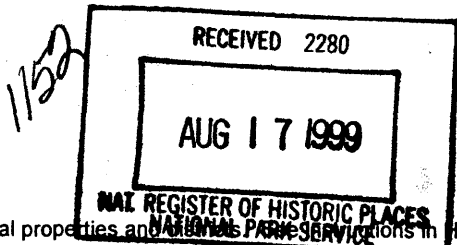


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. Follow the instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). 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 Clore Plow Works - J.W. Whitlock and Company  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_ 115-540-01245

2. Location

street & number 212 South Walnut Street N/A  not for publication  
city or town Rising Sun N/A  vicinity  
state Indiana code IN county Ohio code 115 zip code 47040

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 of certifying official/Title

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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

9-17-99

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: Contributing (2, 0, 0, 0, 2), Noncontributing (0, 0, 0, 0, 0).

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)

INDUST/PROC/EXTR: Manufacturing Facility

RECREATION/CULTURE: Museum

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: 19th Cen. Industrial

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls BRICK

roof METAL

other

Narrative Description

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

ty

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

INDUSTRY \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c.1900 - c.1920 \_\_\_\_\_

**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:

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property Less than one

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	685830	4312970
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

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 Laura Thayer, Historic Preservation Planner, Storrow Kinsella Partnership Inc.

organization Ohio County Historical Society date 12/18/98

street & number 546 South Meridian Street, Studio 604 telephone 317-639-3460

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46225

**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 Ohio County Historical Society

street & number P.O. Box 194 telephone 812-438-4915

city or town Rising Sun state IN zip code 47040

**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.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7

Page 1

Clore Plow Works-J.W. Whitlock and Company

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Clore Plow Works-J.W. Whitlock and Company is located on the east corner of Second and South Walnut streets in Rising Sun, Indiana (photo 4). The seat of Ohio County, Rising Sun is located on the northwest bank of the Ohio River, 32 miles below Cincinnati, in southeastern Indiana. The town was laid out parallel with the river, which flows in a southwesterly direction at this point. In 1990, the town's population was 2,300. In the mid-1990s, a riverboat casino was established here, boosting the economy and spurring population growth.

The Clore-Whitlock industrial complex is located a block southwest of Rising Sun's Main Street. The complex is composed of six connected buildings and one detached building (see Site Plan). The connected buildings are the Whitlock Office, built c.1914 (left in photo 2); the Whitlock Garage, built c.1914 (left in photo 3); the Clore Wood Shop, built c.1900 (right in photo 3); the Clore Machine Shop, built c.1900 (photos 5, 8), the Forge, built c.1900 (right in photo 6), and the Engine Room, reconstructed c.1900. The small, detached building near the west corner of the property is the Paint Shed, built c.1900 (right in photo 7). All of these resources are contributing buildings to the property. There are no noncontributing resources.

The Wood Shop is the southwesternmost building. The Garage and Office are adjacent to the Wood Shop to the northeast. These three buildings are positioned on the sidewalk on South Walnut Street (photo 1), and form the southeast "wall" of the property (photo 2). Extending from the rear (northwest) facade of the Wood Shop is the Engine Room, and beyond that the Machine Shop (photos 5 and 6). The Forge is a small extension on the west corner of the Machine Shop (right in photo 6). A vertical board fence extends from the rear of the Office to the Paint Shed (photo 7). The arrangement of the buildings creates a courtyard, which may historically have served as an outdoor work space and storage area. A gravel parking lot has been created in the courtyard. Northwest of the Machine Shop, extending to the alley, is an open, grassy area.

The 1897 Sanborn Map is the earliest detailed map of the property, then William Clore's Son's Plow Works. At that time, there were several interconnected buildings, most of which were of frame construction. These included several lumber sheds, a plow warehouse, a paint shop, a cure oven, a foundry, a grindery, a wood shop, a planning mill, a timber room, storage sheds, and an office.

The next time the site was documented by the Sanborn Map Company, in 1906, Several new buildings had been constructed, including the Machine Shop, the Wood Shop, the Paint Shed, and the Forge. It is believed that the Office and Garage were built in 1914 when Whitlock took possession of the property. The 1932 Sanborn Map shows the buildings that exist today, plus three wood frame buildings that have been removed. These were two small sheds, and a lumber shed that extended the width of the property between the Machine Shop and the alley. The lumber shed was open on the southeast side.

### Machine Shop

The Clore Machine Shop was built about 1900. There was an earlier machine shop on part of this site, and it is possible that part of it was incorporated in the newer building. The earlier structure was also of brick construction, but was smaller in size. The c.1900 building is a one-story, brick building with a low sloped gable roof with a southwest-northeast orientation (photos 5, 6, and 8). The building is roughly 60 feet by 50 feet in plan. A wood frame clerestory, set northeast of center, is atop the ridge. The clerestory is sheathed in horizontal tongue and groove wood siding. The siding is covered with corrugated metal on the northwest side. The clerestory has regularly spaced, square openings with multi-light, wood pivot sash which are in fair condition. The openings on the southeast side have been boarded over to protect the windows from further deterioration.

On the northeast, southeast, and southwest sides, the brick part of the structure has wood, double hung windows with six lights in each sash, in segmental arched openings (photo 5). There are two garage openings on the southwest side (photo 8). These openings have wood frames and steel lintels and are probably original to the building. The southeast opening has a vertical board door. The door in the northwest opening is a modern replacement. A third door on the building is located at the southwest end of the southeast facade (photo 9). This is a vertical board door in a segmental arched opening. On the northwest facade, there are several door and window openings that have been boarded over (photo 6).

The interior of the building is largely open (photo 16), with the northeast end partitioned off from the rest of the room. The floor is concrete, walls are plaster over brick, and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tiles. Two rows of timber posts define the location of the clerestory.

The Machine Shop functions as the museum's main exhibit space. Several artifacts associated with J.W. Whitlock are housed here, including the "Hoosier Boy" boat (photo 16) and the automatic harp (see Section 8).

### Engine Room

An engine room of wood frame construction appears on the 1897 Sanborn Map. On the 1906 map, the power source and chimney are located in the same position on the property as on the 1897 map, but the room that encloses them has been enlarged in brick. This reconstruction was probably done around 1900, at the time the Machine Shop and Wood Shop were built. The small, square, storage room on the Engine Room's northeast side was added about 1920.

The Engine Room is a one-story brick structure that abuts the Machine Shop on the northwest and the Wood Shop on the southeast. The roof is gabled and covered with corrugated metal. The brick chimney (visible at right in photo 8) is flush with, but not integrated into, the exterior brick wall of the structure, confirming that the chimney predates the existing exterior wall. There are no openings on the southwest wall, but there is evidence of earlier openings: a window and a low door (such as a coal loading door).. On the opposite wall, northwest of the storage

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7

Page 3

Clore Plow Works-J.W. Whitlock and Company

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addition, is a flat arched opening with a paneled wood door. To the northwest of this door, there is evidence of an earlier, segmental arched door opening. The lower part of this opening has been bricked in and a small, square, window installed in the upper part. The 1932 Sanborn Map shows a small, wood frame extension on this side of the Engine Room. Evidence of this extension is visible on the wall.

The interior has a concrete floor with vinyl tile. One wall of historic plaster is exposed. Other walls have been covered in wood or masonite paneling. The ceiling is masonite paneling. The Engine Room houses a furnace, restrooms, and a corridor connection between the Machine Shop and Wood Shop.

#### Wood Shop

The Wood Shop (photos 3 and 4) was built around 1900. It is similar to the Machine Shop in construction and detailing, except that it is more rectangular in plan (roughly 80 feet by 40 feet). The building is one story in height plus a five feet high clerestory. The foundation is limestone.

The clerestory is sheathed in horizontal tongue and groove wood siding. The siding is covered with corrugated metal on the northwest side. The clerestory has regularly spaced, square openings with multi-light, wood pivot sash which are in fair condition. The openings on the southeast side have been boarded over to protect the windows from further deterioration.

Windows on the brick part of the building have wood frames with double hung, multi-light sash in segmental arched openings (photo 3 and 4).

The main (southeast) facade is 10 bays wide. This facade and the northeast facade are painted. There are entry doors in the first bay at the southwest end, and in the seventh bay from the southwest end. The first entry referred to is a segmental arched opening with a paneled wood and glass door. This door accessed the Clore brothers' office. There is a concrete stoop here with steps on the southwest side and a steep ramp on the northeast side. The two windows to the northeast, which were located in the office area, are taller than other windows. The second entry on this facade is a wide, flat-arched opening that has a paneled wood and glass door with sidelights. There are three concrete steps leading up to this entrance.

The northeast facade is five bays wide, with windows like those on the main facade (photo 4). The northwest facade is interrupted by the Engine Room connection, but otherwise is similar in detail to the main facade. There is a paneled wood door in a segmental arched opening at the southwest end (photo 10).

The interior of the Wood Shop has a concrete floor and two rows of timber posts that define the clerestory. Exposed brick walls are painted. A drywall partition has been added near the southwest end to create a kitchen (photos 14 and 15). Ceilings are suspended acoustical tiles. In the south corner of the Wood Shop is an office that was part of the original configuration.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7

Page 4

Clore Plow Works-J.W. Whitlock and Company

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Walls enclosing this room are brick. These are plastered on the office side, except for the southwest wall of the office, which is horizontal wood planks. The corridor south of this office has plaster walls on the southwest, northwest, and southeast walls, and horizontal wood planks on the northeast wall.

Paint Shed

The Paint Shed was built c.1900. It is a one-story brick building with a shed roof covered with corrugated metal (right in photo 7). Rafter tails are exposed on the principal (northeast) facade. The main facade has three segmental arched openings: There is an entry at the southeast end and two windows. The entry has a door of vertical wood boards with horizontal battens on the interior. There is a six-light window in the upper part of the door. The windows on this facade are double hung wood windows with six lights in each sash. There is a similar opening on the southeast side of the building, from which the sash is missing. The opening has been boarded up. The other two facades are plain. Interior walls are plaster. The floor is concrete.

Forge

The Forge is a one-story, brick extension of the Machine Shop. It was built around 1900. The roof is a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. There is a chimney opening on the northwest side of the roof.

The southeast facade has a segmental arched door opening on the northeast side. The door is constructed of vertical boards and has a six-light opening in the upper part. On the southwest side of this facade is a double hung window, similar to those in the adjacent Machine Shop. There is a second door opening on the southwest side. This is a segmental arched opening with double doors of vertical boards, each with a six-light opening in the upper part. On opening on the northwest facade has been boarded over.

Inside the building, walls are exposed brick and the floor is concrete, The ceiling is open with rafters and decking exposed.

Office

The office building was built at the time Whitlock acquired the property, around 1914. It is a two-story, brick structure (left in photo 2). The foundation is poured concrete. Brick walls are 13 inches thick. The roof is a front gable roof with a standing seam metal covering. Exposed decorative rafter tails support overhanging eaves on the northeast and southwest sides. The principal (southeast) facade is three bays wide.

The main entry is in the center of the first floor and has a set of two concrete steps leading up to it. The door at this entry is a paneled wood and glass door. A single light in the upper part of the door is surrounded by small, square lights. A decorative molding separates the top part of the door from the bottom part, which has six square panels. A transom above the door has been covered on the exterior. There is an aluminum storm door. The entry is flanked on each



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7

Page 5

Clore Plow Works-J.W. Whitlock and Company

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side by a window. There are three windows on the second floor and one at the attic level. Window openings are flat-arched with limestone sills and lintels. Windows themselves are wood, with double hung sash, with one light in each sash. Most window openings also have aluminum storm windows.

The southwest facade is six bays wide. Windows on this facade are like those on the main facade. The rear facade is similar to the main facade, except there is no window in the center bay of the second story (photo 7). The entry in the center bay of the first story has a paneled wood and glass door with covered transom above. This door has a single light in the upper part and two horizontal panels in the lower part. There are no openings on the northeast facade, which abuts the Garage.

The interior of the building is distinctive for its plaster walls and stained wood moldings (photo 11). On the ceiling are boxed timbers arranged to create a coffered effect. Hardwood floors are carpeted. There is a kitchenette near the rear. The second floor has been subdivided into offices and a bathroom. Some historic brass suspended light fixtures remain in place. Additional ceiling lighting has been added. Whitlock's safe remains intact on the first floor of the building (photo 12).

#### Garage

The Garage (center of photo 2, right in photo 10) was built at the same time as the Office, about 1914. It is a one-story brick structure with a gable roof and a wood frame clerestory atop the gable. The building abuts the Office on the southwest and the Wood Shop on the northeast.

The brick of the main (southeast) facade is painted. There are three garage door openings on this facade. The northeasternmost of these openings has been cut open to the top of the wall to allow for entry of higher vehicles. The center opening has sliding doors. The other two sets of doors open inward.

The clerestory is faced in horizontal tongue and groove siding. The windows of the clerestory are wood, multi-light, pivot sash windows. They are boarded over on the exterior on the southeast facade. On the northwest side, the clerestory is covered with corrugated metal.

The brick on the rear of the building is not painted. There is a flat-arched, garage door opening with double, vertical board doors (photo 10). The three windows on this facade are similar to those on the office. They have wood frames and multi-light, double hung sash. Openings have limestone sills and lintels.

The interior of the Garage is open (photo 13). The walls are painted brick. The floor is concrete. Fiberglass insulation is hung on wire cables as a "ceiling" at the level of the top of the brick walls. Above the insulation, the wood frame clerestory is intact.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8

Page 6

Clore Plow Works-J.W. Whitlock and Company

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Clore Plow Works-J.W. Whitlock and Company is significant in under Criterion A in the area of Industry and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance is c.1900-c.1920. The property is associated with two historically important manufacturers in Rising Sun. It is the best remaining example of industry in an Ohio River town whose origins were based on manufacturing and shipping. Architecturally, the buildings that comprise the complex are good representations of turn-of-the-century factory buildings. Though some alterations have been made to the interiors of the structures, the characteristics that define them as factory buildings remain intact.

***History***

Rising Sun was first settled in 1798. It was initially part of Dearborn County, but became the seat of newly established Ohio County in 1844. The city prospered in the 1800s as a shipping and steamboat building center. Other industries in the 19th century included a flour mill, distillery, cotton mill, iron foundries, hog packing operation, brick yards, saw mill, wagon and plow maker, tannery, cigar factories, furniture factories, and cabinetmakers. Goods were shipped by flatboat to markets down river; or picked up by the steamboats which made their way between Louisville and Cincinnati daily from the mid-19th century until at least the late 1920s. Alternately, manufacturers could haul their wares to Aurora, nine miles away, to be dispatched on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad after 1856.

One of the early industries of Rising Sun was the Clore Plow Works. The company was founded by Henry Clore in 1838. After a losing a substantial amount of equipment with the wreck of two flatboats near Memphis, he sold the business. William Clore (presumably a relative) had worked in the factory after moving to Rising Sun as a young man. He acquired the plow works about 1852, and operated it until his death in 1884. His sons, William H. and Harry G., joined the company in 1876 and 1880, respectively. The Clore Plow Works complex was extensively modernized around the turn of the 20th century. Two large, brick buildings, the Machine Shop (photo 5) and the Wood Shop (photo 3), replaced several smaller buildings, most of which were of frame construction.

Since the mid-19th century, the manufacture of agricultural implements was one of the top industries in Indiana. In 1860, there were 103 factories making plows and other farming equipment, one of which was the Clore Plow Works. The value of agricultural implements produced increased steadily over the years, though the number of companies decreased due to competition and consolidation. By 1900, around the time the Clore brothers made significant improvements to their manufacturing establishment, there were 45 agricultural implement factories in the state.

Clore Plow was the largest manufacturing concern in Rising Sun in the nineteenth century. Among plows produced by the company were cane, cotton, side hill, reversible, and double-shovel plows. The company gained early success in southern markets, but eventually shipped plows all over the county. In 1915, Clore Plow Works moved to Washington, Indiana.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8

Page 7

Clore Plow Works-J.W. Whitlock and Company

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The operation on South Walnut Street was sold to John William Whitlock in 1914. Whitlock was a manufacturer of furniture, cabinets, musical instruments, and other products. His grandfather, John T. Whitlock had come to Rising Sun in 1832. He established a cabinetmaking business that was expanded over the years to include a boat building operation, sawmill and lumberyard. John T. Whitlock's son William Henry Whitlock continued the family business.

The son of William Henry, John William was born in 1871. He learned the furniture and milling trades through his family's business. Around 1900, he founded his own company, J.W. Whitlock and Company. In addition to being a successful businessman, Whitlock was a prolific inventor. Among his best known inventions was the automatic harp (1903). A forerunner of the jukebox, Whitlock's machine was manufactured for the Wurlitzer Company until 1918. Whitlock also designed and manufactured several models of racing speedboats, including the famous "Hoosier Boy." One of the great sporting events of the early 20th century was the Cincinnati to Louisville race of 1924, in which Whitlock, driving a Hoosier Boy boat, broke a speed record that stood for many years. (The original Hoosier Boy boat is preserved as an artifact in the Museum Building/Machine Shop. The boat may be seen at right in photo 14.)

Whitlock purchased the Clore property in 1914, and built the Office and Garage. He refitted the factory for war production. During peacetime, the company manufactured furniture, cabinets, musical instruments, boats, and other products. After Whitlock's death in 1935, the business was run by his descendents. It became principally a chair factory. In the 1940s, the company had between 60 and 100 employees, and maintained a showroom in the furniture industry center of Grand Rapids, Michigan. A study of the Indiana's furniture manufacturers showed that in 1954, the Whitlock factory was operating with between 25 and 50 employees. The factory closed in the 1960s and was purchased by the Ohio County Historical Society in 1969.

***Industrial Significance***

The Clore Plow Works-J.W. Whitlock and Company property represents two important Rising Sun industries. The two companies that have occupied the site were the city's largest employers in the late 19th and early 20th century. The property is a reflection of its time, and represents changes in manufacturing relating to facilities, transportation, and the labor market.

The twentieth century brought improvements in factories throughout Indiana. Prior to 1900, conditions tended to be poor. Employees often worked in cramped, dimly lit, and poorly ventilated buildings. As the twentieth century approached, employers were pressured or forced, sometimes by strikes or legislation, to improve conditions for workers. This trend can be seen the construction of two large, well lighted and ventilated buildings that replaced several small frame buildings in the Clore complex.

Shipping methods used by industry in Indiana changed from the time the Clore factory was first established to the time the company moved from Rising Sun. Part of the reason for the Clores'

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8

Page 8

Clore Plow Works-J.W. Whitlock and Company

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early success had been the accessibility of southern markets via the Ohio River. Flatboats could be loaded with equipment and floated down the river to places as far away as New Orleans. In Rising Sun, flatboats were employed until at least the mid-1880s. An alternate way of shipping, after 1856, was to haul goods by wagon to Aurora, nine miles away, to be shipped by rail. Also, a steamboat packet that ran daily between Cincinnati and Louisville until at least the late 1920s, could deliver goods to those ports, where they could be delivered to depots for rail shipping. None of these options could compare to the efficiency and economy of direct access to the railroad. In 1914, the Clores sold the Plow Works property and moved their operation to Washington, Indiana, a city located on the B & O Railroad. Undoubtedly, one of the main reasons for the move was so that the company's products could be shipped by rail.

The move may also have been made to increase the number of workers available to the company. A decrease in population had resulted in a smaller labor pool. The population of Rising Sun had declined steadily from 1880 when the number of residents was 1,806, to 1910 when the number was 1,513. (The population would decrease by an additional 102 people in the decade between 1910 and 1920.) Rural areas and small towns in general lost population during this period, as people moved to larger urban areas for better job opportunities.

After Clore Plow Works left Rising Sun, J.W. Whitlock and Company occupied the property. The Whitlock family had been manufacturing furniture, boats, and other products since the early 19th century at other sites in Rising Sun. When the Clore factory complex became available, J.W. Whitlock saw an opportunity to move into an improved facility and perhaps expand his operation. As an industrialist, Whitlock faced some of the same problems that the Clores had, but evidently not to the extent that he felt it necessary to move from Rising Sun. As boats were one of the products of his company, a location on the river would have been an advantage.

***Architectural Significance***

The buildings of the Clore-Whitlock complex are significant as early 20th century factory buildings. The buildings are virtually intact on the exterior. Some alterations have been made on the interior, but the essential character and historic fabric of the buildings has remained. As was typical of factories of the era, the buildings are simple with few ornamental features.

Several features of the buildings reflect improvements in factory design around the turn of the century. As indicated in Section 7, the Machine Shop and the Wood Shop replaced a series of small, special use buildings, mostly of wood frame construction, that had been erected over a period of several years. The new buildings consolidated uses in larger spaces, facilitated supervision of workers, and allowed centralization of power generation. The use of brick as a construction material made the new buildings fireproof, and the addition of clerestories improved light and ventilation.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8

Page 9

Clore Plow Works-J.W. Whitlock and Company

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The office building constructed for John William Whitlock illustrates another 20th century improvement. An early office for the Clore complex was a small, wood frame building. It was torn down when the Wood Shop was built, and a small office was partitioned off in the south corner. This was apparently adequate for the Clore brothers in 1900.

As companies grew larger and management operations more complex, larger office spaces, separate from the factory floor, were desirable. Management also began to see the benefits of having offices that were pleasing to the eye and reflected the company's prosperity. When Whitlock acquired the Clore property in 1914, one of his first actions was to build an attractive, two-story office building (left in photo 2). The Office is the only part of the complex with decorative features, among which are molded woodwork and timbered ceilings (photo 11).

***Historic Context***

The 19th century was one of great change for industrial buildings in Indiana. The first buildings used in processing and manufacturing were wood. Early industries were small operations and mills were small as well. Mills were initially powered by water, and equipment was simple. As the century progressed, technological improvements such as steam power were utilized, increasing the possibility of fires in factories. Equipment became more complex and took increasingly larger amounts of space. Demand for goods grew as the population of the state increased, making larger, more efficient factories necessary. By the late 19th century, the typical Indiana factory building was a large but simple building of fireproof materials, usually brick. The interior was open, and well-lit and ventilated by a large number of windows. The Clore Plow Works-J.W. Whitlock and Company fits this profile.

The property may be one of a few extant resources associated with Rising Sun's industrial past. It is the only industrial property specifically identified as such in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Ohio County. While there may be other buildings associated with industry – blacksmith shops or similar small operations, for example – these have not been identified. There were earlier factories for both the Clore and Whitlock companies but these have been demolished. The Clore-Whitlock property is the only remaining complex of buildings in Rising Sun that was clearly associated with an industrial use.

***Current Plans for the Property***

The Ohio County Historical Society has occupied the buildings since 1969, and is currently working on a plan for their rehabilitation.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9

Page 10

Clore Plow Works - J.W. Whitlock and Company

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U.S. Census of Population, 1850-1920.

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National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9

Page 11

Clore Plow Works - J.W. Whitlock and Company

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point approximately 110 feet southwest of the west corner of South Walnut and Second streets; thence northwest approximately 84 feet; thence southwest approximately 18 feet; thence northwest approximately 112 feet to the southeast boundary of the southwest-northeast alley northwest of South Walnut Street; thence southwest along the southeast boundary of said alley approximately 142 feet; thence southeast approximately 108 feet; thence northeast approximately 4 feet; thence southeast approximately 88 feet to the northwest side of South Walnut Street; thence northeast to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

This is the historic boundary that encompasses the Clore/Whitlock property. Immediately to the southwest of the property are residences. Immediately to the northeast to Second Street is vacant land. In recent years, there was a service station on this vacant parcel. The 1932 Sanborn Map shows a filling station facing South Walnut Street and two houses facing Second Street. In the half of the block northwest of the alley northwest of the Clore/Whitlock property are residences.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Page 12

Clore Plow Works - J.W. Whitlock and Company

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. J.W. Whitlock and Company
2. Rising Sun, Ohio County, IN
3. Laura Thayer
4. September 1998
5. Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology  
402 W. Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Additional information for individual photographs is as follows:

Photo 1

1. View of Walnut Street
6. Looking northeast
7. 1 of 16

Photo 2

1. Whitlock Office, Whitlock Garage, and Clore Wood Shop
6. Looking north
7. 2 of 16

Photo 3

1. Clore Wood Shop
6. Looking west
7. 3 of 16

Photo 4

1. Overall View of Property
6. Looking west
7. 4 of 16

Photo 5

1. Clore Machine Shop
6. Looking southwest
7. 5 of 16

Photo 6

1. Clore Machine Shop
6. Looking east
7. 6 of 16



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Page 13

Clore Plow Works - J.W. Whitlock and Company

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Photo 7

1. View of Rear of Property
6. Looking southeast
7. 7 of 16

Photo 8

1. Clore Machine Shop
6. Looking northeast
7. 8 of 16

Photo 9

1. Clore Machine Shop
6. Looking north
7. 9 of 16

Photo 10

1. Clore Wood Shop
6. Looking east
7. 10 of 16

Photo 11

1. Interior of Whitlock Office
6. Looking southeast
7. 11 of 16

Photo 12

1. Interior of Whitlock Office
6. Looking northwest
7. 12 of 16

Photo 13

1. Interior of Whitlock Garage
6. Looking east
7. 13 of 16

Photo 14

1. Interior of Clore Wood Shop
6. Looking southwest
7. 14 of 16

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Page 14

Clore Plow Works - J.W. Whitlock and Company

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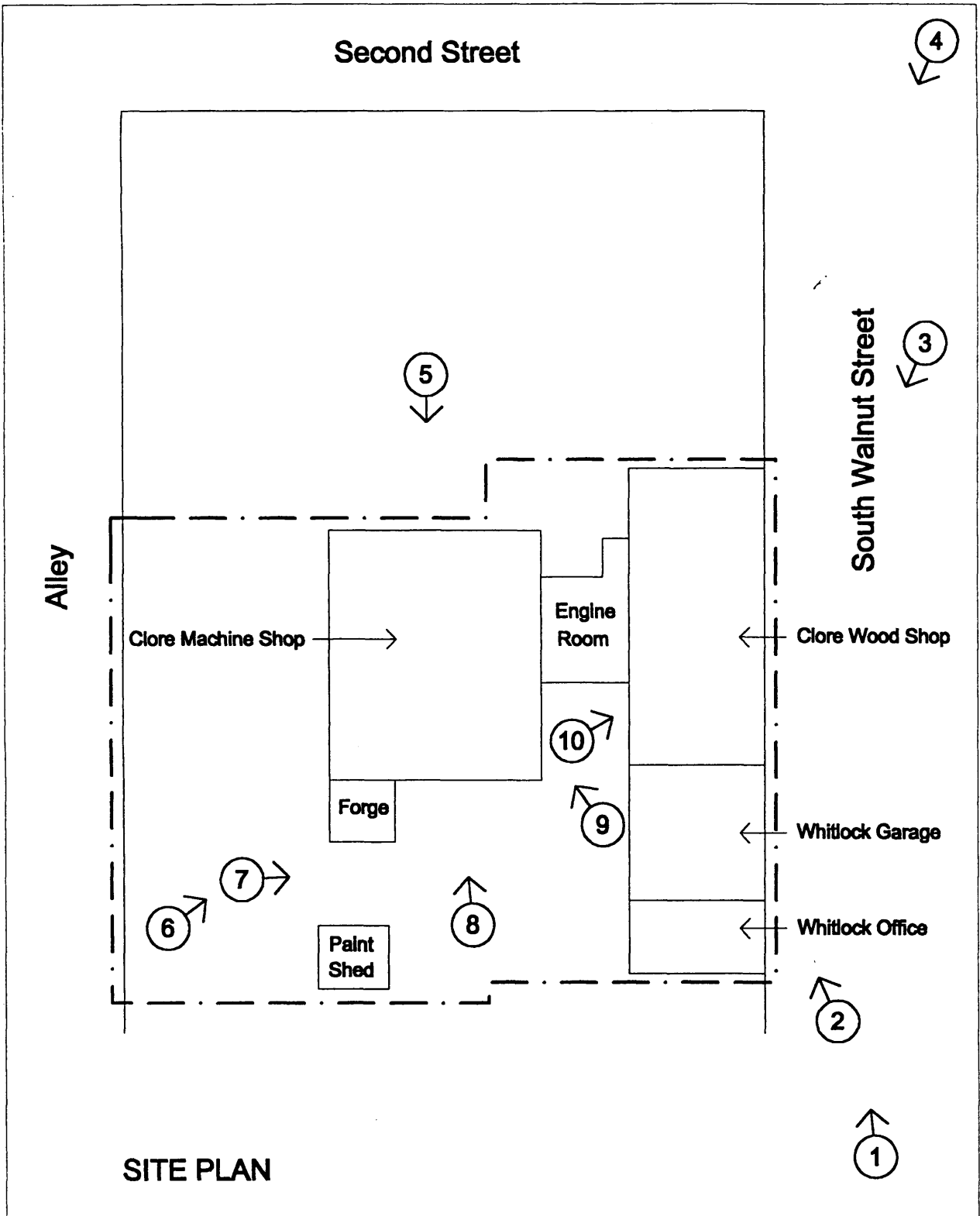
Photo 15





1. Interior of Clore Wood Shop
6. Looking west
7. 15 of 16

Photo 16

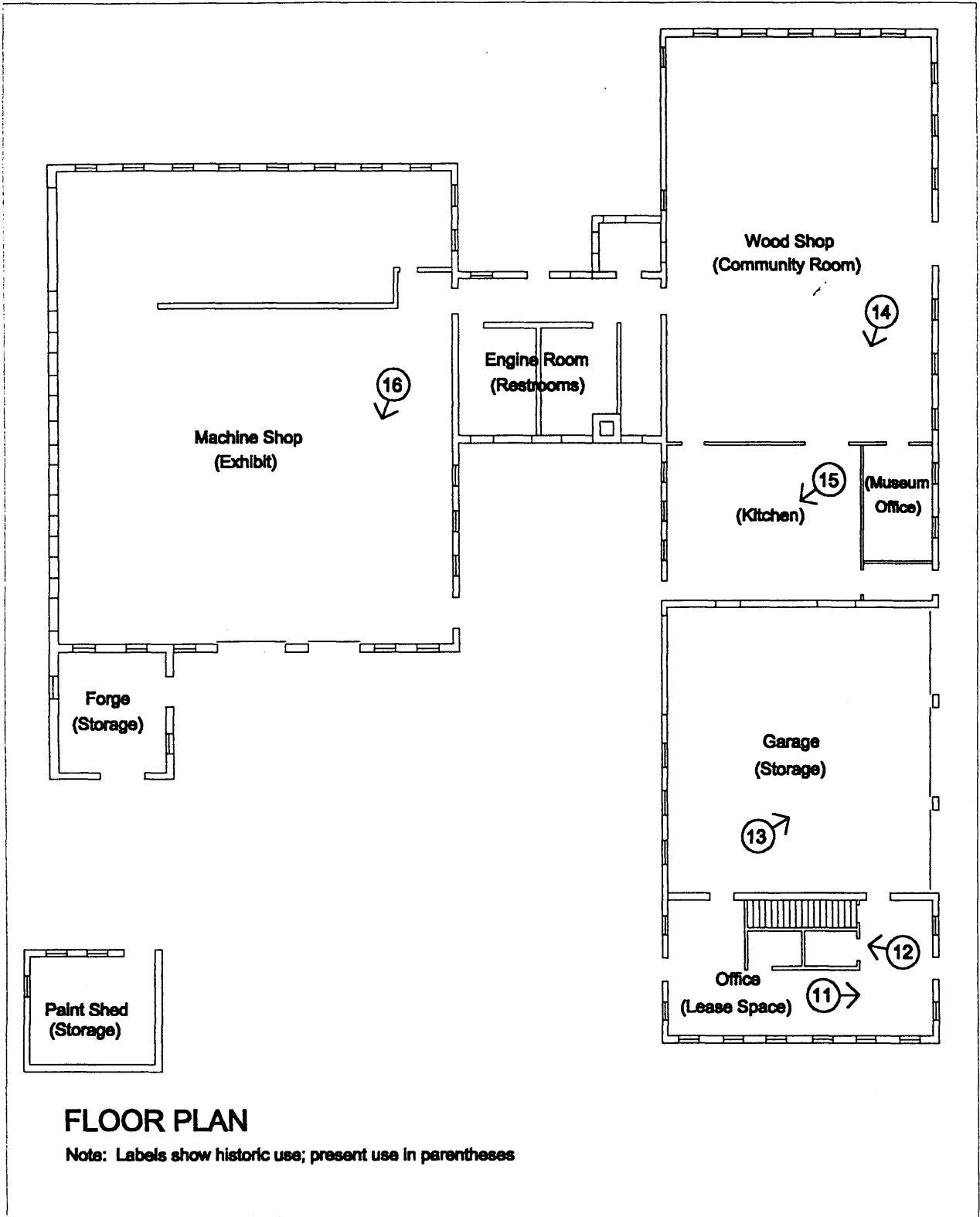
1. View of Hoosier Boy Speedboat in Clore Machine Shop
6. Looking west
7. 16 of 16

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<b>1</b>	Drawing No. Clore Plore Works-J.W. Whitlock & Company	 North	 Scale Approximate	 Photo View	 Boundary
	Rising Sun, Ohio County, IN				
	Consultant: Storrow Kinsella Partnership Inc				

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## FLOOR PLAN

Note: Labels show historic use; present use in parentheses

Drawing No.  <b>2</b>	Clore Plore Works-J.W. Whitlock & Company	 North	 Scale Approximate	 Photo View
	Rising Sun, Ohio County, IN			
	Consultant: Storrow Kinsella Partnership Inc			