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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in how to use this form. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. 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: McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House

other names/site number: J. Ross McCulloch House/003-215-28014

2. Location

street & number: 334-336 E. Berry Street N/A not for publication
city or town: Fort Wayne N/A vicinity
state: Indiana code: IN county: Allen code: 003 zip code: 46802

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 nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

J. C. St 10-25-01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Indiana D-SHPO
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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
✓ entered in the National Register Edson H. Beall 12/7/01
 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 Keeper 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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- GOVERNMENT/government office
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- WORK IN PROGRESS
- VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE: Sandstone
- walls BRICK
- STONE: Limestone
- roof ASPHALT
- other WOOD
- METAL: Iron

Narrative Description

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

Please see 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.

X B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X 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 a 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) Please see continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical 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
#

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
ART

Period of Significance

1881
c.1908-1937

Significant Dates

1881
c.1908

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Weatherhogg, Charles R.

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Tolan, Thomas J.
Weatherhogg, Charles R.
Grafton, Robert

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository: ARCH, Inc., Allen Co.-Fort Wayne Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	656640	4549280	3			
2				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 Angela M. Quinn, Exec. Dir./Creager Smith, Hist. Pres. Planner
organization ARCH, Inc./City of Fort Wayne date September 10, 2001
street & number 437 E. Berry St. telephone (219) 426-5117
city or town Fort Wayne state IN zip code 46802

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Kekionga Club, Inc. c/o Jerry Henry
street & number P.O. Box 11572 telephone (219) 422-6541
city or town Fort Wayne state IN zip code 46859

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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McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House
Allen County, IN

Description

The McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House, built 1881, was designed by architect Thomas J. Tolan. The building is a 2½ story, brick and stone structure in the High Victorian Gothic style. It has a complex yet symmetrical plan, with a rectangular main block and sets of polygonal towers. The steep mansard roof at the front of the building is accented by steep gables with shaped parapets and iron cresting. A massive hood, supported by four Gothic brackets, shelters the double front doors. The interior of the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House retains many significant original features, however recent remodeling has demolished a number of original room partitions. An original fireplace, woodwork, and other decorative features remain on the east side, but the plan has been altered. Elements of the interior on the west side of the building are original, and other elements reflect significant remodeling that occurred c.1908. These significant features are relatively intact. The west parlor has Arts and Crafts features such as dado paneling, coffered ceilings, and a fireplace. An elaborate mural surrounds the parlor. A finished basement billiard room from this period also has Arts and Crafts dado paneling and a fireplace. Several original staircases and railings have been dismantled and removed from both sides of the building, however the parts are stored on the property. The building is located in downtown Fort Wayne on a block that has historically seen a mix of residential, institutional, and governmental uses. The building fronts north onto E. Berry Street, and is set behind a small, sloped lawn bordered by a decorative iron fence. Behind the building a wide, flat lawn separates the house from a large, brick double carriage house that stretches across the width of the property. Access is available to the carriage barn from a brick alley that is parallel with E. Berry Street. The property has been vacant and neglected for many years. It has also suffered the effects of two fires at the rear, and recent alterations to the interior plan. Despite these challenges to its integrity, the interior of the building retains most of its significant features and the exterior is remarkably intact.

Exterior Architecture

The McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House, 334-336 E. Berry Street, was built in 1881 on the south side of E. Berry between S. Barr and S. Lafayette Streets. The building was designed by Fort Wayne architect Thomas J. Tolan, and it is an outstanding example of the High Victorian Gothic Revival style. The McCulloch House is a large, 2½ story double house with a symmetrical plan. The main block of the house, facing Berry Street, is rectangular, however the facade has a

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pair of polygonal towers, one at each side. There are two additional polygonal towers on the east and west sides of the house, and two more towers are placed in the ells created where the plan narrows near the rear of the building. A two-story rectangular porch projects from the building on the east.

The main block, or front section of the building, is covered by a steep mansard roof, with a low, hipped roof over the somewhat narrower rear section of the house. The mansard roof retains its original iron cresting at the ridge. The cresting has a lancet and anthemion pattern. There are three steep, projecting gables on the front of the house. While the center gable is relatively plain, the other two gables have elaborate shaped parapets of sheet metal. The two larger towers, on the sides of the building, have steep polygonal roofs. The other four towers have flat roofs. The towers on the facade have crenellated parapets, with the gaps in the parapet filled with decorative ironwork. The roof of the tower on the west side of the façade is accessible from the third floor by a narrow door in the western gable. A window in the eastern gable overlooks the roof of the eastern tower. The roofing material on much of the building was originally slate shingles. All roof surfaces have been covered with interlocking composition shingles. A pressed-metal cornice supported by a band of brick dentils surrounds the entire structure. The cornice has small decorative brackets around the main block of the house. There are two decorative brick chimneys, with one on each side of the structure. The chimney tops are corbelled brick. A third brick chimney, functional in design, is located on the west side near the rear of the building.

The brick and stone walls of the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House clearly reveal the influence of the High Victorian Gothic style. The brick used on the primary façade is very fine quality, with thin mortar joints. The remainder of the brick used on the sides and rear of the building is common red brick with typical mortar joints. Horizontal stringcourses of limestone placed within the red brick walls produce decorative polychrome patterns on the facade. Carved limestone that contrasts with the red brick is also used liberally at the tops of doors and windows. Window sills are limestone, and limestone is used to cap the foundation. The foundation is composed of large blocks of well-dressed sandstone. The facade also makes use of brick diaper panels of herringbone and mousetoothing. These panels are located at the top of the center gable and under the first floor windows in the tower bays of the facade. The center, first floor windows of the bays have pointed Gothic arches topped by decorative brick and stone with scrolled ends. While the window sash match the simple rectangular shape of the other one-over-one double-hung windows throughout the

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front portions of the house, the arches are filled with wood panels which contain Gothic trefoil designs. The two doors on the facade originally led to the two separate dwelling units. They are placed near the center of the building, yet they are separated by a brick wall. The original wood doors are glazed at the top with two vertical lights, with decorative recessed panels below. Elaborate leaded glass windows fill the transoms above the doors, but are currently covered by plywood.

Decorative wall treatments continue on the east and west sides of the building, reaching the large towers on the sides. The primary decorative elements are single diamond panels of brick, with one on each side of the building placed within a blank wall. As one continues toward the rear, however, the walls are solely composed of brick. The remainder of the door and window openings retain limestone sills, but segmental arches are used at the top. Windows on the rear of the house are four-over-four double-hung sash. The foundation on the sides and rear is cut limestone, and less-finely detailed than the sandstone on the north façade. Finally, many first floor windows are covered with plywood.

The façade of the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House has a massive double hood, with iron pipe railings on the roof, which shelters the two front doors. A pair of limestone steps, also sheltered by the hood, leads to the doors. These steps are divided by a stone cheek wall and an iron pipe railing. Four massive Gothic brackets support the hood. On each side of the brackets there is a quatrefoil medallion. On the east side of the house, a large two story verandah was added c.1908, possibly designed by architect Charles Weatherhogg. It has a flat roof with a cornice and brackets that continues the original cornice of the house. The first floor of the porch has square brick piers that rest on a pierced brick wall balustrade and full foundation of brick and limestone. Heavy brackets attached to the brick piers support low Tudor arches that in turn support a cornice below the second floor. The floor on the first level is terrazzo. The second floor roof was originally supported by two groups of three square wood columns. The second floor level of this porch is quite deteriorated and is supported by timber braces. The southern set of columns has been removed, however the northern set remains in place. (The deteriorated columns remain on this level, stored on the floor.) The second level had a decorative iron strap balustrade that has been removed, but remains on the property. This porch is designed so that it may only be accessed from within the house; there were never any steps from grade. A second two-story porch was also added to the southwest corner of the house, presumably c.1908, however it was demolished many years ago. The second porch was open on the

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first floor. Its second floor was enclosed with casement windows and clapboard siding. A rear porch that was original to the building has also been removed. This double porch had a flat or shed roof supported by turned wood posts. (Elements of the porch survive and are in storage in the carriage house on the property.) The porch covered the pair of rear doors, and single windows, at the rear of the house. The porch also covered doors, set below grade, that provided access to the basement on each side of the building. Sets of stone steps were approximately half-covered by the porch floor. Each set of steps descended toward the center of the building. This porch was damaged by a fire c.1992 and was subsequently removed.

Interior

The interior of the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House was originally divided into two equal halves, with a central longitudinal firewall. The two halves were identical in size and arrangement, with open flying staircases placed in stairhalls on each side of the central wall. The first floor of each unit had a sequence of rooms from front to rear. Large parlors are located at the front, followed by dining rooms and kitchens. The second floor of each unit had a series of four separate chambers along the stairhall. The third floor (attic) space is finished with small bedrooms or storage rooms. The attic on the west side appears to have been developed as a housekeepers apartment, c.1908. The west unit also has one finished basement room. Both units maintained their intended residential use from completion in 1881 to about the 1920s. About 1947 the east unit was converted to office use, with some alterations to the original plan. The west unit was used as a residence until about 1981, and then was used as offices until the late 1980s with little or no alteration. The entire building was vacant beginning about 1989. Later, fires set by transients damaged the rear portions of both units. Fire damage was primarily limited to the kitchen areas, with smoke damage primarily in the west unit.

In recent years the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House has been a work in progress, with plans to create a community reception facility. Extensive alterations to the original plan began in 1997. Alterations have occurred throughout the building, however all character-defining original materials have been set aside or placed in storage in the carriage house. At this time, however, future plans for the building are uncertain and all work has ceased. The east and west sides of the building have been linked by cutting large openings near the front doors and at the center of the building. The original

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staircase on the east has been removed, and reinstalled next to the west stairs on the west wall of the west stairhall. The handrails and balustrades have been removed, however these significant parts remain on the property. Both sets of rear stairs have also been removed. The east stair hall walls have been removed, and the width of the west stair hall has been filled with the combined staircases. The wall between the parlor and dining room has also been removed in the east unit. Generally, the first floor of the west unit retains a higher degree of integrity than the east side. Only the wall between the dining room and kitchen has been removed. The second floor of each unit has been altered by removing walls between several bedrooms, creating rooms that correspond with the parlors on the first floor. On the west side, the floor has been removed from the stairhall. In three other areas the floors have been filled where stairs were removed. Throughout the building many floors are covered with sub-floor materials. At the attic level there has been some removal of plaster, removal of one stairs, and a passage has been cut in the central wall.

Although the west side of the building (334 E. Berry) was owner-occupied from c.1908 to 1957 by J. Ross McCulloch, it appears that tenants generally occupied the east unit (336 E. Berry). As early as 1927 the east side was used as a piano showroom and studio, with the proprietor also a resident. The east side of the building, after conversion to offices c.1947, was used as an annex of Fort Wayne city government, primarily the city Parks Department. This tenant occupancy took a heavy toll on the east side of the building, as all woodwork was painted, alterations were more frequent, and the use was more intensive. The east side of the building has been vacant for approximately 45 years, but may have been used from c.1960 to c.1980 as storage for a heating contractor. Remarkably, the east unit retains a number of significant character-defining features. The original woodwork remains in place, with concentric borders of ovolo and cove flanking plain fillets that are broken at the base, dado, transom bar, and head by plain square blocks. Original doors, and panels beneath the window sills, have a three-panel design. (Woodwork of this description was also used in the west unit and on the second floor of both units; it remains unless otherwise noted.) Near the front of the parlor, on the east wall, a Romanesque fireplace is constructed entirely of finely molded red brick. It has a low, Roman arch over the hearth, and a simple mantle shelf. The mantle and arch feature moldings with an egg and dart motif. The parlor has one full-length glazed door in the east wall that leads onto the east porch. Both the parlor and dining room have coffered ceilings that are enhanced by crown moldings. In addition, the dining room has paneling with an

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Arts and Crafts character. The paneling is topped by a plate rail supported by decorative brackets. The second floor of the east unit has two doors (that once were in individual bedrooms) that open onto the upper level of the east porch.

The west unit of the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House saw residential use for much longer than the east unit, and it has two rooms that were remodeled by Charles Weatherhogg c.1908. The west unit has been vacant for approximately 12 years. In the stairhall, a large, cased opening allows passage into the parlor. (The opening has woodwork that matches the woodwork described with the east unit.) It is likely that the parlor was once identical to the east parlor, but c.1908 it was remodeled in the Arts and Crafts style. All wood trim was replaced with simpler trim that appears to be mahogany wood. The wood remains unpainted and has its original finish. Shelf lintels were added over all doors and window openings. The coffered ceiling is simpler than the east unit, and does not have crown moldings. The room is surrounded by a dado molding, above which is a mural by Robert Grafton. The mural is covered with a heavy coating of dirt and smoke that obscures its images, however it remains intact and unaltered. The mural depicts tree-lined canals and waterfront areas of a Dutch city. Scenes include numbers of small sailing vessels, groups of trees, and groups of brick buildings with corbeled parapets. The west wall has a fireplace of dark brown brick that supports a mantle that is integral with two built-in bookcases. Below the mantle shelf a triptych of a Dutch waterfront scene was framed in mahogany trim. The three individual paintings have been removed for safekeeping. A total of four built-in cabinets or bookcases were added to the room, each with leaded glass doors. (The doors are currently missing.) The floor of the west parlor is composed of thin strips of quarter-sawn oak. The dining room of the west unit has the original woodwork, matching that found in the east unit, but without triple panels beneath the window sills. The wall between the dining room and kitchen has been removed, and the kitchen has been gutted by fire.

The second floor of the west unit has a landing at the top of the stairs that is framed by an elaborate plaster arch. Beneath the arch, two steps lead down to the rear rooms of the second floor. Like the second floor of the east unit, much alteration has occurred, yet many of the character-defining features such as doors and woodwork are intact. The west second floor retains its original staircase to the attic level, with a complete turned-spindle balustrade. Each unit retains skylights at the top of the stairwell. The rooms on the attic level are small and functional, with small rectangular skylights in each of the

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two rooms at the front. There is an attic over the rear of the house, under the hipped roof, that is not accessible.

The basements of both units are typical utilitarian areas that were reached by stairs from the kitchens (now removed) and exterior stairs at the rear of the house. Most floors are concrete, however a large coal bin area at the front of the east unit is paved with bricks in herringbone pattern. The west unit, however, had several alterations installed by J. Ross McCulloch and Charles Weatherhogg c.1908. The most important is a basement billiard room created in the unfinished basement space. Weatherhogg designed a new staircase that was inserted beneath the original stairs in the existing stairhall to provide access to the basement. Oak Arts and Crafts newel posts were added, and a spindle balustrade was created that matched the original in style. All the exposed wood leading to the billiard room is oak, with oak trim that creates dado panels (over plaster and lath) leading to the basement. At the base of the stairs a landing has two more steps down to the floor of the billiard room. An oak plate rail surrounds the room above the oak dado paneling and a large brick fireplace with an oak shelf mantle dominates the west wall. The coffered ceiling is composed of oak beams and the floor is covered with red rectangular quarry tile. The east side of the room, along the stairs, has a permanent ledge or seat that is also covered in quarry tile. The rear area of the basement on the west side is utilitarian, but it does feature a wine cellar that is actually outside the foundation of the building, beneath the narrow west lawn of the property.

Environment

The McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House is located in the east-central portion of downtown Fort Wayne, on a block that has historically seen a mix of residential, institutional, and governmental uses. The building stands on the former site of the first church structure in Fort Wayne, The First Presbyterian Church, built in 1837. A historical marker that commemorates the church is located near Berry Street, at the northwestern corner of the property. In the 1880s the area was an upper middle class neighborhood on the east edge of downtown Fort Wayne. The building faces north onto E. Berry Street, and it once was directly across the street from the Christian G. Strunz House, built 1887 (NRHP 10/4/1979, moved 1980). It is near the east end of the same block that contains the 1893 Fort Wayne City Hall (NRHP 6-4-1973). The building is separated from The City Building by an asphalt parking lot on the former site of four other houses. A former service station-turned office and printing

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plant occupies the lot immediately to the east of the building. East Berry Street allows two lanes of one-way traffic traveling west, with metered parallel parking at the curb. The wide concrete sidewalk has numerous small street trees planted within tree grates.

The McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House is placed on an urban lot with minimal front and side-yard setbacks. The modest, sloped front lawn is divided in half by a wide concrete sidewalk and is enclosed by an original decorative iron fence. There were originally two gates at the front, however the gates and center post have been removed (the center post remains on the property). The west edge of the property is bordered by a stepped concrete retaining wall that is topped by sections of matching iron fencing. Overgrown trees dominate the eastern and western edges of the front lawn. Behind the building a wide, flat lawn separates the house from a large, brick double carriage house that stretches across the width of the property.

Carriage House

The double carriage house at the rear of the lot is a large two-story rectangular red brick building. The structure was built at the same time as the double house. It has a hipped slate roof with a central gable that faces the house. The building has a brick cornice with widely spaced dentils and a foundation of rough-cut fieldstone. The north facade has window openings with limestone lintels and sills, and two-over-two double-hung sash. Several service doors on the north side have transoms. The remainder of the openings, on the south side, have segmental arches. There are two large sets of carriage doors on the alley, and one service door. The eastern carriage doors are hinged, while the western doors were replaced c.1908 with a set of sliding-track garage doors that are glazed at the top. Between the carriage doors, a faint, hand-painted sign on the brick wall reads "Take This Manure." Access is available to the carriage barn from a brick alley that is parallel with E. Berry Street.

The interior of the double carriage house is divided into equal halves by a brick wall, much like the accompanying double house. The first floor on each side has a single large room with bare brick walls and a concrete floor. The east unit has a wooden stairs in the southeast corner that leads to the second floor. The second floor is divided into two rooms at the east with finished plaster walls. The room in the northeast corner has two flues. An unfinished room on the western half of the second floor of the east unit was used for

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storage. The trusses that support the roof of the structure are visible. The west unit has a wooden stairs in the northeast corner of the first floor. The second floor is one large room with bare brick walls. The roof trusses are also visible on the second floor of the west unit.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The **McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House** is significant under National Register **Criterion B** for its association with **Charles R. Weatherhogg**, a person significant in the history of **architecture** in Fort Wayne. The building was the primary residence of Mr. Weatherhogg from c.1908 until his death in 1937. During this period of significance Charles Weatherhogg was responsible for the design of a number of significant structures in Fort Wayne. His work extended across Indiana, and even outside the state. Weatherhogg also was involved in community concerns such as implementing city building codes, and he promoted paving the Lincoln Highway. The building is also significant under **Criterion C** within the context of local **architecture**. The McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House is an outstanding and rare local example of the **High Victorian Gothic Revival** style. Built in 1881, it is the only example of a Victorian Gothic Revival residential structure in Allen County. Designed by prominent Fort Wayne architect Thomas J. Tolan, this building is also the only example of Tolan's work that survives in Allen County. In addition, the property has a number of significant c.1908 alterations designed by Charles Weatherhogg. The west parlor of the double house features a mural that is significant in local **art** history. Robert Grafton, an Indiana artist and muralist, painted this mural c.1908. Murals within a residential setting are rare in Fort Wayne.

Historical Background

Charles McCulloch hired architect Thomas J. Tolan to design the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House, and construction began in 1880. Charles and his wife Sarah Ross McCulloch occupied the east unit (then 98 E. Berry Street), along with their children Clara and John Ross, in 1881. Charles was a successful banker and the oldest son of Hugh McCulloch. Hugh McCulloch first became prominent as the cashier of the Fort Wayne branch of the State Bank of Indiana, and he was later elected its President in 1857. Hugh McCulloch went to Washington, D.C. in 1863 after his nomination as First Comptroller of the Currency by Salmon P. Chase. He later served as Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and Chester A. Arthur. (The Hugh McCulloch House, 616 W. Superior Street, was listed in the NRHP 10/23/1980). When Hugh McCulloch was called to Washington, Charles McCulloch became responsible for the family banking interests in Fort Wayne. (Charles was the long-time President of the Hamilton National Bank, prior to his death in 1921.) In 1882 Sarah Ross McCulloch died, and Charles remarried soon after. The Charles McCulloch family remained in the east unit of the building until their move to a new house c.1889, however Charles McCulloch retained ownership of the building. Prominent Fort Wayne merchant David N. Foster occupied the

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west unit (then 96 E. Berry Street) as early as 1887. By 1890 the east unit was occupied by his brother Samuel M. Foster, also a prominent merchant and industrialist. It appears that the Foster brothers remained the sole tenants of the building until about 1904. The Fosters were significant figures in local commerce, industry, community planning, and the development of the Fort Wayne park system. (The Fosters later built their own homes, and both houses survive. The David N. Foster House is located within the Oakdale Historic District, NRHP 9/22/2000).

By about 1908 the property was once again occupied by members of the McCulloch family. The oldest son of Charles, J. Ross McCulloch (born November 15, 1869), occupied the west unit along with his friend Charles Weatherhogg. The east unit was occupied at about the same time by Fred McCulloch (born 1884), half-brother of J. Ross. Fred McCulloch stayed in the east unit no later than 1915, however J. Ross McCulloch remained in the west unit until his death in 1957.

J. Ross McCulloch was educated in Fort Wayne, Washington, D.C., and New York. After 1-2 years of world travel, he returned to Fort Wayne in the early 1890s and took up a career in banking with his father's Hamilton National Bank, which later became First National Bank as the result of a merger about 1917. Ross McCulloch eventually retired as vice-president of First National Bank. He never married. Although J. Ross McCulloch was a successful banker and businessman, he was perhaps more notable as a civic leader and patron of the arts. He was active at an organizational and personal level in providing aid to orphaned children. He was one of the planners of the city's 1916 celebration of Indiana's centennial. From 1916 to 1918 he served on the commission to erect the statue of General Anthony Wayne, which stands today in Freimann Square. McCulloch was a founding member of the Fort Wayne Community Concert Association in 1931. (This group would later become the Fort Wayne Philharmonic Orchestra.) He was also a contributor to the Fort Wayne Art School and Museum, and an enthusiastic patron of all the fine arts. He was also an early advocate of aviation, and wildlife conservation.

After the death of J. Ross McCulloch in 1957, ownership of the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House was transferred to his niece, Betty Hiscox. The Hiscox family lived in the west half of the structure until 1982, and operated a heating business on the property in the 1960s and 1970s. Following the death of Mr. and Mrs. Hiscox, the home and its contents were sold at auction about 1983. The property was owned from 1983 to 1997 by Louis Petro and Eric Kuhne. In the mid-to-late 1980s, 334 E. Berry Street served as the offices of Petro's engineering firm. At the same time the west unit was also the home office of Eric Kuhne & Associates, AIA, now an internationally known architectural firm. The Kekionga Club, Inc. purchased the property in 1997, with the intention of converting the building into a private club and reception facility. At this time the Kekionga Club has ceased its activities.

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Significance of Charles R. Weatherhogg

The McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House is significant for its long association with important Fort Wayne master architect Charles R. Weatherhogg. Weatherhogg began his residence in 334 E. Berry Street concurrent with J. Ross McCulloch, c.1908. At the same time McCulloch and Weatherhogg directed a number of physical changes to the property that were likely designed by Charles Weatherhogg. The property physically reflects the period of association with Charles Weatherhogg, primarily by the significant Arts and Crafts interiors in the parlor and the billiard room. It is also likely that Weatherhogg designed the elaborate two-level porch on the east side of the structure. The period from c.1908 to 1937 represents an active and productive time in Weatherhogg's career, as he was responsible for the design of numerous landmark Fort Wayne buildings from 1903 to the late 1920s. He occupied 334 E. Berry Street until his death in 1937. There is no evidence that Weatherhogg ever owned his own home in Fort Wayne. Prior to 1908, city directories indicate that he was a tenant at a home on W. Wayne Street that is now demolished. Weatherhogg occupied offices in the Hamilton National Bank Building, and after 1922 in a building at 250 W. Wayne Street. Both buildings have been demolished. Although the integrity of the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House has suffered due to neglect and recent alterations, most of the c.1908 alterations associated with the residence of Charles Weatherhogg survive.

A native of Donington, Lincolnshire, England, Charles Weatherhogg was born April 15, 1872 to parents Henry and Jane Weatherhogg. He attended school at Donington and graduated from Cowley's Endowed School and the Art Institute of Lincoln, Lincolnshire. He apprenticed in an architect's office for three years. Weatherhogg traveled to the United States in 1892, and visited the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. He lived in Chicago for a period of time, but settled in Fort Wayne about 1893. Weatherhogg was in partnership with Alfred Grindle in the late 1890s, but this partnership dissolved when Grindle moved to Muncie, Indiana. With his own independent practice, Weatherhogg became one of Fort Wayne's leading architects of the early twentieth century.

Weatherhogg was responsible for many of the major architectural projects in Fort Wayne after 1900. His first important building was the Beaux-Arts Fort Wayne Central High School, completed in 1903. In this period Weatherhogg also began designing elaborate homes for the city's prominent citizens. Many of Charles Weatherhogg's buildings in Fort Wayne and across Indiana survive, and a number of these buildings have been recognized for architectural significance by listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Fort Wayne examples include: The H. Rockhill House, built 1910 in the West End Historic District (NRHP 1984); The Masonic Temple, 1926 (NRHP 1991); The Blackstone Building, 1927 (NRHP 1988); The Journal Gazette Building, 1928 (NRHP 1982); and Fairfield Manor, 1928 (NRHP 1983). Weatherhogg designs outside of Allen County have also

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been listed, including: the J.C. Johnson House, Delaware County, Indiana, 1897 (NRHP 1982); the Jasper County Courthouse, 1898 (NRHP 1983), and the Rensselaer Carnegie Library, 1905 (NRHP 1994), both found in Jasper County, Indiana. Numerous important commissions in Fort Wayne are considered eligible for the National Register but have not yet been listed, including: the Louis Curdes House, 1911; the James Haberly House, 1915; the Catholic Cemetery Mausoleum, 1918; Harrison Hill Elementary School, 1924; North Side High School, 1927; and the Neizer-McMillen House, 1930. Weatherhogg also worked outside the state of Indiana. His only confirmed project was the Casey Hotel in Scranton, Pennsylvania, demolished in 2001.

Charles Weatherhogg was actively involved in community concerns in Fort Wayne. He was a member of the committee that drafted the city's building codes, adopted in 1926. This code provided and implemented regulations and standards for development of structures. Weatherhogg was also active in the promotion of good roads. In 1925 he served as president of the Fort Wayne Motor Club, and he worked to ensure the paving of the Lincoln Highway through Allen County. He was a businessman and founding member of the Chamber of Commerce. Like J. Ross McCulloch, Weatherhogg was also interested in the conservation of natural resources, and was a member of the Izaak Walton League. Finally, he also served on the committee that erected the memorial to Fort Wayne's pioneer aviator Art Smith. This significant memorial is an important feature of Memorial Park in Fort Wayne, a park that is considered eligible for the National Register.

Architectural Significance

The McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House, built 1881, is an outstanding and rare local example of a residential building in the High Victorian Gothic Revival Style. Never a common style, it is the only example of a Victorian Gothic Revival residential structure in Allen County. It exhibits a number of important features of the style, such as Gothic arches, horizontal bands of polychromatic masonry, and towers with crenellated parapets. The building was designed by prominent Fort Wayne architect Thomas J. Tolan, and this building is the only example of Tolan's work that survives in Allen County. The house received some significant interior remodeling c.1908 that created two high-style Arts and Crafts rooms in the west unit, designed by master architect Charles Weatherhogg. The parlor features a mural by Indiana artist and muralist Robert Grafton. This mural is one of very few such works of art known to survive within residential interiors in Fort Wayne. Considering the long-term neglect that the structure has suffered, the exterior of the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House is remarkably intact. It clearly conveys the character-defining elements of the High Victorian Gothic style. Although the integrity of the interior of the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House has suffered due to neglect and recent alterations, many of the character-defining

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architectural elements of the interior survive, such as doors, woodwork, fireplaces, and some staircases. For the most part, the walls, ceilings, and floors that have been removed were relatively common elements of the building. The interior alterations that have occurred have not made a significantly adverse impact on the integrity of the property because it is not apparent that Gothic features were present on the interior. The interior retains significant original architectural features in representative quantities, such as the original woodwork. The outstanding Romanesque fireplace in the east parlor is in excellent condition. The interior spaces designed by Charles Weatherhogg are intact.

Although the Gothic Revival Style enjoyed a period of widespread popularity in the 1840s and 1850s, its use for housing declined sharply after c.1860. However, the style evolved into the High Victorian Gothic Style, which found new popularity in the period from c.1875 to c.1885. Although it utilized many of the same characteristics as the earlier Gothic Revival style, High Victorian Gothic architecture replaced wood ornamentation with heavy details in the structure itself. Most were of masonry construction; and materials, color and design details were chosen to best evoke medieval construction. Examples of this style often show distinctive linear polychromatic patterns in masonry surface walls. These decorative polychrome patterns are produced in the McCulloch house by contrasting bands of limestone set within the red brick walls. Gothic decorative elements are present, such as windows with Gothic arches, trefoils, quatrefoils, and crenellated parapets. This style of architecture was never common, as the complex masonry construction was suitable only for high style, landmark houses. The McCulloch-Weatherhogg House is the only extant example of the Victorian Gothic style in Fort Wayne. Two other Gothic houses can be found in the city, however both reflect the earlier Andrew Jackson Downing-influenced version of the style.

The McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House is the only remaining structure designed by Fort Wayne architect Thomas J. Tolan that survives in Allen County. Tolan was a significant master architect that designed many important structures in Fort Wayne in the 1870s and 1880s. Thomas J. Tolan was a native of northwest Ohio, and was a marble craftsman-turned architect. He first practiced architecture in Delphos, Ohio, and in 1874 moved his family and practice to Fort Wayne. Together, Thomas J. Tolan, his son Brentwood, and several young apprentices he employed designed a number of Midwestern courthouses and jails, including the courthouses in LaGrange, Indiana and Warsaw, Indiana. Tolan was also important for the number of Fort Wayne architects that were trained in his office. Among the most significant architects of this group are Tolan's son Brentwood Tolan, and John F. Wing and Marshall Mahurin of the firm of Wing & Mahurin. These architects made their individual and collective contributions from about 1884 to about 1920.

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Thomas J. Tolan left a legacy of National Register properties with architectural significance. Buildings designed by Tolan and listed in the National Register include: Noble County Sheriff's House and Jail, 1875, Albion, Indiana (NRHP 1982); Davis County Courthouse, Bloomfield Iowa; Van Wert County Courthouse, Van Wert, Ohio; Parke County Courthouse, in the Rockville Historic District, Rockville, Indiana (NRHP 1993); Kosciusko County Courthouse, Warsaw, Indiana (NRHP 1993); and Lagrange County Courthouse, 1878, Lagrange, Indiana (NRHP 1980). The Allen County and Whitley County Indiana Courthouses, also on the National Register, were designed by Brentwood Tolan, who continued the firm after his father's death.

Art Significance

The significance of the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House is further enhanced by an outstanding mural by Robert Grafton that surrounds the parlor in the west unit. The mural is the most important feature of an interior remodeling that was planned and directed by Charles Weatherhogg, c.1908. Along with the mural installation, the west parlor received new woodwork and other details that created an elaborate Arts and Crafts interior space. (The basement billiard room was created at the same time in the Arts and Crafts style.) The parlor is surrounded by a dado molding, framing the mural. Although the mural is in desperate need of conservation, it remains intact and unaltered. The mural depicts tree-lined canals and waterfront areas of a Dutch city, perhaps Amsterdam. Scenes include numbers of small sailing vessels, groups of trees, churches, and groups of brick buildings with corbelled parapets. Below the mantle shelf of the fireplace a triptych of a Dutch waterfront scene (now removed) was framed in mahogany trim.

The artist that created the mural that surrounds the parlor, and the triptych above the fireplace, was Robert Grafton. Grafton was born in Chicago in 1876, however at the time he produced the mural in the house he was a resident of Michigan City, Indiana. Robert Grafton was educated at the Art Institute of Chicago and the Julian Academy, Paris, France. He also studied in Holland and England. Grafton won several awards including the Mary T.R. Foulks Prize, in 1910 and the Leroy Goddard Prize, Hoosier Salon, in 1925. In 1933 he became Director of Fine Arts at Kansas Wesleyan University. Grafton also was commissioned to paint murals for the Illinois State House, listed on the National Register, and the Michigan City High School, which is not currently listed. Fort Wayne's First National Bank Building, built 1923, contains at least two murals by Robert Grafton, including a mural titled *The Building of Fort Wayne*. The building was not designed by Charles Weatherhogg, however J. Ross McCulloch was Vice President of the bank at the time of its construction.

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Robert Grafton came to Fort Wayne in 1908 when he was commissioned to execute murals for Charles Weatherhogg's Anthony Hotel Building (now demolished). According to local tradition, Grafton resided at the Aveline Hotel while completing this project. J. Ross McCulloch made his acquaintance, and commissioned a portrait. Grafton came to 334 E. Berry Street to complete the painting, and was boarded in the home for a short time. On May 3, 1908, the Aveline Hotel caught fire, and was destroyed in what is still considered Fort Wayne's deadliest fire. Twelve people lost their lives and others were injured jumping from the upper stories. Tradition says that Grafton completed the murals in the west parlor in gratitude for circumstances that may have saved his life.

Residential murals of this era, by an artist of Grafton's level of training, are quite rare in Fort Wayne. Only one comparable mural from this period is known to exist. It is located within the dining room of the Charles and Henrietta Pfeiffer House, 434 W. Wayne Street. The mural is not attributed to a particular artist. The Pfeiffer House is located within the West End Historic District (NRHP 1984).

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Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 63 and the west 5ft. Lot 62, County Addition, and Lot 273 and the west 5ft. Lot 274, Hanna's Addition in the city of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana.

Boundary Justification

The parcel of land described is historically associated with the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House, and it remains in common ownership with the building.

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McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House
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Photographs

All photographs used in this nomination for the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House, Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana were taken by Creager Smith on October 1, 2001. The location of the original negatives is as follows:

ARCH, Inc.
437 E. Berry Street, Suite 204
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

- Photo 1.** Streetscape view, looking southwest across E. Berry Street toward the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House. This view shows the First Presbyterian Church historical marker in front of the double house, the old Fort Wayne City Hall, and downtown Fort Wayne in the background. View also shows the iron fence at the front of the property.
- Photo 2.** General view, looking south across E. Berry Street, at the north façade of the double house. The iron fence can be seen at the front of the property, and along the west property line.
- Photo 3.** Detail view, looking south at the roof and upper portion of the north facade of the double house. The decorative ironwork, decorative brick and limestone, and the pressed metal elements are shown.
- Photo 4.** Detail view, looking south, of the double doors and central gable of the McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House.
- Photo 5.** Detail view, looking southeast, of the eastern polygonal tower, including its Gothic window. The two-story side porch is to the left.
- Photo 6.** General view, looking northeast, from the parking lot that is west of the double house. The west side and rear of the double house are shown. The carriage house is to the right.
- Photo 7.** General view, looking northeast, of the west and south walls (rear) of the double house. The location of the demolished rear porch can be seen on the rear wall.

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Photographs

- Photo 8.** General view, looking north-northwest, of the south (rear) and east walls of the double house. The east side porch is to the right.
- Photo 9.** View, looking northeast, of the first floor parlor of the east unit. View shows the Romanesque fireplace, the windows of the front bay window, and the beamed ceiling.
- Photo 10.** View, looking southeast, of the first floor interior of the east unit. View shows the eastern bay window to the left, with representative woodwork and trim. The dining room is in the center, and is visible because two of its four walls have been demolished.
- Photo 11.** General view, looking southwest, of the front portion of the second floor in the east unit. View shows the former location of the east stairway and a remnant of the stairhall wall. A newly cut opening in the center wall of the building is to the right.
- Photo 12.** General view, looking west from the stairhall, into the first floor parlor of the west unit. View shows the fireplace, paneling, built-in bookcases, coffered ceiling, and the mural.
- Photo 13.** Detail view, looking west, of the section of the Robert Grafton mural that is directly above the fireplace in the parlor of the west unit.
- Photo 14.** General view, looking southeast, in the parlor of the west unit. View shows one of the built-in bookcases, the parlor woodwork, the coffered ceiling, and the mural. Beyond the parlor, through the dining room, is the former kitchen area that has been gutted by fire.
- Photo 15.** View, looking south, of the stairhall in the west unit. The full width stairs is composed of two stairs combined, with a gap in the center that has been filled. The original stairs of the west unit (in the original location) are to the left. The stairs that were moved to this location from the east unit are to the right. The plaster arch on the second floor is visible beyond the top of the stairs.

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Photographs

- Photo 16.** View, looking north, of the second floor stairhall in the west unit. The plaster arch is in the center, above the two steps that lead to the rear of the house. In the background are the stairs to the third floor. A newly cut opening in the center wall of the building is to the right.
- Photo 17.** General view, looking southeast, of the second floor of the west unit. View is from the front bedroom, looking through the second bedroom (partitions and closets have been removed). An opening has been cut in the south wall of the second bedroom, allowing a view of a window at the rear of the building.
- Photo 18.** General view, looking south, of the second floor stairhall in the west unit. The stairs to the third floor are to the left; the plaster arch is in the background.
- Photo 19.** General view, looking south, of the third floor in the west unit. Along the wall to the left are doors to a bathroom (not seen), a large closet, and the landing and stairs.
- Photo 20.** View, looking north, of the stairs to the basement billiard room in the west unit. The balustrades, paneling, and quarry tile floor are visible.
- Photo 21.** General view, looking northeast, in the c.1908 basement billiard room of the west unit.
- Photo 22.** General view, looking southwest, of the north wall of the carriage house.
- Photo 23.** View, looking northwest, of the south wall of the carriage house. View also shows the brick alley that borders the property.
- Photo 24.** Detail view, looking north, of the south wall of the carriage house. A faint, hand-lettered sign on the brick wall reads "Take This Manure."

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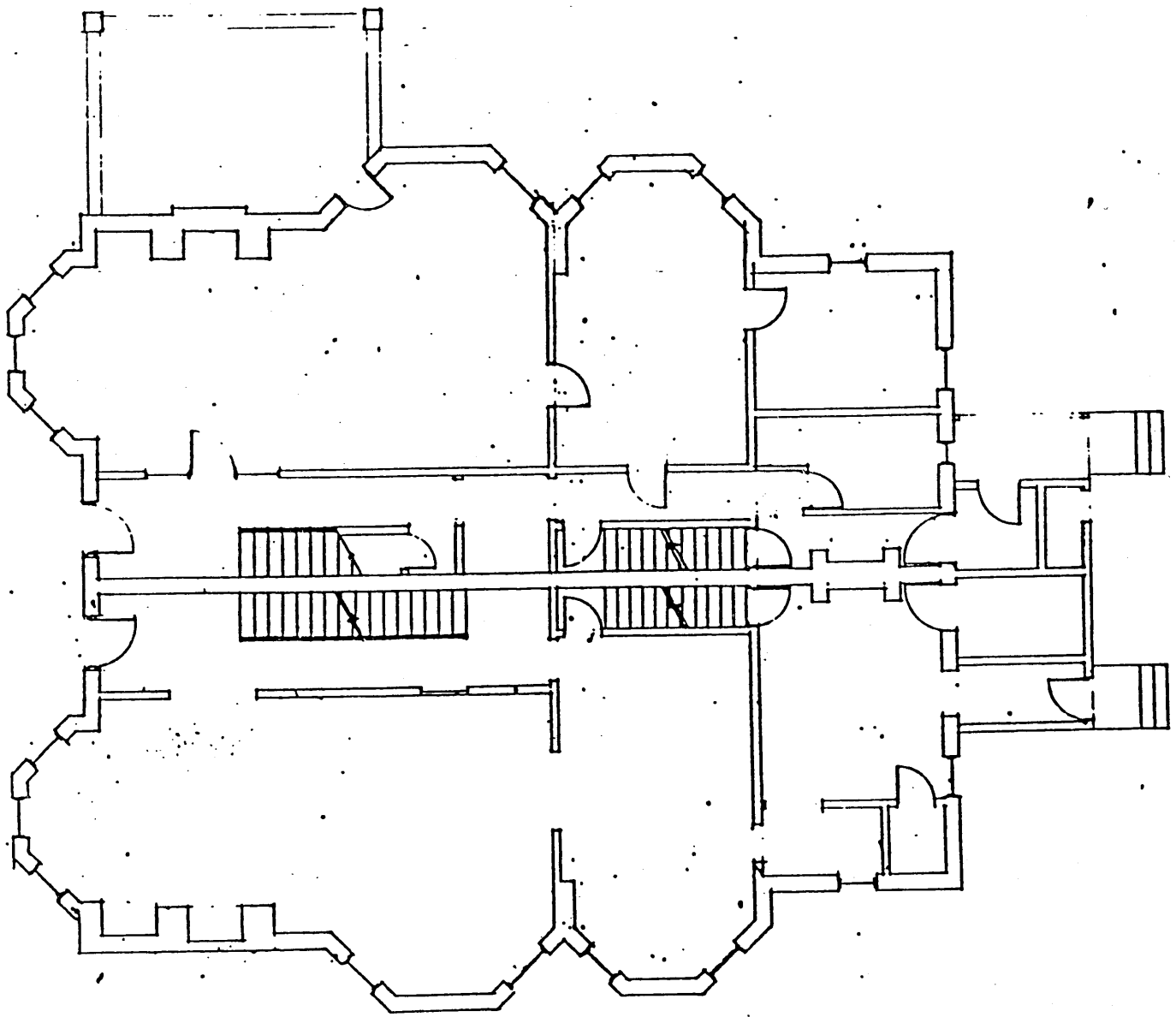
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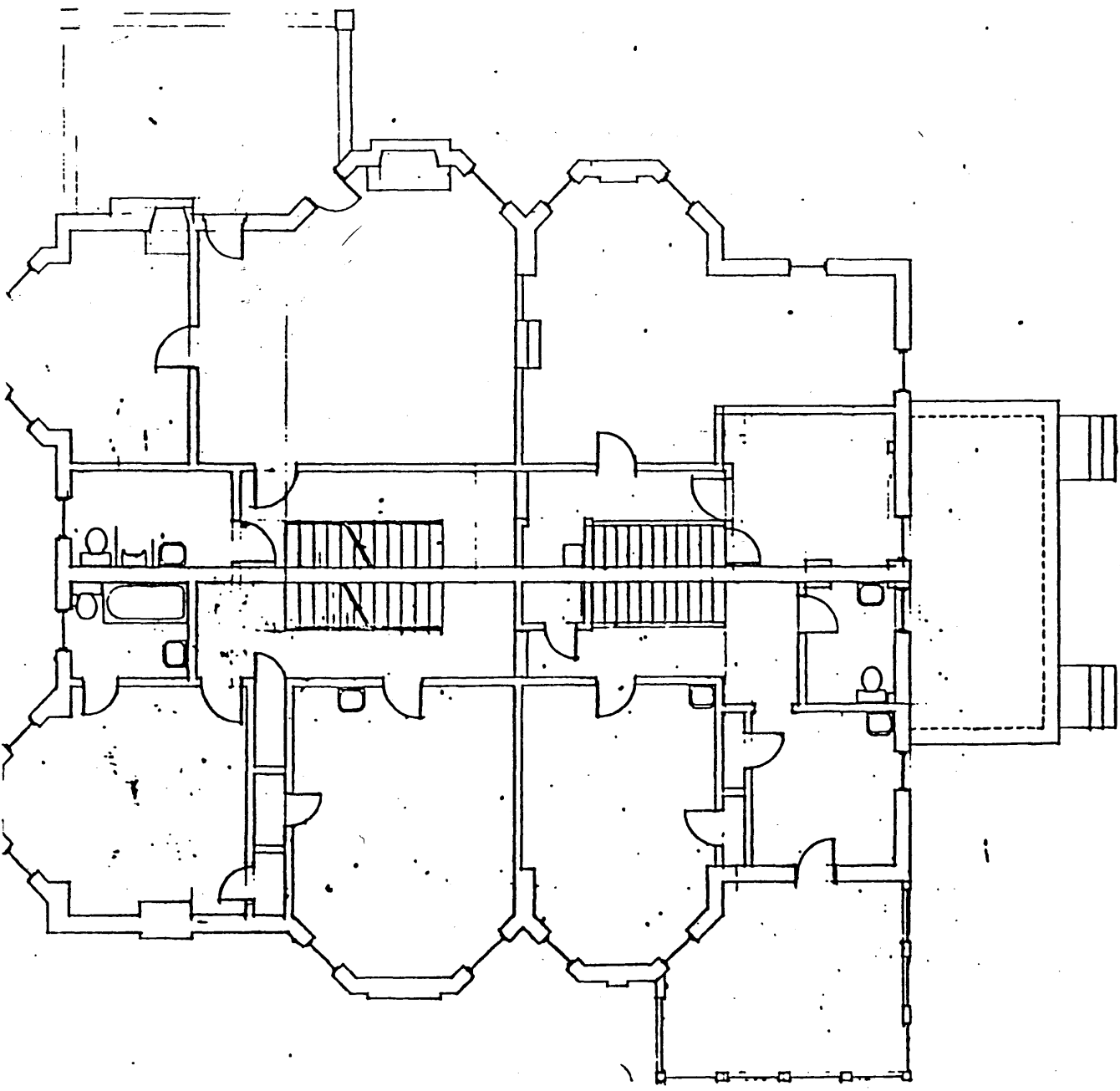
Attachments-descriptions

- Attachment A) First floor plan, c.1982
- Attachment B) Second floor plan, c.1982
- Attachment C) Third floor plan, c.1982
- Attachment D) Basement plan, c.1982
- Attachment E) David N. Foster (with beard) and family in front of 334 E. Berry Street, c.1895. This is the earliest known photo of the property.
- Attachment F) Photo of the double house, c.1957.
- Attachment G) Photos of the interior, west unit, c.1981.
- Attachment H) Photos of the interior, west unit, c.1981.
- Attachment I) Photos of the interior, west unit, c.1981.

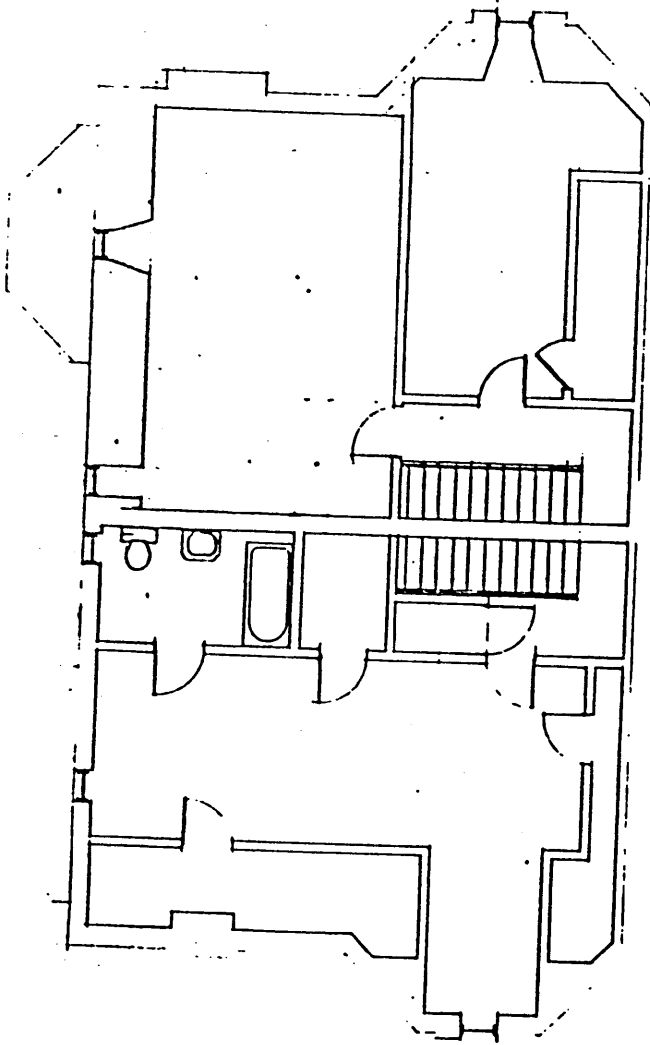


FIRST FLOOR

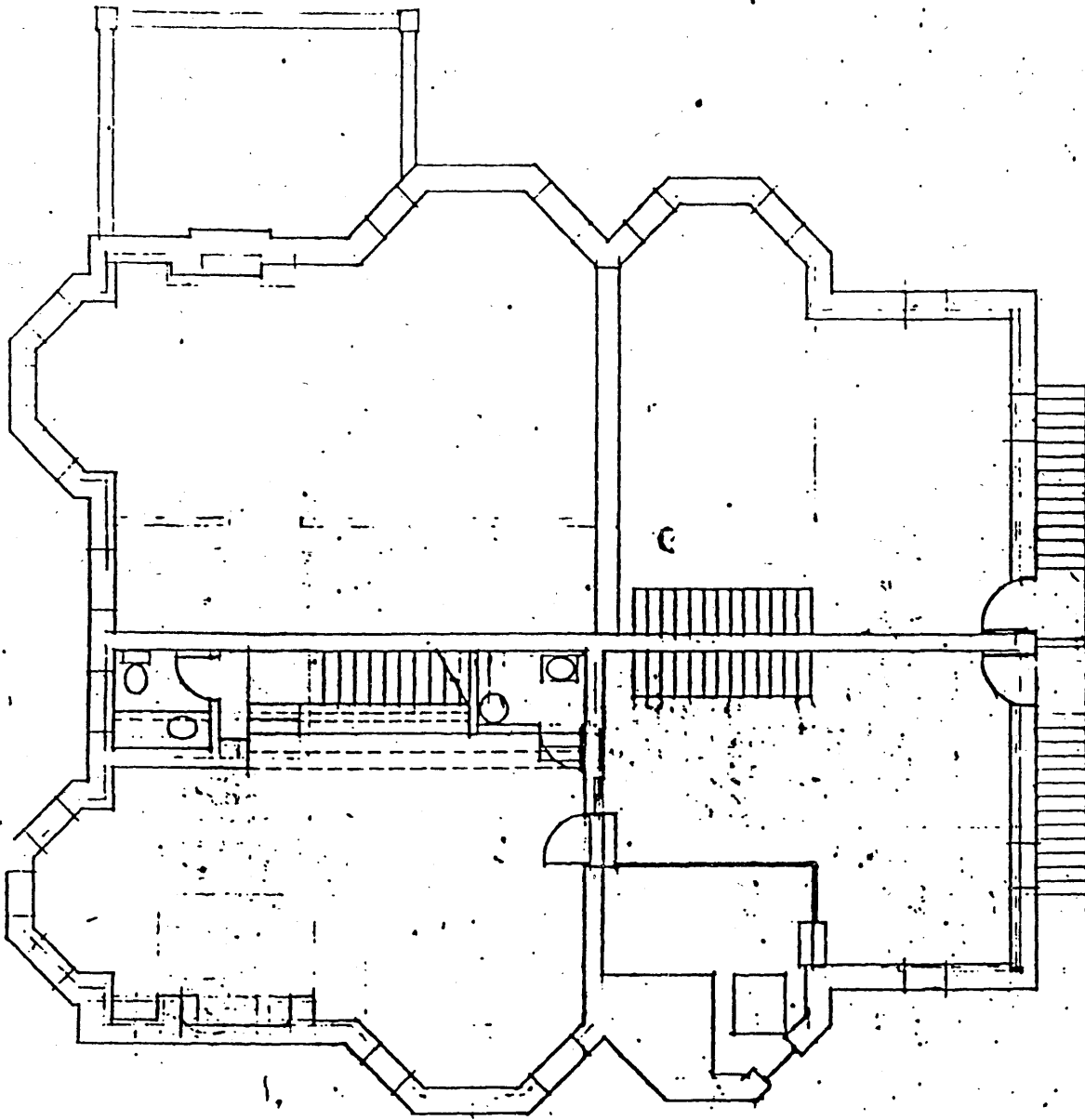
Attachment A
McCulloch-Weatherhogg
Allen County IN



SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR



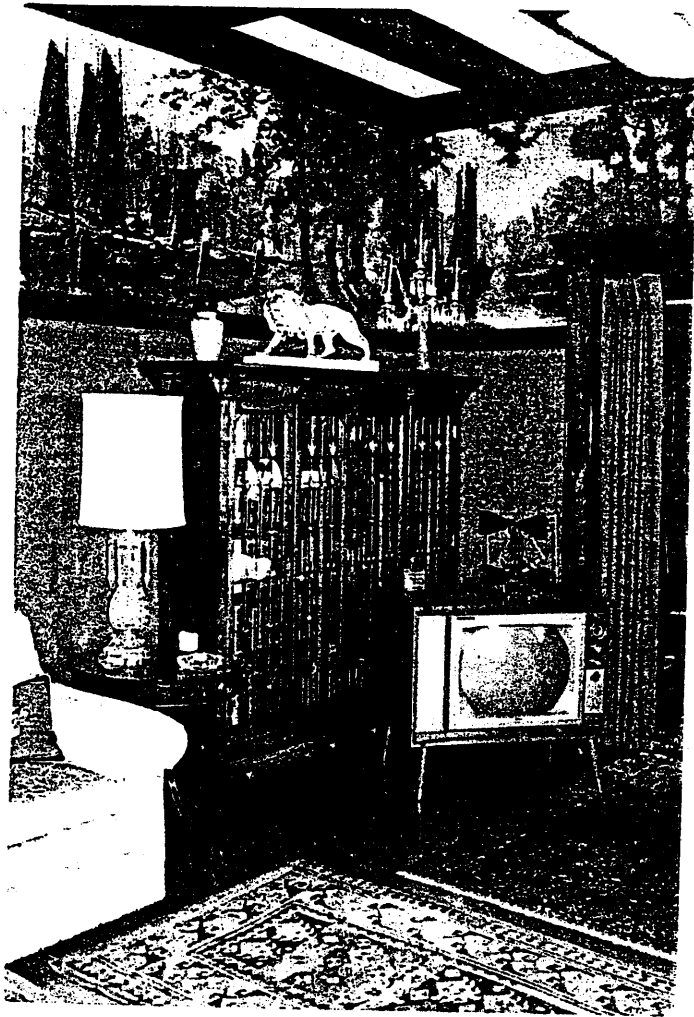
BASEMENT



Attachment E
McCulloch-Weatherhogg Double House
Allen County, Indiana



Attachment F
McCulloch-Weather hogg
Allen County, IN

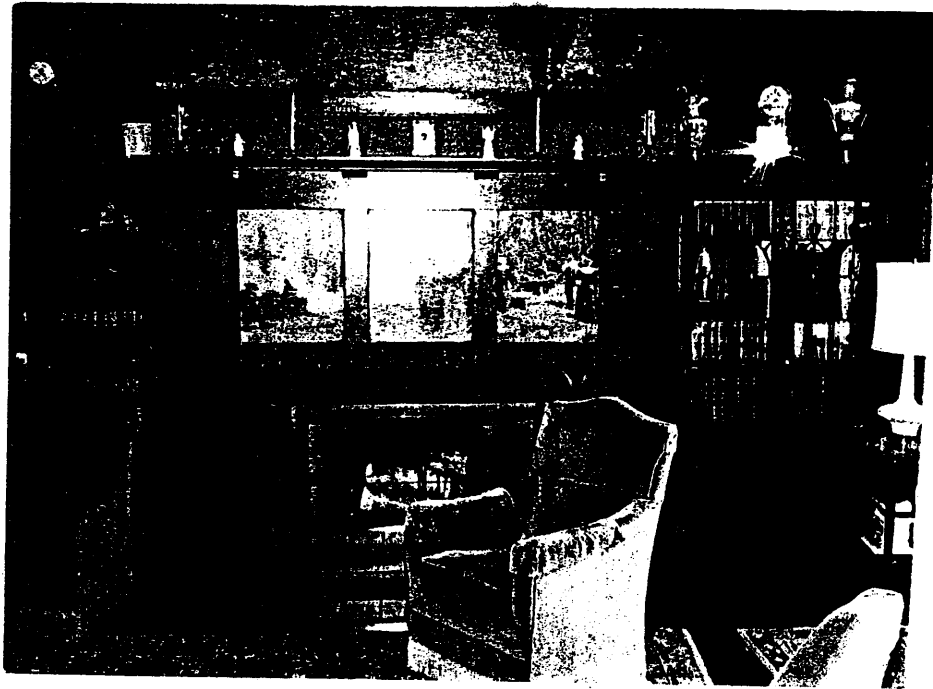


Attachment G
McCulloch-Weatherhogg
Double House
Allen County, IN

West Parlor, c. 1981
looking SE



West Parlor, c. 1981
looking South



Attachment H
McCulloch-
Weatherhogg
Double House
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West Parlor, c. 1981
looking west

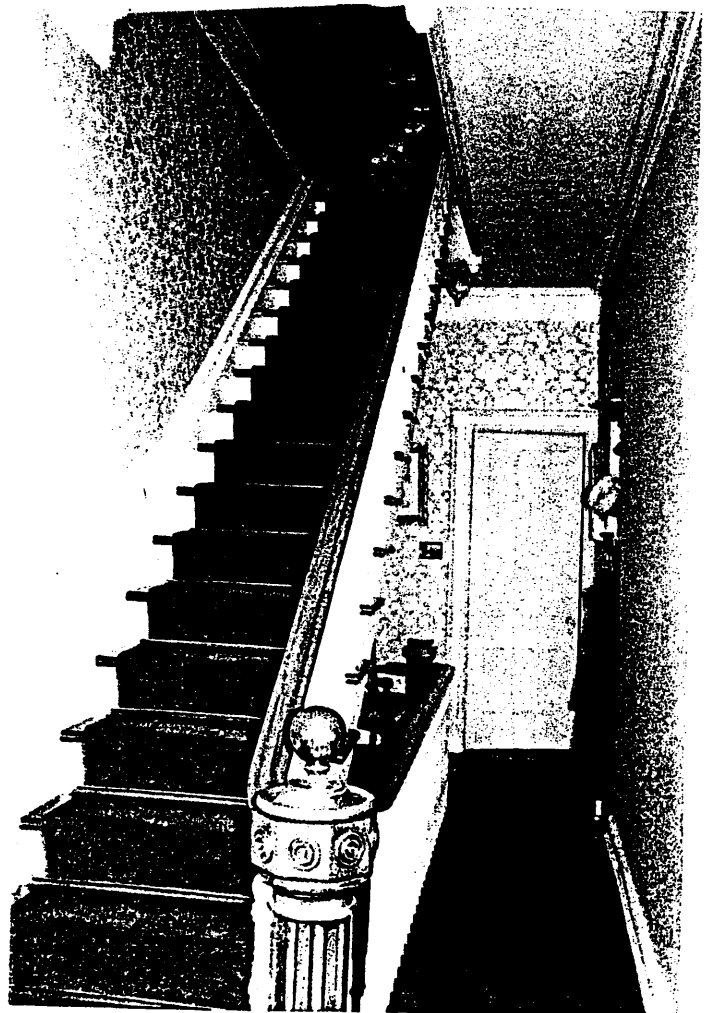


West Parlor, c. 1981
looking west



Attachment I
McCulloch - Weather hogg
Double House
Allen County , Indiana

Dining room , west unit , c.1981
looking north



Stair hall , west unit
c.1981
looking south