

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

562862

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: Greentown Commercial 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: One-half block on each side of Meridian Street between Walnut and Grant streets

City or town: Greentown State: Indiana County: Howard

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

XA ___B xC ___D

| | |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Assistant Director of Pres. Services</i> | |
| | 7.19.2018 |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: | Date |
| <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u> | |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | |

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

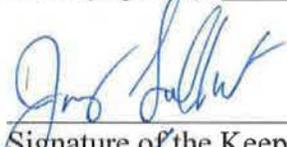
Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

9-4-2018
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

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>21</u> | <u>9</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>21</u> | <u>9</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: city hall

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: city hall

RELIGION: religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

STUCCO

roof: SYNTHETICS: Rubber

other: CONCRETE

STONE: Limestone

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 Greentown Commercial Historic District is approximately four blocks that represent the historic commercial center for the community. The district includes about two dozen commercial buildings, two churches and city hall. The buildings are mostly brick and are two to one-story tall constructed between about 1885 and 1920, the period of the town's greatest growth. The district has examples of the Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, Classical and Spanish Revival styles.

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Narrative Description

The Greentown Commercial Historic District extends about one block in each direction from the main intersection of town on Meridian Street, north and south, and Main Street, east and west. The district is characterized by one and two-story commercial buildings. Only a few empty lots disrupt the otherwise continuous commercial blocks. Churches anchor the north and south ends of the district and one of the town's most notable buildings, a Mission/Spanish Revival style town hall, is a block north of Main Street, seen in photo 0005. Five dwellings are included in the district due to the determination of boundaries incorporating commercial buildings and churches. Three have had enough alterations to render them noncontributing. Commercial buildings or houses that have had significant alterations that include removal or covering of historic material, window replacement and/or extensive storefront reconfiguration also render the buildings noncontributing. Only one building falls outside of the period of significance, the telephone company building on North Meridian, which was constructed about 1970, seen on the left side of photo 0005.

Meridian Street, west side going south from Grant Street

205/213 N. Meridian Street. Meridian Street Christian Church, Romanesque Revival, 1914. Contributing. Photo 0001.

The gable-front brick building is located on the northwest corner of Meridian and Grant Streets. It has a corner tower and a brown-colored brick base with a stone belt course. The building has art glass wood windows with stone sills. The steeply-pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A low-pitched side-gabled addition was built on its north side in 1993.

The front façade has two pairs of metal and glass entry doors with a wide set of concrete steps centered on the façade. Each pair of doors has stone trim and courses of rowlocks around them. A corbel table with stone cap roughly delineates the top of the first floor above the entry. A wide full-round arched wood window with art glass is centered above the corbel table, using the stone stringcourse of the corbel table as its sill/stringer. The window is trimmed with stone and courses of rowlocks that compose the arch. The front façade features a gabled parapet topped with corbelled brick courses and a stone cap. A narrow full-round arched wood louver with stone sill is centered in the gable wall. A slightly projecting bay shaped like a tower is on the north end of the front façade. It features a rectangular wood window with art glass on the first floor and a roundel with art glass near its top. The bay has a gable-shaped top with stone trim; the outside corners project outward near the top as if supported by brackets.

The corner tower has a small 1/1 wood window in its basement level. A building stone carved with "MERIDIAN ST. CHRISTIAN CHURCH 1914" is centered at the bottom of the first floor. A wood window with art glass is above the building stone. A roundel with art glass is near the top of the tower just below the belfry. A stone belt course is at the bottom of the belfry which features corner pilasters that continue above the gabled parapet of the tower's four walls. The brick of the pilasters and gabled section of wall above the parapet is brown in color to match the

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base. Stone crosses are at the top of each corner pilaster. The pilasters and gabled parapet are capped in stone. A full-round arched wood louver is centered in the east, west and south walls of the belfry. The louvers have stone sills and the brick arches rest on stone springers. The tower's south façade has a tall full-round arched niche, filled with brick, on its first floor below the belfry.

The south, Grant Street façade features a shallow projecting center bay with a gabled parapet with stone cap. The center bay has two 1/1 wood basement windows and a wide full-round arched wood window with art glass. The window has a stone sill and arch composed of rowlocks and stone trim that rests on stone springers. The window is divided into three full-round arched sashes and three round windows with wood tracery. The bottom of the arched windows have awning sashes. To each side of the center bay are one 1/1 wood window in the basement and one full-round arched wood window with art glass. The arched windows have stone sills and arches matching the large arch of the center bay. The bottom of the windows also has an awning sash.

The Meridian Street Christian Church was the result of revival services held in Greentown during July 1911 by Reverend T. J. Legg of Windfall. At first a tent was placed on East Main Street after a congregation was organized with 37 members. An inexpensive wood-framed building replaced the tent and was called the Tabernacle. It served the congregation for two years until the present brick building was constructed between 1914 and 1915. It was dedicated October 3, 1915 and had cost approximately \$12,000 to build.

125 N. Meridian Street. 20th Century Commercial Building/Garage, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 0002

The one-story molded concrete block building has a short front parapet capped with tiles. The front façade features three large pairs of 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and lintels. A wood door with a window in its top is in the north end of the façade. A wood door with a window divided into nine lites is between the south two windows. The doors have stone lintels.

The north façade features a large 6/9 wood window with stone sill and lintel in its east end. A metal door is west of the window. A large garage opening with a steel lintel has been filled in with wood and a pair of casement windows, c. 1970, west of the door. A multi-paneled wood garage door with a row of windows is in the west end of the north façade.

119/121 N. Meridian Street. I.O.O.F Hall, Romanesque Revival, 1898. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0002

The three-story brick building's front façade is divided into three bays with two storefronts and a wide center entry bay to the second and third floors. The front façade is symmetrical and features wide brick pilasters with rusticated stone bases and capitals on its outside corners and cast metal pilasters with rusticated stone bases and capitals that flank the entry bay. The storefronts have low brick walls and their display and transom windows have been filled in with wood. A steel lintel is at the top of the storefronts. The entry bay is recessed and features three doors: a center wood stairway door and wood storefront doors with windows in their top halves. Wood covers the transoms over each of the three doors.

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The second and third floors are divided into three bays by narrow brick pilasters that continue from the first floor up to the cornice. A rusticated sill course is at the bottom of the second and third story windows. The second story has a pair of 1/1 wood windows with segmental arches in each bay. The arches are composed of several courses of rusticated brick. The third story has a pair of 1/1 wood windows with a full-round arched transom the north and south bays. The transom is covered with wood. The arches rest on a thin belt course of rusticated stone. The middle bay features a building stone carved with "IOOF 1898" and a three-link chain. Above the stone is a wide full-round arched window on a thin rusticated stone sill. The window is covered with wood. The arches on the third story are composed of several courses of rusticated brick. Arched panels of rusticated brick are near the top of the third story which is topped by a thin belt course of rusticated stone. The brick cornice features rows of recessed square panels and projecting stringcourses.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows and their sister organization, the Rebecca Lodge, built the building in 1898 for commercial use on the first floor and lodge use on the upper two floors. The Oddfellows were active into the first decades of the 20th century, but by 1950 the Greentown Masons purchased the upper two floors for use as their meeting hall. The Masons were organized in Greentown in 1866; they used this site until 1984 when a new hall was constructed. The first floor featured a hardware store in its north storefront and a grocery in the south storefront through the 1910s. Eventually the hardware occupied the full first floor. A tin shop was added to the back of the building by 1909. The community's telephone exchange operated out of the back of the building during the 1900s.

113 N. Meridian Street. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing
Third from right side of photo 0002

The two-story brick building features three storefront sections on its first floor. The north bay is filled in with brick and has two large non-historic wood doors. The middle bay features two metal doors and the top is covered with metal. The south bay features a low brick wall with wood-framed display windows and metal that covers its transom. The entry door to the south bay is flanked by a cast metal pilaster on its south side and a brick pilaster on its north side. Its transom area is also covered by metal. The middle and north bay are divided by a cast metal pilaster. The first floor storefront area is topped by a cast metal lintel. The second story features four 1/1 metal windows with segmental arches and rusticated stone sills. The tops of the tall arches are trimmed with a projecting stringcourse of brick that connects across the facade. The cornice features a projecting stringcourse supported by dentils and two rows of small square recessed panels.

The building's storefronts included a hardware store that sold stoves in the north bay and a grocery in the south bay during the late 1890s. During the 1900s, the north storefront sold dry goods and carpets and the south storefront sold jewelry and queensware.

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111 N. Meridian Street. Commercial Building, c. 1899. Noncontributing

The two-story building is covered with stucco and its windows have been replaced with non-historic metal windows. The storefront has been altered and filled in with non-historic metal windows and door. These changes have rendered the building noncontributing.

107/109 N. Meridian Street. Commercial Building, c. 1906/1980. Noncontributing

The one-story building with two storefronts was constructed c. 1906 as one building with a molded concrete block, or patent stone, front facade. The storefronts have been significantly altered with new wood and brick construction. The changes render the building noncontributing.

111 S. Meridian Street. Commercial Building, c. 1913/1980. Noncontributing

The wood-frame gable-front building has a parapet wall. It was built as a cobblers shop c. 1913. Because its sides are covered with vinyl and the front facade has non-historic wood and a wood shingled awning, the changes have rendered the building noncontributing.

123 S. Meridian Street. House/Dutch Colonial, c. 1920. Contributing. Right side of photo 0003. The one-and-a-half story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl. It has 1/1 replacement windows and the gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a front gable with a three-sided one-story bay. The entry is off the north facade which features an enclosed porch with a hipped roof. A full-width shed dormer is located on the north and south facades.

127 S. Meridian Street. First United Methodist Church/Gothic Revival, 1892/1917/1956. Contributing. Photo 0003

The corner church building has had three remodeling campaigns, the latest in 1956 covered the building's brick with stone ashlar. The building is L-shaped with tall, steeply-pitch gabled parapet walls on the south and east facades, and a tower at the corner. The original 1892 limestone foundation is visible. The stone belt course that caps the base and stone ashlar above date to 1956. The building features mostly Gothic arched wood windows with art glass and stone sills. The parapet walls are covered with metal and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The corner tower has concrete steps and a pair of aluminum entry doors on the south end of its east facade. A stone cross is near the top of the tower's east facade. The tower's south facade features two 1/1 wood windows with art glass on its first floor. A building stone near the corner is carved with "FIRST METHODIST CHURCH ERECTED 1892, REBUILT 1917, REFINISHED 1956". The tower is capped by a tall hipped roof and metal spire.

The east, or front facade features three 1/1 metal windows in its basement and three Gothic arched windows with art glass sashes on its first floor. The middle window is wide and is divided into four lancet windows by wood tracery. Three small Gothic-arched wood windows composed of art glass are in the top of the gabled wall; the middle window is slightly larger than the other two. The south facade features three 1/1 metal basement windows and three Gothic arched windows composed of art glass in the first floor. The arched windows are divided into two lancet windows by wood tracery. Three small Gothic-arched wood windows composed of art glass are in the top of the gabled wall; the middle window is slightly larger than the other two. A one-story extension is off the west end of the south facade. The south facade of the extension

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features a base composed of stone ashlars, two 1/1 metal basement windows and two 1/1 wood windows. A metal and glass door with transom is on the east end of the extension. The top of the extension's façade features a stepped parapet.

The Greentown Methodist congregation was organized in 1844 under Reverend James Burnes and operated at the Greentown Mission under the Kokomo Circuit of the Methodist Church. In 1854, the first church building, which was a simple frame building was constructed on this site. It was replaced in 1892 with the present building which originally had brick walls. The new building cost \$7000 to construct. In 1917, the church was remodeled and a new taller tower was constructed at a cost of \$12,000. Another remodeling campaign in 1951 provided a limestone ashlar veneer to the exterior. In 1965, a tornado that came through Greentown did extensive damage to the building. A merger between the Evangelical Brethren Church and this church occurred in 1968, after which time it was called the First United Methodist Church of Greentown.

Meridian Street, east side going north from Main Street

110/112 N. Meridian Street. Greentown City Hall/Mission/Spanish Revival, 1928-29.
Contributing. Photo 0005

The two-story building is covered with stucco and has a brick base with a stone cap. Its symmetrical front façade features four bays with a recessed entry centered on the façade. The entry features a flattened arch trimmed with quoin-work stone, stepped voussoirs, and a keystone. The entry is composed of a pair of wood doors with elliptical windows and a full-round arched wood transom. A recessed panel is above the entry on the second floor. It features a building stone with a shield design and "1929 CITY HALL" on it. Stylized vases with plants flank the shield, all lettering designs are low-relief. The bays that flank the entry are composed of a wide opening that features three wood windows, each topped by two transoms. The outside windows have small awning sashes at the bottom. The second story of the same bays has three pairs of wood casement windows on a stone sill. The outside two bays are flanked by wide pilasters that feature diamond-shaped bas relief on the first and second stories. The window openings on the first and second stories of the outside bays match those of the inside bays, except that the middle window on the first floor is replaced with a metal door.

The top of the front facade features a mansard roof covered with Spanish tiles. The wall flares out at the top to support the roof. Each corner of the façade has a square tower that extends above the mansard. A shield with an urn in bas relief is on the front of the towers. The towers are capped by a pyramidal-shaped roof covered with Spanish tiles. The wall flares out at the top of the towers to support the roof.

This is the third home to the town's seat of government. The town, platted in 1848, incorporated as a city in 1883. A small building served as town hall during the late 1800s and early 1900s on south Meridian Street. It was then relocated for a period of time before this building was constructed. The building was constructed in 1929 for nearly \$4700 by Charles Smeltzer on land

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cleared of older frame buildings purchased by the town. In 1969, the town granted the use of part of the building for a glass museum to feature the history of glassmaking in the community.

118 N. Meridian Street. Telephone Building, c. 1970. Noncontributing
Left side of photo 0005.

The one-story gable-front building is composed of concrete block to resemble stone ashlars. The very low-pitched roof is covered with metal. The front façade has a metal door trimmed with brick on its south end. A recessed panel trimmed with brick is north of center on the front façade. The construction date of the building renders it noncontributing.

128 N. Meridian Street. Commercial Building, c. 1899. Contributing
Right side of photo 0006

The two-story brick building features two storefront bays that flank a center entry bay. The entry bay is three-sided and recessed into the façade. The bays are divided by wide brick pilasters with stone caps. The north bay is filled with concrete block and a non-historic multi-paned window. The south bay is covered with wood and a non-historic wood window. The recessed entry bay has three metal doors, one in each wall. The middle staircase entry door has a wood transom divided into two panes that are painted over. The south door has a wood transom divided into six panes of glass that are painted over. The north door's transom is filled in with concrete block. The storefronts are topped by cast metal lintels. The second story has four 1/1 wood windows with rusticated stone sills and segmental arches composed of brick. The second window from the south has been replaced by a door. The brick parapet is supported by a corbel table.

Between about 1899 through the early 1910s, a furniture store operated out of the north storefront and the south storefront was a harness and carriage shop. Beginning in the early 1910s, the north storefront was transformed into a motion picture theater which became known as the Star Theater through the middle part of the 20th century. A furniture store opened in the south storefront during that time.

130 N. Meridian Street. Palmer House Hotel, c. 1899. Contributing
Left side of photo 0006

The two-story brick building is covered with stucco and features an incised full-width, arcade-porch with a concrete floor and rusticated stone edging. The front façade features three wide full-round arches on heavy piers that form openings to the porch. This is repeated on the west corner of the north façade. Metal railings form a balustrade between the arches. A wood entry door with a window in its top half is north of center on the back wall of the porch. A wide 1/1 replacement window with a stone sill and segmental arch is north of the door. A 1/1 replacement window with stone sill and segmental arch is at the south end of the porch's back wall. The second story features a metal and glass balcony door centered on the second story. It has a small balcony with metal railings, c. 1970. Three 1/1 replacement windows are grouped together in a wide opening north of the balcony door. A 1/1 replacement window with a segmental arch is south of the balcony door. The windows have rusticated stone sills. The parapet cap is supported by brick corbels.

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The building served as a hotel during the first decades of the 20th century. First known as the Union Hotel by 1902, it was renamed the Palmer House Hotel by 1909.

Main Street, south side going east from Green Street

115 W. Main Street. 20th Century Commercial Building, c. 1906/1930. Contributing
Right side of photo 0007

The one-story building's front façade is composed of brick and its alley and back facades are composed of molded concrete block. The front façade is divided into three bays; the section currently painted white, abutting the canopy of 107 W. Main, is part of 115 W. Main. The northwest corner bay is cutaway and its wall is covered with wood and a large wood display window. The middle bay has a deeply recessed entry with a metal door with a window and side-lites. Wood covers the transom area over the recessed entry. A wood display window with wood covering the wall above and below the window is east of the entry. The east bay has a wide wood display window in its west end and a wood door with a window in its east end. The transoms over the display window and door are covered with wood. The building's brick parapet features a corbel table.

The building had several changes of use and at least one remodeling campaign. In 1909, it was identified as a skating rink with balconies for seating on either side of a central rink. A stage was built at the back wall. By 1916, the building was divided into storefront bays, mostly vacant at that time.

107 W. Main Street. 20th Century Commercial Building, c. 1920/1990. Noncontributing
Middle of photo 0007

The one-story building has similar details to the building on its west side, but its storefronts have been combined into a single storefront and the windows and doors have been filled in with non-historic wood and a metal and glass display window and door. A full-width canopy covers the transom area above the storefront to the brick cornice. The cornice features rows of corbels. Because the storefronts have been modified, the building is considered non-contributing.

105 W. Main Street. 20th Century Commercial Building, c. 1913. Contributing
Photo 0008

The two-story brown brick building is on the southwest corner of Main and Meridian Streets and has two storefront bays facing Main Street. The west bay is narrower and has a recessed entry on its east side. The entry has two wood doors, one for the storefront and the other for stairs. The transoms over the doors are covered with wood. The storefront has large wood display windows with wood covering the wall below the windows. The transoms over the display windows are covered with wood. The east storefront bay was remodeled c. 2005 and features a corner cutaway entry with a large metal column supporting the outside corner of the second story. This feature is original to the building. The entry is composed of an aluminum storefront door and side-lites; the transoms are covered with wood. A wide brick pilaster is west of the entry and is followed to the west by two wide aluminum storefront display windows with wood below. The transom area above the display windows is covered with wood. A belt course of

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soldiers topped by two projecting stringcourses of brick top the storefronts. The second story of the front façade features five windows, covered with wood, with stone sills. The middle three window openings are wider than the other two. A belt course of soldiers topped by a projecting stringcourse of brick tops the windows. The brick frieze is composed of three projecting stringcourses, followed by a row of soldiers topped by three projecting stringcourses. The parapet is topped by several courses of plain brick that were originally covered by a metal cornice.

The east façade that faces Meridian Street has two large aluminum storefront display windows with wood on the wall below and wood covering the transoms. The south end of the façade has a window covered with wood and a stone sill. A metal door with a transom covered with wood is at the far south end of the façade. The brick details of the front façade carry over onto the east façade where six windows are in the second story. The windows are covered with wood and have stone sills. The two north windows and south window are wider than the other three. By 1916, the building included a jeweler's shop in the large corner storefront and its west storefront was vacant.

101 E. Main Street. Bank/Classical Revival, 1951. Contributing
Right side of photo 0009

The one-story brown brick building is located on the southeast corner of Meridian and Main Streets with a storefront, formerly a bank, on Main Street and two small storefronts on the south end of its Meridian Street façade. The front façade features a recessed aluminum storefront entry door and transom on its east end and a wide wood-framed display window with stone sill centered in the wall east of the entry. A narrow metal canopy is across the top of the storefront and wraps around the west façade. Above the canopy is a building stone engraved with "A.D. MCMLI". Square stones carved with a diagonal line flank the building stone. A thin limestone cornice is near the base of the parapet wall and wraps around the entire west façade of the corner storefront/bank. The brick parapet is capped by stone.

The west, or Meridian Street façade has four wood-framed display windows with stone sills in its north half. The south half has two small storefronts with a recessed wood entry door with window and transom to the north of each display window. The wide wood-framed display window has a stone sill. A brick spandrel panel enframed by soldiers is above each storefront. The parapet wall, which steps down from the front storefront, is capped with stone.

A bank had been located on this site since about 1913, though the original building dated earlier but had developed cracks in its walls and was sitting vacant in 1909. In 1916, the front part was a bank and the rear was a drugstore. The 1913 bank building was razed and this building was constructed in 1951, but it continued the property's use as a bank.

103 E. Main Street. State Bank of Greentown/Romanesque Revival, 1906. Contributing
Left side of photo 0009

The two-story light brown brick building has a single storefront flanked by brick pilasters with rusticated stone bases and caps. The storefront has a recessed entry and stairway door on its west end. The storefront entry door is in a cutaway wall and has a large window and transom. The

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stairway door has two steps and a five-panel wood door and transom. The transom is filled with wood. An ornate cast metal column is at the corner of the recessed entry and a pair of wide wood-framed display windows to the east. Three recessed wood panels are below the display windows and four transoms are above them. A cast metal lintel is at the top of the storefront.

The second story has a rusticated appearance created by six projecting stringcourses of brick; the bottom course is capped by a belt course of rusticated stone. Two tall 1/1 wood windows with full-round arched transoms composed of art glass are centered on the second story. The windows have rusticated stone sills and massive arches composed of brick voussoirs trimmed with projecting rowlocks. The arches rest on a frieze of projecting checkerboard brick enframed by projecting stringcourses. A thin corbel table is located at the top of the second story. The parapet wall features two rows of square recessed panels and is capped by rusticated stone.

The building was constructed for use as a bank during the early 1900s. Its life as a bank was short-lived though as a barber was shown operating out of the front storefront by 1916. A large addition had been constructed on the back of the building that wrapped around to Meridian Street where a grocery store was located. During the 1920s-1930s, the front was a gas station operated by Gallion and Lee with an elaborate canopy constructed out to the road. The building now houses the Greentown Historical Society Museum.

113/115 E. Main Street. Commercial Building, c. 1890/1911. Contributing
Photo 0010

The two-story brick building features two storefronts. The east storefront has a wood door with a window and transom flanked by brick pilasters. A transom is above the door but is covered with wood. Wood-framed storefront display windows flank the entry. They have a wood panel below the window and the transom is covered with wood. The west storefront bay has a wood entry door with a window divided into six panes on its west end. Its transom is covered with wood. A wide wood-framed display window, flanked by brick pilasters, is east of the entry. The wall below the window is composed of glass block and its transom is covered with wood. A narrow wood display window divided into nine panes is east of the wide window. This appears to have been a door originally. It has a wood panel below it and wood covers its transom. A belt course of soldiers tops the storefronts. The second story features two wide segmental arched window openings that have been covered with wood. The openings have brick sills and arches composed of three courses of rowlocks. A projecting stringcourse is at the top of the windows and carries across the top of the arches. The façade has a simple brick cornice capped by tiles. A narrow section of tan-colored brick forms a pilaster on the west end of the façade and was part of the building formerly adjacent to this building.

The shell of this building likely dates to c. 1890 but its front façade was remodeled by about 1911 when the building was used by an interurban line for a traction station between Kokomo and Marion. Up until 1902, the first floor had been used as a saloon but was sitting vacant in 1909. By 1912, the building was used by the interurban line as a traction station and substation was located near the center, east part of the building. A railroad spur ran along the west side of the building for the main tracks laid down the center of Main Street. It operated until about 1932.

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Main Street, north side going west from alley between Main and Howard

110 E. Main Street. Commercial Building, c. 1899. Contributing
Right side of photo 0011

The two-story brick building features a deeply recessed storefront entry with a wide wood door with window and transom. It is flanked by wood-framed display windows on low brick walls. Three wide transoms filled with wood extend across the top of the storefront. A cast metal lintel capped by a belt course of rusticated stone tops the transoms. Brick pilasters with rusticated stone bases and capitals frame the storefront and continue to the parapet wall. The second story features two large segmental-arched window openings that are covered with wood lattice. A rusticated stone sill course is at the bottom of the windows. The parapet wall features projecting stringcourses followed by a row of square recessed panels, followed by additional projecting stringcourses. The parapet is capped by rusticated stone.

The building originally had a tin shop located on the first floor by 1902 and a furniture shop in 1909. By 1916, the building had both a furniture and undertaker establishment by the name of Fulwider and Mast. The building has continued as a funeral home through the present time.

108 E. Main Street. Commercial Building/Romanesque Revival, c. 1890. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0011

The two-story brick building has a non-historic storefront that was combined with the storefront in the building adjacent to its west side c. 1980. The storefront is covered with wood and has two 1/1 windows and an aluminum storefront door. A tall pent roof canopy extends across the top of the storefront over the transom area. The second story features two large full-round arched windows with a rusticated stone sill course and arches composed of four courses of rowlocks. The arches rest on rusticated stone springers. The window openings are filled with wood and small 1/1 replacement windows. The tympanum is filled with rusticated brick on a steel lintel over the window, a feature original to the building. A narrow recessed panel is centered in the pier between the windows and features a corbel at the top of the panel. The parapet features a projecting stringcourse and a row of recessed rectangular panels composed of rusticated brick. Three projecting stringcourses are at the top of the parapet which is capped by rusticated stone. A short chimney capped by rusticated stone extends above each corner of the parapet.

During the 1890s into the 1910s, the building had a dry goods store that operated out of its storefront. By 1916, the storefront was identified as a five and ten cent store.

106 E. Main Street. Opera House & Commercial Building/Italianate, c. 1885
Contributing. Second from left side of photo 0004/left side of photo 0011

The two-story brick building has a wide non-historic storefront that was created from two storefront bays c. 1980. The storefront is covered with wood and has five 1/1 windows, a deeply recessed metal entry door and wood stairway door near its center. A tall pent roof canopy extends across the top of the storefront over the transom area. The second story features five segmental arched window openings with stone sills. The openings are covered with wood. The

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middle opening is about twice as wide as the others. The stilted, projecting arch-hoods merge with a belt that continues down to a broad band of projecting stringcourses across the façade. The brick cornice features rows of corbels and is capped by metal flashing.

The building appears to have been constructed for both commercial use on the first floor and an opera house on the second floor. A dry goods store and millinery was located in the west storefront by 1896; a grocery was in the east storefront during that time. The 1896 Sanborn insurance map shows the second floor was used as an opera house that featured a curved front stage and scenery for a backdrop. The first floor commercial uses remained the same through the early 1910s, then a clothing store opened in the west storefront and a hardware store opened in the east storefront.

104 E. Main Street. Commercial Building/Italianate, c. 1885. Contributing
Left side of photo 0004

The building's front façade, except for the storefronts, is nearly identical to the building at 106 E. Main Street. The two-story brick building has two storefronts remodeled c. 1955-2000. The east storefront, c. 1955, is covered with limestone ashlar and has a recessed entry with an aluminum door on its east end and a metal door with a window in its west end. The west door has a transom covered by vinyl and is the stairway entry. A wide metal and wood display window with a stone sill is between the doors. The west storefront, c. 2000, is covered with tiles and features aluminum storefront windows and a door on its east end. A vinyl canopy and vinyl siding is over the transom area. Several projecting stringcourses top the storefronts.

The second story features five segmental arched window openings with stone sills. The three easternmost openings are covered with metal. The two westernmost openings have 1/1 replacement windows with wood over the transom area. The middle opening is about twice as wide as the others. The stilted, projecting arch-hoods merge with a belt that continues down to a broad band of projecting stringcourses across the façade. The brick cornice features rows of corbels and is capped by metal flashing. A turret-like pilaster of brick is on the southwest corner and extends above the parapet.

The brick is unpainted on the west, or Meridian Street side. The west façade features three wide full-round arched openings with stone sills on the first floor. The openings are filled with brick topped by a course of rusticated stone that separates the arched top of the opening, which is covered with wood. The openings have large arched brick hoods. The second story features seven windows alternating between wide windows with pairs of 1/1 replacement windows and narrow 1/1 replacement windows. The transom area of the windows is covered with wood. The segmental arch detail and brick cornice detail matches those on the front façade. Three chimneys extend above the parapet.

In 1896, a general store was located in the west storefront and a jewelry store was located in the east storefront with offices occupying the second floor. In 1902, the two storefronts were identified as a grocery on the west side and gentlemen's furnishings and tailor shop on the east side. By 1905, a "five cent electric show" operated out of the east storefront, which became a confectionary by 1916.

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100 W. Main Street. St. George Hotel & Post Office, c. 1890/c. 1930
Noncontributing. Middle of photo 0012/right side of photo 0013

The one-story brick building is on the northwest corner of Meridian and Main Streets. The building was originally two stories tall and featured three storefronts. The second story was removed c. 1930 and the storefronts were combined into one. The building features a cutaway corner entry composed of an aluminum entry door and side-lites. Wood-framed display windows with stone sills alternate between pilasters of brick on the east and south facades. The transom area is covered by a metal pent roof canopy that extends to the bottom of the parapet. The parapet features rows of corbels. Because of the changes to the building and large canopy, it is non-contributing.

The building was originally known as the St. George Hotel through the early 1910s, then was renamed the Modern Hotel by 1916. The corner storefront was the community post office from about the time the building was built until at least 1916. A dining room and restaurant were on the first floor and rooms were on the second floor, which was removed c. 1930.

110 W. Main Street. Commercial Building, c. 1906/1955. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0013

The one-story brick building has a front façade composed of limestone ashlar, added to the building in c. 1955. The storefront features a metal door with a window on its east end. A wide wood-framed display window is centered in the wall west of the door. It is flanked by two courses of glass block and has a stone sill. A fabric awning is across the top of the storefront and the parapet is capped with stone. The small building served as a tailor shop in 1909 and then as a furniture store by 1916.

114 W. Main Street. Mid-20th Century Commercial Building, c. 1913/1950
Contributing. Left side of photo 0013

The one-and-a-half story tan brick building's front façade is flanked by wide pilasters. The storefront, in the west half of the façade, has a wide entry composed of two aluminum and glass doors with transoms and a window between them. Wide aluminum storefront display windows flank the entry and have stone sills. A vinyl awning is above the storefront. Two windows composed of glass block are located on the upper floor. The parapet is capped by stone. The west façade is mostly covered with metal and has a stepped parapet. The south end of the façade is brick and features an aluminum storefront window with stone sill on the first floor.

The original part of the building was constructed by 1916 mostly for use as an automobile garage and service station. The building had a capacity for 15 cars, inside, and a 280 gallon gasoline tank located underground in the street in front of the building. The southwest corner of the building was used as a veterinarian's office. The building was remodeled c. 1950 and turned into a single store.

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Grant Street

115 E. Grant Street. House, c. 1890. Noncontributing

The two-story house has an L-shaped plan with a two-story enclosed porch on its front wall. The house has a stone foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl. It has 1/1 replacement windows and the low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The non-historic enclosed porch, siding and replacement windows render the house non-contributing.

107 W. Grant Street. House, c. 1920/1960. Noncontributing

The one-story house has wood siding and a variety of replacement windows. It has a low-pitched hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. Parts of the house date to c. 1920 but it was remodeled to give it a Ranch house appearance c. 1960. The changes render the house noncontributing.

113 W. Grant Street. House, c. 1920. Noncontributing

The small one-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with aluminum. It has a variety of wood replacement windows and asphalt shingles cover its gabled roof. The changes to the house render it noncontributing.

Walnut Street

120 W. Walnut Street. House, c. 1885. Contributing

The one-story house with side gables has a limestone and molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with wood siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a screened porch, c. 1920, with a gable roof centered on the façade.

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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

Period of Significance

C. 1885-1956

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Smeltzer, Charles

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in c. 1885, the estimated construction date of the earliest buildings in the district located at 104 and 106 East Main Street, seen in photo 0004. The period ends in 1956, at the time of the last major renovation to the First United Methodist Church located at 127 S. Meridian Street, seen in photo 0003. There are a few other buildings that underwent remodeling campaigns during the 1950s, and should be considered contributing. The church building, however includes a specific date and therefore 1956 has been selected at the end date for the period of significance.

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 Greentown Commercial Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, under the area of commerce. The district demonstrates the importance commerce played in the development of the community particularly as it responded to the economic growth it received in the late 1800s into the early 1900s. The district also qualifies under criterion C under the area of architecture. The district has good examples of late 19th and early 20th century commercial architecture and styles popular during that period. These include examples of the Italianate style and a large number of Romanesque Revival examples. One of the most striking examples of architecture in the district is Greentown City Hall, built in 1929 in the Spanish Revival/Mission style on North Meridian Street, seen in photo 0005.

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

COMMERCE

Greentown was the first trading point in Liberty Township. The town was laid out in 1848 on the site of an old Native American village and may have taken its name either from the Miami Chief, or from the green landscape found in the cleared area. The first merchants were Dr. L. W. Bacon and his father who opened a store in a hewn log double cabin on the northeast corner of Meridian and Main Streets, at the heart of the historic commercial district. The store was stocked with general merchandise and operated for two years. A short time later, C. O. Fry erected a store on the southwest corner of the same intersection. Dr. Barrett purchased an

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interest in Fry's store which continued as a partnership for several years. Other businesses soon followed.

The commercial vitality of the town improved with the construction of a toll road to Kokomo, the county seat. Counties were given permission to create gravel roads and institute a toll for travelers using the roads. Greentown was connected to the county seat by two of these toll roads in 1869. The Kokomo-Greentown Pike was organized in 1869 and finished in 1874 and stayed mostly on the south side of Wildcat Creek. The Kokomo-Greentown-Jerome Pike was organized in 1869 and completed through Greentown southeast to Jerome by 1871. A toll gate was established on the west side of Greentown for the collection of tolls from both of these roads that converged on the west side of town and ran easterly on Main Street through town. Several of Greentown's community leaders were part of the organizing effort.

By 1877, the town boasted a few building blocks centered on the intersection of Meridian and Main Streets. These included a hotel on the southwest corner, grocery on the southeast corner, post office on the northeast corner, and a dry goods store and grocery on the northwest corner. Another grocery was located on the north side of West Main Street, a half block from Meridian Street. The following merchants were located in town: John S. Woods and B. F. Beeson, blacksmiths; J. R. Lindley & Brothers and A. Powell & Brothers, clothing and dry goods; A. J. Griffin, druggist who came to the town in 1866; and William Walker and Branson Turner, grocers. There were also three physicians: Dr. A. Covalt, Dr. D. Caylor and Dr. J. T. Scott.

The Masons and Odd Fellows had a lodge above the store on the southeast corner and there were two churches in the community: Methodist and Christian. A graded and high school were on the town's south side. The village incorporated as a town in 1873. The population had reached 250 in 1877 but nearly doubled to 550 by 1883 after the completion of the Toledo, Delphos, and St. Louis Railroad. The railroad connected several important population centers to Greentown and added to the growth of the community as it became further connected in a series of railroad consolidations through the 1880s.

Only one other small village developed in Liberty Township, that being Pleasantville in the north part of the township. In 1877, the town had only a drugstore, dry good and grocery, as well as a physician's office. Nearby Jerome, in Union Township, was Greentown's biggest early rival in growth. It included six shops, two churches and a school in 1877, however, once the railroad path was determined through Greentown, the fate of both Pleasantville and Jerome was sealed.

The Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Company, the successor to the Kokomo Railway company, was organized in 1902 with the intent of expanding its lines east and west of Kokomo. It received permission to establish tracks through the center of Greentown, down Main Street, in 1903 and was in operation by at least 1907. The interurban, or traction line purchased and remodeled a building at 113/115 East Main Street for purposes of a station, seen in photo 0010. The line remained functional until about 1932.

Fueled by the railroad and interurban line, and the discovery of natural gas in the region in the 1890s, the community saw its most significant growth during the period between about 1880 and

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1920. Greentown was one of Howard County's epicenters of the gas boom. A well struck a gas field near town. In 1890, investors formed a company and built a gas pumping station just outside of Greentown, with the aim of supplying the Chicago market. The station, adjacent hotel, and small village housed and employed many workers. In 1894, Indiana Tumbler and Goblet built a glass plant in Greentown. The plant employed hundreds and lasted nine years. These industries boosted the local economy greatly, despite their short duration. In 1896, there were approximately 36 business houses in the district with two hotels and a livery. That grew to nearly 50 business houses by 1916 with three hotels and two liveryes. The State Bank of Greentown at 103 E. Main, was important as the town's first financial institution, seen on the left side of photo 0009. The *Greentown Gem*, a community newspaper that began in 1894 and was published through the mid-20th century. The Star Theater, at 128 N. Meridian, also began during the 1910s and continued into the middle part of the 20th century, seen on the right side of photo 0006.

Most of the district's architecture dates to this period and demonstrate the leading role commerce played in community development. Several hotels were constructed in the district, including the Palmer House at 130 N. Meridian Street, left side of photo 0006, and a few large business blocks were built for both commercial and public purposes. These include two large buildings at 104 and 106 East Main Street, c. 1885, which included offices and an opera house on the second floor, seen in photo 0004. The I.O.O.F. Hall at 19/21 N. Meridian Street was built in 1898 as a lodge hall and hardware and grocery stores on the first floor, seen second from right side of photo 0002. One of the last large commercial buildings constructed in the district is located at 105 W. Main Street, c. 1913, seen in photo 0008. Buildings that demonstrate the continued role that commerce played in the district through the 1950s include buildings with new facades, c. 1950, at 110 and 114 W. Main Street, seen in photo 0013, and the bank that was reconstructed on the southeast corner of Main and Meridian Streets in 1951, seen on the right side of photo 0009.

Hotels and theaters, and other common services that were once part of the district during the early to mid-20th century are no longer located in the district. However, the district remains active with restaurants and specialty shops. One building, located at 110 East Main Street, was a furniture and undertakers shop during the early 1900s and continues as a funeral home today, seen in photo 0011. The city hall, built in 1929, continues to serve the residents of Greentown as their municipal offices, seen in photo 0005. Two churches, anchoring the district's north and south ends and seen in photos 0001 and 0003, also have active congregations.

ARCHITECTURE

The Greentown Commercial Historic District's architecture is largely typical of Midwestern towns that saw their largest growth during the last part of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The buildings are mostly one and two-story brick buildings with one or two storefront bays and topped with simple brick cornices or parapet walls. Architectural styles used on the commercial buildings include Italianate, Romanesque and Classical Revival, though the most dominant of these is Romanesque. The single example of the Classical Revival style is a late example with simple restrained details built in 1951. The building is a bank located on the southeast corner of

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Main and Meridian Streets and features simple carved limestone details, including a cornice, representative of the style. It is seen on the right side of photo 0009.

The Italianate style was the earliest 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. The use of the style in commercial districts benefitted from easy shipment of manufactured details of the style by railroad, enabling contractors to build whole facades of metal and stone lintels, hoods, cornices and cast metal storefronts. Development of an American commercial Italianate style in the late 1840s was directly linked to the first uses of cast iron facades in New York City. Two buildings, constructed side-by-side c. 1885 at 104 and 106 East Main Street, are the best examples of the style. They are nearly identical and feature nicely detailed segmental arches and cornices with elongated corbels. These are seen in photo 0004. The district has one other example at 113 N. Meridian and it was built c. 1890; it has much simpler details but includes ornamented cast metal pilasters on its storefront; it is seen third from the right side of photo 0002.

The Romanesque Revival style was made popular by architect Henry H. Richardson, particularly on public buildings located along the east coast. Buildings in the style often have large rusticated stone blocks for their wall construction. Wide arched windows and towers or turrets were also frequently used. While not uncommon for small towns to have a few examples of the style, Greentown seems to have a disproportionate number of examples, though most have fairly simple details. There are four buildings constructed in the Romanesque Revival style. These include the Meridian Street Christian Church at 205 N. Meridian, built in 1914; the I.O.O.F. Hall at 119/121 N. Meridian, built in 1898; the State Bank of Greentown at 103 E. Main, built in 1906 and a commercial building constructed at 108 E. Main, built c. 1899. The church, lodge hall and commercial building at 108 E. Main all feature wide full-round arched windows. The latter two feature rusticated brick in spandrels or as highlights in the arches. All of the examples, except for the church, feature belt courses or sill courses of rusticated stone. The church features a base composed of a different color of brick and towers that further demonstrate the style; it is seen in photo 0001. The State Bank building, though, is the most detailed of the buildings and includes projecting stringcourses of brick to mimic rustication and full-round arches composed of brick voussoirs on its second story. It is seen on the left side of photo 0009.

Other styles in the district include Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, and Mission/Spanish Revival. Each of these are represented by just one example. The First United Methodist Church located at 127 S. Meridian was built in 1892 with tall pointed-arch windows composed of art glass and steeply-pitched gable roofs. Though remodeling campaigns have changed the corner

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entry tower and covered the brick with stone, the building's Gothic arched windows and tall gable walls still exemplify the style. A house located north of the church was constructed in the Dutch Colonial Revival style at 123 S. Meridian c. 1920. The house features a front gable with a gambrel roof and long shed dormer on its north façade. The church and house are seen on the left and right side of photo 0003, respectively. One of the most impressive examples of architectural styles in the district is the Greentown City Hall built in 1929 at 110/112 N. Meridian St., seen in photo 0005. The impressive two-story building features stuccoed walls, broad bays composed of windows and a well-articulated entry composed of a flattened arch trimmed with stone. The most striking feature is the mansard roof and small corner tower roofs covered with red Spanish tiles. The tops of the stuccoed walls flare out to support the mansard and pyramidal-shaped tower roofs. The Mission Style, based on Spanish architectural precedents, first gained popularity in California and then spread across the United States as the nation's fascination with the West Coast grew through film and architectural magazines.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Howard County was first organized as Richardville County, taking its name from Chief Richardville of the Miami Tribe, in 1844. The village of Kokomo, which consisted of only one house and a few Native American huts, was selected by the county commissioners as the county seat of government. The name was changed to Howard County in February 1847. Greentown was platted in 1848 by Jesse Osborn, Tarver Segrave and C. O. Fry. Dr. James Barrett constructed the first house in the village.

The first mill in Liberty Township was a combination flouring and sawmill located about one mile south of Greentown; it operated until about 1863. A dedicated flouring mill was built in Greentown in 1889 and was known as the Greentown Roller Flouring Mill. The mills provided important services to the early development of the community and surrounding township. One of the most important industries that operated in Greentown was the Indiana Tumbler and Goblet Company which started in 1894 and continued only a short time, through 1903, when a fire destroyed the plant and the business moved to Kokomo. The glassware products became readily identified with Greentown, owing in part to the unique coloring of the pieces.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Combination Atlas Map of Howard County, Indiana. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1877.

Greentown Sesquicentennial Committee, Greentown, Indiana Sesquicentennial Commemorative History. Kokomo: Shearer Business Products, 1998.

Historic Sites and Structures Report of Howard County, Indiana. Indianapolis: Indiana Landmarks, 2003.

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

Morrow, Jackson, History of Howard County, Indiana Vol. 1. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen & Co., 1909.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Greentown, Indiana: 1896, 1902, 1909, 1916.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 067-254-06012, 067-254-06020-28, 067-254-06041-46

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approx. 6 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

| | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 587478 | Northing: 4481475 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 587652 | Northing: 4481481 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 587663 | Northing: 4481195 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting : 587506 | Northing: 4481200 |

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

Beginning at the northeast corner of 115 E. Grant Street on the west side of the alley between Howard and Meridian Streets, face south and continue in a line with the west side of the alley, crossing Main Street, to the north side of the alley between Main and Walnut Streets. Turn west and continue in a line with the north side of the alley to the west side of Meridian Street, then turn south and continue in a line to the north side of Walnut Street. Turn west and continue in a line with the north side of Walnut Street to the east edge of the alley between Meridian and Green Streets. Turn north and follow the east edge of the alley, crossing Main Street, to the northwest corner of 205/213 N. Meridian Street, then turn east and follow the north property line of 205/213 N. Meridian Street to the west side of Meridian Street. Turn south and continue in a line to the south side of Grant Street. Turn east and follow the south side of Grant Street to the northeast corner of 115 E. Grant Street, or the place of beginning.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes a roughly four-block area historically identified as the commercial center of activity in the community. Very limited commercial activity occurred outside of the boundaries. The growth of the late 19th and early 20th century commercial and civic core was concentrated in this area and did not extend beyond it.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: K. W. Garner Consulting/Indiana Landmarks PIP
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: July 15, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Greentown Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Howard County, IN
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

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

1 of 13.

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

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

2 of 13.

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

Greentown Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Howard County, IN
County and State

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

3 of 13.

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

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

4 of 13.

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast toward Greentown City Hall

5 of 13.

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

Greentown Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Howard 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 Grant and Meridian Streets

6 of 13.

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward the 100 block of West Main Street

7 of 13.

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at 105 West Main Street

8 of 13.

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Greentown Commercial Historic District

Howard County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at 101 and 103 East Main Street

9 of 13.

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 113/115 East Main Street

10 of 13.

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

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

11 of 13.

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Greentown Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Howard County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

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

12 of 13.

Name of Property: Greentown Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greentown

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

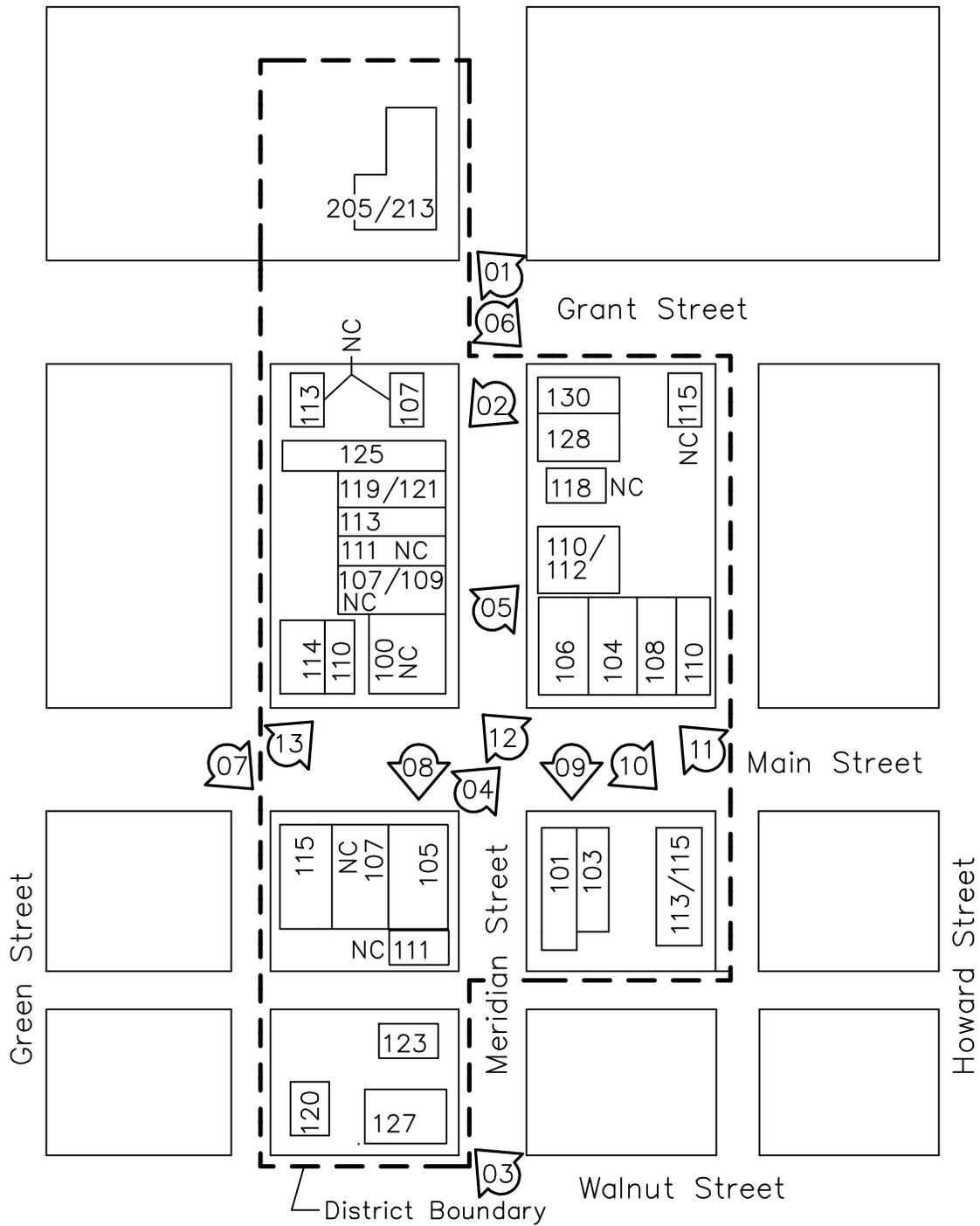
Date Photographed: May 4, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the 100 block of West Main Street

13 of 13.

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.



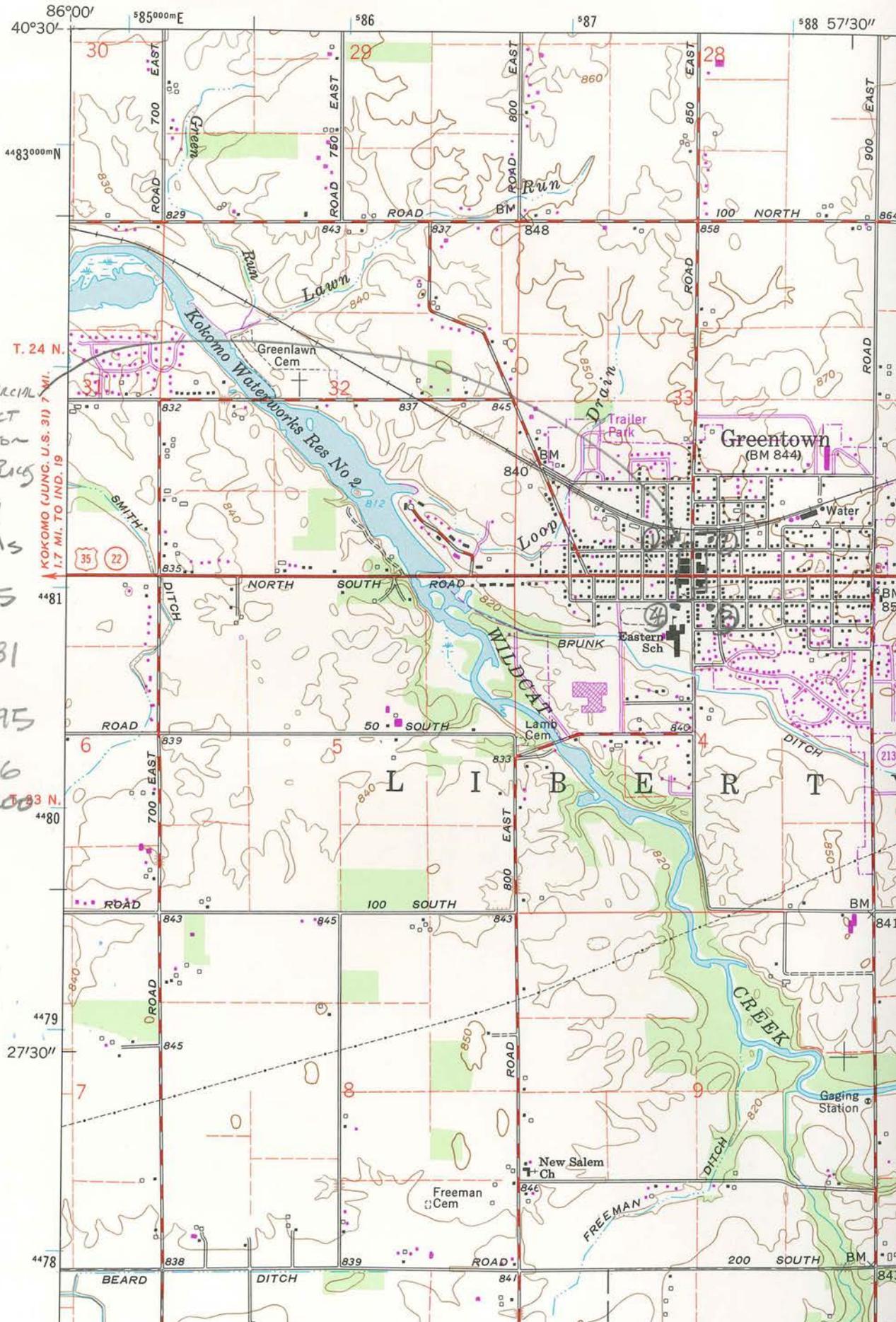
Greentown Commercial Historic District
 21 Contributing resources, 9 noncontributing resources (NC)
 National Register of Historic Places sketch map
 Approx. 6 acres
 Greentown, Howard County, IN



24 = Photographs

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

375 N SE
(MIAMI)



GREENTOWN COMMERCIAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER
OF HISTORIC PLACES

Howard G. IN
NAD 83 UTM's

- ① 16 587478
4481475
- ② 16 587652
4481481
- ③ 16 587663
4481495
- ④ 16 587506
4481200

T. 24 N.
KOKOMO (JUNC. U.S. 31) 7 MI.
1.7 MI. TO IND. 19

T. 23 N.
4480





WALKER

WALKER
WALKER

PIZZA
END
WALKER

WALKER
WALKER





NO TURN ON RED

MAIN ST

TORRELL'S AUTO SERVICE
689-2228

KING CHEF

DRIVE IN WASH STORES
OPEN MON NIGHT
EVERY TUES

Master & Street

NO TURN ON RED



POLICE DEPT







SUBWAY

GREENTOWN
MINI-MALL

Sharon's
Beauty Salon
781-921-1990

NAP

AMERICAN

SUBWAY

Large window display for Subway restaurant. Includes a sign for "CARRIED TURKEY" and a neon "OPEN" sign.

Blinds
A sign for Blinds advertisement on a bench.

White door and window display for a business, possibly an antique store, featuring a white picket fence in front.

HEN & CHICKS
A sign for Hen & Chicks antique store.

D & B ANTIQUES
Blue 106 & Appleton Avenue
Thursday - Saturday 10-4p
765-628-7370

GREENTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Greentown
Historical Society

A. D. MCMLII

HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNEX

CENTURY VILLA
Health Care & Rehabilitation
1001 1/2th Street

MAIN





Cyclotherm
FLOORING

Cyclotherm
FLOORING

IF YOU
CARPET
CERAMIC
HARDWOOD
TILE

113

Hasler Stout
Funeral Home
PARKING



Hasler & Stout
Funeral Home

ENTRANCE

TRUCKS ONLY

WALKING
TO THE
MUSEUM



Spencer's
Health & Home

AMERICAN LEGION

MAIN ST

NO TURN ON RED

NO TURN ON RED

NORTH ST

MAIN ST

WELLS FARGO



HEARTLAND MARKET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/24/2018 Date of Pending List: 8/16/2018 Date of 16th Day: 8/31/2018 Date of 45th Day: 9/7/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/4/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 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.

6-22-2018



TO: CAMERON F. CLARK, STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

402 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM W274

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204-2739

REGARDS: GREENTOWN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT, AS PER NOTIFICATION LETTER,

DATED JUNE 8, 2018

PLEASE ACCEPT THIS NOTARIZED LETTER AS MY *OBJECTION* TO BEING INCLUDED AND LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. AS OWNER OF: 119-121 N. MERIDIAN ST., GREENTOWN, IN 46936,

OWNER LARRY E. HINESLEY

LOCATION 119-121 N. MERIDIAN ST. GREENTOWN, IN 46936

SIGNATURE [Handwritten Signature]

(name) Cathy D. Stewart appeared before me on (date) 6-22-18

(notary) CATHY D. STEWART resides in (county) MIAMI

(bond expiration date) 9/29/22



Mark & Suzanne Bradford
8352 E. 50 S.
Greentown, IN 46936
Phone: 765-434-6571
765-434-6572

► **Cameron F. Clark, State Historic
Preservation Officer**

402 West Washington Street, Room W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Clark

This letter is regarding the meeting scheduled for July 18, 2018 @ 2PM about the Greentown Indiana Historic District, one-half block on each side of Meridian St. between Walnut & Grant Sts.

As owners of the property at 115 E. Grant St., Greentown Indiana, which falls within this area that has recently been proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, we would like to inform you that we object to the nomination & wish for our property to remain off of the National Registry of Historic Places. We would be happy to discuss our concerns with the nomination further if you have questions.

We regretfully cannot attend the meeting on July 18 so we please ask that you count our letter as an objection to the nomination.

Sincerely,

Mark A. Bradford
Suzanne Bradford

Mark Bradford
Suzanne Bradford
Owners: 115 E. Grant St., Greentown, IN 46936

July 9, 2018

HIST. PRES. & ARCH.

JUL 12 2018
RECEIVED

AMBER B. WHITE
Notary Public, Miami County, Indiana
Commission Number 708926
My Commission expires Jan. 2, 2026



Amber B White



Greentown Main Street Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 71
Greentown, IN 46936
greentownindiana.org



July 16, 2018

Cameron F. Clark, State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 W Washington St., Room W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739

Dear Mr. Clark,

I am writing in support of the designation of Greentown Commercial Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

Greentown boasts a rich history. Until 1902 when the factory burned, Greentown Glass was produced and now has a worldwide following. A replica of one of the more famous pieces of the glass sits on a fountain in front of our historic City Hall. Since Greentown was founded in 1848, it has remained small but is known for its charm and warmth. Our historic buildings are reflections of our past and add to the ambiance of our downtown area.

Last year, we completed our Revitalization Plan. Excitement has since grown with projects like Wayfinding Signage and plans for much-needed parking lots. Several owners of historic properties are excited about grants that may be available to them if we receive our Historic District designation. Our small town is coming alive and this historic designation would add to the enthusiasm.

Thank you for this opportunity.

Sincerely,
Jolene Rule, President
Greentown Main Street Association

July 16, 2018

Cameron F. Clark, State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 W Washington St., Room W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739



Dear Mr. Clark,

I am writing in support of the designation of Greentown Commercial Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

Greentown was founded in 1848. It has seen the bustling life of the days of glass production, the ebb and flow of retail shops, and community events. Some hints of these remain in downtown buildings.

Greentown recently completed a Revitalization Plan. Part of the report encouraged citizens to promote the uniqueness of the downtown district. To the surprise of the committee, some high school students in a focus group expressed their appreciation for historic parts of town.

In five years Greentown will have the opportunity of celebrating its 175th birthday. It would be good if a designation to the National Register could be the catalyst for more study of Greentown's history.

Sincerely,

Rachel Jenkins
9209 E 00 NS
Greentown, IN 46936

Board member, Greentown Historical Society
Board member, Greentown Main Street Association

Greentown Historical Society
103 E. Main St.
Greentown, IN 46936

July 17, 2018

Cameron F. Clark, State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 W Washington St., Room W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739

Dear Mr. Clark,

I am writing in support of the designation of Greentown Commercial Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. The designation of Greentown's downtown as an historic district would help to legitimize the great rich history of Greentown and the generations of families and commercial endeavors that have made Greentown the great town that it is.

Joyce Yager
President, Greentown Historical Society





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



July 19, 2018

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Greentown Commercial Historic District, Howard County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

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

Staff received two notarized letters of objection, totaling three objections from owners of private property in the district, along with several letters of support. The letters of objection are far below 50% of the owners of private property in the district, therefore, we believe the nomination should proceed to final consideration by your office.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Greentown Commercial Historic District, Howard 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