

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56-1613

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Argos Northside Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: North Michigan Street between Smith Street and north of North Street and Maple Street between Church and Poplar Streets

City or town: Argos State: IN County: Marshall

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this x nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A \_\_\_ B x C \_\_\_ D

	<u>7.20.2017</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

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**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Title :** \_\_\_\_\_ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

*For Edward H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

9.18.17  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure   
Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>49</u>	<u>8</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>50</u>	<u>8</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility

FUNERARY: mortuary

DOMESTIC: hotel

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

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility

FUNERARY: mortuary

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

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

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

Bungalow/Craftsman

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

foundation: STONE: Granite

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: STONE: Granite

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Argos Northside Historic District is comprised of approximately five blocks lining Michigan Street north of the Argos Downtown Historic District and extending east one block to Maple Street between Church and Poplar Streets. Some of the finest examples of residential architectural styles from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries are concentrated in the district. The styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, Free Classic, and Bungalow/Craftsman. The district also has two church buildings, both of simple gable-front design but are the town's only extant historic religious buildings.

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## Narrative Description

The Argos Northside Historic District contains nearly sixty buildings constructed between c. 1860 and 1945 in styles popular during that time or in vernacular house types used throughout the Midwest. The houses range from large, commodious dwellings of the merchant class to simple house types dating to the town's early days of settlement. The district is composed of three blocks of the original plat of the town of Sydney (1851), later Argos, between Smith and Plum Streets on the east side of Michigan Street. Other early plats are part of the district and were made during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The area north of North Street on the west side of Michigan Street was the last area of the district developed c. 1915-1925.

The main corridor leading through the district is Michigan Street, platted in the 1830s with a wide one hundred foot right-of-way, which features deep lawns, sidewalks, and mature shade trees planted during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (see photo 0010). Michigan Street runs northwesterly through the district. For the purposes of this document, descriptions use north, south, east and west in place of northwest, southeast, northeast, and southwest, respectively. Side streets and alleys intersect Michigan Street at right angles. While Michigan Street was historically and continues to be the main commercial and residential corridor in Argos, a second north/south corridor in importance, at least with regard to residential development, is Maple Street (formerly Sugar Avenue, photo 0019). A few homes in proximity to the Michigan Street residential corridor that retain a high level of integrity are located on Maple Street between Church and Poplar Streets and are included in the district.

While there are period secondary buildings including garages and a few large carriage houses, these were not included in the resource count. Only primary buildings and one brick alley, considered a contributing structure, were included in the resource count. All of the buildings are houses with the exception of the only two extant historic religious buildings located in the town of Argos, located at 301 and 401 North Michigan Street (seen in photos 0013-0014). The church at 301 North Michigan Street is located at the corner of Church Street, which was renamed from Centre Street. A street south of the downtown which formerly carried the Church Street title was renamed at the same time. Non-contributing buildings include buildings that date to after the period of significance or buildings that have been renovated to the extent that it renders them non-contributing. Alterations that render buildings non-contributing primarily are related to full-scale remodelings that changed window and door locations, roof lines, or cover or remove historic features, or a combination of these undertakings.

A large number of homes in the district were remodeled in the 1900s-1920s with Classical or Craftsman style features, most notable are the stone porches that were often added to homes and were designed by an accomplished local stone mason, William Foker. These changes, because they occurred during the period of significance, do not render the buildings non-contributing.

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A complete list of resources follows:

Brick alley (west of North Street), c. 1915. Contributing (structure)

North Michigan Street, west side (going north)

200 N. Michigan St. Jonathan Pickerl House; Gabled-Ell/Queen Anne, 1890/c. 1915.

Contributing. Left side of photo 0001

The one-and-a-half story brick house has a simple dressed granite foundation and a gabled-ell plan. The house has 1/1 wood windows with segmental arches and stone sills and slate covers its gabled roof. Extensive gable trim with acorn finials and sunburst patterns is located in the east and south gables.

The front façade has a wide window with transom in the first floor of its front gabled wall and a pair of windows in its second floor. A porch (c. 1915) is across the front façade has a chamfered corner, and wraps around, but is enclosed, on the south façade. The porch has a concrete floor and Doric columns support its low-pitched hipped roof. The east wall of the enclosed part of the porch has a wood entry door with a window in its upper half. A row of three 3/1 Craftsman style windows are south of the door. The enclosed porch is covered with Dutch-lap siding. The enclosed porch's south wall has six 3/1 Craftsman style windows. The south façade has a three-sided bay on the first floor of its gabled wall. The bay has a narrow 1/1 wood window in its east and west walls and three narrow 1/1 wood windows in its south wall. The bay's flat roof is supported by small scroll brackets resting against a frieze composed of narrow sawn pickets. The second story has a pair of 1/1 windows.

Jonathan Pickerl was a leading Argos merchant and town official. Pickerl came with his parents from Ohio and settled on a farm in Green Township, near what would become Argos, in 1847. Pickerl enlisted twice in the Civil War and later would hold reunions of the Grand Army of the Republic at this residence. Pickerl established a partnership with his brother in an Argos grocery after the war, then returned to farming before returning again to the mercantile business in 1881 by purchasing a store from David Kershaw. Pickerl then sold the mercantile to William Schoonover in 1883. The former mercantile is located at 142 North Michigan Street in Argos. Pickerl was a member of the board of directors for the Argos Manufacturing Company, organized in 1872, and was elected to one of the three trustee positions for the town of Argos when it was incorporated in 1869. Pickerl was also a member of the Argos Methodist Church, Argos lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and became the president of the Argos School Board.

204 N. Michigan St. House; gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing  
Left side of photo 0002

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208 N. Michigan St. Bose-Grossman House; Free Classic, c. 1903. Contributing  
Middle of photo 0002

The two-and-a-half story house features a tall hipped roof with dormers on each primary façade and a large, two-story rounded porch on its southeast corner. The house has a dressed granite foundation, clapboards, and asphalt shingles cover its roof. Wood windows are 1/1 with simple trim and entablature headers.

The most dominant feature of the front facade is a two-story circular tower that is wrapped by a wide two-story circular porch on its south corner. The porch has five two-story Scamozzi Ionic columns that support the second floor porch and flattened porch roof. Curved balustrades composed of turned spindles are between the columns on the first and second floors. The porch continues to the north across the full width of the front façade, but the second floor porch continues only as a balcony without a roof. The wood entry door with full window is centered on the façade. A wide window with transom is north of the door and the rounded tower is to the south. An oval window and wood balcony door are centered in the second floor. A shallow three-sided bay projects from the north side of the second floor; it has a 1/1 window in its side walls and a short window on its front wall. The round tower has three windows with transoms on its first and second floor and conical roof. A small dormer with a gabled roof is centered on the front façade. It has a small 1/1 window and its gable wall is enclosed. A matching dormer is centered on the south façade, but it has a diamond-shaped mullion pattern in its top sash.

The house was originally constructed for Lewis Bose, who was an early merchant in the town of Argos, first operating a saloon during the 1880s and then later becoming involved in real estate development and financial services, including lending. The latter was his occupation when the house was constructed. During the mid-1900s the house became Grossman Funeral Home, which was established by Otto Grossman by 1860. Grossman resided at 408 North Michigan before the undertaking business was permanently moved to this location. It is currently known as the Earl-Grossman Funeral Home.

212, 214, 210 N. Michigan St. Smith-Sarber House; Free Classic, c. 1860/c. 1910. Contributing  
Right side of photo 0003

The house started as a two-story, double-pile house with side gables and then was renovated c. 1910 with Classical features that include a full porch, wall dormers, second floor porch and tower. The house has a molded concrete block foundation, clapboards with thin corner pilasters, and its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house features mostly 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards. Ornamental trusses are located at the top of the north and south facades.

The front façade is symmetrically-arranged with a full porch with walls composed of molded concrete blocks and a row of six Doric columns. The porch steps are centered on the façade. The entry is composed of a wood door with full window, side-lites and transom divided into multiple panes of glass. Wide windows with transoms flank the entry. The second floor has a hipped roof extension that contains gabled, three-sided bays with cut-away corners flanking a central second story porch with gabled roof. The bays have windows in each wall; the front window has an upper sash of art glass. The bays have steeply pitched roofs with enclosed, pedimental front gable walls that are covered with wood shingles. The second floor porch roof is

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supported by Doric columns and its gable wall is also enclosed and covered with wood shingles. A simple balustrade composed of posts and pickets extends across the full width of the first story porch roof. A wood balcony door with a full window is centered on the second floor. A tower with a steeply-pitched hip roof is centered above the balcony door. It has two narrow windows with diamond-shaped mullions in their top sashes on its front wall. A steeply-pitched gabled dormer, without a window, is centered on the front of the tower roof.

The house was originally constructed by Marquis L. Smith c. 1860, at the site of the first place of business and home to Argos's first resident, Sidney Williams. Williams constructed a log tavern and stage coach stop for travelers of the Michigan Road in about 1833. Smith purchased the tavern from Williams in 1845, shortly after he arrived in the area. He and Cynthia Bliven were married in Rush County, Indiana in 1843, and then settled in Green Township. Smith continued in the tavern and hotel business, known as Smith's Hotel, but built this building by about 1860.

The 1870 census shows Marquis and Cynthia Smith with Marquis' occupation as a farmer. However, several non-family members were living with the Smiths at their inn including Charles Fitzpatrick, a stone mason, and James Livingston, a civil engineer. Taymer Bliven, Cynthia's mother, was also living with the family. Smith and John Pleak laid out the town of Sidney, named for Sidney Williams, in 1851 mostly on land that Smith owned on the east side of Michigan Road. Smith then later created an addition to the town on the west side of Michigan Street that included lots north and south of this house.

The house was remodeled with Classical features in about 1910 by Dr. Wallace C. Sarber, an Argos physician who began his practice in the community at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Sarber was the son of a leading Argos businessman, named William Sarber, who came to the community in 1893. Dr. Sarber married Katherine Howell and continued his practice from the home into the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

216 N. Michigan St. Willsey-Ward House; Shingle/Dutch Colonial Revival, 1902. Contributing Photo 0004

The two-story house has side gables with a steeply-pitched gambrel roof and wide wall dormer, also with a gambrel roof, centered on the front façade. The house has a dressed granite foundation and porch piers, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingles cover the roof. The house features 1/1 wood windows.

The front façade has a full porch with a low-pitched hipped roof supported by groups of three thin Doric columns on tapered stone piers. The porch floor is wood and wide concrete steps are centered in its front wall. A pediment marks the porch roof directly above the steps. The wood entry door with full window is centered on the front wall. A 1/1 window is south of the door and a matching window is north of the door followed by a wider window with an art glass transom. The front of the cross-gambrel has a recessed shaped opening framed by Doric columns that leads to a rounded balcony on top of the porch roof. The back wall of the balcony has a wood door with full window centered in it. The door is flanked by 1/1 wood windows with top sashes composed of art glass. The wall is covered with board and battens. A large oval-shaped attic



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window is centered in the top of the dormer's gable wall. It is divided into several panes of glass with web-like mullions.

The north façade features an oriel bay with cutaway corners cantilevered from between the first and second floors. It has windows composed of art glass and a hipped roof. The south façade features a dressed granite and brick chimney centered on the side gabled wall. The stone flares out at the base; the chimney becomes brick at the second floor. The south façade also features a one-and-a-half story gambrel-roofed extension on its west side. It has a cut-away corner on its east side, forming a window bay sheltered by modillions that support the roof.

The house was constructed for Dr. Eugene Willsey in 1902. Willsey was a dentist who came to Argos from Sterling, Illinois and purchased a dental practice in 1897. Willsey married Rose Elizabeth Stafford, the daughter of William and Lorinda Stafford, farmers in Walnut Township. They continued to live at the residence into the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

220 N. Michigan St. B. C. Bowell House; Queen Anne, c. 1910. Contributing  
Photo 0005

The two-story house has a tall hipped roof with lower cross gables facing north, south, and east, and a wrap-around porch on its front (east) and south facades. The house has a dressed granite foundation and porch walls, vinyl siding, and its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has wood replacement windows and wood corner pilasters and cornice boards.

The front façade has a front gabled wall extension on its north side with a wide window centered in its first floor and a wide 1/1 window centered in its second floor. The porch wraps around from the gabled wall extension's south side to the south façade. The porch has stone piers with caps supporting Doric columns that support a hipped roof. A balustrade composed of turned spindles is between the stone piers. Wide concrete steps flanked by stone side walls are located on the south side of the front façade. The porch roof has an enclosed pediment cross-gable over the steps. The wood entry door has a window in its top half and a transom composed of art glass. A small art glass window is south of the door. A large wood oculus window is above the porch in the second floor; it has wide trim with an exaggerated keystone-like detail.

B. C. Bowell was the first rural mail carrier in Marshall County, completing the first route in 1900. Bowell had also established a grocery in the town of Argos by 1910. The Bowell name has a long history in Walnut Township, dating to the mid-1800s, Basil N. Bowell being the ancestor and first to have arrived in Marshall County.

222 N. Michigan St. Pickerl House; gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing

226 N. Michigan St. E. E. Eley House; T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing

300 N. Michigan St. Jacob Deaner House; Craftsman/gable-front, c. 1890/c. 1918. Contributing  
William Foker, stone mason. Left side of photo 0006.

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304 N. Michigan St. Frank Morgan House; Bungalow, c. 1918. Contributing  
Middle of photo 0006

308 N. Michigan St. Jacob Martin House; Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1910. Contributing  
William Foker, stone mason. Right side of photo 0006.

The one-and-a-half story bungalow has side gables and incised full front porch with flared eaves. The house also features a broad front dormer with a shed roof centered on the front façade. The house has a dressed granite foundation and porch walls, vinyl siding, and its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has mostly 1/1 vinyl replacement windows.

The front façade is dominated by the full porch which features stone walls and four tapered piers with stone caps and wide concrete steps centered on the front wall. The stone piers support large wood Doric columns that support the roof. The entry which is composed of a wood door with large oval window and oval side-lites is centered in the first floor. Wide wood windows with transoms flank the entry. The dormer has three small wood windows composed of art glass. A small side porch is located on the north façade with similar details, but smaller in scale to the front porch.

The house was constructed for Jacob and Anna (Goodwin) Martin in about 1910. Martin was born in 1860 in Tippecanoe Township, Marshall County. Early in life he taught in public schools in Argos and Plymouth, and also developed the telephone exchange in Warsaw, Indiana between 1896 and 1900. He retired from teaching in 1903 and then devoted his life to developing the lumber industry in Argos. He assisted in the development of the Argos Manufacturing Company, which produced furniture, and became the corporation's president. Martin was a member of the Plymouth Masonic Lodge and Argos Knights of Pythias Lodge. The father of Anna, William Goodwin, was living with the family in 1920.

402 N. Michigan St. William Schoonover House; Queen Anne/T-Plan, 1889. Contributing  
P. A. Wickizer, builder. Photo 0007.

The two-story house has a truncated cruciform plan with its north-facing leg shorter than the other three legs of the plan. The house has a simple dressed granite foundation, vinyl siding, tall frieze boards, and asphalt shingles on its gable roof. An original two-story wing with a mansard roof is located on the south wall of the west-facing leg and a one-and-a-half story gabled addition extends off the west wall of the west-facing leg. The house has groupings of three enframed windows on the first floor and pairs of enframed windows on the second floor. The windows are wood and have bracketed window hoods.

The front façade's gabled wall features a wide window with a transom composed of art glass centered in the first floor and a pair of windows centered in the second floor. A mansard-shaped canopy extends out above the second floor windows. The canopy is covered with wood shingles and metal trim. The bottom of the canopy is trimmed with a spindle frieze, acorn finials, and lace-like trim.

The south façade features three porches; the west porch off the west-facing leg, is less ornate than the other two, but features turned posts, a spindle frieze, and a hipped roof. The east porch

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is the primary entry to the house and faces both Michigan and Plum Streets. The porch has four turned posts on its south face that support a short mansard roof. Incised panels with brackets, acorn finials, and short spindles form a frieze. The frieze features an arched opening centered over the entry stairs on the porch's east wall. The balustrade features pickets and a carved top rail. The middle porch has details that match the east porch, but it is much smaller with only a single corner post. There are wood entry doors with full windows on the north and west walls of the east porch and a wood entry door with a full window on the west wall of the middle porch. A pair of windows is centered in the south wall of the east-facing leg and in the gable of the south-facing leg. The windows in the south gable have a canopy that matches the one in the east gable. A small square attic window is centered in the top of the south gable. A grouping of three windows and a pair of windows is located in the first and second floors, respectively, of the south wall of the two-story extension with mansard roof on the south façade of the house.

The house was constructed for the William Schoonover family in 1889, about six years after the family relocated to Argos due to the growing economic climate generated by the crossing of two railroads. William Schoonover purchased the mercantile from Jonathan Pickerl in 1883; the building is located at 142 North Michigan in Argos. The store was passed down through several generations and by 1986, Schoonover's had become the oldest business in continual operation by the same family in Marshall County. Two of William's sons, Charles and Burwell, also constructed homes in the district and the father planted shade trees to line Michigan Street in 1885.

408 N. Michigan St. Otto Grossman House; T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing

412 N. Michigan St. M. S. Slaytor House; Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

416 N. Michigan St. Cooper-Horn House; T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing  
Left side of photo 0008

420 N. Michigan St. Thomas Parks House; American four-square, c. 1895. Contributing  
Second from left side of photo 0008

422 N. Michigan St. Charles Schoonover House; T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing  
Third from left side of photo 0008

500 N. Michigan St. Franklin Boggs House; T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing  
Left side of photo 0009

504 N. Michigan St. Adolph Kosanke House; Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1918. Contributing  
William Foker, stone mason. Middle of photo 0009.

The one-and-a-half story bungalow has side gables, an incised full front porch, and a wide gabled dormer centered on the front façade. The house has a random-coursed, dressed granite foundation and porch walls, clapboards on its walls and dormer, and its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple casings, hoods, and wood brackets support the eaves.

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The porch dominates the front façade with its wide, tapered stone piers that support tapered wood piers with recessed panels. The front wall of the porch has a wide, centered set of wood steps flanked by stone piers. Limestone caps are located on the porch walls and piers. The front and side walls of the porch have a broad, pointed arch openings shaped by wood lintels supported by the piers or corbels set into the back wall. The wood entry door with a full window is centered on the front wall. Wide windows flank the entry. The dormer has three pairs of wood casement windows; each window is divided into six panes of glass. A wide, pointed-arch lintel extends across the full width of the dormer. The dormer has exposed rafter tails and brackets support its eaves. The north façade features a chimney of random course dressed stone and a three-sided bay with a pent roof. The bay cantilevers from the first floor and has a row of small 1/1 windows on its north wall.

The house was constructed for the Adolph & Jesse Kosanke family in about 1918. Kosanke was a Polish immigrant who settled in Argos in the early 1900s and began a bakery downtown. The Kosankes lived at the house with their three daughters into the middle part of the 1900s. Mrs. Kosanke was instrumental in the formation of the Argos Public Library.

508 N. Michigan St. James Sanderson House; Bungalow, c. 1918. Contributing  
William Foker, stone mason. Right side of photo 0009 and 0010.  
Instead of the split and dressed granite glacial stone he often used, Foker used natural glacial boulders for the porch, chimney, and foundation of this house.

512 N. Michigan St. Frederick Redinger House; Bungalow, c. 1924. Contributing

514 N. Michigan St. Isadore Neiman House; Bungalow, c. 1924. Contributing

North Michigan Street, east side (going south)

523 N. Michigan St. House; upright-and-wing, c. 1885. Non-contributing  
Left side of photo 0011  
Alterations to this house include new siding, windows, and front door. The historic porch appears to have been enclosed and a new porch constructed. These cumulative changes render the house non-contributing, although the upright-and-wing form is still distinguishable.

521 N. Michigan St. House; gable-front, c. 1885. Non-contributing  
Second from left side of photo 0011  
Though the house retains its historic proportions and front gable, new siding and windows that have significantly changed the size of window openings, and a new porch, have rendered the house non-contributing.

517 N. Michigan St. House; Cape Cod, c. 1945. Contributing  
Second from right side of photo 0011

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515 N. Michigan St. William Hobbs House; gable-front, c. 1860. Contributing  
Right side of photo 0011

The one-story house has a simple front gable, rubble stone foundation, and its walls are covered with coated fiber shingles from c. 1940. The house has 1/1 wood windows and tall frieze boards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney is centered on the ridge. The front façade has a small concrete stoop and modern wood door with three small windows. A small gabled hood roof extends out slightly to cover the door. Windows flank the entry. Two windows are located on the north and south facades. An original wood door with two arched windows is located on the east side of the south façade. A small addition with a shed roof is located on the back of the house; it has a window in its north and south walls and a pair of large 4/4 wood windows in the west wall, as the addition extends south.

The Hobbs family lived in the house from the late 1800s into the 1940s. William Hobbs' occupation was listed as a farm laborer in the federal censuses. His wife was Sarah and they had three children, including Carrie Hobbs, who continued to live at the house as a single woman into the 1940s.

505 N. Michigan St. Guy Shelton House; gabled-ell, c. 1910. Non-contributing  
The house has new siding and windows and the front window type was changed. The house also has a new porch that appears to change the roof slope of the ell. These changes render the house non-contributing.

501 N. Michigan St. Eilias Canaam House; double-pile/central-gable, c. 1900. Contributing

419 N. Michigan St. Wilson Copen House; gable-front, c. 1910. Contributing

415 N. Michigan St. Harvey Homman House; Bungalow, c. 1918. Contributing  
Left side of photo 0012

411 N. Michigan St. House; central-gable, c. 1880. Contributing  
Middle of photo 0012

407 N. Michigan St. Archie Snell House; hall-and-parlor, c. 1860. Contributing  
Right side of photo 0012

405 N. Michigan St. Glendon Hockney House; Queen Anne, c. 1903. Contributing  
Left side of photo 0013

401 N. Michigan St. Argos Wesleyan Church/gable-front, c. 1925. Contributing  
Right side of photo 0013  
The building has a molded concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and a steeply-pitched roof with asphalt shingles. The rectangular-shaped windows are of art glass patterned with Gothic arches; about half the windows have awning sashes at the bottom.

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The front façade features a gabled porch supported by Doric pilasters, concrete stoop and steps, and a recently-installed handicap ramp that wraps around the south façade. A pair of wood entry doors with three small windows in each door is centered on the façade. Windows composed of art glass flank the porch. An arched louvered opening is centered in the front gable wall. The north and south facades are identical with five windows composed of art glass directly above five small basement windows.

While there was a Wesleyan congregation in Argos as early as 1880, the number of congregants equaled only 30. The numbers likely continued to stay small through the remaining 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The congregation did not have their own house of worship in 1890, nor did they appear to have one until they built this sanctuary during the 1920s. The building continues to serve as a church and is one of only two historic church buildings remaining in the community.

307 N. Michigan St. William Cook House; hall-and-parlor, c. 1860. Contributing

305 N. Michigan St. Bungalow, c. 1924. Non-contributing  
Modifications to the front porch, which is now living space and enclosed with modern doors and windows, along with new siding and brick veneer render the house non-contributing.

301 N. Michigan St. Church of God-Advent Church/gable-front, c. 1885/c. 1910. Contributing  
Left side of photo 0014

The building is composed of a gable-front sanctuary and a smaller gable-front entry centered on its front (west) wall. The building has a brick foundation and its walls are of clapboards with corner boards and wide frieze boards. The sanctuary roof is covered with metal and the entry roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building has different styles of windows from various renovation campaigns, but mostly in the original locations.

The front façade is dominated by the gabled entry addition with its broad, arched recessed entry. The metal door has wood over its side-lites and a wood transom composed of multiple panes of glass. The entry addition has 6/6 wood windows centered in its north and south walls. Small 1/1 windows are located to each side of the entry addition in the west wall of the sanctuary. The north façade has four 1/1 wood windows and two small windows, one above the other, in its west side. The south façade has three 1/1 wood windows with full-round arched transoms composed of art glass. A fourth 1/1 window is located in the west side of the façade. The original window openings in the north and south facades appear to have been much taller, but were reduced in size c. 1910, the extant windows were installed and the upper part covered with clapboards at that time.

A Church of God Advent/Adventist congregation was located in Argos by 1880, though their numbers were small at only forty congregants. The congregation had constructed this building by 1890 and continued to use it into the 1920s. The building was used by later congregations of other denominations, but had been vacant until recently when it was reopened as the Bethel Tabernacle. It is one of only two extant historic churches in the Argos community.

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229 N. Michigan St. Dunham Parker House; American four-square, c. 1895. Contributing  
Middle of photo 0014

The two-and-a-half story house has a dressed stone foundation and clapboards on its walls. The house has a tall hipped asphalt-shingled roof with wide hipped dormers centered in its primary facades. The house has 1/1 wood windows. The bottom of the second floor flares out over a trim board at the top of the first floor and frieze boards with rows of dentils mark the top of the second floor walls.

The front façade has a full porch with a hipped roof supported by thin turned spindles. A wood skirt composed of pickets encloses the bottom of the porch which has a wood floor and steps off-centered to the north. The wood entry door is off-centered to the north and is divided into multiple panels with an art glass window in the upper half of the door. The entry also has a wood storm door. A short window composed of art glass is to the north of the door. A large window is south of the door. The second floor has two 1/1 windows and the front dormer has a pair of small 1/1 windows. The north façade has three windows on its first and second floor and a window between the floors at the staircase. The middle windows are narrow and the one located on the second floor has art glass in its top sash. The staircase window, which is located west of the center windows, also has art glass in its top sash. The north dormer has a pair of small 1/1 windows. A one-story summer kitchen addition is located on the northeast corner of the façade. It has a tall hipped roof and 4/4 wood windows. The south façade has three windows on the first floor and two windows on the second floor. The south dormer has cut-away corners that form a three-sided bay with small square windows in the cut-away walls and a small 1/1 window in its front wall.

Dunham Parker was born in Maxinkuckee, Indiana in 1863 and married Mary Beeber in 1895. After their marriage, the Parkers moved to Argos where they constructed this home for their family. Parker operated a drugstore in downtown Argos for fourteen years and then between 1910 and 1921 served as a cashier for the First National Bank of Argos. Late in life he was a real estate and insurance broker. Parker was a member of the Carmelite church in Maxinkuckee, Knights of Pythias Lodge in Argos, and a member of the Argos Town Band. He died at the Kelley Hospital in Argos in 1940.

225 N. Michigan St. House; central-gable, c. 1870. Contributing  
Right side of photo 0014

221 N. Michigan St. House; L-Plan, c. 1880. Contributing

219 N. Michigan St. House; gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing  
New siding, new windows, a change in window configuration, and the construction of a new porch wrapping the south side of the house render the house non-contributing.

217 N. Michigan St. House; T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing

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Though altered, the changes in window patterns and truncated hipped roof additions were executed during the period of significance. The house retains its vernacular plan and massing.

213 N. Michigan St. James Watson House; I-House/Craftsman, c. 1880/c. 1918. Contributing  
William Foker, stone mason. Photo 0015

The one-and-a-half story house has side gables and a full front porch with a wide gable roof. The one-and-a-half story part of the house was constructed c. 1880 but was remodeled in the Craftsman style c. 1918. The house has a rubble stone foundation with a stone base featuring more skilled masonry execution on the front part of the house. The house has clapboard siding, thin pilasters on its corners, and wide frieze boards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are 4/1 wood Craftsman sashes with simple trim boards.

The front façade is dominated by the full porch. The porch has glacial granite boulder stone walls with tapered piers on its corners and center, but only the corner piers extend up to carry the roof. The porch walls have a concrete cap and are enclosed above by screens. The porch roof has exposed rafter tails and wood brackets that support the eaves. The porch's gable wall is covered with rows of staggered wood shingles and a pair of 4-pane Craftsman windows are centered in the wall. The first floor has a Craftsman style wood door centered on the façade and wide wood windows with transoms flanking the door. The second floor has a shed dormer with exposed rafter tails and a Craftsman style 4/1 window flanked by wood louvered openings. The north and south facades of the house have two windows in the first floor and a pair of windows in the second floor. The wood siding and trim boards flare out near the bottom of the windows on the first floor to accommodate the stone base. A sunporch enclosed with beaded boards and rows of small 4/1 windows is on the northeast corner of the house. It has a pent roof and exposed rafter tails.

James Watson was born in Ohio in 1848, served during the Civil War, and then married Mary Rosenberry in Ohio in 1871. The family relocated to Argos in 1882, where he purchased the local weekly newspaper, the *Argos Reflector*, in the same year. Watson continued as editor of the newspaper into the 1920s. The Watsons were members of the local Methodist congregation.

209 N. Michigan St. House; gable-front, c. 1860/c. 1890. Contributing

205 N. Michigan St. House, c. 1890. Non-contributing

The house appears to have had several remodeling campaigns over the years, the most recent includes new siding and windows, as well as the construction of a large addition on the south façade. These changes render the house non-contributing.

201 N. Michigan St. Leonard Bock House; Italianate, 1892. Contributing  
Photo 0016

The two-story brick house has a truncated T-plan and a one-and-a-half story entry bay in its southwest corner. The house has mostly 1/1 metal windows with double-coursed header brick segmental arches, stone sills with an ogee-shaped front, and metal shutters. The mansard roof has metal trim on its hips and top and is covered with asphalt shingles.



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The front façade has two windows on the first and second floor of the front-facing part of the T-plan. The entry bay has a metal door with a simple metal-encased surround and a small wood window composed of art glass centered in the half-story. A concrete stoop is in front of the door, however, ghost markings indicate the house originally had a one-story porch across its front façade. The south-facing leg of the T-plan has a three-sided bay centered on its first floor and two windows in its second floor. The bay has narrow wood windows and a wood cornice supported by small scroll brackets. The north façade has a window in the west side of the first and second floor of the west-facing leg of the T-plan. The north-facing leg of the T-plan does not extend as far as the other legs; it has two windows in the first and second floor.

The house was constructed for the Leonard Bock family. The Bocks owned and occupied an existing house on this lot, which they moved to build this house in 1892. Bock was born in Germany in 1835, but left the country in 1853 in order to evade military law during that period. Bock first settled in New York City where he learned the trade of decorating horse carriages. His skill led him to the Studebaker Carriage Company in 1860. In 1868, Bock moved to Argos and returned to his trade as a miller by purchasing half of the interest in the Huff and Hensel mill located downtown. By 1882, Bock was the sole owner and renamed it the Argos Flouring Mill. Bock also served on the Argos Town Board and Argos School Board for many years. Bock married Elizabeth Hensel in Argos in 1863.

North Maple Street, west side (going south)

300 N. Maple St. Cottage; Queen Anne, c. 1910. Contributing

238 N. Maple St. House; gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing

236 N. Maple St. House; contemporary, c. 1985. Non-contributing

The house was constructed well after the period of significance, rendering it non-contributing.

232 N. Maple St. House; Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

Left side of photo 0017

The one-and-a-half story house has a gabled-ell plan with gabled wall facing Maple Street and its side gabled wall facing Church Street. The house has a rubble stone foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. Windows are 1/1 wood units. Rows of patterned wood shingles are on its gable ends, which are jettied.

The front façade has a large window with a transom centered in the first floor of its gabled wall; the window is sheltered by a pent roof covered in wood shingles and supported by scroll brackets. The second floor has a pair of 1/1 windows framed by an arch in an extension of the gable wall. Scroll brackets support the gable wall extension and the arch is trimmed with lace tracery-like wood details. The south side of the gabled wall's roof, which is supported by a turned post on its outside corner, extends down to form a porch with a wood floor. The front of the porch has delicate spindlework and an arched opening at the top and wood shingles cover the triangular-shaped half-gable wall formed by the extension of the roof. A wood entry door with

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transom is in the back wall of the porch. The south façade's gabled wall matches the front façade, but its first floor window is in its west side.

North Maple Street, east side (going north)

233 N. Maple St. Elva Taylor House; gabled-ell, c. 1875/c. 1903. Contributing

235 N. Maple St. Burwell Schoonover House; Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1910. Contributing  
Right side of photo 0018

237 N. Maple St. House; I-House/Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing  
Left side of photo 0018

The west-facing house is located on the southeast corner of Maple and Plum Streets and likely was the original house in this platted addition. The house is composed of a front two-story cube with a low-pitched hipped roof and a one-story rear ell with a gabled roof. The house has a rubble stone foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingled roof. The windows are tall 4/4 wood windows with simple entablature lintel hoods. The corners of the house have tall wood pilasters with simple Doric capitals.

The front façade has three bays with a window in the first and second floor of each bay except for the south bay which has the entry, and is slightly out of line with the window above it. The entry is composed of an octagonal-paneled wood door and transom and wood panels with rope moldings that flank the door. A small porch with a pent roof supported by pairs of wood posts is at the entry and dates to c. 1950. The north and south facades are similar with two bays of one window in the first and second floors in the cube part of the house and three windows in the north and south walls of the rear ell.

307 N. Maple St. Bungalow, c. 1918. Contributing  
Second from left side of photo 0019

401 N. Maple St. House; Italianate/gabled-ell, c. 1885. Contributing  
Left side of photo 0019

East Plum Street, north side (going east)

108 E. Plum St. Oriel Eley House; Bungalow, c. 1924. Non-contributing  
Right background of photo 0013

The front porch has been enclosed and converted to living space and the house has new windows and siding, which cumulatively render the house non-contributing.

200 E. Plum St. Truman Huffman House; Cape Cod, c. 1935. Contributing

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

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**Period of Significance**

C. 1860 - C. 1945

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**Significant Dates**

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**Significant Person (last name, first name)**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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**Cultural Affiliation**

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

Foker, William

Wickizer, P. A.

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### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1860, the approximate date of the construction of the first buildings in the district. There are five buildings estimated to have been built between 1850 and 1870, therefore a date of c. 1860 was selected. These buildings are located at 212, 209, 307, 407, and 515 North Michigan Street and for the most part, represent the most basic house types found in the district. The period of significance ends in c. 1945 when the last contributing house, a Cape Cod style home, was built at 517 North Michigan Street. The only building constructed outside the period of significance in the district was built c. 1985 at 236 North Maple Street.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Argos Northside Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C with architecture as the area of significance. Argos was organized in 1857 and developed in the decades during and after rail lines reached town in 1868 and 1882. A concentration of the community's best residential architecture from this era is in the district. Styles and types popular during the period of significance include hall-and-parlor, gabled-ell, cruciform houses, as well as larger houses with elaborate detail. Several Queen Anne and Free Classic houses are notable for their scale and ornamentation. Lastly, the district includes a concentration of Craftsman bungalows, many featuring the distinctive work of local stone mason, William Foker.

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

## ARCHITECTURE

### House Types

Some of the earliest house types located in the district include two hall-and-parlor houses and two gable-front houses, dating to c. 1860. The hall-and-parlor houses are located at 307 and 407 North Michigan Street and are similarly scaled one-story buildings with side gables. The entry door is centered on the front façade at 307 North Michigan, while the door is south of center on the front façade of 407 North Michigan (right side of photo 0012). A similar house type with side-gables is the I-house, a two-story house popular throughout the Midwest during the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Only two examples of this type exist in the district at 213 North Michigan

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Street and it was remodeled during the 1910s to include Craftsman features (photo 0015). The house at 237 N. Maple is a less-obvious example due to its hip roof and lack of chimneys. Its builder had access to millwork for the window, door, and corner ornamentation.

The gable-front house was also an early house type constructed in developing towns, often after the first generation of side-gabled homes were built. Narrow urban lots were more conducive to the gable-front house, which had a narrow front wall compared to its longer sides. There are eight examples of gable-front houses in the district dating to c. 1860-c.1900. The earliest examples, built c. 1860, are located at 209 and 515 North Michigan Street (right side of photo 0011). The gable-front houses are mostly one-and-a-half stories. One example, located at 300 North Michigan, was remodeled in c. 1918 with Craftsman features and now features an asymmetrical front gable (left side of photo 0006).

Thought to have developed from the gable-front house type is the upright-and-wing type which is composed of a gable-front section (upright) with a side-gable section (wing) on the side of the upright section. This housing type is thought to have developed from the initial construction of one part or the other first, followed by the construction of the second part of the house as funds permitted or as the family grew. Most of Argos' examples were likely built with both sections at the same time. There is only one example of this type of house and it is located at 523 North Michigan Street. It has a one-and-a-half story upright section and one-story wing.

Other variations on the gable-front plan with added ells to the house include the T-plan, L-planned, and gabled-ell. There are seven examples of the T-plan in the district built between c. 1890 and 1895, five are located in a row between 408 and 500 North Michigan Street (most are seen in photo 0008). Though typically more popular, there are fewer examples of the gabled-ell house type in the district. There are five examples built between c. 1875 and c. 1910. Most of the examples are one-and-a-half stories with porches on the front façade of the ell. Two fine examples featuring stylistic window hoods are located at 204 North Michigan Street (left side of photo 0002) and 401 North Maple Street (left side of photo 0019).

Another early house type not found in any large numbers in Marshall County is the side-gabled house with a central gable. There are two examples of this in the district, though both have had modifications that have either removed their front door and porch (225 North Michigan Street, right side of photo 0014) or enclosed the front porch (411 North Michigan, middle of photo 0012). The houses are one room deep, one-and-a-half stories tall, with side gables and a central gable on the front façade. Typically, the front facades are symmetrically designed and have Gothic Revival style features. These houses were built between c. 1870-1880.

A house type that became popular in the early 1900s was the American Four-Square. The house type is two-stories with a pyramidal or hipped roof, and often with at least a front dormer in the attic, if not a dormer on each side of the roof. The house type is aptly named from its typical configuration of four rooms on the first floor with four rooms on the second floor over the first. The house type may trace its roots to the Italianate cube which, often in its stripped down form, became popular on farms throughout the Midwest. The popularity of the type led to its nickname, the "corn belt cube". By 1910, the American Four-Square was a staple in mail-order

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catalogs and periodical articles about housing, including Indiana newspapers. The district has two early examples of the house type located at 420 North Michigan (second from left side of photo 0008) and 229 North Michigan Street (middle of photo 0014), built c.1895. Proportionally they are slightly different from typical American Four-Square houses and likely demonstrate the evolution of the earlier vernacular farm “cube” to village dwellings.

### Architectural Styles

There are a few examples of architectural styles in the district that were popular during the period of significance. Some are exceptional representations with important stylistic elements. An early group of homes include a few examples of Italianate, Queen Anne, and Free Classic styles built between the late 1870s and early 1900s. Another large grouping of houses were constructed in the Craftsman and/or Bungalow style during the 1910s and 1920s.

#### *Italianate*

The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years.<sup>1</sup> The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling, informal plans and elevations. Italian farmhouses offered a different model from Gothic examples, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style.<sup>2</sup> The first Italianate houses were constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne style in the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

There are relatively few examples of the Italianate style in the district, likely due in part to the waning interest in the style during the community’s robust economic times. The examples are located at 201 North Maple and 201 North Michigan Street. The example on Maple Street dates to c. 1875 and is a vernacular example of the style with clapboards, wood windows, and is fairly typical of the I-House form (left side of photo 0018). The house located at 201 North Michigan Street (photo 0016), built in 1892, is brick with segmental arched windows, a flatted mansard roof, and a three-sided bay. A few other houses have hints of the style with certain stylistic features, but are more purely vernacular. For example, the house at 401 N. Maple (left side of photo 0019) has pedimented label moldings around its windows, but it otherwise is a gabled-ell type house.

#### *Queen Anne/Free Classic*

The Queen Anne Style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19<sup>th</sup> century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents

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<sup>1</sup> McAlester, pg. 212

<sup>2</sup> McAlester, pg. 212

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used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the proceeding Elizabethan and Jacobean era.

Spindlework popularly used with the style and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. As Free Classic adaptations were made to the Queen Anne style, they increased in popularity and the transition to Classical Revival and other competing styles occurred with ease.

The district has a nice collection of Queen Anne and Free Classic style houses, some with mixed elements of Italianate and Classical Revival style, but generally they can be categorized in the Queen Anne or Free Classic movement. There are five examples of the Queen Anne style with the largest constructed in 1889 at 402 North Michigan Street (photo 0007). Its cruciform plan was common for its time. Its most stylistic features include its porch details and canopies that shelter its second floor windows. A small example with an interesting porch and ornamented gabled wall extension is located at 232 North Maple Street (left side of photo 0017). A one-and-a-half story cottage example is located at 300 North Maple Street; it features a corner tower, tall hipped roof, and lower cross gable. The Maple Street examples were built between c. 1890 and 1910.

There are three examples of the Free Classic style in the district, two of the finest examples are located side-by-side at 208 and 212 North Michigan Street. The example at 208 North Michigan, built c. 1903, features a two-story rounded tower with circular, two-story wrap-around porch supported by Ionic columns (middle of photo 0002). The example at 212 North Michigan features a second story porch and central tower (right side of photo 0003). The latter was the result of a remodel to a c.1860 house in about 1910. An example more typical of the style is located at 220 North Michigan (photo 0005). It was built c. 1910 with a tall hipped roof, lower cross gables, and a wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns.

### *Colonial Revival*

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Bicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. Later, as part of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, the thirteen original colony-states built pavilions that replicated or emulated Colonial-era houses. Both events helped popularize and romanticize Colonial architecture. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900's and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This revival of the style borrowed from Colonial America in form and ornamentation.

Maybe due to the popularity of the Craftsman/Bungalow style in Argos during the time the Colonial Revival style gained popularity in the United States, examples of the style are regulated to three houses in two subsets of the Colonial Revival style: Dutch Colonial Revival and Cape Cod. The Dutch Colonial Revival example is exceptional and is located at 216 North Michigan Street (photo 0004). This house bridges several styles; the emphasis on wall and roof surfaces is Shingle Style in inspiration, while the use of classic detail reflects interest in the Free Classic style also seen in neighboring houses. Typical of the style, the house features a gambrel roof, but also features a central gambrel on the front facade with a balcony and recessed, shaped opening supported by Doric columns. The house also has a full-width front porch with groupings of three



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Doric columns on stone piers that support the roof, and a large oval window with Colonial-inspired “spider’s web” tracery in the top of the front gambrel. There are two examples of the Cape Cod type, built between c. 1935-1945, located at 200 East Plum and 517 North Michigan. The houses have features typical of the style that include side gables with virtually no eaves overhang and two gabled dormers on the front façade. The example at 517 North Michigan is the latest contributing building in the district (c. 1945, middle of photo 0011).

### *Craftsman Style/Bungalow*

The Craftsman Style was inspired in part by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow was associated with suburbs in California and spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again through the work of the Greene brothers of California. The bungalow and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

There are a relatively large number of examples of bungalows in the district, a total of eleven, most have some Craftsman style features including exceptional stone porches, bays, doors and windows, brackets and exposed rafter tails. Most of these date to c. 1910-1918 with a few smaller examples dating to c. 1924. There are side-by-side examples located at 304 and 308 North Michigan (seen in photo 0006) and a row of four bungalows located at 504, 508, 512, and 513 North Michigan (two are seen in photos 0009 and 0010). The last two were built during the 1920s, though all four appear to have been the result of the Argos Building Association which spearheaded the development of housing during the 1910s-20s. Use of local, natural materials was part and parcel of the Craftsman movement. The examples at 504 and 508 North Michigan (photo 0009) feature dressed granite and fieldstone porches, respectively, executed by an accomplished local stone mason named William Foker, who may have largely been responsible for the Craftsman style in the community. The stone was glacially-formed and easily found in nearby fields throughout Marshall County.

Foker’s work is also seen on houses that were renovated or added to during the 1910s-20s, again with Craftsman features. The houses at 213 and 300 North Michigan were older homes, dating to the late 1800s, which were remodeled with stone porches with exposed rafter tails and other Craftsman details. See the left side of photo 0006 and photo 0015 for these examples.

William Foker (1857-1942) of Argos originally was a plasterer and bricklayer but later learned the craft of stone dressing and setting from French stonemasons working in South Bend, probably at the Oliver mansion “Copshaholm” based on the similar techniques used. His work is distinctive enough by the style and design, but he also left his mark in another way. Foker followed the teachings of the Christian Science Church and because of those beliefs he often incorporated the Star of Hope or Wheel of Life into his stone designs, though none of the houses in the district feature these designs. Foker is credited with at least seven stone masonry constructions in the district including 216, 300, 308, 504, 508, and 213 North Michigan Street

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and 307 North Maple Street. Another of his trademark designs includes clever, inconspicuous incorporation of water drainage from porch floors with all stone material. This is evident in all of the examples listed above except for the house at 216 North Michigan (photo 0004) which does not contain porch walls. Maybe the best example of this is located at 213 North Michigan (photo 0015) where Foker used naturally smoothed-out fieldstones to act as a scuppers and simple field stone voussoirs to form an arched openings.

Foker worked with brick and undressed natural granite fieldstone, but his most distinguishable work is in the dressed granite designs of his porches, chimneys, and houses. Foker used very little mortar to give the impression the stone was dry-stacked and the pieces, particularly the hand-hewn stones, were so precisely cut that barely any mortar was necessary. Foker also had a good eye for color and massing and often chose matching colors to incorporate a feeling of whimsy across the masonry assembly, this is evident in the houses at 300 and 504 North Michigan. Foker's first work was completed on a porch addition on Smith Street, immediately south of the district, in about 1900. His last work, a massive stone fireplace, was completed in 1942 at 85 years of age, near Tyner, Indiana.

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### **Developmental History/Additional historic context information**

The town of Argos was formed in 1857 by the consolidation of two platted villages that were within a few hundred feet of each other. The origin of the town goes back to pioneer settler Sidney Williams, who opened a tavern, inn and stagecoach stop on the Michigan Road in the area of 212 North Michigan Street. The Michigan Road was the first state-funded highway which connected ports on the Ohio River at Madison with a new port established on Lake Michigan at Michigan City. Williams, who was involved in opening the road through Marshall County during the early 1830s, sold his business to Marquis L. Smith, who continued to operate an inn into the late 1800s (right side of photo 0003). Smith and a partner platted the town of Sidney, named for Williams, in 1851. Joseph Rhodes platted the village of Fremont immediately east of Sidney in 1856. A post office that had been established and operated by Williams was relocated south of the two villages and named Argos by Congressman, later Vice-President Schuyler Colfax who represented the district. In 1857, the residents of the villages petitioned the county to consolidate the two villages and name the new town Argos, after the post office.

Growth was slow until the first railroad was routed along the east side of town in 1868. The Lake Erie and Western Railroad created the initial railroad boom experienced in business and manufacturing. Then in 1882, a second railroad was established across the community's south border. The New York, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad opened more markets to Argos' manufacturing establishments, as well as farmers seeking to get their products shipped by rail. Two important railroads for a small community led to substantial growth during the late 1890s into the early 1910s. Argos also became the center of the hardware industry when the National Retail Hardware Association established its headquarters in the community in 1901. Growth began to taper off by the early-to-mid-1900s. With the exception of a small railroad station in southern Walnut Township, Argos remained the only community in Walnut Township, or adjacent Green Township from which the former township was divided in 1859.

Argos Northside Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Federal Census: 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940

History of Indiana, Special Edition for Marshall County. Madison: Brant, Fuller & Co., 1890

History of Marshall County Indiana, Sesquicentennial, Marshall County Historical Society, 1986.

Marshall County Historical Society "Marshall County Landmark Awards" file. Accessed July 23, 2015.

Marshall County Historical Society, Argos-related photo files. Accessed July, 23, 2015.

Marshall County Interim Report, Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1992.

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

McDonald, Daniel. 1881 History of Marshall County, Indiana Illustrated. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1881.

McDonald, Daniel. A Twentieth Century History of Marshall County. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1908.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1892, 1898, 1907, 1913

Standard Atlas of Marshall County. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1908.

Standard Atlas of Marshall County. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1922.

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Argos Northside Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
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\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 099-022-42001-042, 099-022-44002-006

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 13 acres

Use the UTM system

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                  |                   |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 562865  | Northing: 4565968 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 563177  | Northing: 4566096 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 563394  | Northing: 4565514 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting : 563068 | Northing: 4565389 |

Argos Northside Historic District  
Name of Property

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

Beginning on the east side of North Michigan Street, at the northwest corner of the property at 523 North Michigan, face northeast and continue in a line to the east property line of 523 North Michigan. Turn southeast and continue in a line with the east property lines of the properties facing North Michigan Street to the northeast corner of 108 East Plum Street. Turn northeast and continue in a line to the east curb of North Maple Street. Turn northwest and continue in a line with the east curb to the northwest corner of the property at 401 North Maple. Turn northeast and continue in a line to the east property line of 401 North Maple, then turn southeast and continue in a line with the east property lines of 200 East Plum Street and 237 and 235 North Maple Street to the north property line of 233 North Maple Street. Turn northeast and follow the north property line of 233 North Maple to its east property line, then turn southeast and continue in a line to the south property line of 233 North Maple. Turn southwest and follow the south property line of 233 North Maple to the west curb of North Maple Street.

Turn southeast and continue in a line to the north side of East Church Street, then turn southwest and follow the north side of East Church Street to a line extended northwest from the east property line of 229 North Michigan Street. Turn southeast and follow a line with the east property lines of the properties facing North Michigan Street, along the private alley, to the north side of East Smith Street. Turn southwest and follow a line with the north side of Smith Street, across North Michigan Street, to the west property line of 200 North Michigan Street. Turn northwest and follow a line with the west property lines of 200 and 204 North Michigan to the south property line of 208 North Michigan. Turn southwest and follow the south property line of 208 North Michigan to the east side of North First Street. Turn northwest and follow the east side of North First Street to the north property line of 208 North Michigan. Turn northeast and follow a line with the north property line of 208 North Michigan to the southwest property corner of 210/212/214 North Michigan.

Turn northwest and follow a line with the west property lines of the houses facing North Michigan Street, which is also the east side of a dedicated alley between 222 North Michigan and 308 North Michigan Street, to the north side of Plum Street. Turn southwest and follow the north side of West Plum Street to the east side of North First Street. Turn northwest and follow the east side of North First Street to the southwest property corner of 405 North First Street. Turn northeast and follow the south property line of 405 North First to the west property line of 412 North Michigan, then turn northwest and follow the west property line of 412 North Michigan to the south property line of 416 North Michigan. Then turn southwest and follow the south property line of 412 North Michigan to the east side of North First Street, excluding the property at 405 North First Street. Turn northwest and follow a line with the west property lines of the houses facing North Michigan Street to the northwest property corner of 514 North Michigan. Turn northeast and follow a line with the north property line of 514 North Michigan, crossing North Michigan Street to its east curb. Turn north and follow a line with the east curb of North Michigan Street to the northwest property corner of 523 North Michigan, or the place of beginning.

Argos Northside Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

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

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory identified this district. The boundaries described include the highest concentration of historic residential architecture in the town of Argos. While additional fine examples of residential architecture are scattered in other areas the community, or are in small concentrations well-removed from the district, the district boundaries incorporate the best contiguous concentration of historic residential architecture.

Generally, the housing situated east of the boundaries is of the same period but has been remodeled to the extent of rendering most non-contributing. Housing situated west of the boundaries post-date the period of significance. Commercial buildings are located north of the district, constructed after the period of significance, and the south boundary of the district abuts the north boundary of the Argos Downtown Commercial Historic District.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kurt West Garner  
organization: Wythougan Valley Preservation  
street & number: 12954 6<sup>th</sup> Road  
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563  
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com  
telephone: 574-936-0613  
date: August 1, 2015

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Argos Northside Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
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**Photographs**

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

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0001 Looking northwest at 200 North Michigan Street from Smith Street

1 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0002 Looking northwest at the 200 block of North Michigan Street

2 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

Argos Northside Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0003 Looking south along the 200 block of North Michigan Street

3 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0004 Looking west at 216 North Michigan Street

4 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0005 Looking west at 220 North Michigan Street

5 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District



Argos Northside Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0006 Looking northwest at the 300 block of North Michigan Street

6 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0007 Looking northwest at 402 North Michigan Street

7 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0008 Looking northwest at the 400 block of North Michigan Street

8 of 19.

Argos Northside Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0009 Looking southwest at 504 and 508 North Michigan Street

9 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0010 Looking south along the 500 block of North Michigan Street

10 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0011 Looking northeast at the 500 block of North Michigan Street

Argos Northside Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

11 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0012 Looking northeast from Poplar Street at the 400 block of North Michigan

12 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0013 Looking northeast from Plum Street at the 400 block of North Michigan

13 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Argos Northside Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0014 Looking northeast at 225, 229, and 301 North Michigan Street

14 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0015 Looking east at 213 North Michigan Street

15 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0016 Looking northeast at 201 North Michigan Street from Smith Street

16 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Argos Northside Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0017 Looking northwest from Church Street at the 200 block of North Maple

17 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0018 Looking southeast from Plum Street at the 200 block of North Maple

18 of 19.

Name of Property: Argos Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 11, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0019 Looking southeast on North Maple from just north of Poplar Street

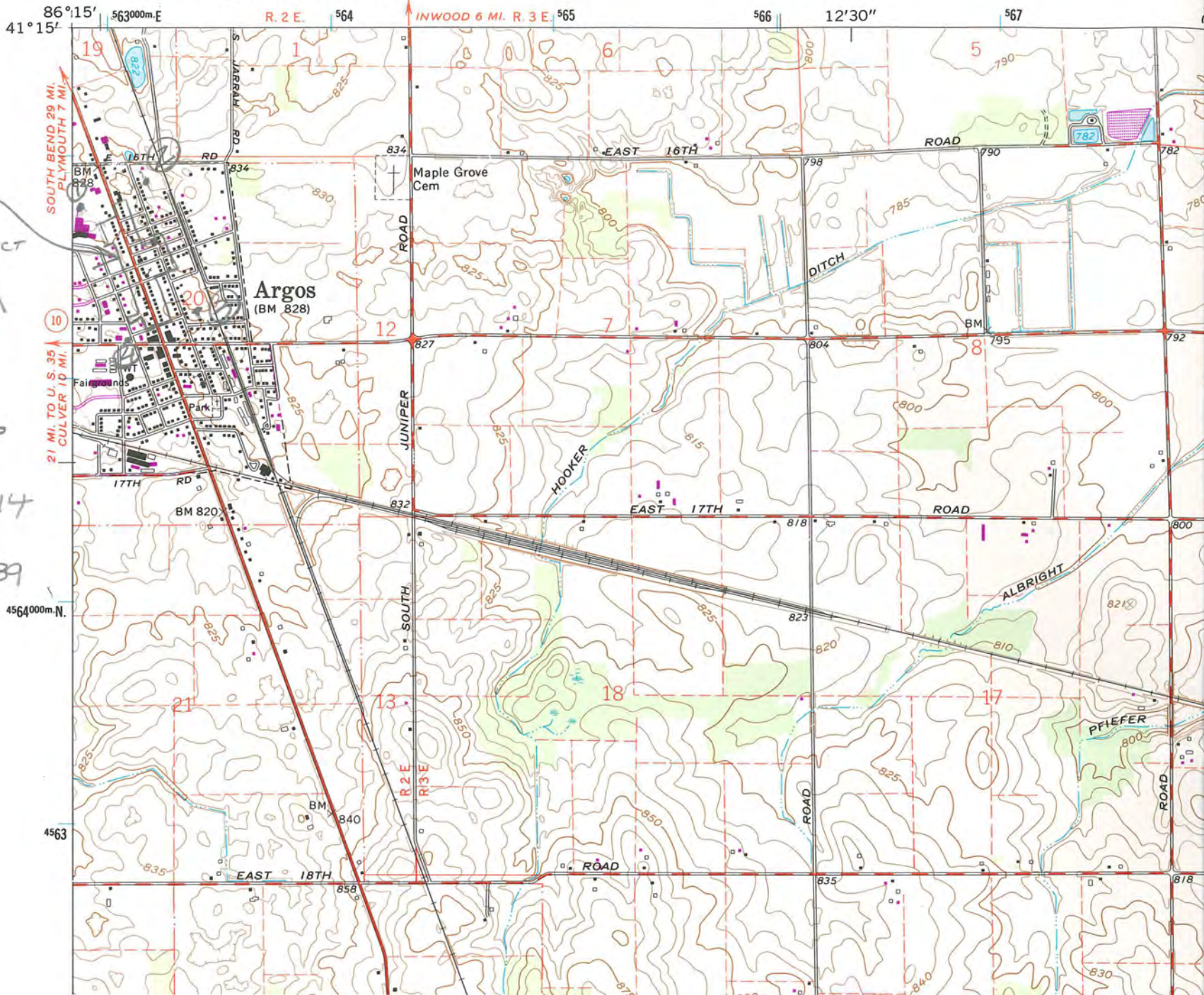
19 of 19.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3766 IV SE  
(PLYMOUTH)



ARGOS  
NORTHSIDE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT

MARSHALL CO. IN  
NAD 83 UTM

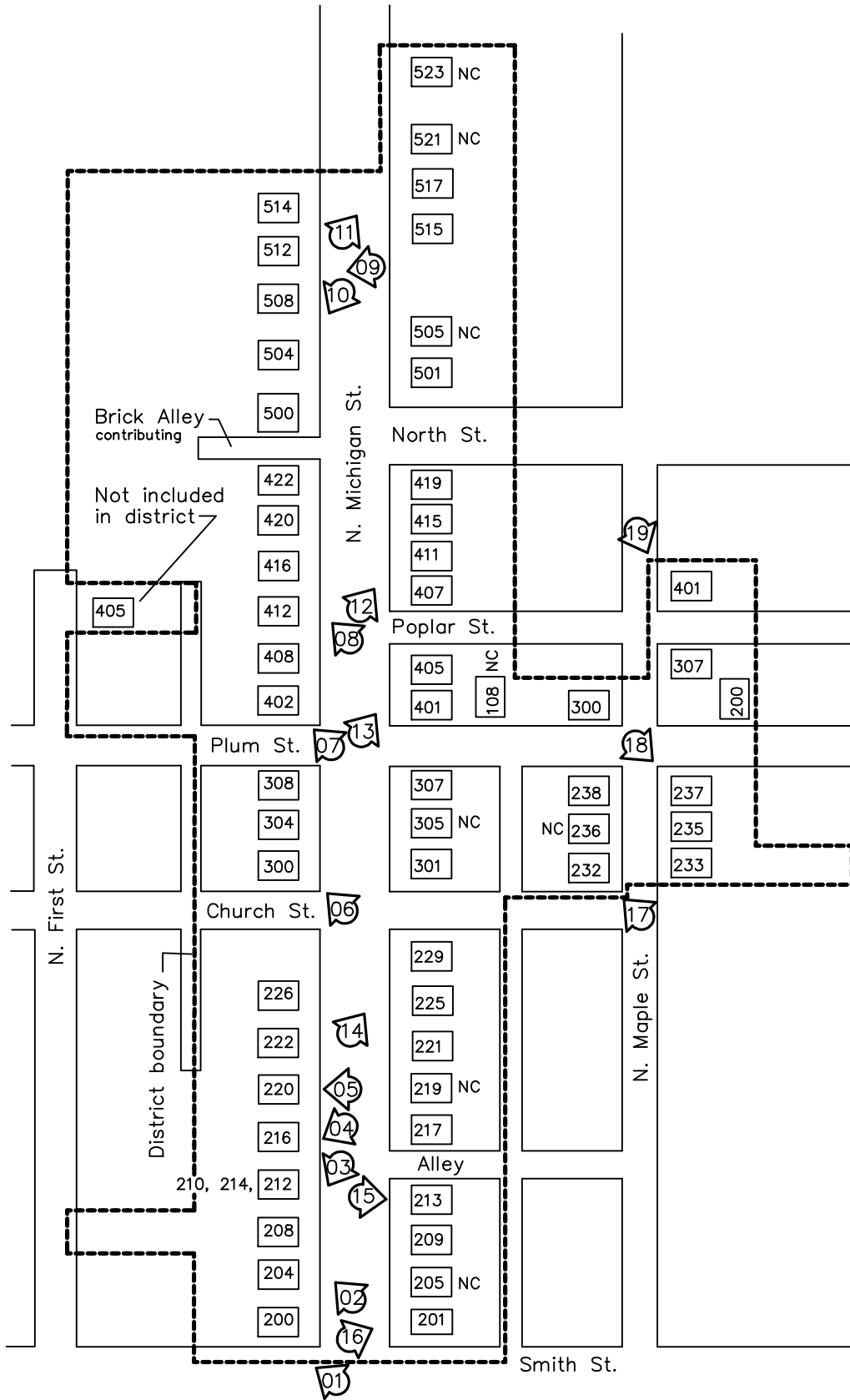
① 16 562865  
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② 16 563177  
4566096

③ 16 563394  
4565514

④ 16 563068  
4565389

ARGOS  
QUAD



Argos Northside Historic District  
 Marshall County, IN  
 8 Non-contributing = NC  
 50 Contributing































POPLAR ST



Wesleyan  
WESLEYAN  
CHURCH



25



213

DEAF  
PERSON  
AREA



N MICHIGAN ST











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/3/2017      Date of Pending List: 9/1/2017      Date of 16th Day: 9/18/2017      Date of 45th Day: 9/18/2017      Date of Weekly List: 9/21/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      9/18/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall      Discipline Historian

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739  
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • [dhpa@dnr.IN.gov](mailto:dhpa@dnr.IN.gov) • [www.IN.gov/dnr/historic](http://www.IN.gov/dnr/historic)



July 21, 2017

J. Paul Loether  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
Mail Stop 7228  
1849 C St, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Argos Northside Historic District, Argos, Marshall County, Indiana

Dear Mr. Loether,

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

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Argos Northside Historic District, Marshall County, Indiana, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark  
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package