metal and a steel lintel and metal cornice tops the storefront. Brick pilasters with stone caps flank the storefront and continue up the second story wall and extend above the parapet where they are capped by stone. The second story features two bays; each has three wood windows with transoms and a stone sill. The bays are slightly recessed into the façade and are separated by a brick pilaster. The front façade has a gabled parapet front that is stepped in the center. The parapet is capped by stone. An early, c. 1940, wood and steel canopy is on the north façade and shelters a small storefront that is composed of a wood display window and entry door.

108 N. State St. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1895. Contributing

The one-story house is built in a cruciform plan with steeply-pitched gables and a porch that wraps around its front (west) and south facades. The walls are covered with clapboards and the gable walls are covered with wood shingles. Windows are 1/1 wood units with bracketed hoods. The eaves are supported by scroll brackets at the corners and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch features a wood floor with concrete steps on the south half of the front façade. The porch has turned posts with frieze panels composed of spindles and scroll brackets between the posts. The front façade features a large window with transom centered in the front gabled section. The wood entry door is located in the west wall of the south-facing gabled section and a window is located in the west wall of the north-facing gabled section. The north gabled extension intersects with a rear gabled section; a small porch covers part of the north gable.

110 N. State St. House, c. 1910. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows which changed the overall historic proportions and locations of the window openings. The changes render the house non-contributing.

112 N. State St. House, T-plan, c. 1900. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows that reduced the overall historic proportions of the window openings. The porch was enclosed and converted to living space and a one-story addition was placed on the north side of the front façade. The changes render the house non-contributing.

114 N. State St. Flower Barn, pole building, c. 2000. Non-contributing

202 N. State St. Two-part commercial block, c. 1900. Contributing. Middle of photo 0021

206 N. State St. Alfred & Kate Hathaway Homestead, I-house, c. 1890. Non-contributing
Left side of photo 0021

The house has new siding and windows and the c. 1930 porch has been mostly enclosed with windows. A garage was attached on the north end of the front façade. These changes render the house non-contributing.

212 N. State St. House, Italianate cube, c. 1890. Contributing

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216 N. State St. House, c. 1910. Contributing

MAPLE STREET (east side, going south)

208 N. Maple St. Smith & Sons Miller Funeral Home, c. 1895. Non-contributing
The house has new siding and windows and its front porch has been enclosed and converted to living space. A two-story addition is on the south end of the building. These changes render the building non-contributing.

204 N. Maple St. Gable-front house, c. 1910. Contributing

202 N. Maple St. Gable-front house, c. 1900. Contributing

110 N. Maple St. Side-gabled house, c. 1900. Non-contributing

106 N. Maple St. House, L-plan/Italianate, c. 1900. Contributing

Left side of photo 0022

The two-story house has a foundation composed of panel-faced cast concrete block and its walls are covered with Dutch-lap wood siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows. The eaves are supported by wood modillions and the hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a porch that wraps around the front (west) and south facades. The porch has glacial boulder stone walls and piers with stone caps. The piers support wood Doric square columns that support a low-pitched hipped roof. A wide set of concrete steps is on the south half of the porch's front wall.

The front façade has two windows in the first and second floors of the front-facing leg of the L-plan. The south-facing leg of the L-plan is wider and contains one window on the first and second stories of its front façade. The wood entry door has a full window and is in a section of wall that is angled toward the southwest in the corner of the porch where the two legs of the L-plan intersect.

104 N. Maple St. House, Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing. Middle of photo 0022

102 N. Maple St. Louis Mayer House, Craftsman, c. 1925. Contributing

Right side of photo 0022

The two-and-a-half story house has side gables and a full-width front porch. The walls are covered with stucco and the wood windows are 8/1 and 6/1 Craftsman-style (short upper sash). The low-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has wide-overhanging eaves that are supported by pairs of wood brackets. The porch is flanked by tall stylized pilasters on each corner and is enclosed with screens. A new entry door is centered in the porch's front wall. The porch has a shed roof whose eaves are supported by modillions. The second story has five windows on its front façade. The top floor has a wide dormer with a low-pitched hipped roof and a row of three short windows divided into multiple panes of glass on its front wall. The

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north and south facades feature three-sided, one-story bays with shed roofs and pairs of small 6/1 wood windows in the top of the gable walls. Small vents with metal louvers are in the bottom sash opening of the south gable windows.

Louis Mayer was born in 1875, in Indiana to German-born emigrants. He and his wife, Nannette, had a daughter named Virginia who lived with her parents at this home in 1930. A servant, Hazel Coffel, also lived with the family in 1930. Louis was active in community affairs and was the vice-president of the Mayer State Bank located in South Whitley. The bank was established by Louis's father, Theodore, during the late 1800s after moving from Churubusco, Whitley County.

102 S. Maple St. American Four Square, c. 1915. Contributing

FRONT STREET (north side, going east)

No address, E. Front St. Utility building, 1985. Non-contributing

201 E. Front St. South Whitley Public Library, Contemporary, 1970. Non-contributing

207 E. Front St. House, Ranch, 1966. Non-contributing.

CALHOUN STREET (east side, going north)

104 S. Calhoun St. House, c. 1910. Non-contributing

The house has new siding and windows and its front porch has been enclosed with new windows. Several additions have been made to the back of the house. The changes render the house non-contributing.

102 S. Calhoun St. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1895. Contributing

104 N. Calhoun St. Ranch, 1955. Contributing

106 N. Calhoun St. Ranch, 1955. Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0023

108 N. Calhoun St. Grossman House, Ranch, 1954. Contributing

Left side of photo 0023

The one-story house has side gables and its walls are composed of rusticated limestone veneer. The roof is covered with metal. The front façade features two lower cross gables at each end of the façade. The south gabled section has a pair of new 1/1 windows centered in the wall. The north gabled section has a new wide metal garage door. An incised porch with a concrete floor is south of the garage. It has a wide bay in its back wall that features a wide window with narrow 1/1 windows to each side. A vestibule clad in limestone is south of the incised porch. It

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features a wood door in its north wall and an octagonal wood window in its front wall. A stone chimney extends above the roof ridge near the south end of the garage.

202 N. Calhoun St. House, T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing. Right side of photo 0024

206 N. Calhoun St. House, c. 1900. Non-contributing
Second from right side of photo 0024

The house has new siding and windows. Window locations have been covered with siding and an addition was placed on the southeast corner of the house. The changes render the house non-contributing.

208 N. Calhoun St. House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0024

210 N. Calhoun St. House, Colonial Revival, c. 1910. Contributing
Left side of photo 0024

304 N. Calhoun St. Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1855-1961

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1855 when the commercial building located at 229 S. State Street was constructed. The period ends in 1961 when the United States Post Office was constructed at 105 S. Maple Street. Even though the South Whitley Post Office is non-contributing due only to an added gable roof, the successful effort to secure and open a new post office in 1961 culminated the development of the core of the town and district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The South Whitley Historic District encompasses most of the town's historic residential and commercial areas. Like many northern Indiana towns, South Whitley was settled and expanded because its transportation connections, especially its two rail lines, allowed trade and commerce to take root. The South Whitley Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A under several areas of significance that include commerce and politics/government. The district is represented by a small but concentrated commercial area which fostered the development of the community and led to the growth of its population. The district includes early 20th century municipal buildings constructed for the purpose of governing and providing services to its citizenry. Finally, the district is eligible under criterion C under the area of architecture. Most of the community's finest examples of architectural styles in residential design, religious architecture, and commercial buildings is evident in the district. Architectural styles popular during the period of significance that are represented in the district include Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical and Colonial Revival, and Craftsman/Bungalow. Unlike many Indiana cities and towns, the continuity of historic resources between residential and commercial areas permits a boundary that encompasses a complete historic community.

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

COMMERCE

South Whitley's importance in trade and commerce in the region is clear from the town's beginnings. While the area that would become Whitley County was still a part of Huntington County, pioneer settler Joseph Parrett constructed a log cabin store, in which the post office named "Whitley" was established, on the north side of Eel River in 1837. Parrett platted forty-two lots in this area and named the new town Springfield. A year later, Whitley County was

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organized. Parrett's store was the first commercial enterprise established in the county and Springfield became the first town. The town was an important crossroads for the Huntington-Goshen Road, blazed in 1835, and the North, Whitley and Columbia Road, which was blazed after the establishment of the county seat at Columbia City by 1840. Soon a third road was established along the Eel River to connect the communities of Collamer, Liberty Mills, and North Manchester to Springfield. By 1841, a dry goods store, mercantile, drug store, general store, hotel and saw mill had been established in the budding community; the shops extended north from the river along State Street.

One of the most important developments in the town came between 1848 and 1851 when the Arnold family constructed a dam on the river to create a water-powered mill. This immediately pushed the community to the forefront of trade and commerce in the region and provided considerable wealth to the Arnold family, who became merchants and bankers in the growing town. The mill remained in operation, after passing out of the family's ownership, until 1932. During the 1850s and 1860s, leading up to the construction of the first railroad through town, a wagon manufacturer, cobbler, and tin shop were established. The district's oldest commercial building dates to this period and was built between 1854 and 1856, and is located at 229 South State Street (middle of photo 0008). Another important merchant family, the Glassleys, began manufacturing bedspreads, carpets and other loomed fabric in 1855. The Glassleys later developed a grocery and dry goods store at 113 South State Street (left side of photo 0006).

The first railroad was opened through the community in 1871. The Detroit, Eel River, and Illinois Railroad was organized in 1869 with James Collins of Columbia City as its president. The railroad, located on the north side of town, was opened between Butler and Logansport, Indiana by the end of 1871. The New York, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, which intersected the first railroad, was opened on the northeast side of town in 1882. This added influence of the railroads provided additional growth to the town and its commercial area probably best exhibits this with the number of buildings constructed from the 1870s leading up to about 1890. The commercial block of buildings on the southeast corner of Front and State Streets were built between about 1878 and 1890 (photo 0019), as were most of the commercial blocks on the west side of State Street between Mulberry and Columbia Streets (photo 0006-0007).

Some of the larger commercial establishments during this period include the Arnold Mill, Arnold Bank (102 S. State Street, left side of photo 0019), Edwards & Cotton dry goods, Merriman & Robbins drug store, Grimes & Stults dry goods, Wyatt Borton dry goods, Thomas Cuppy agricultural implements, and Remington and Company implements. Additionally, there were four groceries, two boot and shoe stores, one drug store, two millinery stores, one furniture store, one meat market, one wagon shop, two blacksmith shops, one planing mill, one harness shop, and two saloons. The railroads also gave rise to manufacturing industries including a stave factory, printing facilities, and hoop manufacturer. The town also had five physicians, including Dr. Edwards located at 215 N. State Street (photo 0005), and one attorney.

Commercial growth remained steady into the early part of the 20th century. Additional business blocks were built or rebuilt south toward the Eel River and north of Front Street to Columbia Street along State Street, the town's main commercial corridor. These buildings include the

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Maston Building at 218 South State Street (1906, far right side of photo 0019) and the building located at 102 South State Street (c. 1918, left side of photo 0020). The George Lee Lumber Company also expanded and built a new building at 112 E. Front Street c. 1918 (left side of photo 0017). Town services grew to keep up with commercial activity. A water works facility and fire department were in place by 1895 and streets were bricked by 1912.

The 1920s did not see much of an expansion of the commercial corridor, but it did see considerable strength in the continued use of the existing store rooms, some were the second or third generation of family-owned businesses. This continued into the 1930s, despite the economic downturn, with the creation of a few more facilities including the Arnold service station at 233 S. State Street (left side of photo 0008) and the Standard Oil Station at Front and State Streets. The small commercial building located at 101 N. State Street, known as Carol's Corner, essentially represents the end of historic commercial development along the corridor. It was built as a drive-in diner in 1951 (far right side of photo 0006).

Springfield, which increasingly became known by its post office name of South Whitley by the 1880s, remained the most important commercial area in Cleveland Township, and much of the region, into the early 1900s. Smaller towns in the township like Collamer and Millersburg never developed into anything beyond small trading posts. Beyond the mid-1900s, as automobile travel became easier and the workforce became more mobile, the town's commercial importance lost ground to the county seat at Columbia City. While still a locally important area for commerce, including banks and convenience services, the commercial core no longer includes extensive clothiers, groceries, or other general merchandise shops.

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Buildings related to the operation of the town, through government or provision of services, are located on Front Street and were built in the first few decades of the 20th century. The town municipal building located at 112 E. Front Street (c. 1918), and the former fire station and utilities building located at 206 Front Street (1930) were used to provide space for the town's fire protection, services, and hall for public meetings. The location of the 1930 utility building has been used for the town's water works and pumping station since the early 1890s and later by the electric light plant and fire station. The town's fire department was organized in 1895 under the name Eel River Hose Co. A new fire department building was constructed near the town's water tower, a contributing structure, at 119 N. State Street. The building was recently constructed, but shows the role municipal services continue to play in the district.

The town clerk's office was moved around the downtown area a number of times during the early part of the 20th century. In 1920, it occupied the second story of a downtown grocery, then moved in 1926 to the Norris Building (no longer extant). The town's offices remained in the Simon Bolinger building on South State Street from 1938 until 1952 when a new municipal building was constructed at 202 E. Front Street. The building continues to function as the town hall, clerk's office, and police station.

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The first post office in the county was established near South Whitley, then known as Springfield, on the Eel River in 1837. The post office changed locations in the town several times and during the early part of the 20th century was located at 106 E. Front Street until 1924 (right side of photo 0017), then was moved to 103 S. State Street into a newly-constructed building (no longer extant). The post office remained there until the existing building was constructed at 105 S. Maple Street. The building followed federal standards for post office design for small communities when the modern one-story brick building was constructed one block east of the main commercial corridor. The new post office opened on December 7, 1961 and demonstrates the continued role the post office continues to play in the district. Installation of a gabled roof over the original, character-defining flat roof means that today, the post office counts as non-contributing building. However, its development was the final piece in the establishment of South Whitley's community image. As such, it marks the end of the period of significance.

ARCHITECTURE

Architectural styles

The South Whitley Historic District contains several examples styles popular during the period of significance, most notably those popular during the second half of the 19th century and into the first decades of the 20th century. The most pervasively used styles in the district are the Italianate and Queen Anne styles, and the Bungalow/Craftsman style during the early 20th century. Lesser-used styles include the Second Empire and Gothic Revival styles during the 19th century and Classical and Revival styles during the 20th century.

Just one example of the *Second Empire* style is found in the district. It is a significant example of the style and is located in a high-profile location on the town's main street. The Caleb Edwards House at 215 N. State Street (photo 0005) was built in 1869 and employs many of the features common on Second Empire-designed buildings. The two-and-a-half-story house has a patterned mansard roof with flared eaves and dormers with arched surrounds. Metal window surrounds and a nicely detailed bracketed entablature are also features of the house. The asymmetrically arranged house retains its historic front and side one-story porches and features a two-and-a-half story multi-sided bay with cutaway corners on its south façade. The Second Empire style was popular in the United States between about 1860 and 1880 and was considered modern versus other styles related to the picturesque movement that looked back to European precedents. The style's most distinctive feature, the mansard roof, was named for Francois Mansart, a 17th century French architect. The style takes its name from France's Second Empire, during which the style was revived under the reign of Napoleon III.

The *Gothic Revival* style was popular during the middle part of the 19th century, but faded as the popularity of the Italianate style grew. The style grew out of the picturesque movement which relied on inspiration from Europe's past. Characteristic details of the Gothic Revival style include high-pitched roofs, windows with pointed arches or drip moldings, and shaped trim on the gables. Commercial buildings built in the style typically used brick details with pointed arches in their parapets and over upper story windows. A later revival of the Gothic style

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occurred in the late 1800s and remained popular well into the first half of the 20th century. It was most commonly used for religious buildings and collegiate academic buildings.

Only two examples of the Gothic Revival style are found in the district. One is a two-story brick commercial building located at 210 S. State Street. It appears to be transitional between Italianate and Gothic Revival, c. 1880, due to its simple segmental-arched windows, but it features a nicely-detailed parapet wall with a row of nine Gothic-arches that includes a wide center arch. The other example is the former Methodist church located at 201 N. Maple Street (photo 0002). The gable-front brick church was built in 1892 with pointed-arched windows and an impressive corner bell tower with an open porch-like entry on its first floor. The tower features wide pointed-arched openings on the first floor and belfry and rows of small pointed-arch details above and below the belfry level.

The *Italianate* style was another popular style used in the district. The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the picturesque movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The picturesque movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century. By the 1880s and 90s, pattern books also included commercial Italianate examples.

The Italianate style is well-represented in the district, mostly due to the style's popularity during the town's railroad-era growth between the 1870s and 1880s. There are approximately eleven residential and eight commercial examples of the style. Several of the residential examples are Italianate cubes, which are two-story houses with equal walls. The best example of this is located at 205 W. Columbia Street (right side of photo 0014). The frame house is two-stories with a nicely-detailed cornice with scroll brackets that support flared eaves. Most of the other residential examples have simple details of the style with hipped roofs and pedimented window hoods. The commercial examples of the style are mostly brick with metal or brick cornices with stylistic features. A simple commercial example of the style is located at 127 S. State Street (left side of photo 0007). The brick building has pedimented window hoods supported by brackets and a metal cornice with rows of brackets and large end brackets. Though mass-produced sheet metal entablatures were readily available, South Whitley merchants and builders often seemed to favor elaborate brick parapets. A good example is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall located at 206/208 S. State Street (third from left side of photo 0019). The brick building has rows of full-round arches at the top of its second floor, a detail that is present on other downtown buildings. The building's parapet has a tall signboard area and rows of dentils. Other commercial blocks with blind arcade parapets are located on the west side of State Street, including 113 S. State Street.

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The *Queen Anne* style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Half-timbering and patterned brickwork found in the Queen Anne style in the United States most closely follow the work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The spindlework and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. The pre-cut millwork details were made available by the increased use of railroads that transported the products to growing towns. After 1900, builders used simplified ornamentation or turned to classical or colonial motifs. Houses with Queen Anne plans and colonial or classical detail are often called "Free Classic".

Combined, there are approximately fifteen Queen Anne and Free Classic examples in the district built between about 1890 and 1915. Most of the examples have simple carpenter-applied details of the style applied to porches and windows. The best, and largest examples of the style are located at 101 N. Main (left side of photo 0012) and 102 W. Wayne Streets (left side of photo 0015). The house on N. Main Street has a tall hipped roof with lower cross-gables and full-width porch. The cross-gables have cutaway corners, and their walls are covered with shingles with their tops enclosed and trimmed with fanlike brackets. The example on Wayne Street is a two-story brick house with multiple gables whose faces are covered with slate. The house has a wrap-around porch with an intricate spindlework frieze and balustrade. There are also several one and one-and-a-half story cottage examples of the style with a cruciform plan. The best of these are located at 203 N. Main (photo 0013) and 108 N. State Street. The cottages have patterned shingles in their gables and wrap-around porches with turned posts and spindlework. A simple example of the Free Classic style is located at 106 N. Maple Street (left side of photo 0022). The one-and-a-half story house has a stone porch with Doric columns and a diamond-shaped window in its attic.

The *Classical Revival* style emerged at the turn of the new century and continued into the 1930's in American cities. Several events and trends fed the movement toward classicism. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 embraced classicism for most of the fair's major buildings. The Federal government adopted classicism for its expanding number of courthouses and post offices, beginning in the 1890's. While Americans had often chosen variants of classical-inspired architecture for civic projects, the new classicism was usually grander in scale. For the new classicism, architects often used detail that was "archaeologically" correct. The style coincided with America's political and economic rise, as well as the coming of age of American cities. By the late 1910's and into the 1920's, as a robust American economy permitted, the style was being executed with greater attention to classical styling, and businesses increasingly were seeking its image.

There are few examples of the style in the district. All but one are commercial or public buildings. A house located at 201 N. State Street was likely remodeled to feature a classical-inspired two-story porch in c. 1910. From about 1890-1940, most Protestant congregations in Hoosier small towns selected Tudor or Gothic Revival for their new sanctuaries. The Baptist Church instead opted for a Classical Revival building, located at 111 S. Main Street (left side of

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photo 0009). It features a temple-like front with a two-story entry bay flanked by stone Doric columns and pairs of brick pilasters. Doric pilasters continue on its side facades to divide the walls into bays with art glass windows. The building also has a simple entablature with a gabled parapet front wall.

The *Colonial Revival* style gained popularity after the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900's and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This revival of the style borrowed from Colonial America in form and ornamentation. There are just four examples of the style in the district, two of which are simple cottage examples constructed in the 1940s at 209 N. Calhoun and 210 N. Main. The other examples are located at 201 S. Main Street (right side of photo 0010), which is a Dutch Colonial example with a gambrel roof with side gables, and 210 N. Calhoun Street.

The *American Four Square*, sometimes called a cube house or a Cornbelt cube, became a popular house type in the Midwest by the end of the 1890s and grew to significant use during the first few decades of the 20th century. The house is characterized as a basic two-story box with an arrangement of three or four rooms on each level, and a low-pitched hipped or pyramidal roof. Frequently the roof has at a minimum an attic dormer in its front side, if not multiple sides. The house type was used both in rural areas and in new developments in cities and towns. It may be related to the western bungalow form, generally, but was further developed for increased spatial needs. There are five examples of the American Four Square in the district. The best example is located at 105 S. Main Street (third from right side of photo 0011). The two-story house has wood clapboards, a full-width porch, and a tall hipped roof with dormers on its south and front facades.

The *Craftsman Style* was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period, including The Craftsman, published in New York State by Gustav Stickley. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow became well-known in California and spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again through the work of the Greene brothers of California. The bungalow and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

There are about a dozen examples of bungalows in the district, a few of which have Craftsman details. Simple examples of bungalows are located at 203 S. Main (second from right side of photo 0010) and 104 E. Broad Street (right side of photo 0018). Both examples are brick one-and-a-half story houses. The house on Main Street has a full-width incised porch with a dormer with a shed roof on its front façade. The Broad Street example has a main jerkin-head roof with side gables and lower cross gables that includes a small enclosed porch on its front façade. A large Craftsman style house is located at 102 N. Maple Street and is the district's best example of the style (right side of photo 0022). The two-and-a-half story Louis Mayer House has a full-

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width porch with corner pilasters and side gables with eaves supported by pairs of brackets. The walls are covered with stucco and a broad dormer with a low-pitched hipped roof is centered on the front façade. The service station located at 233 S. State Street (left side of photo 0008) is a simple example of the Craftsman style applied to commercial building. The building features simple spandrels enframed by rowlocks and corner stones in its parapet wall.

Architectural types

The district has several examples of vernacular house types commonly found throughout the Midwest from the early pioneer settlement time through the period of significance. Several early house types include examples of hall and parlor, double-pile, and double-pen houses, as well as simple gable-front houses that remained popular into the 1900s. Other house types include the gabled-ell plan, T-plan, and upright-and-wing, each are variations of gabled plans.

The gable-front house is the most common house type in the district and lends itself to narrower town lots platted for maximum land use. There are more than fifteen examples of the gable-front house dating from the earliest building in the district, a commercial building at 229 S. State Street (middle of photo 0008), into the early decade of the 1900s. The examples are all one or one-and-a-half stories with limited stylistic details.

A house type related to the gable-front is the upright-and-wing plan, which is thought to have developed from the gable-front as a wing was added to the primary structure as the family gained wealth or grew in size. Typically the gable-front portion is one-and-a-half stories and the wing is typically one-story. There are four examples of this house type in the district; the best example is located at 207 N. Calhoun Street and was built c. 1900.

Gabled-ell and T-plan houses are expansions of the gable-front house with ells constructed as part of the original floor plan. There are four examples of each of these in the district. A T-plan house at 111 N. State St. was built c. 1895 and features a full-width porch that wraps around the front leg of the T-plan. A good example of a gabled-ell house, built c. 1900, is located at 205 N. Maple Street and features Queen Anne style details. Similar to these types is the cruciform house type which has four gabled walls of equal length. There are several of these in the district which were built with features of the Queen Anne style. One is located at 203 N. Main Street (photo 0013).

There are four examples of a house type typically constructed with Italianate features, but it is denoted separately as an L-plan in the district because they lack those features. The house type is similar to a gabled-ell house, but with broader walls and a hipped roof. Most of these houses have a porch in the inside corner of the two ells. The best example of this is located at 106 N. Maple Street (left side of photo 0022). It has a full-width porch that features stone piers and wood columns. The porch wraps around the inside corner of the plan where the entry door is located in a wall angled toward the porch/southwest.

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There are also three examples of I-houses which were popular in Midwestern states during the 19th century. The house type typically has a central corridor/stair hall, in all, three rooms over three rooms. The best example of this is located at 208 N. Maple Street built in c. 1870. While it has new windows and siding, the house retains the simple configuration of windows and central entry on the front façade and has return cornices on its side-gables which is a feature of the Greek Revival style.

The final house type that closes out the period of significance in the district was built during the 1950s and 1960s. They are straight-forward examples of the Ranch house. Typical of many Indiana small towns, a final wave of post-war construction filled available lots that already had access to utilities. There are eleven examples of this house type that typically features a one-story side-gabled house with a low-pitched roof. The best examples of these are located at 104, 106, and 108 North Calhoun Street (photo 0023). The three examples were built on the former school lot when the 1887 town school was razed in the early 1950s. The houses were built between 1954 and 1956. The example located at 108 N. Calhoun Street has an attached garage on its north side and lower cross gables on its front façade. The house was built of Indiana limestone.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

COMPARATIVE QUALITIES

South Whitley's historic and tightly-knit fabric of a small commercial node and public and religious buildings surrounded by residences dating to the mid-1800s is comparable with some other communities in Whitley County and other nearby areas. Columbia City, founded as the county seat for Whitley County, is the largest of these communities. Its historic district encompasses about 100 acres and includes a few hundred resources, mostly centered on its courthouse square (Columbia City Historic District, NR, 1987). The district has a heavy concentration of historic commercial and public buildings because of its role as the county seat, but also includes churches and large residences, particularly lining Chauncey Street. Despite the differences in scale of most of the commercial buildings, in terms of numbers of street-blocks with commercial buildings, the business district of South Whitley and Columbia City are similar today. Though similar periods of significance and overall size, Columbia City has larger, more sophisticated buildings than South Whitley, which is more representative of a small rural Indiana town.

The only other comparable communities to South Whitley in the county are Larwill and Churubusco. Larwill was established west of Columbia City on a main east/west railroad developed in the 1850s, but its commercial center stayed fairly small as did its population. Churubusco, on the other hand, developed into the second largest town in Whitley County. The town began as two villages, one on each side of a railroad which spurred growth once the towns united in 1847 under the name Churubusco. Its historic commercial node is slightly larger than South Whitley's, but its buildings, including its few churches and historic residential areas are more in scale with South Whitley. Churubusco's residential and commercial areas expanded along State Road 205 and U.S. 33 (the former Lincoln Highway) which cross at the center of

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town. Generally, this makes South Whitley's historic district more compact in its geography between the railroad on the north and river to the south. Though the Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory for Whitley County (2002) did not identify districts in either town, numerous residential and commercial buildings were identified.

Two communities in neighboring Wabash County should be noted. North Manchester, in relative close proximity to South Whitley, features a historic district of similar size, about 200 resources, with a similar mix of residences, public and religious buildings, and commercial buildings (North Manchester Historic District, NR, 2002). The district also has a similar history that begins with the development of a mill, albeit nearly twenty years after South Whitley. Generally, the district has more substantial residences and religious buildings, and its commercial center is slightly larger than South Whitley. Roann, also in Wabash County, southwest of North Manchester, is a similarly-sized community to South Whitley and probably is most comparable with its architecture and mix of uses. Though its commercial center is smaller, the scale of buildings is about the same as South Whitley. Roann was established in 1853 in anticipation of the railroad. Roann's combined residential-commercial district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2013.

Increasingly, it is rare in Indiana for these early towns/minor rail centers to retain both residential and commercial cores with enough continuity to warrant a whole town district approach. South Whitley is good example of this phenomenon in Whitley County and northeast Indiana.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Goodspeed, Weston & Blanchard, Charles. *Counties of Whitley and Noble, Indiana. Historical and Biographical Illustrated.* Chicago: F. A. Battey & Co., 1882.

Jakle, John A. *Common Houses in America's Small Towns.* Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1989.

Kaler, S. P. & Maring, R. H., *History of Whitley County, Indiana.* Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen & Co., 1907.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of South Whitley: 1895, 1902, 1907, 1914.

South Whitley 150th Sesquicentennial 1837-1987, Yesterday and Today. South Whitley-Cleveland Township Heritage Committee, 1987.

United States Federal Census for South Whitley/Cleveland Township, Whitley County, IN: 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940.

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

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___ University

___ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 183-601-41001-171

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approx. 62 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 614969	Northing: 4549539
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 615548	Northing: 4549444
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 615537	Northing: 4548977
4. Zone: 16	Easting : 615003	Northing: 4548566

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

Beginning on the east side of North State Street, on the south side of the railroad tracks which is the northwest corner of the property located at 101/201 East Broad Street, face east and follow a line slightly southeast with the north property line of 101/201 East Broad Street to the northeast corner of the property located at 304 North Calhoun Street. Face south and continue in a line with the east property line of 304 North Calhoun Street, which is the west edge of the alley between Jefferson and Calhoun Streets, to the southeast corner of 304 North Calhoun Street. Turn west and follow a line with the south property line of 304 North Calhoun Street to the east property line of 301 East Broad Street. Turn south and follow the east property line of 301 East Broad Street to the south side of Broad Street.

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Turn east and continue in a line to the west edge of the alley between Jefferson and Calhoun Streets. Turn south and follow a line with the west edge of the alley, crossing Columbia, Market, and Front Streets, to the southeast property corner of 306 East Front Street. Turn west and follow a line with the south property line of 306 East Front Street to the east property line of 304 East Front Street. Turn south and continue in a line with the east property line of 304 East Front Street to the north edge of the Eel River. Follow a serpentine line southwest with the north edge of the Eel River to the east side of the State Road 5 bridge crossing the river. Turn southeast and follow a line incorporating the bridge's east side, then turn southwest then northwest around the bridge's south and west sides to the north edge of the Eel River. Turn west and follow a line to the west edge of South Water Street.

Turn southwest and follow a line with the west edge of the street to the southeast property corner of 102 West Wayne Street. Turn west and follow a line with the south property line of 102, 106, and 108 West Wayne Street to the east edge of South Main Street. Turn north and follow a line to the north side of West Wayne Street then turn west and follow a line with the north edge of the street to the southwest property corner of 209 South Main Street. Turn north and follow the west property line of 209 South Main Street to the south property line of 207 South Main Street then turn west and continue in a line to the east edge of the alley between Line and Main Streets. Turn north and follow the east edge of the alley to the northwest property corner of 203 South Main Street. Turn east and follow the north property line of 203 South Main Street to the west property line of 201 South Main Street. Turn north and continue in a line to the north edge of West Mulberry Street.

Face west and continue in a line with the north edge of West Mulberry Street to the east edge of Line Street. Turn north and continue in a line with the east edge of Line Street, crossing Columbia Street, to the northwest property corner of 211 West Columbia Street. Turn east and follow a line with the north property line of 211 West Columbia Street, which is also the south edge of an alley between Market and Columbia Streets, to the west property line of 105 North Main Street. Turn north and continue in a line with the west property lines of 105, 107, 109, and 111 North Main Street to the north side of West Market Street. Continue in a line north, which becomes the east edge of the alley between Line and Main Streets, to the south edge of West Broad Street.

Face east and follow a line with the south edge of West Broad Street, cross Main Street and continue east in a line that becomes the south edge of an alley between Pennsylvania Avenue and Market Street. Turn north and follow a line north with the east edge of the alley now between Main and State Streets to the northwest property corner of 307 North State Street. Turn east and follow a line with the north property line of 307 North State Street to the east edge of State Street. Turn north and continue in a line with the east edge of State Street to the railroad, or the place of beginning.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were determined based on the concentration of contributing resources in the historic center of the town of South Whitley. Areas outside of the boundaries include newer commercial, industrial, or residential development, or are areas of higher concentrations of non-contributing resources dating to the period of significance. The boundaries include the historic commercial corridor and early neighborhoods surrounding and supported by the commercial core.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
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street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarnar@kwgarnar.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: November 20, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the intersection of Columbia and Calhoun Streets

1 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest toward the former Methodist Church from Maple Street

2 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

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County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the Grip Nut Co. from the intersection of Maple and Broad Streets.

3 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south on State Street from the north boundary at the railroad.

4 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at the Dr. Caleb Edwards House, 215 N. State St.

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Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

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Name of Property

Whitley County, IN
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City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the intersection of Front and State Streets

6 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the intersection of Mulberry and State Streets

7 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the intersection of Wayne and State Streets.

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Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

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City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the intersection of Mulberry and Main Streets.

9 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from the intersection of Mulberry and Main Streets.

10 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from the intersection of Columbia and Main Streets.

11 of 24.

South Whitley Historic District
Name of Property

Whitley County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the intersection of Main and Columbia Streets.

12 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 203 N. Main Street.

13 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the 200 block of West Columbia Street.

14 of 24.

South Whitley Historic District
Name of Property

Whitley County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on Wayne Street from State Street.

15 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the 200 block of West Columbia Street.

16 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from the intersection of Front and Maple Streets.

South Whitley Historic District
Name of Property
17 of 24.

Whitley County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the 100 block of East Broad Street.

18 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the intersection of Front and State Streets.

19 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the intersection of State and Columbia Streets.

South Whitley Historic District
Name of Property

Whitley County, IN
County and State

20 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the intersection of State and Market Streets.

21 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the intersection of Maple and Columbia Streets.

22 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

South Whitley Historic District
Name of Property

Whitley County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the intersection of Market and Calhoun Streets.

23 of 24.

Name of Property: South Whitley Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Whitley

County: Whitley State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

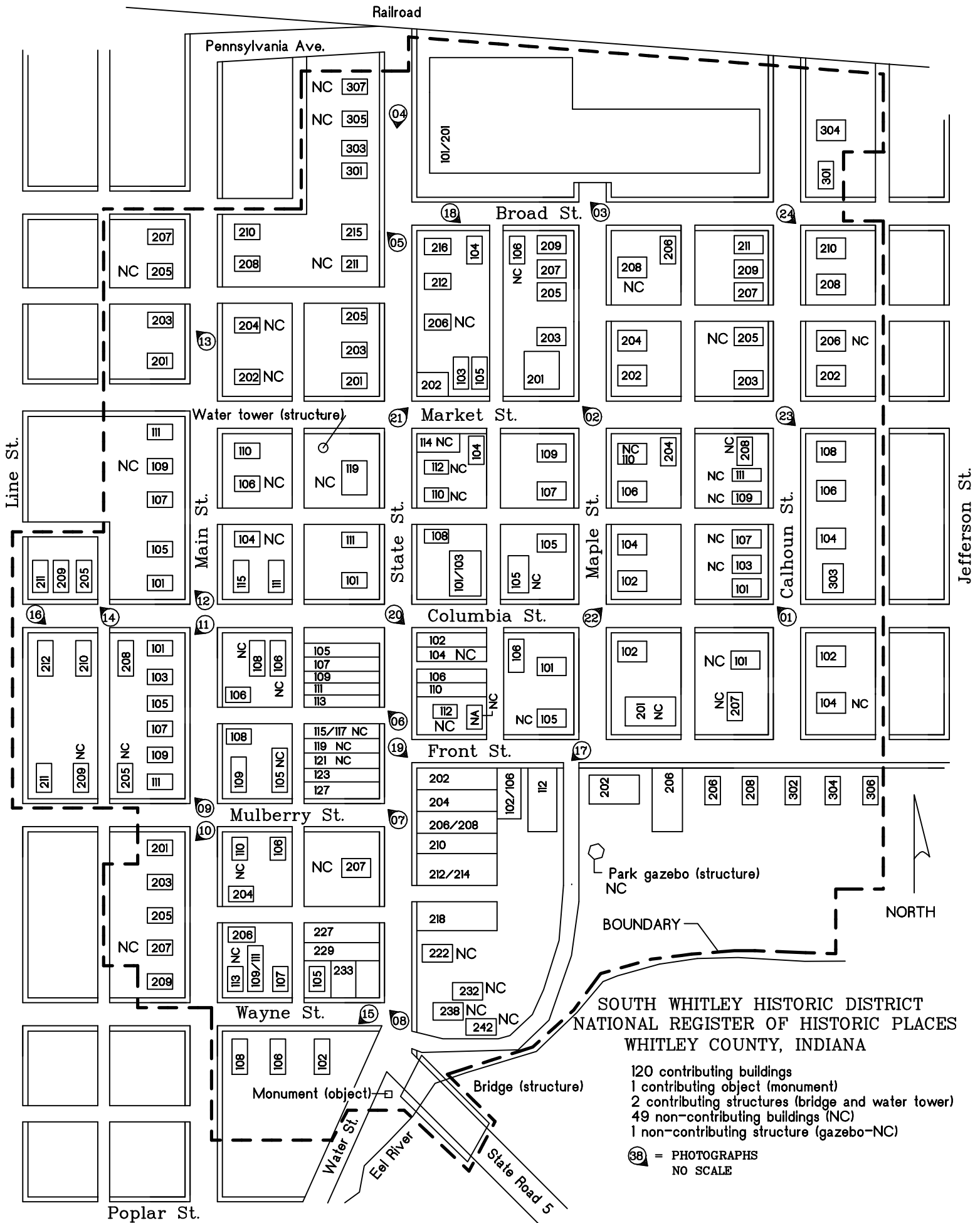
Date Photographed: May 19, 2014

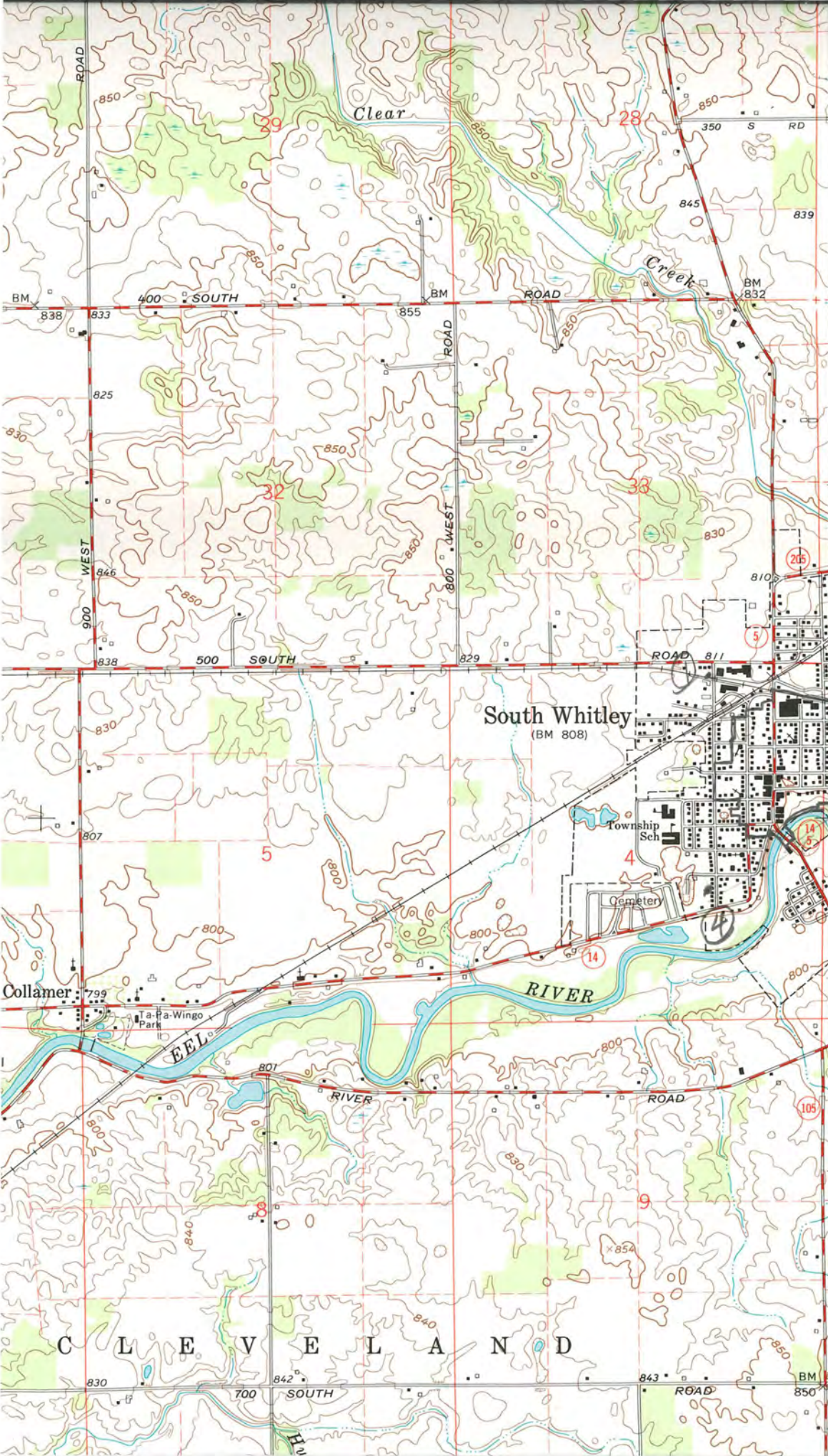
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the intersection of Broad and Calhoun Streets.

24 of 24.

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.





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T. 31 N.
1 310 000
FEET

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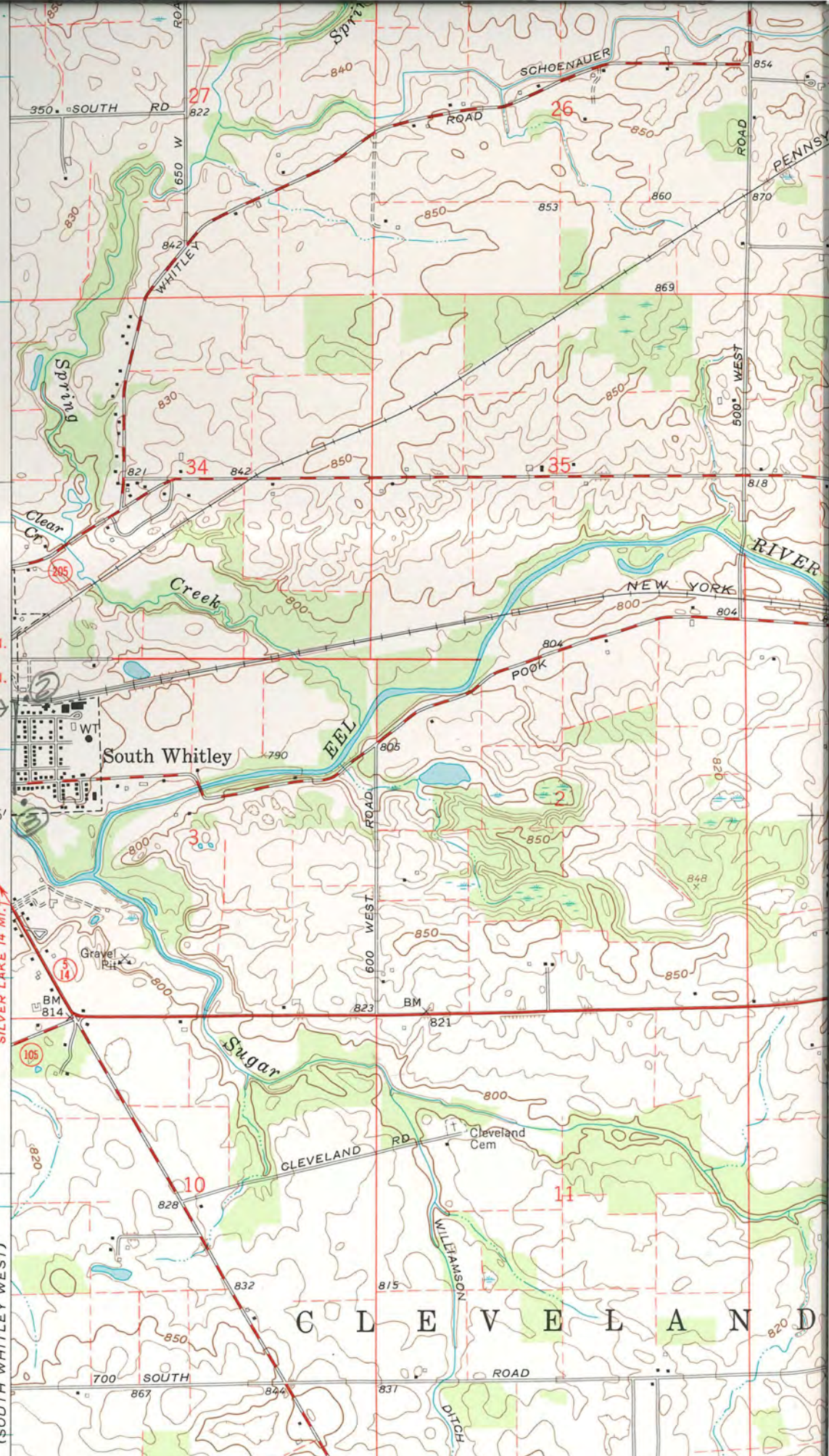
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0.6 MI. TO IND. 106 MI.

FORT WAYNE (IND. 105) 10 MI.

South Whitley
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of Historic Places
Whitley Co. IN
NAD 83 UTM 13
16 014969
4549539
16 015548
4549444
16 015537
4548977
16 015003
4548566

C L E V E L A N D



SOUTH WHITLEY
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NATIONAL REGISTER
 OF HISTORIC PLACES
 WHITLEY Co. IN

NAD 83 UTM

- ① 16 614969
4549539
- ② 16 615548
4549444
- ③ 16 615537
4548977
- ④ 16 615003
4548566

T. 31 N.
 T. 30 N.
 ROCHESTER (U.S. 31) 34 MI.
 LARWILL (U.S. 30) 8 MI.
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(SOUTH WHITLEY WEST)

C L E V E L A N D













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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/24/2017 Date of Pending List: 11/14/2017 Date of 16th Day: 11/29/2017 Date of 45th Day: 12/8/2017 Date of Weekly List: 12/7/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 12/7/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ 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.



From the Desk of
PAUL C. DIEBOLD

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Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



October 11, 2017

J. Paul Loether
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: South Whitley Historic District, Whitley County, Indiana

Dear Mr. Loether,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the South Whitley Historic District, Whitley County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the South Whitley Historic District, Whitley County, Indiana, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package