

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56 2496

# 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: Cloverdale 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: Generally bounded by Robert L. Weist Avenue on the north; Lafayette Street on the east; Logan Street on the south; and Grant Street on the west.

City or town: Cloverdale State: Indiana County: 133 - Putnam

Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

 _____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<u>4.12.2018</u> _____ <b>Date</b>
<b><u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u></b> <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	_____ <b>Date</b>
_____ <b>Title :</b>	_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

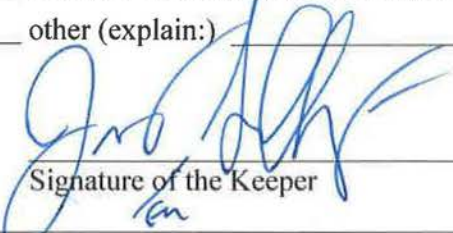
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

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: \_\_\_\_\_)

  
Signature of the Keeper

5.30.2018  
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
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>85</u>	<u>21</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>86</u>	<u>21</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/financial institution
- FUNERARY/mortuary
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- RELIGION/religious facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- FUNERARY/mortuary
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- VACANT
- RELIGION/religious facility

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY:Octagon Mode

MODERN MOVEMENT:Ranch Style

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

:Functional

:Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER:Minimal Traditional

OTHER:Gable and Wing

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

walls: BRICK, STONE, WOOD  
CONCRETE

roof: ASPHALT, METAL

other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 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 Cloverdale Historic District is located in the town of Cloverdale, Putnam County, Indiana. The district is slightly more than eight city blocks, mixed commercial and residential, rectangular in shape, and oriented north and south. The district includes residential and commercial buildings including a portion of the original plat; the period of significance is 1865 to 1963.

The district inventory of residential buildings includes an octagon house from the early 1860s (the most unusual building in the district), bungalows from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, a small church in the Tudor Revival style, a grand Neoclassical home from 1910, and several Ranch-style homes. The majority of the homes reflect the folk styles of working class people: Gable and Wing and American Small House styles.

The resources remaining from the latter portion of the period of significance possess a high level of architectural integrity particularly those along North and South Main Street, North Lafayette Street, North and South Grant Street, and East Market Street. Of the 107 resources, 86 are contributing and 21 non-contributing, or 80% contributing.



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## Narrative Description

The Cloverdale Historic District is located in the town of Cloverdale, Putnam County, Indiana. The district is south of I-70 by just over one mile and south of U.S. 40 by just over five miles. U. S. 231 runs through the center of the district as Main Street. The district contains a collection of slightly more than eight city blocks, mixed commercial and residential, bounded by Robert L. Weist Avenue on the north, Lafayette Street on the east, Logan Street on the south, and Grant Street on the west. Rectangular in shape and oriented north and south, the district includes some of the town's earliest residential and commercial buildings as well as an assortment of styles from the early twentieth century to the mid-twentieth century. The commercial portion is located in the south-central area of the district, surrounded by housing. The period of significance is 1865 to 1963. The district is fairly flat, although the terrain rises from west to east along Robert L. Weist Avenue.

In determining whether an individual resource within the district was contributing or non-contributing several factors were considered. Primarily, if significant changes or alterations were made to the façade in materials or fenestration, especially for commercial buildings, the resource gained a non-contributing rating. For example, the building at 3 East Market Street (center photo 25) is a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century front-gable brick structure, however, the façade has been clad in ashlar veneer at the storefront and vertical metal siding at the upper level. Two small windows at the edges of the upper story are inconsistent with other commercial second story windows in the district. For residential structures the primary criteria centered on the massing of the house and whether subsequent additions overshadowed the original form. For example, the Italianate house at 202 North Main Street (left photo 14) maintains detailing on the original structure, however subsequent additions and the application of vinyl siding have changed the massing and materials of the original and is therefore considered non-contributing. Modern buildings intrude on the historic district, including the 2004 Medical Clinic building at 51 East Market (photo xx) and are rated non-contributing.

254 North Main Street  
c. 1925 Craftsman Bungalow

Contributing – Photograph 13

This bungalow demonstrates many distinctive features of the style. The façade includes a full-width, dominant front porch with battered roof supports, an incised porch, a prominent front-gabled dormer, and a side-gabled roof. The first story of this one-and one-half story home's facade contains a centrally located entry flanked by paired window units. The units are double-hung and glazed with leaded upper sashes and single-glazed lower sashes. The entry door is glazed with rectangular lights in the upper half. The hipped-roofed dormer on the front slope of the steeply-pitched roof has an inset entry door that provides access to a small balcony. The door is flanked by narrow sidelights. Small fixed-sash windows, installed in the exterior wall of the dormer, are positioned on each side of the door. The door is modern and is likely a replacement for the original. The low railing around the balcony is covered with the same vinyl siding as the rest of the home. Two tall red brick chimneys penetrate the composition-shingle-clad roof; the larger on the north side of the roof is obviously for an interior fireplace, the smaller on the rear slope of the roof services an interior furnace.

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154 North Main Street Thomas Horn House  
c. 1865 Octagon Mode

Contributing – Photograph 16 (right)

Resting on a solid limestone foundation the wood clapboard-clad exterior walls of this two-story house show little sign of its advanced age. Obviously shaped according to its architectural identification, the eight side walls meet at corners defined by vertical corner boards. The home has two entrance porches – one on the northeast facet of the octagon and the rear porch that accommodates a small extension off the southwest facet. The main entry is through the northeast doorway and this porch appears to be the earlier of the two. The front entryway consists of a transom light above the double doors (circa 1920) that are glazed through their full height with individual panes. With the exception of one large double-hung window unit on the east facet of the first story, the windows throughout the rest of the home are constructed with narrow paired two-over-two double-hung sashes divided by a central muntin. Directly above the second story window units and below a projecting cornice is a wooden frieze board that extends across each facet of the exterior walls. Paired scrolled brackets support the cornice at each junction of the walls. A brick chimney rises above the low-profile roof at its center.

Very few changes have been made to this octagonal structure. The rear entry to the south of the house is part of a later addition to the whole. A photo from 1944 shows the main entry at the east facet of the house (where the large double-hung window is now) and the porch extending from the east to the northeast facet. The porch was supported by turned spindles, similar to those on the south porch. In 1944, the house still had a corrugated metal roof.<sup>1</sup>

The date of construction for the house is unclear. John Cunningham, a local builder, purchased the property in 1859. Thomas Horn moved to Cloverdale in 1865 and owned the house at the time of his death in 1895.<sup>2</sup> An elderly citizen of Cloverdale remember that John Cunningham built the house about 1875 for Cunningham's family.<sup>3</sup> An unrelated Cunningham family purchased the house, William and Salina, purchased the home in 1899.

102 North Main Street  
c. 1930 Craftsman Bungalow

Contributing – Photograph 16 (left)

This one-and one-half-story Craftsman bungalow also highlights many of the architectural elements of the style. The full-width concrete-decked porch is entered through a south-side opening in the stone-capped brick railing that extends across the full facade and connects four brick support columns for the engaged porch roof. The porch has been screened in. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The fenestration of the facade consists of paired window units on either side of the centrally located entry door. The individual window units are typical of the style; multiple lights in the upper sash and a single-glazed light in the lower. The wooden entry door is protected by a simple storm door on the exterior. The front slope of the steeply-pitched roof is dominated by a large gabled dormer. A ribbon of three small double-hung window units extends across the middle of the gable's exterior wall. Glazing in the upper

<sup>1</sup> *Greencastle Banner*, "Cloverdale's Octagon House: One of Indiana's Queerest," 8/3/1944.

<sup>2</sup> Putnam County Deed Records. *Indianapolis Journal*, "Indiana Deaths," 9/14/1895, page 2.

<sup>3</sup> *Greencastle Banner*, "Eight-Sided House Located in Cloverdale," 6/27/1942, page 3.

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window units is the same as noted above. A tall, angular brick chimney penetrates the composition-shingle-clad roof above the south elevation. The north elevation contains a one-story, two-car attached garage, added sometime in the post-World War II era.

5 East Columbus Street  
c. 1960 Massed Ranch

Contributing – Photograph 18 (center)

This one-story home has the typical asymmetrical façade common to many of the Ranch-style homes built in the decade of the 1950s and early 1960s. The short wing of the typical “L” shape on the east one-half of the façade contains a double-hung window unit and front gable end. The gable end upper half is sheathed with vertical board siding with scalloped ends. The exterior wall covering is brick veneer. The west one-half of the façade contains the main entry and a large picture window unit to the left of the door with a large central, fixed-sash light with double-hung wings. A small stoop, protected by a roof extension that is supported by an ornate cast metal corner column, provides access to the entry door. A metal railing defines the edge of the narrow stoop and its approach. The plain wooden door provides access to the interior. The low-pitched roof is clad in composition shingles. A single brick chimney intrudes on the low ridge of the roof. The attached garage extends out from the west elevation.

54 North Main Street  
c. 1930 Tudor Revival

Contributing – Photograph 21 (right)

The Apostolic Faith Tabernacle is a single-story, red brick building in the Tudor Revival style popular in the late 1920s and early 1930s; a limestone water table extends around the perimeter of the lower exterior walls. The façade is dominated by the sharply-defined gables of the lower vestibule and the front of the higher main block. Access to the vestibule is gained by a plain set of concrete steps with wrought iron railing on either side. Painted wooden double doors, with small square lights in the upper one-half of each, provide entry into the interior. An arched hood with projecting outer course marks the entryway. The blank tympanum is recessed above the doors, an architectural detail that creates the visual image of a larger, grander entry. Narrow rectangular windows on both sides of the vestibule provide some natural light to the interior. Windows in the building are generally casement-type with lead-caned, diamond-shaped glazing; a few window units are fixed-sash with the same glazing pattern. Strip buttresses divide the sanctuary's flanks into three bays. A secondary entry point is located in a small one-story wing that extends out from the north elevation. Rising above the juncture of the main block and the wing is a stylized bell tower, or bell-gable, without the bell. It features a pointed arch opening and buttresses. The steeply-pitched roof is sheathed with modern composition shingles; a small, low brick chimney straddles the ridgeline at the rear of the building. A flat-roofed section abuts the rear gable of the main block.

3-15 North Main Street  
c. 1905 20<sup>th</sup> Century Functional

Contributing – Photograph 22

This one-story, flat-roofed, red-brick building has a facade consisting of six bays, defined by wide square brick pilasters that extend upwards to structural iron beams that join the various bays into a whole. The various storefronts at ground level have all been modified to some extent from their original but they still possess the basic massing of the designed fenestration and entry points, including storefronts with low walls and expansive display windows. The southernmost

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storefront is likely the most intact of the six. The pilasters are resting on limestone plinths and capped with the same material. Directly above the metal support beams is a brick band course, divided into six segments and accentuated with raised block panels and limestone details, that extend across the full width of the facade. Above this band course is a corbelled band that supports a limestone course and the low parapet that caps the building front. Various proprietors have operated businesses in these storefronts, including Hunt's Pool Room in 9-11<sup>4</sup> The Joy Theater circa 1920.<sup>5</sup>

1 North Main Street

Contributing – Photograph 22 (right)

c. 1913 Neo-Classical Revival

The Hoosier Topics building is a one-story, red-brick structure that was originally the home of the First National Bank for many decades of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. With the exception of the modern green awning, the façade remains relatively unchanged from its original design and fenestration. The lower portion of the front elevation is clad with limestone veneer from the street to the lower limit of the window units that flank the central entry point; a short flight of steps provides access to the interior. The window units are modern replacements. Directly above the window units and the entry is a limestone belt course that extends across the façade. Between this course and three-stepped, limestone corbeled course is a limestone panel inscribed with the words “FIRST NATIONAL BANK.” Above the limestone corbel, is a stone-capped and low parapet the tops the building. Large window openings and an entry doorway on the south elevation have been bricked up in the past but retain flush stone hoods.

Approximately 1880 Jack Lewis opened a hotel on this spot.<sup>6</sup> The First National Bank remained at this location until a new building was constructed at 302 South Main, ca. 1970.

10 North Main Cloverdale Post Office

Contributing – Photograph 21 (center)

1963 Modern-Neoclassical Revival

The façade of the one-story, red-brick building is defined by a dominant central portico flanked by smaller wings. The portico is supported by Tuscan columns surmounted by a simple entablature. The columns define three bays: two entry bays each consisting of full-light French doors and sidelights. A dedication plaque sits in the center bay. The wings each contain a double-hung window. The gable roof and pediment over the portico were added in 1978.<sup>7</sup>

2 North Main Street

Non-Contributing – Photograph 43 (left)

c. 1910 20<sup>th</sup> Century Functional

This early 20<sup>th</sup> century building had suffered insensitive modification over time that negates any possible contributions to the fabric of the district. Changes in the original exterior wall surface, including faux-stone veneer on the storefront, corrugated metal sheathing, and permanent awning with corrugated metal roof, detract from the architectural character of the other commercial buildings in the district.

<sup>4</sup> “Historical Cloverdale, 140 Years, 1839-1979,” page 19.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid page 52.

<sup>6</sup> “Cloverdale Then and Now: 1839 – 1939.” Page 51.

<sup>7</sup> “Historical Cloverdale, 140 Years, 1839-1979,” page 74.

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4 West Market Street  
c. 1950 20<sup>th</sup> Century Functional

Contributing – Photograph 26

Clearly commercial in construction, this concrete-block building suggests a former business related to the auto industry. The façade has five bays defined by pilasters that reach to the top of the parapet that caps the building. The center bay contains the entry door and the flanking bays contain street-level, single-glazed, fixed-sash display window units. The parapet that marks the front of the gabled roof is raised across the center three bays.

5-7 East Market  
c. 1900 20<sup>th</sup> Century Functional

Contributing – Photograph 25 (right)

One-story and divided into three bays, this building characterizes many of the commercial buildings constructed in small Indiana towns in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The bays are defined by quoined, brick pilasters constructed of the same polychrome brick as the rest of the exterior wall of the façade. The west storefront retains the original fenestration but the window units/glazing are modern replacements. Glazing on the other bays consists of neo-colonial bow windows. Modern permanent awnings/overhangs protect the windows from an excess of light and weather. Above the overhangs in each of the bays are elongated lozenge-shaped architectural detailing created with lighter-hued bricks. Above these details and extending across the full façade is a course of dentils that form the frieze for the flat parapet that tops the building. M. Cohn's Bargain Store and a Ford Garage occupied the building in the early 1900s and later George Cummings Shoe Cobbler was here. Jim's Place has operated in this building since the 1970s.<sup>8</sup>

6 South Main Street  
c. 1905 20<sup>th</sup> Century Functional

Contributing – Photograph 24 (second from right)

One-story and constructed of brick, now painted gray, this small commercial building is typical of the small town storefront common of the period. This particular building has retained most of its early architectural integrity; the façade has been altered by the covering of the lower portion of the exterior wall with T1-11 wooden siding. An additional door has been added to the left of the entry. The entry door is centered between fluted metal pilasters that frame it. The iron pilasters are identical to George L. Mesker & Co., Pattern 301, from their 1908 catalog. A large modern awning extends across the width of the building. Above the awning is a flat brick wall surface detailed with a course of saw-tooth, soldiered bricks directly below the corbeled brick cornice of the flat capped roof.

2-4 South Main Street  
c. 1900 Italianate

Contributing – Photograph 24 (right)

This one story brick building with cast-iron front had been altered by addition of a Mansard roof and faux stone veneer in the 1970s or '80s. However, in February, 2018, the owner removed the Mansard roof that had obscured the entire upper wall above the storefront. The building now retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the district. Cast-iron pilasters and a Cornithian corner column are visible, with the lower sections still covered in stone. The

<sup>8</sup> "Historical Cloverdale, 140 Years, 1839-1979," page 14.

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storefronts' metal cornice is now visible. The upper walls are brick, and while the sheet metal brackets are missing, the metal entablature and cornice remain intact.

8-12 South Main Street Knights of Pythias Lodge Contributing – Photograph 24 (second from left)

c. 1890 Italianate Commercial

The Knights of Pythias building is a two-story brick building that dominates a portion of this commercial block. The façade consists of three bays with street-level storefronts and a second story space behind a band of window units. At street level, each storefront is defined by metal pilasters, fluted and detailed with acanthus leaves at their top, and painted a variety of colors. These also appear to be Mesker #301 pilasters. The glazing in the various window units is not uniform across the façade, however, the pattern of fenestration is original and the center bay has all the original glazing and original kick panels. Transom lights are visible above each of the large display window units. Single doors in the right and left bays provide access to the upstairs space. Directly above the transoms is a narrow metal intermediate cornice that extends across the full width of the façade. Three floral-decorated flanges decorate the metal cornice. The window openings are rectangular, topped with stone lintels, and plain metal cornices/drip caps. The second-story window units are double-hung and glazed one-over-one. Above the window units is a double course of saw-tooth-pattern brick headers. The building is capped with a very large galvanized metal entablature with a plain architrave, a scroll-decorated frieze, and a fluted cornice. Four large ornate brackets are uniformly positioned along the cornice and redefine the limits of the three bays below. Centered on and above the cornice is an ornately detailed metal tablet with “K. of P.” inscribed. The sign tablet appears to be #560 from the Mesker 1908 catalog. The Cloverdale Knights of Pythias lodge was instituted March 7, 1892.<sup>9</sup>

14 South Main Street Cloverdale Hardware Building Contributing – Photograph 24 (left)

c. 1885 Italianate Commercial

Like its neighbor to the north, this two-story brick building has three bays with a street-level storefront and a living space above in the second story. The façade is configured with large single-glazed display windows on either side of the central entry. The main entry has double doors; the door on the right margin provides access to the second story. A large modern pent roof covered in asphalt shingles extends across the façade above the transom lights. A centrally located, paired window unit with single units on either flank comprises the second-story window array. The rectangular window openings have stone sills and ornamental galvanized Italianate hoods over the lintels. The hoods over the single units are flat with corbels at each end. Stylized keystones and floral designs embellish each. The hood over the paired unit includes the same floral embellishments and a pediment. A very ornately detailed entablature of the same galvanized metal tops the building. The architrave has floral details, the frieze is decorated with stylized brackets and floral details, and the projecting cornice includes an open pediment; its tympanum has a diaper pattern of raised lozenges. The peak of the pediment is graced with a four-sided finial and scroll work.

<sup>9</sup> “Cloverdale Then and Now: 1839 – 1939,” page 75.



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Prior to the erection of the current building a hotel and boarding house operated at this site beginning about 1850 by a Mr. Sandy and remained as a hotel until the hardware store was built.<sup>10</sup> This building became the home of the Cloverdale Hardware & Lumber Company when Jesse McCoy opened his business here in 1887 and it was still in operation as a hardware store in 2016.

52 South Main Street

Contributing – Photograph 28

c. 1900 20<sup>th</sup> Century Functional

South across the alley from the above is a small one-story brick building with a richly ornamented façade. The decorative work in the storefront area was executed in wood, except for the brackets and frieze over the storefront. The storefront fenestration is original but the glazing in the two display windows that flank the entry door and the transom lights is modern. On both sides of the entry are stylized turned posts commonly used in residential properties of the period. The entry has engaged, modern double doors. A structural member above the transom lights extends across the façade; it is visibly supported by four relatively plain wood brackets. A corbeled brick cornice caps the short parapet of the flat roof.

54 South Main Street

Contributing – Photograph 24 (left)

c. 1890 Italianate Commercial

Another small brick building from the same general period is immediately south of 52 South Main Street. The street-level storefront has been modernized but the basic fenestration remains. The two bays of the façade are defined by a narrow, fluted metal pilaster to the left of the entry door. The pilaster is the same Mesker pattern as 8-12 and 6 South Main. Visible above the three display windows and the door is a painted metal structural beam incorporated into the architectural design and its horizontal orientation separates the façade into equal parts. Stylized rosettes embellish the web of the beam. The brick has been covered in corrugated metal. Across the parapet of the flat roof is a galvanized metal entablature with a narrow architrave, a frieze incorporating small brackets and a projecting cornice. Large brackets anchor the left and right limits of the building cap. This building retains the most basic degree of integrity for a contributing building in the district.

51 East Logan Street

Non-contributing – Photograph 27 (right)

c. 1900 Commercial

The exterior of this early manufacturing building has been altered to an extent that it no longer adds character to the overall fabric of the district. At the upper level a stepped façade hides the gabled roof behind that is topped by a continuous row of clerestory windows along the ridge line. The exterior has been covered in horizontal metal siding and vinyl replacement windows adorn the storefront area.

56 South Lafayette Street

Contributing – Photograph 29 (left)

c. 1910 Bungalow

This one-story family residence is located in the southeast corner of the district among a similar collection of early 20<sup>th</sup> century working-class homes. The rectangular structure is

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid page 56.

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oriented with the narrow edge facing the street. The concrete block foundation contains some raised detailing on the corners, which served as piers for the formerly open porch, and along the foundation wall extending to the original portion of the house. The exterior walls are clapboard, and the roof is hipped with shallow eaves. The engaged porch is enclosed with extra framing and glass. A short concrete flight of steps is access to the porch interior. The double-hung window units throughout are original with one-over-one glazing. The door to the interior of the house is centered in the façade and flanked by said window units. The roof is sheathed with a standing seam metal roof. A short brick chimney rises above the roof ridge at the rear of the building.

51 South Lafayette Street  
c. 1910 Center Passage

Contributing – Photograph 30 (center)

This one and one-half story side gable house is clad in horizontal, aluminum siding. The façade presents a large central cross-gable with paired double-hung windows separated by a central muntin. A porch spans the entire façade and the flared roof is supported by simple wood posts.

3 North Lafayette Street  
c. 1900 T-Plan

Contributing – Photograph 33 (right)

This one and one-half story house displays a prominent gable to the front and a perpendicular wing extending across the rear of the structure. The house is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. A porch with round wood columns extends across the front of the house and along the length of the “L” to the wing. Although the porch has a concrete floor and block foundation, a limestone foundation is visible at the wing. The gable front has a large double-hung window on the first floor and smaller unit in the gable front. Entry is gained through the façade portion of the wing. The house has had two single-story additions, one to the left of the façade and one to the rear. Neither detract from the original form of the house.

201 North Lafayette Street Bert Sandy House  
1910 Neo-Classical Revival

Contributing – Photograph 38

The two and one-half story house occupies a large lot at the northeast corner of the district. The rusticated limestone block foundation supports the wood clad frame construction with hipped, composite shingle roof and dormers on three sides. A two-story addition extends to the east on the north half of the house. The façade features a two-story porch structure with classical elements; paired columns, resting on limestone bases, composed of smooth shafts topped with Ionic capitals (characterized by large volutes), and entablature with dentil course and cornice featuring mutules. The second floor of the porch is enclosed by windows with fixed units on the top and awning sash on the bottom. The central entry below is composed of paired, ¾-light doors with a transom, flanked by full-light sidelights. A shallower porch extends beyond the central porch with similar columns and entablature, supporting a low-slope roof. The replacement windows are double-hung, one-over-one on the first floor and nine-over-one on the second floor. The three gabled dormers along the roof have cornice returns and glazing with arch-top surrounds with central keystone motif. The largest dormer, on the west façade, has full-light French doors. The dormers on the north and south are smaller than on the west, and have

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double-hung windows similar to those on the second floor. A brick chimney is exposed on the south elevation.

One-story additions to the original building begin halfway back on the secondary facades (north and south). On the south, a central garage door faces west and the south elevation contains five double-hung windows. The structure is topped by low slope hips leading to a flat roof. The addition to the north begins with a canopy and extends to an enclosed structure. It displays a similar roof line to the south addition and the canopy is supported by column structures, similar to the smaller porches.

Bert (Phillip) Sandy purchased the land from his father, A.H. Sandy, in 1910 and had the house built. The property was purchased by Frank Reed in 1937 for use as a funeral home. The structure continues to function as a funeral home today.<sup>11</sup>

204 North Grant Street  
c. 1920 Bungalow

Contributing – Photograph 9 (left)

This one and one-half story house, clad in horizontal aluminum siding, has a deep porch across the façade. The pitched roof descends to deep eaves. The house and porch foundations are of rusticated concrete block. The porch knee-walls and piers are constructed of brick. Decorative capitals rise from limestone caps on the piers to support the porch roof. A ribbon of three small divided light windows rest in the center of the porch's gable front.

102 North Grant Street  
c. 1900 Gable-Front

Contributing – Photograph 41 (left)

This diminutive gable front house is clad in asbestos shingle siding. A small shed roof porch sits to the right above the entry. Two double-hung windows sit to the left. A decorative fan vent sits in the attic of the gable front. A plain frieze board marks the gable end's roof line.

53 West Columbus  
c. 1945 American Small House

Contributing – Photograph 19 (left)

The one-story house has a standing seam metal side gable roof. The house is in a small rectangle shape. The façade features a central entry protected by a simple porch with metal scrolled supports and a flat metal roof. Two double hung windows flank the entry.

54 West Columbus Street  
c. 1890 Center-Passage/Queen Anne

Contributing – Photograph 20

This is an "L"-shaped version of an old standard form of single-family home common in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. In most cases the wing associated with this style extended forward from the façade; in this case it extends to the rear of the main block. The clapboard-clad exterior walls rest on a limestone block foundation. The deck of the narrow porch that extends across most of the façade is concrete; turned wooden posts and decorative scrolls support a shallow roof extension over the porch. The original entry door is in the west elevation (the façade) but the in-use entry door is in the north elevation of this rented house. Double-hung window units flanked the

<sup>11</sup> Putnam County Property Records. *Greencastle Daily Banner*, 5/15/1937, page 2.

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centrally located door in the façade. The windows are glazed one-over-one. The roof is standing seam metal. A shed-roof addition extends to the east off the corner of the main block.

No Address Market Street Stone Warehouse Contributing – Photograph 26 (right)  
 c. 1890 No Style

This small square stone building, located just south of West Market Street and facing west, once stored ice used to service railcars using the nearby tracks. The tracks ran west of the building, oriented to the southwest, and have been removed from this block of the district. The roof is modern and the doors appear to have been replaced in the past. Currently the building is used by a local organization as Santa’s domain during the Christmas holiday season.

62 South Main Street Contributing – Photograph 28  
 c. 1880 19<sup>th</sup> Century Functional

This small one-story green-painted, flat-roofed brick building is one of only two remaining resources (see also the Stone Warehouse below) in the district that bear evidence of the railroad line that once passed through the southwest corner of the district. The angled wall of the north elevation clearly indicates its shape was determined by its proximity to the rails. The façade contains display windows with transom lights above at the south and east corners of the building, a personnel door, and a single window opening to the right of the door; there is no glazing in this opening. The south elevation contains a number of previously used doorways and window openings that have been altered over time. Between the window and door openings and the low parapet around the flat roof are decorative raised rectangular brick panels designed to break up the monotony of a flat brick wall. The south façade has two additional small storefronts; each is partially covered by T1-11 type siding.

Railroad Bed Contributing – Photograph 28  
 Site

A gravel path marks the former rail bed running from north of 62 South Main Street to the northwest, extending past through the intersection of West Market Street and South/North Grant Street. The rails resume south of the property at 54 North Grant Street.

**Resource Inventory**

West Robert L. Weist Ave. (NS)		9. 3	C
1. 101	C	East Fulton St. (NS)	
2. 57	C	10. 3	N/C
3. 51	C	West Columbus St. (NS)	
4. 3	C	11. 53	C
East Robert L. Weist Ave (NS)		12. 51	N/C
5. 51	C	East Columbus St. (NS)	
6. 53	C	13. 3	C
7. 101	C	14. 5	C
East Robert L. Weist Ave. (SS)		15. 51	C
8. 50	N/C	West Columbus St. (SS)	
West Fulton St. (NS)		16. 54	C

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17. 52	C	C
East Columbus St. (SS)		C
18. 54	C	N/C
West Market St. (NS)		C
19. 51	N/C	South Main St. (WS)
20. 3	C	55. 62 C
East Market St. (NS)		56. Rail Bed C
21. 3	N/C	57. 54 C
22. 5-7	C	58. 52 C
23. 51	N/C	59. 14 C
West Market St. (SS)		60. 8-12 C
24. 4	C	61. 6 C
25. Stone Warehouse	C	62. 2-4 C
East Market St. (SS)		North Main St. (WS)
26. 54	N/C	63. 2 N/C
West Logan St. (NS)		64. 8 C
27. 153	C	65. 10 C
28. 151	C	66. 54 C
29. 103	N/C	67. 102 C
30. 53	C	68. 104 C
31. 51	N/C	69. 152 C
32. No Address Warehouse	C	70. 154 C
East Logan St. (NS)		71. 202 N/C
33. 51	N/C	72. 204 N/C
South Grant St. (WS)		73. 254 C
34. 54	C	74. 302 C
35. 52	C	South Main St. (ES)
36. 8	C	75. 101 N/C
37. 6	C	76. 1 N/C
38. 2	C	North Main St. (ES)
North Grant St. (WS)		77. 1 C
39. 54	C	78. 3-15 C
40. 102	C	79. 51 C
41. 104	C	80. 103 C
42. 152	C	81. 153 C
43. 202	N/C	82. 155 C
44. 204	C	83. 203 C
45. 252	C	84. 251 C
46. 254	C	85. 301 C
South Grant St. (ES)		South Lafayette St. (WS)
47. 49	N/C	86. 56 C
48. 51	C	87. 54 C
North Grant St. (ES)		88. 52 N/C
49. 52	C	89. 2 C
50. 151	C	North Lafayette St. (WS)

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90. 4	C	99. 3	N/C
91. 102	N/C	100. 1	C
92. 104	C	North Lafayette St. (ES)	
93. 106	C	101. 1	C
94. 152	C	102. 3	C
95. 204	C	103. 51	C
96. 252	C	104. 101	C
South Lafayette St. (ES)		105. 103	C
97. 53	C	106. 151	C
98. 51	C	107. 201	C

**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
-



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- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
COMMERCE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**  
1865-1963  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person (last name, first name)**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**  
\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name)**

Mesker, George L. & Co.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance, 1865-1963, encompasses the construction of the earliest extant house (154 North Main) through the most recent significant building at 10 North Main (the U.S. Post Office, 1963). The structures and contributing site of this era provide the physical evidence of the settlement and development of the Town of Cloverdale.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**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 Cloverdale Historic District encompasses the most intact portion of the community related to the themes of Architecture and Commerce. Founded in 1839 as a postal stop and trade village, Cloverdale developed quickly once the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad built a line through town in 1854. The town became the primary commercial center for the southeastern portion of Putnam County. The two block core of business storefronts dating from the 1860s-1950s was the center of trade for the area, giving the district significance under Criterion A. The architecture of the district is locally significant under Criterion C as well. Cloverdale's buildings include examples of major national trends and styles, such as Octagonal Mode, Italianate, Mesker cast-iron storefronts, Queen Anne and Neo-Classical Revival. Most residences, however, reveal the modest small town roots of Cloverdale, and include examples of Gabled-Ell, Center-Passage, and pyramid roof cottages.

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

The developments comprising the Cloverdale Historic District illustrate various eras of the town's growth. The two blocks bounded by Market Street, Lafayette Street, Logan Street and Grant Street are part of the Original Town Plat (1839). During the 1850s additional sections were added, including the Eastern Enlargement bounded by Fulton Street, Lafayette Street, Market Street and the alley between Main and Grant Streets, McCoy's Western Addition along the southern portion of Grant Street, and the Seminary and School House Lots along the northern portion of Grant Street.<sup>12</sup> A. H. Sandy subdivided his farmland at the northeast corner of the district which became known at the 1904 Enlargement. The rising elevation from west to east along Robert L. Weist Avenue was appropriately named the Crown Hill Subdivision.

Street names changed in the district throughout the years. Grant Street was formerly known as West Main Street. Previously titled Clinton Street, Robert L. Weist Avenue was named after an active citizen of Cloverdale who died in 1974 at the age of 40.

Commerce in Cloverdale began in the original plat portion of the district around South Logan Street until the railroad arrived. In 1854, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago tracks reached the town. The arrival of the railroad increased the speed for farmers to sell their surplus; Previously, they drove their herds and flocks on foot to the markets in Indianapolis or Terre Haute.<sup>13</sup> These early drovers would have used the National Road. Running east-west just five miles north of Cloverdale, the National Road was a major transportation route. It was completed through the county by the mid-1830s. A north-south road (U.S. 231 today) connected Cloverdale to the National Road and the county seat, Greencastle.

The railroad brought immediate impact. Passengers increased the need for hotels. New raw materials arrived, including pre-manufactured decorative detailing to ornament porches, eaves and windows, enabling the construction of new types of houses.<sup>14</sup> George L. Mesker & Co. likewise transported their iron architectural parts by rail; several exist in Cloverdale. Cloverdale continued to grow in population and take on the identity as the primary commercial/religious/transportation center of the township. By 1864, the businesses in town included a drug store, four or five general stores/groceries, dealers in shoes and boots, a mill, two physicians/surgeons, and a civil engineer. As the second largest community in the county, the town fulfilled the immediate needs for goods and services for the surrounding region.<sup>15</sup>

The commercial district of Cloverdale grew to the north after the railroad. By the late 1870s, Cloverdale enjoyed a robust economy supporting livery stables, physicians, general merchandisers including Anton Cohn and J. D. Billman, and hotels such as the Central House, operated by Mary Lewis and her husband Jack, on the northeast corner of Main and Market

<sup>12</sup> "Cloverdale Then and Now: 1839 – 1939," page 29.

<sup>13</sup> "Cloverdale Then and Now: 1839 – 1939," page 39.

<sup>14</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989, page 239

<sup>15</sup> Sesquicentennial Committee, *A Journey through Putnam County History*, page 88.

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Streets.<sup>16</sup> The largest general merchandiser in the south part of the county, the Denny Store, served the larger township community from a location on South Main Street.<sup>17</sup> The Cloverdale Hardware building at 14 South Main has been in business at the same location since the 1880s. The cluster of buildings along South Main illustrate Cloverdale's economic growth following the arrival of the railroad.

Although rail transport ended decades ago, its impact remains on the built environment of Cloverdale. The path of the rail bed remains on the east block of South Main, running from the southwest edge toward the northwest, crossing at the intersection of South and North Grant Street. Beyond the western edge of North Grant Street, the rails remain. The angled north elevation of the building at 62 South Main accentuates the image of the path of the former railroad and the remaining Stone Warehouse, identified locally as the "ice house," serviced railroad cars after the depot moved to the south side of West Market Street circa 1895. The circa 1890s depot was moved north near the intersection of U.S. 231 and I-70.

The turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century brought changes to Cloverdale's commercial district. New buildings along the east side of North Main and the north side of East Market were constructed to house new businesses. The rise of autos created the need for improved roads. Main Street became State Route 43 in 1926, generating increased traffic through the town and allowed the flow of goods by the use of trucks.<sup>18</sup> Louis J. Morrison, the first authorized Ford Motor Company sales dealer in Putnam County, operated out of the Ford Garage at 7 East Market Street.<sup>19</sup> Other auto dealers opened shop in town during the 1920s and 1930s. Next door, at 5 East Market, was the Cohn Family's General Merchandise establishment.<sup>20</sup> In 1913, the First National Bank of Cloverdale constructed a new bank at the northeast corner of Main and Market Streets, reflecting their new status, after receiving a charter from the Federal government as a national bank on December 8, 1913.<sup>21</sup>

The Great Depression of the 1930s caused the First National Bank to come to the aid of the citizens of Cloverdale. The bank had prided itself in supporting small business and farmers by extending them credit, but once again, found a way to help individuals. The bank became the first in the area to offer real estate and construction loans following the 1934 creation of the Federal Housing Administration.<sup>22</sup>

By 1939, Cloverdale's business community had grown along with the increasing population. In addition to the old standbys of groceries and general merchandise stores the collection demonstrated the progress achieved over the preceding years. Now citizens and nearby farmers could go downtown and purchase three different makes of automobiles, buy insurance,

<sup>16</sup> "Cloverdale Then and Now: 1839 – 1939," page 51.

<sup>17</sup> Sesquicentennial Committee, *A Journey through Putnam County History*, pages 167- 170.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid* page 39.

<sup>19</sup> Sesquicentennial Committee, *A Journey through Putnam County History*, page83. "Cloverdale Then and Now: 1839 – 1939," page 85.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>21</sup> "Cloverdale Then and Now: 1839 – 1939," page 41.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid* pages 43-44.

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get the family automobile repaired and oil changed, play pool at three different pool halls, buy stamps at the post office, and pay the electric, gas and water bill. Cloverdale had reached the level of business development and community growth to sustain itself for the coming years.

The U.S. Post Office (10 North Main) reflects the affect of mid-twentieth-century federal policies on the streetscape of Cloverdale. After World War II the Federal Government expanded, resulting in the formation of new agencies. In 1949, the General Services Agency (GSA) was created to supply the necessary tools for federal agencies to complete their missions.<sup>23</sup> One of the greatest needs became office space, but the program also encompassed buildings for the U.S. Postal Service. The Public Buildings Act of 1959 charged the Public Buildings Services agency of the GSA with the efficient administration of locating or constructing these resources. The GSA surveyed communities, recommended projects for Congressional appropriation, and administered the disbursement of the funds to the projects.<sup>24</sup>

Although many Indiana Post Offices were funded by the GSA, the Cloverdale Post Office was made possible by a grant from the Cloverdale Indiana Endowment of the Rockwell and Cantwell Families. The endowment fund was created after initial funding was received in 1961.<sup>25</sup> James Morton Rockwell was born in Cloverdale on October 24, 1863. He moved with his family to Texas when he was 14 years old and remained there the rest of his life. He amassed his fortune in the lumber and banking business. His will created a trust to be distributed to worthy charities and with initial funding at his death and additional funds added at the deaths of his heirs, including daughter Lillian in 1956 and son James Wade in 1962.<sup>26</sup>

John A. Gronouski, the Postmaster General, awarded a contract for the Cloverdale Indiana Endowment of the Rockwell and Cantwell Families to construct the building and lease it to the Post Office Department. Gronouski said, "We are continuing to build new post offices where they are needed, but we are constantly re-assessing our lease construction program."<sup>27</sup> The agreement meant that the Post Office Department provided funding for the postal equipment and the building was funded locally. This arrangement allowed the Rockwell Fund to add space to the building to include room for a small library and reading room and the Town Clerk's office in half of the building, and community rooms in the basement.<sup>28</sup>

## Architecture

The Cloverdale Historic District includes commercial, church, and residential buildings. The commercial styles include Italianate and 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Functional. The residential buildings include a few of high styles, such as Octagon Mode, Neoclassical Revival, and Stick;

<sup>23</sup> *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s*, U. S. General Services Administration, 2013, 28.

<sup>24</sup> *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s*, U. S. General Services Administration, 2013, 40-41.

<sup>25</sup> *Greencastle Banner*, "Ground is Broken for Cloverdale's Community Bldg," 8/29/1963, page 1.

<sup>26</sup> Rockwell Fund, "History," <http://www.rockfund.org/about/history/> accessed 2/9/2016.

<sup>27</sup> *Greencastle Banner*, "Cloverdale PO Contract is Awarded," 2/26/1964, page 1.

<sup>28</sup> *Greencastle Banner*, "Ground is Broken for Cloverdale's Community Bldg." 8/29/1963, page 1.

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However, the majority of the houses are more restrained, in the Bungalow, Gable and Wing, and American Small House styles.

## Commercial Architecture

### Italianate Commercial

The late 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings at 8-12 and 14 South Main illustrate the Italianate Commercial style, with decorative metal cornices and window hoods. The Knights of Pythias building (8-12 South Main) still displays its original decorative cast iron pilasters at the storefront level. The highly decorated cornice and pediment on the Cloverdale Hardware Building (14 South Main) is similar in style to the Davis Brothers Building at 119 South Main Street in the Winchester Courthouse Square Historic District (NPS File # 01000405). Additionally, a building at 18 W. Washington St., Sullivan, Indiana, has highly similar metalwork. The apparent use of a Mesker & Co. cast iron storefront for the Cloverdale building points to a common source for all three buildings (the Winchester example's first floor is totally obscured). Additionally, buildings at 54 and 6 South Main also have Mesker-patterned cast iron pilasters, I-beams with rosettes, or bracketed sheet metal entablatures in the Italianate mode. Recent rehab work at 2-4 S. Main has revealed yet another cast iron storefront and sheet metal cornice, though its maker is as yet unknown (photo 24). Though not numerically superior to the county seat's collection of cast-iron work (in Greencastle), Cloverdale has an impressive grouping for a modest rail stop town. As noted earlier, these architectural elements were factory-made and shipped by rail to Cloverdale.

### 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Functional

Commercial architecture constructed at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century took on a more restrained form than the earlier Italianate. The building at 52 South Main has metal cornice elements at the storefront level, but the parapet cornice is of simple corbelled brick. The single-story buildings at 3-15 North Main Street display a different interpretation of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Functional style with details of brick and limestone. Its piers, paneled frieze, and corbelled cornice are a simplified version of Neo-Classical Revival elements. The details on 5-7 East Market Street are presented with a contrasting shade of brick and a brick dentil course at the parapet. Again, the quoined pilasters and dentil course are Neo-Classical Revival in style. The architect of the former First National Bank, 1 North Main, was more overt in his choice of classicism. A monumental ashlar stone storefront base, along with stone moldings, offer an air of permanence.

## Residential Architecture

### Octagon Mode

The Octagon House style was made popular, for a short period, in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century by a book written by Orson S. Fowler titled *A Home for All or the Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building*. Fowler, a noted practitioner of the "science" of phrenology, actually had some good ideas he propounded in his book concerning ventilation in each room, hot water or hot air heating throughout, and indoor water closets. In the recent past, Indiana had approximately 8



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octagon homes its state-wide inventory. Houses of this style listed on the National Register in Indiana include the Jane Ross Reeves Octagon House (NPS File # 01000620) and the Hall-Crull Octagonal House (NPS File # 84001575). Cloverdale's example, the Horn house (154 North Main), has Italianate details like many octagonal houses.

### Stick Style

Applied detail is the primary indicator of the Stick Style. The best example in Cloverdale is at 3 East Columbus Street (photo 23). Wood fish scales adorn the upper extents of the gables, at the transition between first and second floor and on the gable ends of the porch roof. On the west elevation, wood trim extends below the three windows. The house at 251 North Main displays hints of its previous stick style decorations (left in photo 12). Brackets and a vertical support remain at the front gable, window trim extends vertically toward the gable and the porch has turned posts and a decorative spandrel at the gable eave board.

### Vernacular Types

The Vernacular homes in Cloverdale speak to the town's modest history as a farming village. These late 19<sup>th</sup> century homes display simple forms and have decorative details, mainly on the porch, often in the Queen Anne style. The west-facing porch of the Center-Passage house at 54 West Columbus (photo 20) has turned posts and lacy, decorative brackets. At 53 West Logan (photo 1) delicate jigsaw verge boards decorate the gable end of a frame, T-Plan cottage.

Houses with gabled wings or sections are predominant in Cloverdale's largely 19<sup>th</sup>-century streetscape. These one-story, wood frame houses can be classified into types such as T-Plan, where the intersecting gabled wings form that letter in plan (3 West R.L. Weist, left in photo 10), or pyramid-roof cottage, where gables project away from a hip-roofed core (57 West R.L. Weist, also photo 10, another stands at 104 North Lafayette). Houses at 151 and 153 North Grant are variants of the T-Plan type (photo 7), while 52 South Lafayette (right, photo 29) and 54 North Grant (right, photo 6) are Gabled-Ell or L-Plan cottages. A few larger, one and one-half story houses in Cloverdale keep the typology, but are more clearly Queen Anne in style, such as 51 North Lafayette (photo 33). Another house at 153 West Logan (photo 42, left) is similar to 51 North Lafayette. The Logan Street example features gabled wings that project from a hip-roofed core like 51 North Lafayette. However, 153 West Logan is a full two stories tall and is richly ornamented with elaborate spindle work gable trusses and larger wrap-around porch with Queen Anne millwork. Such elaborate wood architectural elements could have been shipped by rail to Cloverdale as well, though local saw mills with the proper jigs and shaper knives could also copy turnings and moldings. In either case, Queen Anne houses reflect the mass production capabilities of the era.

### Bungalow

The term bungalow originated in India from a type of house or "bangla." Typical bungalow features include a one-story structure with gently pitched broad gables. However, often the style is interpreted with Craftsman features such as solid brick or battered porch piers,

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simple knee braces, and ribbon windows.<sup>29</sup> In Cloverdale, the traditional bungalow front porch was often enclosed to shield the house from the elements. Grander, Craftsman style bungalows are on North Main Street at 102 and 254, as described in the narrative above. Other Craftsman style bungalows may be found at 52 South Grant (second from left photo 2) and 204 North Grant (left photo 9), each has a deep front porch with brick piers and three divided light windows in the gable on the porch dormer. 1 North Lafayette (photo 32) has a deep porch with brick piers, craftsman style eave supports and but lacks typical porch dormer.

Examples of simpler houses with the bungalow form include 54 and 56 South Lafayette (left photo 29). Each consist of a single-story structure with a hipped roof and enclosed porches. The house at 53 East R. L. Weist Avenue (right photo 40) is one and one-half story with a front dormer containing three ribbon windows, however, lacks the typical Craftsman style bungalow porch.

#### Period Revival

Cloverdale never had very many high-style buildings, but a select few residents and groups had sufficient means and need to evoke historic, period styles. Bert Sandy built the Neo-Classical Revival house at 201 North Lafayette in 1910. Now a funeral home, the house retains a good degree of its character. The Apostolic Faith Tabernacle, 54 North Main, presents the Tudor Revival style in its Sunday best. Built c. 1930, the church is smaller than most city examples of the Tudor Revival churches. What it lacks in scale is compensated by fine craft details: alternating headers; stretchers in the bonding course; flared roofline; leaded, quarrel-paned windows; and charming bell-gable.

#### American Small House

The post-depression American Small House homes reflect the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) "Principles of Planning Small Houses." The FHA was formed in 1934 to improve the economy by offering low-interest loans to home buyers and therefore, putting construction workers back on the job.<sup>30</sup> The FHA also created Technical Bulletins to help families plan inexpensive yet well-designed houses. The "Principles of Planning Small Houses" Bulletin recommended designing the house to fit within the standards size of framing lumber, keeping the footprint to flat planes to eliminate costly corners, and simplifying the exterior to maintain an appearance of maximum size.<sup>31</sup>

Several homes in Cloverdale illustrate these principles. The house at 3 West Fulton (photo 15) was constructed in a simple rectangular form, without the flat roof or deep eaves of a ranch house. The homes at 251 and 253 North Grant (photo 8) added corners with inset porches but still maintain the simple angular form of the style.

<sup>29</sup> *Historic Indiana: Indiana Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places 2003-2004*, page 64. McAlester, pages 453-454.

<sup>30</sup> U. S. Housing and Urban Development, "Federal Housing Administration," [http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program\\_offices/housing/fhahistory](http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/fhahistory) accessed 2/16/2016.

<sup>31</sup> Federal Housing Administration, "Principles of Planning Small Houses," Technical Bulletin No. 4, Rev. July 1, 1940, pages 12, 14, 37.

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The historic core of Cloverdale resumed development after the end of hostilities in 1945. In buildings, the town reflected this renewal in new forms of housing and with fulfillment of a community effort to have a community “civic” building.

Houses at 153 (photo 12, right) and 203 North Main (photo 17, center), and 252 North Lafayette (photo 37, right) have the low massing, low-pitched roofs, and asymmetrical facades typical of the ranch house.<sup>32</sup> As previously noted, the U.S. Post Office, 10 North Main, was built outside of the normal build-to-lease program of the U.S.P.S., therefore, it does not reflect the usual “1000 Series” modernism seen in 1960s post offices. Instead, the building’s style is best described as Neo-Traditional, seeming to have more in common with the stripped classicism of Colonial Revival post offices of the 1930s than its 1963 date belies. Its construction was the last significant architectural project in Cloverdale.

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### Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The first settlers on the lands that became Cloverdale Township were William Hamilton and James Robinson in 1823. Early settlers such as these found a number of opportunities for their future. The land was covered by a dense forest of valuable hardwoods and in future decades this same forest would sustain the development of a lively and profitable timber cutting and milling industry that set the fortunes of several county entrepreneurs. The bottom lands of the Rabbit and Doe Creeks provided the basis for a healthy agricultural sector of the local economy.

The first post office was authorized on February 11, 1836 to be known as Clover Dale. Not until three years later was the Town of Cloverdale laid out. In 1855 the name of the office was changed by joining the words Clover Dale to Cloverdale.<sup>33</sup>

After the National Road reached Putnam County one source from the time noted that the thoroughfare (actually only a muddy trace with trees stumped low enough to allow wagons to pass over them) was characterized by, “...one continuous procession of immigrants to all parts of the west.” One quote of the time that summed up the rigors of travel on the National Road and further west went something like, “The cowards never started and the weak died along the way.” The road became the source of income to various private turnpike companies, most of whom operated their sections of the road for limited periods of time as dirt or plank roads. Putnam County’s section eventually received a coating of crushed rock in the late nineteenth century.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> McAlester, page 49.

<sup>33</sup> “Cloverdale Then and Now: 1839 – 1939,” page 57.

<sup>34</sup> Sesquicentennial Committee, *A Journey through Putnam County History*, no publisher, 1966, pages 31 and 35; John J. Baughman, *Our Past, Their Present: Historical Essays on Putnam County, Indiana* (Greencastle: Putnam County Museum, 2008), page 30.

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Although located south of the National Road, completed through Putnam County in the 1830s, its influence helped to spur settlement in Cloverdale and the surrounding township. The first saw mill, built and operated by Abraham Waters in Section 6/Township 12, was completed in 1831 provided lumber to the surrounding area to erect a church, some of the commercial buildings like the tavern and store, and a few small dwellings. Interestingly, Andrew McCoy and Moses Nelson had already established a post office, a tavern, and general store by 1835/6. In fact, the store identified as the “Nelson Building” by locals of the period stood near the present location of the hardware store on South Main Street; it is no longer extant.

In the process of expanding the number of townships in the county, in 1846 Cloverdale Township was finally organized in 1846 from portions of Warren and Jefferson townships. The 1840s in Putnam County did mark limited commercial/industrial activity. Tanneries and grist mills appeared in streams around the county in the 1840s.

In 1850, Cloverdale became the home of an educational institution known variously as an academy/seminary. The brainchild of Dr. H.G. Dyer and guided by the principal educator, Professor William Bray, the academy/seminary’s mission focused on educating teachers. Successful for all of three years the enterprise failed because the financial underpinnings, which consisted of three primary stockholders from the local community, collectively chose to withdraw their support. Their motivation centered around purely monetary concerns because they “... refused to be taxed for its [the institution] support.”<sup>35</sup>

The Civil War touched Cloverdale as it did in all other communities in the state of Indiana. The county’s first entrants (volunteers to the man) into the war effort were the Union Guard and Asbury Guards, both militia companies that departed for Indianapolis on 22 April and 24 April 1861 respectively to be mustered into federal service as parts of larger organizations. The Union Guards became part of the Tenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. By the 1865, Putnam County, including Cloverdale and vicinity, provided 18 company-size units for federal service. The township supported the war effort, but, similar to an incident in Greencastle, Knights of the Golden Circle burned the township conscription lists in Cloverdale also in 1864. The enrolling officer was threatened with death.

Indiana State Route 43 was renumbered to U.S. 231 in the 1950s after the August 22, 1952 approval by the American Association of State Highway Officials approved requests by State Highway Associations to extend the route through Indiana. The route then became open between St. John, Indiana to Panama City, Florida.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> Weik, *Weik’s History of Putnam County, Indiana*, pages 93 and 189.

<sup>36</sup> Federal Highway Administration. “U.S. 231 – Indiana to Florida: How a Highway Grew.” <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/us231.cfm>, accessed 2/15/2016.

Cloverdale Historic District  
Name of Property

Putnam, Indiana  
County and State

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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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Baughman, John J. *Our Past, Their Present: Historical Essays on Putnam County, Indiana.* Greencastle: Putnam County Museum, 2008.

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5/15/1937, page 2.

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“Eight-Sided House Located in Cloverdale,” 6/27/1942, page 3.

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Cloverdale Historic District  
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“World War I”

“World War II”

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Weik, Jesse W. *Weik’s History of Putnam County, Indiana*. Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen and Company, 1910.

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

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 133-122-61001-61133



Cloverdale Historic District  
Name of Property

Putnam, Indiana  
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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** Approximately 44 acres

Use the UTM system

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 517436	Northing: 4373950
2. Zone:16	Easting: 517834	Northing:4373943
3. Zone:16	Easting:517835	Northing:4373447
4. Zone:16	Easting:517448	Northing:4373454

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

Starting at a point at the southeast corner of the property line of 53 South Lafayette, proceed west. Cross South Lafayette, South Main and South Grant streets. Upon reaching the southwest corner of the property line at 153 West Logan, turn north and proceed along said property line. Upon reaching the northwest corner of the property line of 153 West Logan, turn east and proceed along the rear property lines of 153, 151, and 103 West Logan. Upon reaching the southwest corner of the property line of 52 South Grant, turn north and proceed along said property line. Upon reaching the northwest corner of the property line of 52 South Grant, turn west and proceed along the south property line of 8 South Grant. Upon reaching the southwest corner of the property line of 8 South Grant, turn north and proceed along the rear property lines of 8 and 6 South Grant. Upon reaching the northwest corner of the property line of 6 South Grant, turn west and proceed along the south property line of 2 South Grant. Upon reaching the southwest corner of the property line of 2 South Grant, turn north and proceed along the rear property line of said property. Upon reaching the northwest corner of the property line of 2 South

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Grant, turn east and proceed along the north edge of said property. Upon reaching the the northeast edge of the property line at 2 South Grant, cross South Grant Street. Turn north and cross West Market Street. Continue along the west property line of 51 West Market Street. Upon reaching the southwest corner of the property at 52 North Grant, turn west and cross North Grant Street. Continue along the south edge of the property line of 54 North Grant. Upon reaching the right-of-way for the Monon Railroad, turn northwest and follow the rear property lines of 54, 102, and 104 North Grant. Upon reaching the northwest corner of the property at 104 North Grant, turn east and follow said property line. Upon reaching a point approximately 50 feet along the north property line of 104 North Grant, turn north and cross West Fulton Street. Proceed along the rear property line of 152 North Grant. Upon reaching the northwest corner of said property line, turn west and proceed along the south edge of the property line at 202 North Grant. Upon reaching the right-of-way for the Monon Railroad, turn northwest and proceed along the rear property lines of 202, 204, and 252 North Grant. Upon reaching the northwest corner of the property line of 252 North Grant, turn east and proceed along said property line. Upon reaching the southwest corner of the property line at 254 North Grant, turn north and proceed along said property line. Upon reaching the northwest corner of the property line at 254 North Grant, turn east and proceed approximately 40 feet along said property line. Upon reaching said point, turn north and cross West R.L. Weist Avenue. Proceed along the west edge of the property line at 101 West R.L. Weist Avenue. Upon reaching the northwest corner of said property, turn east and proceed along the rear of said property. Upon reaching the northeast corner of the property at 101 West R.L. Weist Avenue, cross North Grant Street. Proceed in an easterly direction along the north edge of the property lines of 57, 51, and 3 West R.L. Weist Avenue. Upon reaching the northeast corner of the property at 3 East R.L. Weist Avenue, turn south and proceed along said property line until reaching the northwest corner of the property at 302 North Main. Turn east and proceed along said property line, 28 feet, turn south and proceed 10 feet, and turn east and proceed 49 feet, to the northeast corner of the property at 302 North Main. Cross North Main and turn north, proceeding along the east edge of the property line of 301 North Main. Upon reaching the northwest corner of the property at 301 North Main Street, turn east and proceed along the north edge of the property lines at 301 North Main and 51 and 53 East R.L. Weist Avenue. Upon reaching the northeast corner of the property at 53 East R.L. Weist Avenue, turn south and proceed to a point approximately 72 feet along said property line. Turn east and cross North Lafayette. Continue east along the north edge of the property line of 101 East R.L. Weist Avenue. Upon reaching the northeast corner of said property, turn south and proceed along the east edge of said property line. At the southeast corner of the property at 101 East R.L. Weist Avenue, turn west and proceed to the southwest corner of said property. Cross East R.L. Weist Avenue and proceed to the northwest corner of the property at 201 North Lafayette. Turn east and proceed to the northeast corner of the property at 201 North Lafayette. Turn south and proceed to the southeast corner of said property. Turn east and proceed to the northeast corner of the property at 151 North Lafayette. Turn south and proceed to the southeast corner of said property. Turn west and proceed to a point approximately 157 feet along said property line. Turn south and cross Brown Street. Continue south along the east edge of the property lines of 103, 101, 51, 3, and 1 North Lafayette. Upon reaching the southeast corner of the property at 1 North Lafayette cross East Market Street. Continue south along the east edge of the property lines of 1, 3, 51, and 53 South Lafayette, reaching the point of origin at the southeast corner of the property at 53 South Lafayette.

Cloverdale Historic District  
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**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the historic and extant commercial center of the district as well as the residential properties indicative of the major growth periods of the community.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Rose Wernicke / John Warner  
organization: Indiana Landmarks Partners in Preservation Program  
street & number: 447 West 91<sup>st</sup> Street  
city or town: Indianapolis state: IN zip code: 46260  
e-mail: rdwernicke@yahoo.com  
telephone: 317-372-3625  
date: February 19, 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.

1 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 53-51 West Logan Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0001

2 of 43 Camera facing north at 53 West Logan Street and 54 South Grant Street.

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IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0002

3 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 51 South Grant Street.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0003

4 of 43 Camera facing southwest at 2-54 South Grant Street.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0004

5 of 43 Camera facing northeast at Fire Station and 52 North Grant Street.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0005

6 of 43 Camera facing northwest at 101 West Market Street and 54 North Grant Street.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0006

7 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 151-153 North Grant Street.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0007

8 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 251-253 North Grant Street.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0008

9 of 43 Camera facing northwest at 204-254 North Grant Street and 101 West R. L. Weist Avenue.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0009

10 of 43 Camera facing west at 302 North Main to 3-57 R. L. Weist Avenue.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0010

11 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 301 North Main Street.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0011

12 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 203-251 North Main Street.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0012

13 of 43 Camera facing southwest at 254 North Main Street.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0013

14 of 43 Camera facing northwest at 202-204 North Main Street.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0014

15 of 43 Camera facing northwest at 3 West Fulton Street.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0015

16 of 43 Camera facing southwest at 154-102 North Main Street.

IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0016

Cloverdale Historic District

Putnam, Indiana  
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Name of Property

17 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 103-155 North Main Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0017

18 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 3-51 East Columbus Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0018

19 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 53-51 West Columbus Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0019

20 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 54 West Columbus Street – Grant Street elevation.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0020

21 of 43 Camera facing south west at 54-8 North Main Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0021

22 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 1-53 North Main Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0001

23 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 3 East Columbus Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0023

24 of 43 Camera facing southwest at 2-54 South Main Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0024

25 of 43 Camera facing east at 3-51 East Market Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0025

26 of 43 Camera facing southwest at 4 West Market Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0026

27 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 101 South Main and 51 East Logan Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0027

28 of 43 Camera facing northwest at 62 South Main Street and former rail bed.  
IN-PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0028

29 of 43 Camera facing northwest at 56-52 South Lafayette Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0029

30 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 53-1 South Lafayette Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0030

31 of 43 Camera facing southwest at 2-52 South Lafayette Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0031

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32 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 1-51 North Lafayette Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0032

33 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 3-51 North Lafayette Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0033

34 of 43 Camera facing northwest at 4 North Lafayette Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0034

35 of 43 Camera facing northwest at 54 East Columbus and 102 North Lafayette Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0035

36 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 101-103 North Lafayette Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0036

37 of 43 Camera facing northwest at 204-252 North Lafayette Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0037

38 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 201 North Lafayette Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0038

39 of 43 Camera facing northeast at 101 East R. L. Weist Avenue.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0039

40 of 43 Camera facing west at 53-51 East R. L. Weist Avenue.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0040

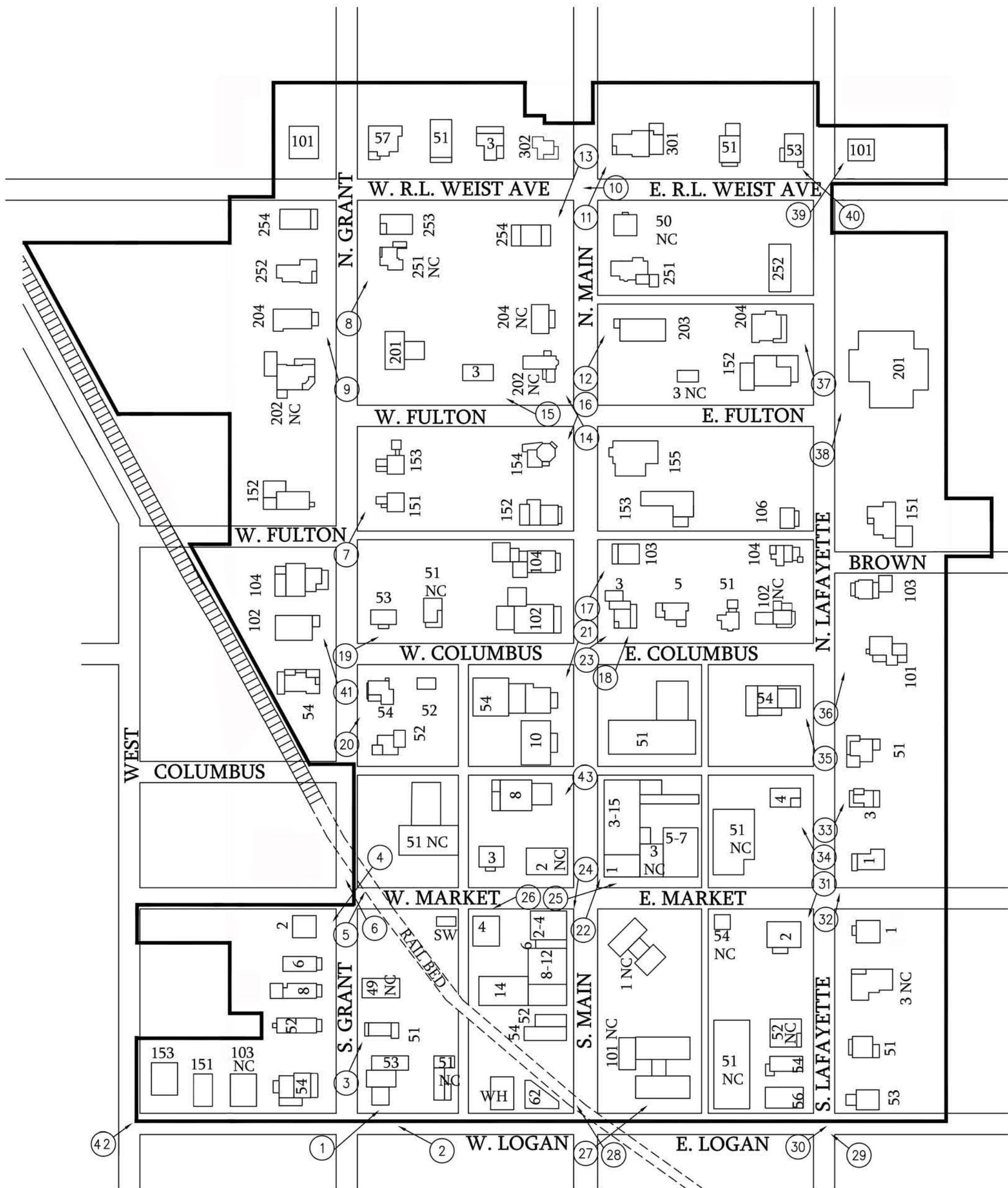
41 of 43 Camera facing northwest at 102-152 North Grant Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0041

42 of 43 Camera facing northwest at 153 West Logan Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0043


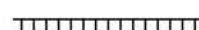

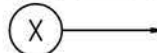
43 of 43 Camera facing southwest at 8 North Main Street.  
IN\_PUTNAMCOUNTY\_CLOVERDALEHD0043

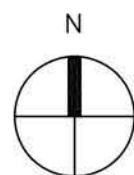
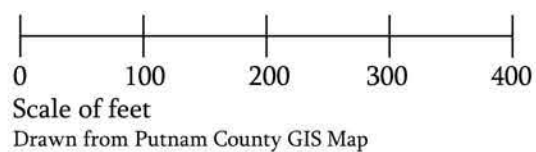
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to 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.

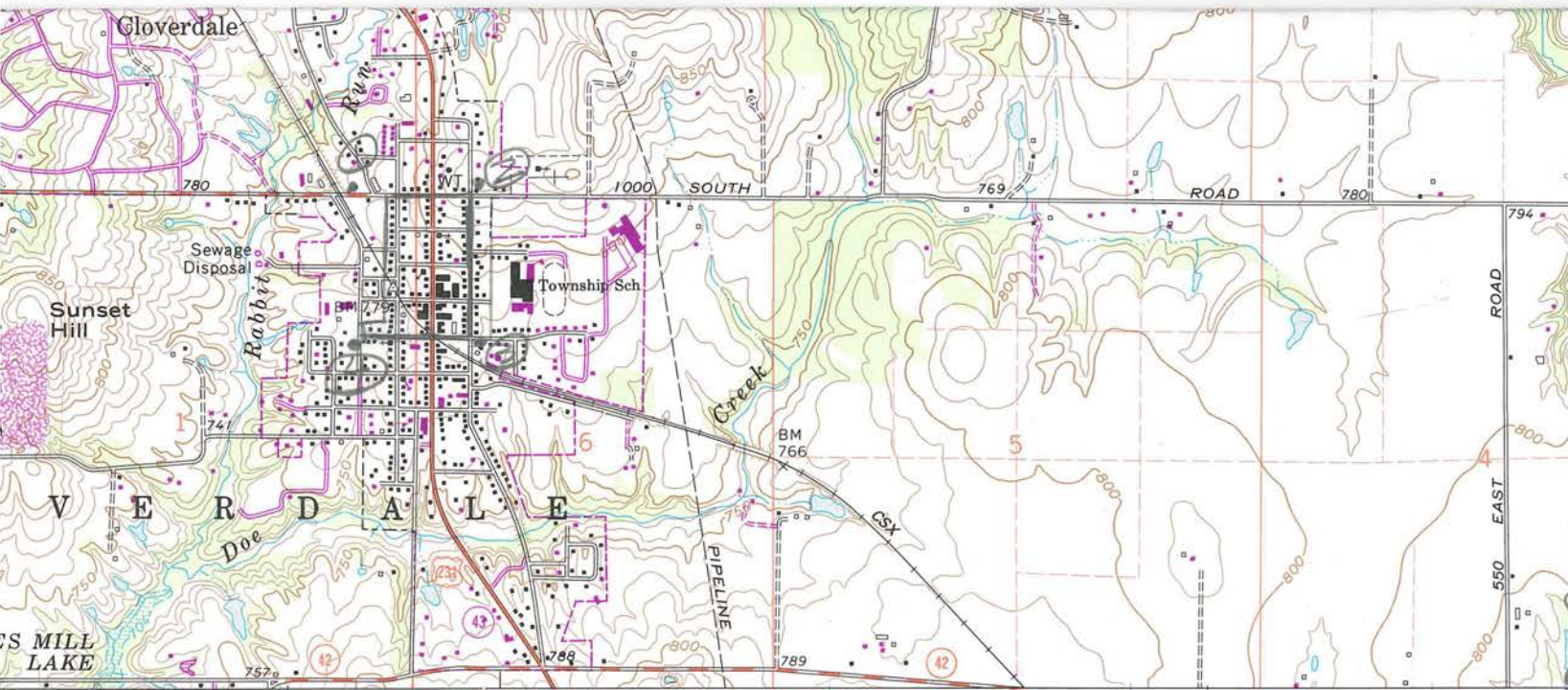


CLOVERDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Cloverdale, Putnam County, Indiana

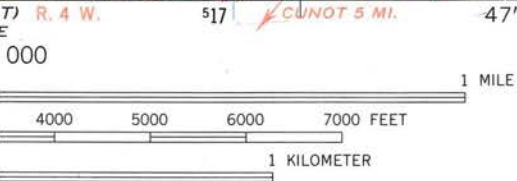
-  District Boundary
-  Remaining Railroad Tracks
-  Railroad Bed - Contributing Resource
-  Photo number and shot angle
- NC** Noncontributing Resource
- SW** Stone Warehouse
- WH** Warehouse







4374  
 T. 13 N.  
 T. 12 N.  
 CLOVERDALE  
 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 PUTNAM CO., IN  
 4373000m.N.  
 NAD 83 UTM  
 ① 16 517436  
 4373950  
 ② 16 517834  
 4373943  
 ③ 16 517835  
 4373447  
 ④ 16 517448  
 4373454  
 QUINCY  
 3662



MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
 SOURCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204  
 SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Indiana agencies from aerial photographs taken 1983 and other sources. This information not field checked Map edited 1986

- ROAD CLASSIFICATION
- Primary highway, hard surface
  - Secondary highway, hard surface
  - Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
  - Unimproved road
  - Interstate Route
  - U. S. Route
  - State Route

CLOVERDALE, IND.  
 39086-E7-TF-024  
 1970  
 PHOTOREVISED 1986  
 DMA 3663 III SE-SERIES V851





















COVID Chief's Quarters

COVID-19  
Prevention  
No Entry  
No Parking  
No Smoking  
No Alcohol  
No Weapons  
No Firearms  
No Drugs  
No Pets  
No Food  
No Eating  
No Drinking  
No Sleeping  
No Lying Down  
No Prohibited Items

No Parking





187

MARKET H













FULTON ST  
N GRANT ST



























STREET





CHURCH  
OF  
CHRIST

















45  
Apostolic Faith  
Tabernacle  
Worship Services  
Sunday 10:00 & 7:30  
Wed. & Sat. 7:30  
Crest Church Bldg. Pastor J. L. ...



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The Hoosier Topics

CUSTOM FRAMES  
765-798-2597

DAY SPA





SPEED  
LIMIT  
30

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W  
1-800-555-1234



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H&R BLOCK

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SUN

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OPEN



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Market St



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SELL  
TRADE

151





summerfield  
HEALTH CARE CENTER

FOR SALE







LOGAN ST

WASTE



SCHOOL

SPEED  
LIMIT  
20

7:30AM TO 3:00PM  
(in school zone)





SCHOOL

SPEED  
LIMIT  
20

FROM 70 MPH TO 20 MPH  
DURING SCHOOL HOURS



LOCAL  
DELIVERY  
ONLY





SCHOOL  
SPEED  
LIMIT  
20  
SCHOOL DAYS



LOCAL  
DELIVERY  
ONLY

























*Whitaker*  
Funeral Home





W. JEFFERSON ST.  
E. 8th St. W. 10th St.

FOR  
SALE

















LAUNDRY  
DEPOT

WALTON'S  
BUCK STOVES  
WOOD-COAL-GAS  
CORN-PELLET  
CHIMNEY SWEEPING & LINERS  
765-796-4449

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: 4/16/2018      Date of Pending List: 5/4/2018      Date of 16th Day: 5/21/2018      Date of 45th Day: 5/31/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      5/30/2018 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.





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](mailto:dhpa@dnr.IN.gov) • [www.IN.gov/dnr/historic](http://www.IN.gov/dnr/historic)

March 6, 2018

Mr. Daniel Delahaye  
U.S. Postal Service, Federal Preservation Officer  
475 L'Enfant Plaza W, SW Room 6670  
Washington, D.C. 20260-1862



**Regarding: U.S. Post Office, 10 N. Main St., in the Cloverdale Historic District, generally bounded by Robert L Weist Avenue on the north; Lafayette Street on the east; Logan Street on the south; and Grant Street on the west, Cloverdale, Putnam County, Indiana**

The Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology is pleased to inform you that the above mentioned property, in which you have an interest, has been proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board will consider the nomination during their meeting on

**April 11, 2018, 2:00 PM, at Indiana State Police Museum,  
8660 East 21<sup>st</sup> Street, Indianapolis, Indiana**

The meeting is open to the public and you are welcome to attend. We welcome your comments, favorable or unfavorable, regarding the application. Please address written comments to:

**Cameron F. Clark, State Historic Preservation Officer  
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology  
402 West Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739**

**Please send your comments on or before the above meeting date.**

You may call our office at 317-232-1646, or visit our web site at [www.in.gov/dnr/historic](http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic) for more information and a copy of the National Register application form for the property.

### **The National Register of Historic Places**

The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of prehistoric and historic properties worthy of preservation. In Indiana, this program is administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. The criteria used to judge a property's eligibility for the National Register and the results of listing are discussed in the enclosure.

Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. It does not prevent a private owner from altering, demolishing, or disposing of the property as he wishes, provided that no federal license, permit, or funding is involved. Owners of National Register listed properties that are income-producing are eligible to apply for Federal tax credits for qualified historic rehabilitation efforts. This and other results of listing are explained further on the enclosure. After a National Register application is received by our office, it is processed and considered by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. The board will either reject or approve the nomination of the property to the National Register, based on its merits relative to the criteria included on the enclosure.

### **Private Property Owner Concurrence or Objection**

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing, in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing shall submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a

notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of private property, as appropriate, and objects to the listing. For a single privately owned property with one owner, the property will not be listed if the owner objects. For properties with multiple owners, the property will not be listed if a majority of the private property owners object. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property or how many properties that party owns. Each owner may vote regardless of whether their property contributes to the significance of the historic district. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, submit a *notarized* letter of objection to the State Historic Preservation Officer (address above), by the date indicated on the first page of this letter. If the property or district cannot be listed because the owner or a majority of private property owners objects, the State Historic Preservation Officer will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for inclusion in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property.

#### **Public Officials - Your Right to Comment**

Local governments, public agencies, and other interested parties as well as property owners are welcome to comment on this proposed National Register nomination. Comments regarding the significance and eligibility of the property or district for the National Register will be considered by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board as well as the State Historic Preservation Officer. To ensure consideration, comments should be sent before the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board considers this nomination (see page one of this notice for the date of the Review Board meeting and for the address to which comments should be sent).

#### **Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures (State Register)**

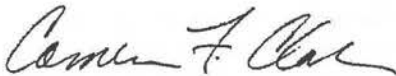
Unless objections are received within thirty (30) days from the date of this letter, the property indicated in this letter will be listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, independently of the review board's decision on nomination to the National Register. If objections are received, the board will consider the application at the above referenced meeting, along with the historical, archaeological, architectural, or cultural merits of the property, and any staff comments. The final decision regarding any State Register nomination shall be made by the review board.

Listing in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures qualifies an owner of private property who has State of Indiana tax liability to apply for certain tax benefits. Programs include the Residential Historic Rehabilitation Credit or the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit (for commercial properties). Allotment of credits to operate the program depends on budgeting by the Indiana General Assembly. Contact our office or web site for more information.

Listing in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures provides protection for the property. All state-funded or state-assisted construction which will adversely impact historic properties owned by the State of Indiana must be reviewed by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. Additionally, if a state-funded or state-assisted project will impact historic properties that are listed on the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, the project must be reviewed by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. For more information, contact our office or web site.

A copy of the nomination including boundaries and map, and information on the federal and State of Indiana tax credit programs or the State and National Register programs may be obtained by calling 317/232-3493, by emailing [pdiebold@dnr.in.gov](mailto:pdiebold@dnr.in.gov), by writing to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 West Washington Street, Room W274, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739, or by visiting our web site, [www.in.gov/dnr/historic](http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic).

Very truly yours,



Cameron F. Clark  
State Historic Preservation Officer

PCD:hat-IL

Enclosure: Criteria for Evaluation / Results of Listing sheet





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](mailto:dhpa@dnr.IN.gov) • [www.IN.gov/dnr/historic](http://www.IN.gov/dnr/historic)



April 12, 2018

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: Cloverdale Historic District, Putnam County, Indiana

Dear Mr. Loether,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Cloverdale Historic District, Putnam 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 Cloverdale Historic District, Putnam 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