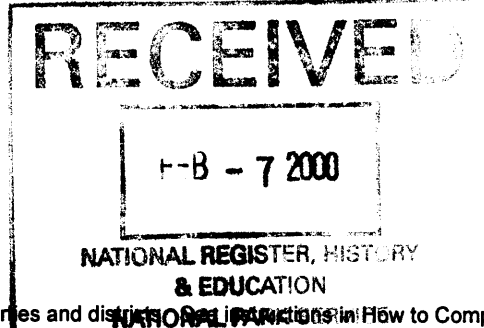


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**



216

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. ~~How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 15A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.~~

1. Name of Property

historic name Service, Jeremiah H., House

other names/site number Old Republic

2. Location

street & number 302 East Michigan Street N/A not for publication

city or town New Carlisle N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county St. Joseph code 141 zip code 46552

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

1/25/00
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:) _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 3/15/00

Service, Jeremiah H., House

St. Joseph IN

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

- building, district, site, structure, object

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total). Values range from 0 to 3.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

VACANT, Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, LATE VICTORIAN: Exotic Revival

foundation: STONE, walls: BRICK, STONE: Limestone, roof: SYNTHETICS: Rubber, other: WOOD, METAL: steel

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1861

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

St. Joseph County Public Library

Service, Jeremiah H., House
Name of Property

St. Joseph IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.7

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dana Kopkowski, Field Coordinator
organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana date 8/16/99
street & number 520 East Colfax telephone 219-232-4534
city or town South Bend state IN zip code 46617

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Historic New Carlisle, Inc.
street & number 111 East Michigan Street telephone 219-654-3897
city or town New Carlisle state IN zip code 46552

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 - Description

The Jeremiah H. Service House was designed in the Italianate style in 1860. This architectural style was popular in the United States between 1850 and 1880 and is characterized by a square box-shape; central cupola, low-pitched roof, tall narrow windows, and wide overhanging eaves with decorative scroll-sawn brackets beneath. A small number of Italianate style houses incorporated oriental elements, such as this house which features a Turkish-style, onion-shaped dome which tops the cupola.

The Jeremiah Service House is located at 302 E. Michigan Street in New Carlisle. The house sits on a prominent hill east of the downtown business district. The house, built in 1860-61 is a two-story, red brick structure having a square plan with additions. Attached at the rear of the main house is a shortened two-story section. To the rear of this structure is a one story wing with a gable roof. Features of the home include a full-width front porch, a side portico, paired, scroll-sawn brackets, tall, narrow windows, and a central cupola topped by a Turkish-style onion dome. The foundation around the perimeter of the house is rough cut stone with a cut stone water table. Wall and chimneys are constructed of brick, surface decoration is wood, metal and limestone. The original metal roof has been covered with rubber. The roof on both additions have been covered with asphalt shingles. The interior of the house has 12-foot ceilings on the first floor. The rooms remain pretty much intact, but have suffered from water damage and vandalism. Features of the interior include plaster ceiling medallions and wide plaster cornice moldings, hardwood floors throughout the house and transom windows above the doors. The house features wide, wood moldings around the doors and windows. The first floor at one time had marble fireplaces throughout. Unfortunately, the marble was stripped in the late 1960's between ownership. Three bedrooms upstairs in the main house have simple, wood mantles with bull's-eye decoration.

Front (North) Facade

The front facade faces north onto Michigan Street (U.S. 20) (photo 1). The front facade is symmetrically arranged with a central entrance including a six panel door with beveled glass sidelights and a transom window (photo 2). Two floor-to-ceiling windows flank the entrance and are two-over-two double hung sashes with a shortened upper sash. Central steps lead up to the front porch. The porch floor is tongue and groove. The full-width front porch is divided into three equal sections and includes paired columns, oversized brackets, and a slender, segmental arch element with a central drop pendant lead up to the front porch. The porch floor is tongue and groove. The full width front porch is divided into three equal sections and includes paired columns, oversized brackets, and a slender, segmental arch element with a central drop pendant (photo 3). Historic photographs show the existing porch prior to the removal of the decorative lower (removed after 1985) and upper balustrades (removed after 1962). At the second story, three windows are symmetrically arranged and are six-over-six double hung sashes, with the exception of the center casement style window, which opens out onto the front porch. All windows on the first and second floor have smooth-faced limestone sills and lintels. The cornice has large, paired brackets (photo 4).

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The hipped roof was originally metal and has been covered with a rubber roofing material. Four brick chimneys are located on the main house. Most have fallen and are in need of repair (photo 5). The cupola located in the center is highly decorative. The cupola is square-shaped with each side featuring a grouping of three windows. Each window is round arched and includes a decorative muntin pattern more common of the Gothic Revival architectural style. Between each window are engaged, round columns with paired and single brackets above. Directly above each window is a bull's-eye element. A projecting cornice entablature and flat roof extends beyond and supports the Turkish-style, onion-shaped finial dome (photos 6 - 8). Until recently, a triangular shaped element or spire was located at the top of the dome. The roof on the two additions have asphalt shingles. Each addition has one chimney.

West Facade

The first floor of the west facade has two, one-over-one double hung sashes. The second floor has six-over-six double hung sashes. Windows have limestone sills and lintels. The brackets are repeated at the cornice. A chimney stack, located off-center is visible above the cornice (photo 9).

East Facade

The east facade is identical to the west facade, with two exceptions; the chimney stack is exposed from the ground up and a small double hung window with Queen Anne style upper sash is located at the center of the first story. The windows are one-over-one double-hung sashes on the first floor and six-over-six double-hung on the second floor (photo 10).

South Facade

The south or rear facade has two additions built on to it. The first is a shortened two-story section. This structure features paired brackets reduced in size. On the west facade, windows are symmetrically arranged with six-over-six double hung sashes at the second story and one-over-one sashes at the first floor (photo 11). A small projecting porch and entrance is located at the center. The porch features a flat roof and simple, overhanging cornice entablature. Two square posts and pilasters are the primary decorative elements, incorporating a modified capital design with dentil elements (photo 12). Historic photos show that there was an upper balustrade with a quatrefoil design. The entrance includes a transom window and a door which is a half light design with two windows at the second story. On the east facade of the two-story section is a one-story, full width porch along the first floor which is divided into three equal sections. Identical to those on the west facade are square posts and modified capitals with dentil elements. A small portion of the porch appears to have been enclosed later with clapboard siding and grouped, double hung sash windows. The upper balustrade exists and features a quatrefoil design with spans divided into three equal sections (photo 13). To the rear of the two-story structure is a one-story gable-end addition. This summer kitchen addition was probably added no later than ten years after the original house. A sketch of the home in an 1875 atlas shows the addition.

The structure features a gable roof with composite shingle material and includes two, six-over-six double hung sash windows on the east west facades (photo 14). Paired brackets are also featured with a slightly

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modified design. It is unknown what the original south end of the wing looked like. A photo from 1930 shows it was converted into a garage, having a single garage bay. Now the south end has a multi-pane bow window, a chimney stack and an entrance door.

Outbuildings

Two outbuildings are located on the east side of the house and are 12' X 12' in dimension (photo 15). The icehouse, located closest to the main house has a central door on the north facade and window on the south facade (photo 16). The smoke house has central door on the north facade and two vents on each wall around the top of the building. Each structure originally had hipped roofs and paired brackets, but the roofs have collapsed and some brackets are missing. The only non-contributing building on the site is a c.1980 metal pole barn located away from and behind the house.

Interior

The interior of the home has 12-foot ceilings on the first floor. Other features include hardwood floors, plaster ceiling medallions, plaster crown and ceiling moldings. The wood trim around the windows and doors has been painted. All of the windows are recessed and at one time had interior wood shutters, which have been salvaged from the house. From the front entrance, a central hall divides the rooms on each side. A winding staircase leads to the second floor and up to the cupola landing. The central hallway features two plaster ceiling medallions, and wide crown molding. The staircase has a rounded newel post and turned balusters and is decorated by scrollwork (photos 17, 18).

Library

The library is located in the northeast corner of the main house. The most ornate of all the rooms, it features very unique window and door trim (photo 19). The room had a ceiling medallion that has fallen to the floor and wide crown molding still remains. Simple picture railing is located in the room. A fireplace of gray marble was located on the east wall. The marble was stripped in the 1960's leaving the brick opening. A door on the south wall leads to a small linen closet with floor to ceiling storage. The linen closet room was converted into a bathroom most likely in the 1920's or 30's.

Sitting Room

The sitting room has a plaster ceiling medallion, crown molding and also a decorative picture railing. A fireplace is located on the south wall white tiles still remain, surrounding the fireplace (photo 20). A door leads to an enclosed porch area on the east side of the house. Another door leads to the central hall and one to the back parlor. Water damage has occurred in this room, with some of the crown molding having fallen to the floor.

Back Parlor

The back parlor is a smaller room. The ceiling has plaster crown molding and decorative molding surrounding what was once a light fixture (photo 21). A fireplace is located on the south wall, but the marble mantle has been stripped. A large opening with wide, wood molding opens into the front parlor. This opening once had pocket doors, that have been removed.

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Front Parlor

The front parlor has the same crown molding and decorative ceiling moldings surrounding a central ceiling medallion (photo 22). A fireplace located on the west wall was stripped, but was very ornate and reportedly made of white Italian marble. The front parlor is the most intact, with no water damage having occurred. The window on the north wall is almost floor-to-ceiling and opens out onto the front porch.

Kitchen/Dining Room Addition

The kitchen and dining room addition is part of the shortened two-story addition attached to the main house. The addition included a bedroom, an open dining room and kitchen and a buttry. A small, narrow servant's staircase is located in a short hall from the sitting room. The bedroom was originally located on the northwest wall and has a fireplace which looks to be a later addition. The original dining room was located directly behind the bedroom on the southwest side. The original kitchen was located on the east side along with the buttry. The walls have been removed and it is now one open space. Access to the basement is on the north wall and there are two entrance doors on the east and west walls. A door on the south wall provides access to the original summer kitchen. Doors and windows retain the same decoration, but there are no crown moldings and the ceiling is lower. This area has been altered, with walls being removed and built to provide apartment rooms in the 1940's.

Summer Kitchen

The summer kitchen has been altered inside with the removal and addition of walls. Originally it was used as a summer kitchen and woodshed. In the 1930's a photo shows that a large door was added and it was used as a garage. Currently the addition has a long hallway on the east side and three rooms on the west side. The summer kitchen is in very bad condition with a portion of the roof having collapsed. A fireplace was added on the far south wall sometime after 1930. The house became apartments in the 1940's and the garage area was converted into rooms.

Second Floor

The second floor features a central hall with two bedrooms on each side. At the landing a casement window looks out over the front porch (photo 24). Each bedroom has six-over-six double-hung sashes with decorative moldings (photo 25). A wood fireplace mantle with bull's-eye decoration is located in three of the four bedrooms (photo 26). The rooms each have small closets and two of the rooms have decorative picture railing.

Servant's Quarters

At the south end of the hallway is a doorway that leads to the original servants quarters. The area was originally divided into four bedrooms. When the house was used as apartments, walls were removed and re-built. Currently, there are no interior walls.

The staircase curves up to the cupola, which has a small landing. A small door on the west wall of the

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stairway provides access to the attic.

Section 8 - Statement of Significance

The Jeremiah H. Service House at 302 East Michigan Street, New Carlisle, Indiana, is architecturally significant for its distinctive Victorian architecture. Built in the Italianate style, the house uniquely combines this relatively common style with oriental elements, which distinguishes it from most Italianate residences in Indiana. This stately home has served as a landmark in the county since it was constructed in 1860. Perched atop a hill on the eastern edge of the downtown district, the house serves as a gateway to New Carlisle. The Service family lived in the home until 1901, after which the house had a succession of owners. The home has sat vacant since 1973, and has suffered from vandalism, exposure to the weather, lack of maintenance, and neglect. In 1998 Historic Landmarks listed the home on their "10 Most Endangered" list. Historic New Carlisle, Inc. purchased the house in November 1998 with a loan from Historic Landmarks Foundation. Historic New Carlisle, Inc. has been fund raising and applying for grants to restore the house to its original grandeur. The house will be used as a multi-use facility incorporating Historic New Carlisle's office/museum space, a senior citizen area, meeting rooms, and will also be a site for community events. Although the house is deteriorated, it remains sturdy and retains most of its decorative features on both the exterior and interior.

Architectural Significance

The Jeremiah H. Service House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its unique blend of Italianate style architecture with elements from the Far East. The house is noted for its cupola, which is topped by a Turkish-style, onion-shaped dome. Few residential buildings in the United States survive today which represent architectural motifs borrowed from the Far East.

The Jeremiah Service House is a two-story, red brick example of the Italianate style. The house is characterized by a square box-shape, central cupola, low-pitched roof, tall narrow windows, and widely overhanging eaves with decorative scroll-sawn brackets beneath. Another notable feature is the full-width front porch. The porch is very embellished with paired columns, oversized brackets, and a segmental arch element with a central drop pendant ornament. Originally the porch had lower and upper balustrades, which have since been removed. Windows are one-over-one double-hung on the first floor and six-over-six on the second floor. A side portico on the west facade features columns with dentil ornamentation and originally had a lower and upper balustrade. A porch on the east facade has been partially enclosed, but repeats the use of the columns with dentil ornamentation and an upper balustrade with a quatrefoil design. Two rear additions were added probably within a few years of the original house. A two-story addition repeats the use of the brackets and a one-story summer kitchen has a gable-end with modified brackets. Three accessory buildings are included on the site and include two outbuildings; a smokehouse and icehouse and a modern-day pole barn., The two outbuildings are located on the east side, adjacent to the house. Each structure is 12' x 12'. Both have entrances at the center on the north facade. The smokehouse has vents around the top, below the roof. The icehouse has a window on the south facade. Originally the structures were designed to compliment the house with hip roofs and grouped brackets. Both roof structures have collapsed completely and brackets have fallen into the

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Section number 8 Page 6 *Service, Jeremiah, House. St. Joseph Co., IN*

structure.

The interior of the home is square in plan and has a central hall and staircase. Features of the interior include twelve foot ceilings, hardwood floors, plaster ceiling medallions, wide plaster crown molding and plaster moldings on the ceiling, wide baseboard and trim around the windows and doors and transom windows throughout. Originally there were four marble fireplaces on the first floor. The marble was stripped off in the late 1960's between ownership. The second floor bedrooms each have a smaller, wood mantle with bullseye decoration. The original library room on the first floor has very ornate trim around the windows and doors.

The Jeremiah H. Service House sits a top a prominent hill and within a heavily wooded site. Originally the site was a picturesque setting with a wood fence along the perimeter. Few alterations have been made to the house and property since the house was first constructed in 1860. These include the removal of the balustrades along the front and side porches and the removal of wood shutters. A portion of the hillside was excavated in 1969, removing tons of dirt. Additional changes which have occurred are primarily due to neglect and ongoing deterioration. This partially includes broken windows, collapsed roof, missing downspouts causing brick and mortar damage, and crumbling chimney stacks. Changes to the interior include removal of interior wood shutters, removal of four marble fireplaces, and the removal of pocket doors. Other changes are due to water damage and vandalism (mostly graffiti on the walls.) Changes in wall arrangements were also made to the additions when the house was converted into apartments. Overall, the house has retained much of its original integrity due to its neglect and vacancy in the last 30 years.

The house has been noted statewide for its refined architectural style. In 1962, the house was included in Wilbur D. Peat's book, *Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century*, published by the Indiana Historical Society. The house is rated "Outstanding" in the *Indiana Sites and Structures Inventory of St. Joseph County* and has been locally designated by the New Carlisle Historic Review Board. An interesting note about the house is that it was used in the filming of the movie *Prancer*, a Christmas movie.

Historic Context

The Jeremiah H. Service House can be compared with other Italianate style homes in New Carlisle and the surrounding area. The John Reynolds Farmhouse located on Chicago Trail, northwest of New Carlisle was built in 1895 and is similar in style, but lacks the ornamentation on the porches and cupola. The James Reynolds Farmhouse (05036), located on Walnut Road, outside of New Carlisle has a low-pitched roof with decorative hood moldings around the windows and doors and a side portico. The house does not have a cupola and the brick has been painted. The construction date is 1861, a year after the Service House was built. The George H. Service House (05948), which is located in the New Carlisle National Register District was built in 1875 and features a low-pitched hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired brackets. Decorative hood moldings surround the windows and doors. The house does not have a cupola. Changes to the house include the removal of the full-length front porch and painting of the brick. Another significant Italianate house is located at the west end of New Carlisle. The Theodore Borden Residence (05517) was built in 1868 and features a low pitched hip roof

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with decorative brackets. Windows and doors are decorated with hood moldings.

The Jeremiah Service House stands out as the most decorated of the group and one of the oldest. In Wilbur Peat's book, *Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century*, it is noted as the most embellished of that group also. **Historical Background and Significance**

The town of New Carlisle was established with the opening of the Michigan Road in 1827, the first surveyed road in the area. Richard Carlisle purchased the land and platted the town in 1835, naming the streets after his native city of Philadelphia. In 1851 the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern was completed through New Carlisle which began a period of rapid growth for the town. By 1875, New Carlisle was considered the commercial, industrial and cultural center of the township. The town also became a regular stop for the stage coach between Chicago and Detroit.

Jeremiah Hall Service was born in Herkimer, New York on November 15, 1812. Jeremiah came west to the New Carlisle vicinity in 1838. He came by canal boat via the Erie Canal to Buffalo, then by ship to Detroit, then on horseback to St. Joseph County. Jeremiah made some of the first bricks in the area near Hudson Lake, while also teaching school. In 1847, Jeremiah married Sarah Ann Flanegin. Together, they had six children, two of whom died in childhood. Jeremiah was a very prominent and wealthy businessman in New Carlisle. He owned and operated a dry good's store, which he ran until 1867, passing the business along to his son, George. Jeremiah turned his interest to banking and together with his son they operated Service & Sons Bank which was a privately owned institution. Jeremiah was very active politically. He was a Whig before the Republican party was established and served one term in the State Legislature in 1852. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace for four years, and was appointed postmaster in 1843. Jeremiah was very involved in the affairs of New Carlisle. In 1852, he deeded to school district No. 3, land for a public school building for \$25.00. He also served as Vice-President of an association to establish the Carlisle Collegiate Institute, and donated a lot to build the first Methodist Parsonage in 1854. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the A.F. & A.M. Lodge No. 204. By the late 1890's, over-extension in the grain business by George brought financial ruin to the Service family. The Service and Sons Bank burned to the ground in 1898.

That same year Jeremiah died in his home. Sarah continued to live in the house until her death in 1901. That year, it was sold to Guy and Arvilla Carpenter. In the 1920's, he house was passed on to their daughter Grace Carpenter Holloway. During the Holloway's ownership, they turned the upstairs bedrooms into apartments. In 1950, the Holloways sold the house to Frances and Helen Vurpillat who occupied the home, while also renting it out until 1968, when it was sold to Robert and Dixie Fish. In 1970, the bank foreclosed on the Fish's property and ownership reverted to the bank. In 1973, James Kile bought the house from the bank. The house has sat vacant since then and no work to maintain the house was done over the past 30 years. The owner threatened to demolish the house and the New Carlisle Town Council was on the verge of condemning it. They had erected a chain link fence around the property to keep kids out. In 1998, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana put the house on its "10 Most Endangered" list and worked with the town and Historic New Carlisle, Inc. The town took the previous owner to court in a receivership action and the owner eventually agreed to sell the house. With a loan from Historic Landmarks Foundation, HNC, Inc. purchased the property and intends to restore the

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8, 9, 10 Page 8 Service, Jeremiah, House. St. Joseph Co., IN

house to its original grandeur.

Section 9 - Bibliography

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Howard, Timothy Edward. *A History of St. Joseph County, Indiana*. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1907.

An Illustrated Historical Atlas of St. Joseph County, Indiana. Chicago: Higgins, Belden & Co., 1875.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. *St. Joseph County Interim Report*. South Bend: City of South Bend, 1985.

Peat, Wilbur. *Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1962.

Wade, Kathlyn V. and Marguerite McCord Watt. *New Carlisle: The Story of Our Town 1835-1955*. LaPorte, IN: 1956.

Section 10 - Geographical Data - Verbal Boundary Description

A part of the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section No. 35, Township No. 38 North, Range No. 1 West, described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point 1,459.8 feet North of the Southwest corner of the West one-half of the North West Quarter of Section 35; running thence East parallel with the South line of said North West Quarter, a distance of 480 feet; thence North 178 feet to the South line of improved Lincoln Highway; thence Westerly along the Southerly line of said highway to the West line of said Section; thence South 325.4 feet to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

This is the current boundary as surveyed on December 17, 1998. It includes all resources associated with the house and the house itself.