

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

905

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: Scott-Rumely House

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: 211 Rose Street

City or town: LaPorte State: IN County: LaPorte

Not For Publication: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:

\_\_\_A    \_\_\_B    xC    \_\_\_D

	<u>11.3.2016</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	_____ <b>Date</b>
_____ <b>Title :</b>	_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Joe Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

12-27-16  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</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

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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

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

foundation: STONE: Granite

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other: 

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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 Scott-Rumely House is located in the Walker Historic District on LaPorte's near northeast side. The property on which the house is located on is a full city block that is landscaped with walks and plantings. The large house is an impressive example of Colonial Revival architecture with some formal elements of the Neoclassical style. A carriage house is also located on the property and was constructed with materials and in the same style as the house. The house, carriage house, and site are considered contributing resources.

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## Narrative Description

The Scott-Rumely House and carriage house were constructed in 1901 on a full city block bounded by Maple, Niles, Rose, and Ridge Streets on LaPorte's near northeast side. The buildings were designed by a well-known Indiana architect, Wilson B. Parker, in a blend of Colonial Revival and Neoclassical styles. The property is landscaped in a natural pattern. It has a limited number of walks, a drive, and a few other garden features such as benches and fences.

### Site *photographs 0001-0005*

The house and carriage house are situated in the south half of the site, facing Rose Street. The carriage house is located northeast of the house. A gravel drive is on the north side of the house and extends back to the front of the carriage house. A wood privacy fence was constructed in c. 1990 to enclose the yard behind the house. It extends south from the middle of the house's south wall to the sidewalk on Niles Street. The fence then runs east along Niles Street and then north on Ridge Street to Maple Avenue. The fence runs west along Maple Avenue and then south on Rose Street to near the gravel drive enclosing the north half of the property. The privacy fence has solid panels between wood posts with balustrade-like sections between the tops of the posts. A shorter wood fence with lattice panels encloses the backyard's north side between the carriage house and house.

Brick walkways extend from the front of the house to the sidewalk on Rose Street and to the gravel drive on the north side of the house. A small stone fountain is centered in the brick walk leading to Rose Street. A concrete sidewalk leads to a porch on the north side of the house. A brick walk leads from the side porch to two porches on the east (back) side of the house. A concrete sidewalk leads from the back porch on the south side of the back wall to a gate in the fence along Niles Street.

While a few areas of the property are defined with lawn, most of the property has natural vegetation with ground cover composed of spring and summer flowering plants and shrubs. The front yard, not enclosed by the privacy fence, has a manicured lawn with a few natural plantings and rows of spring flowers. The site is thinly wooded. Several large deciduous trees are also located on the site; they are arranged in a natural state. Two large boulders are between the drive and the north side of the house, as part of the natural feel to the landscaping. A few limestone benches are spread around the site on the edges of lawns. A cast metal hand water pump is located between the house and carriage house. It has a brick terrace around it. Aside from these features, it is the size of the site-an entire block-that contributes to the monumental feeling of the house.

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*Exterior, photographs 0001-0003*

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall. The foundation is of cut granite with a limestone water table at the top of the foundation walls. The foundation has wood windows that are divided into three panes of glass. The walls are of buff-colored bricks with quoins on the corners. The slightly raised quoins alternate long-short and are found on all right-angle corners. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels on the first story and stone sills and jack arches on the second story. Generally the windows' bottom sashes are taller than the top sashes. The top of the walls has an entablature with rows of dentils. The eaves are supported by modillions. The house has a steeply-pitched hipped roof that is covered with red-colored asphalt shingles that likely were installed to mimic original tile or slate, though the original material is indeterminate. There are three large chimneys that extend from the roof. They have a belt course near their tops, and the tops are composed of a corbelled cornice.

The front (west side) of the house has a full porch that wraps around to the west half of the south wall (photo 0001). The porch has brick piers with a stone belt course at the height of the wood balustrade rail and stone capitals with egg-and-dart trim. The porch has five piers on its front wall and three piers on its south wall. The southeast corner of the porch is rounded. Wood balustrades are between the piers; the balusters are robust, vasiform turned spindles. The entry to the porch is off-center to the north. It has stone steps and granite wing walls that splay outward. The walls have stone caps. The porch floor is also stone. The porch has a low-pitched hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. An entablature with rows of dentils is at the top of the porch walls. A full pediment is above the porch steps. The pediment is supported by pairs of scroll brackets. A raised cartouche is on the pediment's tympanum. The porch ceiling is composed of beaded boards.

The front wall of the house has a wide window on the south side of its first story. A semi-hexagonal bay is on the north side of the first story. The bay's walls are wood and its sides are narrower than its front wall. Each wall has a window in it. There are three wood panels in the front wall above and below the window and two panels in the side walls above and below their window. The entry is centered on the first floor. It has an elaborate stone surround composed of fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals and a tall entablature. The entry has a wide wood door with four panels in its lower half; the four panels are intersected with a raised square panel in the center. The top half of the door has a window composed of art glass. The front wall's second story is symmetrically arranged. A Palladian window is centered on the wall. It has limestone trim with Doric pilasters that frame the three windows of the Palladian composition. The center arched window has a scrolled bracket-style keystone. The lintels and arch of the surround take the form of entablatures with dentil moldings and an archivolt. The sill is molded like a cornice and rests on scroll corbels aligned with the pilasters. A window is centered in the north and south sides of the second story. The windows have stone sills and jack arches. The top of the wall has an entablature with rows of dentils. The eaves are supported by modillions. A dormer is centered in the roof. It has an arched roof and a pressed-metal front wall. The dormer has a pair of wood windows; the top sashes are divided into diamond-shaped panes while the lower sashes are single panel. The front wall of the dormer is flanked by Doric pilasters that support a

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cornice with beaded trim. The wall of the arch has a raised cartouche and rows of dentils on its rounded cornice. The roof of the dormer is sheet copper.

The north wall of the house faces the gravel driveway (right side of photo 0002). The wall is divided into four bays. The western-most bay has one window near its east side. The window is positioned between the first and second stories and is located at the landing height of the stairway inside the house. The window has a full-round arched transom. The window's stone arch has a scrolled bracket-style keystone. The window and its transom are composed of art glass. The next bay east extends to the north by about four feet. The front wall of this bay has a wide window on its first story. The window is a single sash with one pane of glass. The window has a stone entablature-shaped lintel and lug sill. The bay's second story has one 1/1 window with a stone jack arch, like those over the front second floor windows, centered in its front wall. The bay's west wall has a window centered in its first and second story's walls. The bay's east wall has a porch door centered in its first and second story's walls. The porch doors are wood with two panels in their bottom half and a window in their top half. They have transoms.

The next bay east has two small windows on its first and second story walls. A dormer with a hipped roof is centered in the roof above this bay. The dormer has a pair of small double-hung windows on its front wall. The top sashes are divided into a Roman star pattern. A two-story wooden porch is on the front of this bay. Concrete steps are located on the east side of the porch. The porch floor is covered with wood and the ceiling is covered with beadboard. The porch's first floor walls have semi-elliptical arched openings, detailed with archivolt moldings, and keystones, supported by square wood columns. The columns are fluted on their upper half and have Doric capitals. Wood balustrades with turned balusters are between the columns. Rows of dentils are at the top of the first story porch walls. The porch's second story is an enclosed sleeping porch. It has wood siding with four 1/1 windows on its front wall and two 1/1 windows on its east wall. The eastern-most bay steps in to the south. It has two windows centered in its first story and one window centered in its second story.

The south wall is divided into four sections (photo 0003). The western-most bay has a continuation of the wrap-around porch from the front wall of the house. This section has a semi-hexagonal bay on its first story. The bay's walls are wood and are narrower than its front wall. Each wall has a window in it. There are three wood panels in the front wall above and below the window and two panels in the side walls above and below their window. The section's second story has a window centered in it. The next section east extends south approximately four feet. Its side walls are angled. The bay's first and second stories have a window in each of their walls. The front wall of the second story has a short window. The next section east has a wide opening composed of three 1/1 windows, with its center window wider than the other two, on its first floor. The top sashes are composed of art glass. Unlike other windows on this elevation, the windows are joined with a window surround composed of pilasters on the sides and engaged colonnettes between the windows. The surround has an entablature with rows of dentils and a cornice. The section's second story has two windows. The eastern-most bay steps in to the north. It has two windows on its first story; the west window is shorter and narrower than the east window. The second story has one window centered in it.

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The east (back) wall (left side of photo 0002) has a concrete stoop on its north side and a porch on its south side. The stoop leads to a wood five-panel door. The bottom of the door opening has been filled with brick. A window is centered between the stoop and porch on the first story. Both window and door on the first floor have plain stone lintels. The north half of the porch is enclosed. The walls are covered with wood siding. A short window is at the top of the east wall of the enclosed part of the porch. The south wall of the enclosed part of the porch has a five-panel door and a wood screen door. The south side of the porch has a chamfered post on its southeast corner to support the roof, which is flat. A wood balustrade with turned spindles is on the east wall of the porch. Concrete steps are on the south side of the porch. A window is in the east wall of the house, south of the enclosed porch. The east wall's second story has two windows in its north half and a door near its south side. These openings have the usual jack arch lintel. The door has two panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. A dormer with a gabled roof is centered on the east wall of the house. The dormer has two small 4/1 windows on its front wall. A chimney is centered between the windows and extends up the front of the gable wall. The gable wall is enclosed with a cornice and shed roof at its bottom edge.

*Interior, photographs 0006-0018*

The house has a full basement, two full stories, and a half-story/attic floor. There are fifteen primary rooms in the house plus bathrooms, closets, and hallways. The basement has tall ceilings and walls of brick. The basement is divided into several rooms by brick walls with segmental arched openings and paneled wood doors. There are a few built-in wood cabinets and a cast iron hand water pump that are original to the house.

The first floor plan generally follows the division of bays on the north and south walls of the house. The western-most bay has a formal parlor on its south side. A vestibule, foyer, and sitting alcove are in the north side of the bay and is separated from the parlor by wide pocket doors (photos 0006-0007). The home's main staircase is located in the north side of the foyer. Wide steps lead to a landing, then the staircase ascends to the east and doubles back to the south. The balustrade has thin turned spindles. A square, two-paneled newel post at the bottom of the staircase has a fluted column on top that extends up to support the ceiling overhead. Closets are under the stairs. The vestibule has small ceramic tiles that cover its floor. The sitting alcove is against the west wall of the house. Its east wall has a Palladian-type opening, all of stained wood, with fluted Scamozzi Ionic columns that sit atop a short wall. A bench is in the west side of the alcove. Tall oak recessed panel wainscot is on the foyer, vestibule, and sitting alcove walls. The vestibule has a door with a full window. The closet off the sitting alcove has a full mirror.

The next bay east has a library in its north end (left side of photo 0008). The remaining bay has a long living room separated from the library and parlor by wide pocket doors (right side of photo 0008). The library has built-in wood bookcases on all but its west wall. The bookcases are approximately four feet tall and have panels in their end walls. A fireplace is centered in the library's east wall. The fireplace has glazed green tiles on its front and hearth. It has a surround with pilasters and beaded trim on its mantle. A beveled mirror overmantle with a matching surround extends up from the mantle. The room has a cornice molding with dentils. The living room has a fireplace with red glazed tiles on its front and hearth. It has a tall surround with thin,



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fluted, free-standing Ionic columns. A panel with egg-and-dart molding is centered between the columns. The panel has a wood raised cartouche centered in it. Below the panel is a narrow shelf supported by a scroll bracket. The mantle is an entablature supported by the columns. It has rows of dentils and a tall back panel. A wood bench is built over the radiator near the room's window bay on the south wall. The bench has turned legs that straddle the radiator (seen in background, right side of photo 0008).

The next bay east has a corridor in its northwest corner and a bathroom and closet on its north side. The remaining bay's plan is occupied by a dining room. The corridor leads to a porch on the northeast side of the house. The bathroom is off the corridor which leads back to the dining room and library. A coat closet is at the north end of the corridor. The bathroom has small ceramic tiles on its floor and wainscot. A large closet is located off the northeast corner of the dining room. Centered in the north wall of the dining room is an alcove for a buffet (photo 0009). The alcove has pairs of pilasters on each corner with a plate shelf on top above the alcove opening. The plate shelf continues across the entire north wall above the closet and corridor doors. The dining room has a tall wainscot and its ceiling has wood beams running east-west. A door is located on each side of the room's east wall. The doors lead to the kitchen area.

The eastern-most bay contains the servants' areas. The bay has a pantry area in its north end and kitchen in the remaining space (photo 0010). Narrow staircases that lead to the second floor and basement are in the west side of the bay. The pantry has built-in cabinetry with glazed doors against its west wall. The room has a chair rail. The kitchen has built-in cabinetry against its west wall between the doors that lead to the dining room and staircases. A historic porcelain sink and wood cabinet base is in the southeast corner of the kitchen.

The second floor also generally follows the division of bays from the first floor except for a wide central hallway that extends from the landing to the east through the floor (photo 0012). The western-most bay has a large landing area off the main staircase on the north side of the bay (photo 0011). This area is lit by a double-hung window with semi-circular transom. The window has leaded glass; the transom has a spider's web pattern and the whole window has a rectangular casing. A small bedroom is located off the west side of the landing; this room features the Palladian window on the front of the house, cased in three separate rectangular entablature-topped surrounds (photo 0013). The south side of the bay has a large bedroom with an arched wall between it and an anteroom that contains the entry door off the landing. The next bay east has a similar arched wall and anteroom between the hallway and a large bedroom in its south and north sides (see photo 0014 for south bedroom and photo 0015 for north bedroom). The north bedroom is the only room that has painted woodwork. Closets with built-in cabinetry are located between the bedroom and hallway walls (right side of photo 0014). A door leading to the sleeping porch is off the northeast corner of the north bedroom. The sleeping porch has beaded boards covering its outside walls (photo 0016).

The next bay east has a bedroom on its south side and two rooms that form a bathroom on its north side (bathroom is partially seen in left side of photo 0015). A small closet is off the bedroom's northwest corner. The bathroom has a narrow toilet room in its east side and a large room with a sink, shower, and tub in its west side. The shower was built into the northwest

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corner of the room. The sinks and tub are historic, as is the floor of small ceramic tiles. The eastern-most bay has a small bedroom in its north side and a short hallway and bathroom in its south side (photo 0018). The bathroom is modern construction, but is incomplete. The hallway leads from the south bedroom of the previous bay to an exterior door on the back of the house. A cabinet is built into the north wall of the hallway over the back, or servants, stairs leading from the first floor. A winding staircase that leads to the attic is to the east of the servants' stairs at the end of the central corridor (photo 0017). This back area of the corridor is closed off from the main central corridor by a door. The attic floor is wood and a simple wood balustrade surrounds the top of the attic staircase. The attic is one large open room.

The floors throughout the house are wood, except where ceramic tiles are located. The floors are composed of oak in the primary rooms and pine in the servants' areas. Similarly, the doors and trim are oak except in the servants' areas where they are pine. The doors have five panels; the second story's doors off the central hallway have transoms. Window and door trim is fairly simple with hoods composed of thin cornice moldings and tall frieze boards. The house has tall baseboards and cove molding in the library, living room, and parlor. The walls and ceilings are covered with plaster. Several windows in the home have windows composed of art glass in an the Colonial Revival style. The house has its original ornate metal radiators.

## **Carriage House**

### *Exterior, photographs 0004-0005*

The carriage house is one and one-half stories tall. It has walls of brick that match the main house with quoins at their corners. A brick belt-course at the top of the walls forms an entablature. The building has 6/1 wood windows and wood doors with stone sills and lintels. The roof is hipped and has wood soffits and metal gutters that form a cornice on its fascia. The roof is covered with red-colored asphalt singles that match those on the house. Two chimneys are located on the building's roof ridge.

The front wall has two hinged wood carriage doors with stone lintels. The doors have six panels composed of beaded boards in their lower halves and two windows in their upper halves. The windows are each composed of nine panes of glass. Each door is located slightly off-center to the north. Centered on the front wall is a through-cornice wall dormer with a hipped roof. The wall dormer has a pair of narrow wood doors to the hay loft. The doors have a panel composed of beaded boards with a window composed of six panes of glass in the tops of the doors. The doors have a stone sill. The back (east) wall has four small square windows. The windows have a course of vertical-set headers, alternating flush and recessed, above their stone lintels. A dormer with a hipped roof is centered on the east wall. It has wood siding and three 1/1 windows.

The north wall has three 6/1 windows. Two are centered on the wall and the third is near the west end of the wall. A dormer with a hipped roof is centered on the wall. It has wood siding and three 1/1 wood windows on its front wall. The south wall has a pair of small 6/1 windows centered in it. A 4-panel door with a 6/1 window to its east side is centered in the west half of

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the wall. A wider 6-panel door with a 6/1 window to its east side is centered in the east half of the wall. These doors and windows have a course of vertical-set headers, alternating flush and recessed, above their stone lintels. The south wall has two through-cornice wall dormers with hipped roofs. The west dormer has a pair of windows composed with six panes of glass in each window. The east wall of the west dormer has a short chimney on it. The east dormer is narrower and has a pair of narrow wood doors to the hay loft. The doors have a panel composed of beaded boards with a window composed of six panes of glass in the tops of the doors. The doors have a stone sill.

*Interior*

The building is divided into two rooms. The front room was used for carriage storage and the back room was used as a stable for horses. The floors are concrete and the walls are of exposed brick. The ceilings are composed of beaded boards. The stables are located against the east wall of the back room and face out the small square windows in the wall. The stable divider walls are covered with wood planks. A decorative metal screen in a diamond pattern is at the tops of the walls dividing the stables. Metal posts with ball finials are at the outside ends of each divider wall. The second floor of the building is a loft for hay storage.

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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**

1901

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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)**

Parker, Wilson B.

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance is restricted to the year the house was constructed, 1901, due to its primary significance being under the area of architecture.

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

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**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 Scott-Rumely House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C. The house and carriage house are excellent examples of a blending of the Colonial Revival and Neoclassical styles, constructed in 1901, and designed by noted Indiana architect Wilson B. Parker. The house reflects an important, transitional time in the development of the style during which late nineteenth century aesthetics and antiquarianism were freely drawn upon by builders.

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

The grandeur of the Scott-Rumely House's architecture is heightened by its setting on a whole city block, matching carriage house, mature trees and the natural appearance of landscaping on the site. The house is a large example of the Colonial Revival style with some formal details of the Neoclassical style, constructed in 1901. Designed by Wilson B. Parker in a style he was proficient with, the house has impressive features organized in a masterful plan.

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. Popular architects of the period, McKim, Mead, White, and Bigelow toured New England to study original Georgian and Adam style buildings in 1877. Within ten years they had produced landmark homes in the style. The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago helped to fuel the trend. Exposition planners asked the states comprising the thirteen colonies to design pavilions in the style. Several were based on actual colonial landmarks, such as the Virginia Building, which emulated Mount Vernon. The early examples of the style were free interpretations of early precedents and were commonly asymmetrical in design. 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.

Colonial Revival examples designed with asymmetry were most common leading up to about 1915 after which time examples were based off of more thoroughly researched and measured precedents. Turn of the century America saw the rise of many architectural trends, including Queen Anne, Shingle Style, the ascending Colonial Revival style, and the Free Classic style. House designs often reflected a combination of these influences. The outcome was often asymmetrical in form with Colonial Revival details, such as Palladian windows. Parker's design for the Scott-Rumely House hints at symmetry in the façade, however, the front porch and non-matching first floor windows provided enough asymmetry to the design to make the house feel more informal (photo 0001). The asymmetry continued in greater form on the north and south walls of the house, which gave the house a rambling appearance on the site (photo 0003). The

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two-story, three-sided bay with cut-away corners on the south wall and the pediment over the porch entry are details that seem more in vogue with the Queen Anne style or Free Classic form than what later examples of the Colonial Revival style would produce.

There are several notable details on the Scott-Rumely House that typify the Colonial Revival style. Rows of dentils on the entablatures of the porch and walls, quoins on the walls' corners, and modillions that support the roof eaves are important features that are frequently found in the style. The house has stone segmented jack arches and a prominent Palladian window centered on the second story façade. A large arched window on the north wall has a scrolled bracket-type keystone. The window figures prominently inside the home's two-story main stairwell. The house also has three dormers, each with a different roof type. The most prominent dormer, centered on the façade, has a round-arched roof and decorative pressed metal front wall. It has a pair of windows with diamond-shaped panes in their top sashes. Other notable exterior details include the foundation of cut granite, north side porch with its tall arched openings and sleeping porch above, and the home's tall chimneys with their corbelled cornices.

The home's elaborate entry foyer with sitting alcove and main staircase is the most architecturally significant space in the house (photos 0006-0007). The Palladian-like opening between the foyer and sitting alcove provides a Colonial Revival style connection between the design of the exterior with the interior. The main staircase's backdrop of the tall arched window with art glass also hints at the Colonial Revival style (photo 0011). The layout of these rooms, however, derive from concepts perfected by architects of Queen Anne and Shingle Style houses.

Parker blended details of another more formal style popular during the design and construction of the home. Neoclassical details include the formal entry surround with fluted pilasters, fluted columns on the north porch, and cartouches found in relief above the window on the front dormer and in the pediment above the porch entry. Another detail of the style is found in the upper sashes of the north dormer's windows. The top sash has a mullions in the star pattern frequently used in Neoclassical architecture. Curiously, these differ from the mullion pattern in the front and back dormer windows which are more representative of the Colonial Revival style.

Several events and trends fed the movement toward Classicism. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 embraced Classicism for most of the fair's major buildings. The Federal government adopted Classicism for its expanding number of courthouses and post offices, beginning in the 1890's. The style lent itself well to defining a period of explosive wealth due to its formality, scale and sense of permanence. While the style began with fairly limited detail or classical ornamentation, by the late 1910's and into the 1920's, as a robust American economy permitted, the style was being executed with greater attention to classical styling.

Other important interior details include the wide pocket doors between the large common rooms on the first floor, wainscot and ceiling beams in the dining room (photo 0009), and fireplace surrounds with columns and glazed tiles in the living room and library (photo 0008). Original five-panel doors, trim, built-in cabinetry and bookcases provide an authentic feel to the interior.

Scott-Rumely House

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Few changes were made to the house. The back porch, now partially enclosed, was an original porch on the house, but appears to have been enclosed in c. 1920 (left side of photo 0002). Similarly, it is indeterminate if the sleeping porch was original to the house, but appears to have been enclosed or changed in c. 1920 (middle of photo 0002, photo 0016). Interior changes are limited to unfinished framing in a proposed bathroom on the second floor (left side of photo 0018). It does not detract from any of the original features or layout of the house plans.

Another important building on the property is the carriage house (photos 0004-0005). The building's style and details compliment the main house and it appears to have been part of the architect's original design for the property. The carriage house continues the degree of finish of the main house in its brick quoins, stone lintels and sills, and roof dormers. The building has original wood carriage and hay loft doors and 6/1 windows. The brick used for the building appears to be of a different finish, with less of a hard-fired surface than the main house. The decorative metal work and steep posts with ball finials, that are a part of the stable wall dividers in the building, are important, and usual character-defining features.

The Emmet Scott House was built for the cost of about \$25,000. Charles O. Larson was the general contractor and John Danielson was contracted to build the cut stone foundation. The home's fireplaces and mirrors were imported from Paris and Holland. Wilson B. Parker, the home's architect, rose to importance in Indiana's architectural community due to his extensive and excellent work related to public libraries, largely funded by the Carnegie Corporation, during the 1910s. Fifteen years after his design of the Scott-Rumely House, Parker was selected as the architect for LaPorte's Carnegie Library. Whether there was an association of the library's committee beyond their knowledge of Parker's previous work on the Scott-Rumely House is unknown. It is interesting to note that Parker designed a house for Dr. J. B. Young in Worthington, Indiana in 1914. Worthington also features a Parker-designed Carnegie Library and Dr. Young was on the library's board of directors.

Wilson B. Parker was born in Massachusetts and educated at Peddie Institute in New Jersey. He graduated from M.I.T. In 1888, he began three years of practice with McKim, Mead, and White in New York City. Interestingly, this places Wilson in the firm that is often credited with popularizing the early phase of Colonial Revival architecture, precisely at the time when they were designing many early, significant commissions in the style. He left McKim, Mead and White in 1891 and took employment with Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, remaining for several years. There, he must have met Ennis R. Austin, an architect who also worked for Tiffany. The two moved to South Bend in 1892 and opened a practice together. Parker's decision to move to Indianapolis in 1903 meant that many Austin & Parker commissions are often associated with Austin, who stayed in South Bend, and later partnered with Norman Shambleau in 1912.

While Austin & Shambleau became very prolific and successful architects in the South Bend area, Parker's move to Indianapolis allowed him to partner with Herbert Foltz. The two designed houses in a Craftsman-influenced style. In 1909, Foltz & Parker received commissions to design two of Indianapolis' eventual five Carnegie-funded branch libraries. Both East Washington Street (Branch No. 3), completed 1911, and Spades Park (Branch No. 6), 1912, still survive. East



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Washington is an early example of Tudor Revival, while Spades Park deftly combines Neo-Classical Revival elements with a Craftsman, home-like scale and feeling. By the time the two buildings were complete, Foltz and Parker had split, and Parker had embarked on a period of library commissions that lasted until Carnegie ceased to offer funding in late 1917 (a number of library projects were drawn out a few years beyond 1917). Parker designed twenty Carnegie-funded libraries in Indiana from 1910-18. Constrained by Carnegie's design program, which called for set plans and eschewed grandiose designs, Parker's vocabulary for the libraries showed some of the classicism he exhibited in his earlier works. He often combined a Craftsman/Arts & Crafts overall sensibility with a concentration of classical elements around the entry. Of the libraries, the LaPorte Carnegie Library, completed 1918, is the most overtly Neo-Classical Revival. Later in his career, Parker is known to have returned to residential design. He designed at least three houses in Indianapolis on his own, all variants of Colonial Revival: the Schaf House, 4101 N. Pennsylvania (1924); Atkins House, 4344 N. Pennsylvania (1924); and his own house, completed in 1927 at 5821 Guilford, a Dutch Colonial Revival home where he lived until his death in 1937. All these later Colonial Revival houses show a more "archaeological" approach to Colonial Revival than the Scott-Rumley House, though all of them, especially the Schaf House, show the same mastery of classical detail exhibited in the Scott-Rumley House.

The City of LaPorte has several large examples of the Colonial Revival and Neoclassical styles, particularly in the Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District on the city's south side. During the late 1890s and into the early 1920s, LaPorte experienced a time of industrial growth and prosperity. Many neighborhoods were developed during this time, and often the Colonial Revival style was used due to its popularity during this period. While a few of these examples are early with asymmetrical designs, most date to the 1920s and into the 1940s and have symmetrical or somewhat standardized designs.

Some of LaPorte's more architecturally significant Colonial Revival houses include 1217 Michigan Avenue, built in 1905, and 1202 Indiana Avenue built in 1908. The example at 1217 Michigan Avenue has massing similar to Four-square design, like the Scott-Rumley House. The example at 1202 Indiana Avenue, the Admiral Ingersole House, is probably most like the Scott-Rumley House in terms of the use of quoins, Palladian windows and other architectural refinements. Two other early Colonial Revival examples that employed a Four-square design and Palladian motif include 1101 Maple and 102 First Street, both constructed between about 1900 and 1905. They feature full-width front porches, hipped roofs and dormers on the front façade. The Scott-Rumley House is distinguished from these by its masonry construction and degree of preservation.

Other examples in LaPorte have a more academic approach to the use of the Colonial Revival style typically with side gables, return cornices and chimneys. These include 1600, 1608, 1611 and 1417 Indiana Avenue, 1906 and 1519 Michigan Avenue, and the "White House" at 4 Green Acres. These later examples were constructed during in the 1920s.

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## Developmental History/Additional historic context information

### *Development of the City of LaPorte, Indiana*

LaPorte, French for “the door”, was established at the edge of the prairie in LaPorte County in northern Indiana. The village was first platted in 1833 by five men who purchased 400 acres at the land sales office in Logansport, Indiana. In that same year a government land office was established in LaPorte and with its establishment a number of pioneers and land speculators began to move through the community. LaPorte was chosen as the county seat of LaPorte County and the town was incorporated in 1835.<sup>1</sup>

LaPorte incorporated as a city in 1852 when the population reached 5,000; ten years later the population reached 8,000. The city’s streets were described as “wide and well shaded” with “long rows of dark green maples” and “groves and lakes and charming drives”.<sup>2</sup> In 1852, the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad was completed from LaPorte to Chicago. In 1856, the Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago Railroad, later the Indianapolis, Peru, & Chicago Railroad reached LaPorte. It was completed to Chicago by 1871.<sup>3</sup> The railroads provided extensive access to large city markets which bolstered the city’s manufacturing industry. Additionally, rail-related industries developed, providing manufacturing jobs and bringing wealth to the entrepreneurs.

By 1916, LaPorte was described as the “City of Maples” and had a population of 15,000. Interurban lines had been developed by this time and connected “suburban retreats” with the downtown.<sup>4</sup> The Lincoln Highway had been routed through the city in 1913, bringing motorists and a national channel for distributing the products manufactured by LaPorte’s leading industries. The growth and prosperity realized in the city’s manufacturing sector during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries is witnessed by the grand and imposing homes constructed by their founders.

### *A history of the Scott and Rumely Families*

Both families associated with the Scott-Rumely House were important to the industrial and economic development of the City of LaPorte. Emmet Hoyt Scott, a native of New York, came to LaPorte in 1867 to serve as superintendent of construction to oversee the building of the Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville Railroad between Peru and LaPorte. Scott relocated to Saginaw, Michigan where he was active in the mining and lumber industry. He married Mary Niles and returned to LaPorte in 1876 to form a partnership with his brother-in-law William Niles for the manufacture of wheels for implements. The Niles & Scott Company continued to prosper in the city and in 1902 the firm was sold, but remained under the same name in the city.

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<sup>1</sup> Chapman, C., pg. 616-617

<sup>2</sup> Packard, J. pg. 117

<sup>3</sup> Packard, J. pg. 115

<sup>4</sup> *The Ohio Architect*, Vol. XXVII, pg. 11-12

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Emmet Scott maintained his interest in lumber production in the State of Michigan, which led him to purchase land and develop the town of Munising and construct a railroad through the community in 1894. Scott also served as the Mayor of LaPorte from 1889 to 1894. Niles and Scott developed the plat on which the Scott-Rumely House was constructed; the land had been in the Niles family since about 1833. Mrs. Scott was born in a house on the property. Her father, John B. Niles, was a prominent judge in the city and her mother was the daughter of noted Hoosier, William Polke.

Emmet and Mary Niles Scott had two children, Emmet and Fannie (also spelled Fanny), and experienced the death of four other daughters at an early age. Emmet Scott built the house at 211 Rose Street in 1901 at the age of 59 years old. He died in 1924.

Fannie married Edward Rumely in 1910 at the Scott-Rumely House. Edward was the grandson of one of LaPorte's founding industrialists, Meinrad Rumely, founder of a farm equipment manufacturer, the Rumely Company. Edward Rumely enrolled at Notre Dame University at the age of 16, and then attended Oxford University. In 1902 he began his study of medicine at Freiburg University, and graduated in 1906. Though he never practiced medicine, he used the title Dr. Rumely, and engaged in the family business. Rumely founded the Interlaken School, in LaPorte in 1907, where he met his future wife who was employed as a teacher. Dr. Rumely then constructed the Rumely Hotel in downtown LaPorte in 1912.

Dr. Edward and Fannie Rumely moved to New York in 1915, where Edward became editor-in-chief of the *New York Evening Mail*. Though the Rumelys lived in New York, they maintained the Scott-Rumely House after Fannie inherited it from her parents. They made frequent visits to the home and invited important individuals to stay, including Henry Ford. The Rumelys retired to the LaPorte home permanently in 1959. Dr. Rumely died in 1964 and Fannie Scott Rumely died in 1979. After their deaths the house left the ownership of the family.

Scott-Rumely House  
Name of Property

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County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Architects Binder, collection held by Indiana Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology.

Chapman, Charles C. C., History of La Porte County, Indiana. Chicago: C. C. Chapman & Co., 1880.

City of South Bend Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2007.

Daniels, Rev. E. D. A Twentieth Century History and Biographical Record of LaPorte County, Indiana, Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1904.

LaPorte County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1989.

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

Packard, Jasper. History of LaPorte County, Indiana and its Townships, Towns, and Cities. LaPorte: S. E. Taylor & Company, Steam Printers, 1876.

South Bend and the Men Who Have Made It South Bend: Tribune Printing Co., 1901. pg. 229

*The Ohio Architect, Engineer & Builder*. Vol. XXVII, June, 1916. No. 6.

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency

Scott-Rumely House

LaPorte County, IN  
County and State

Name of Property

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 091-344-33090

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 1.6 acres

Use the UTM system

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 523868 | Northing: 4606803 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting :       | Northing:         |

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

The boundaries are the physical boundaries of lots 5-12 of the Niles and Scott Addition to the City of LaPorte. They are bounded by Rose Street on the west, Niles Street on the south, E. Maple Avenue on the north, and Ridge Street on the east, forming a whole city block.

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

Scott-Rumely House

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The boundaries include the landscaped lot developed as part of the overall plan of the property and include the house and carriage house, the architecturally significant features of the property.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner, K. W. Garner Consulting  
organization: Indiana Landmarks/Partners in 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 6, 2014

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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.)

### 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.

Scott-Rumely House

Name of Property

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**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House  
City or Vicinity: LaPorte  
County: LaPorte State: IN  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: May 8, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking slightly northeast at front wall of the house.

1 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House  
City or Vicinity: LaPorte  
County: LaPorte State: IN  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: May 8, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking southwest at back (east) and north walls of the house.

2 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House  
City or Vicinity: LaPorte  
County: LaPorte State: IN  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: May 8, 2014

Scott-Rumely House  
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN  
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking north at south wall of the house.

3 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 8, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking southeast at carriage house.

4 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 8, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking north at carriage house.

5 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House

City or Vicinity: LaPorte



Scott-Rumely House  
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN  
County and State

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking west in foyer toward vestibule and sitting alcove.

6 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking north in foyer at main staircase.

7 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking southeast from library into living room.

Scott-Rumely House  
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN  
County and State

8 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House  
City or Vicinity: LaPorte  
County: LaPorte State: IN  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking northwest in dining room.

9 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House  
City or Vicinity: LaPorte  
County: LaPorte State: IN  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking northwest in kitchen toward pantry.

10 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House  
City or Vicinity: LaPorte  
County: LaPorte State: IN  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Scott-Rumely House  
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN  
County and State

Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking north from second floor landing toward main staircase

11 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking east down central hallway from second floor landing.

12 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking south in small front bedroom.

13 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House

Scott-Rumely House  
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN  
County and State

City or Vicinity: LaPorte  
County: LaPorte State: IN  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking north toward central hallway from middle bedroom, south side of the house.

14 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House  
City or Vicinity: LaPorte  
County: LaPorte State: IN  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking south toward central hallway from west bedroom, north side of the house.

15 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House  
City or Vicinity: LaPorte  
County: LaPorte State: IN  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Scott-Rumely House  
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN  
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Looking west toward west bedroom, north side of the house, from the sleeping porch.

16 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House  
City or Vicinity: LaPorte  
County: LaPorte State: IN  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking south toward attic stairs and back servants' stairs in central hallway.

17 of 18.

Name of Property: Scott-Rumely House  
City or Vicinity: LaPorte  
County: LaPorte State: IN  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: June 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Looking east in small hallway toward second story door on back wall of the house.

18 of 18.

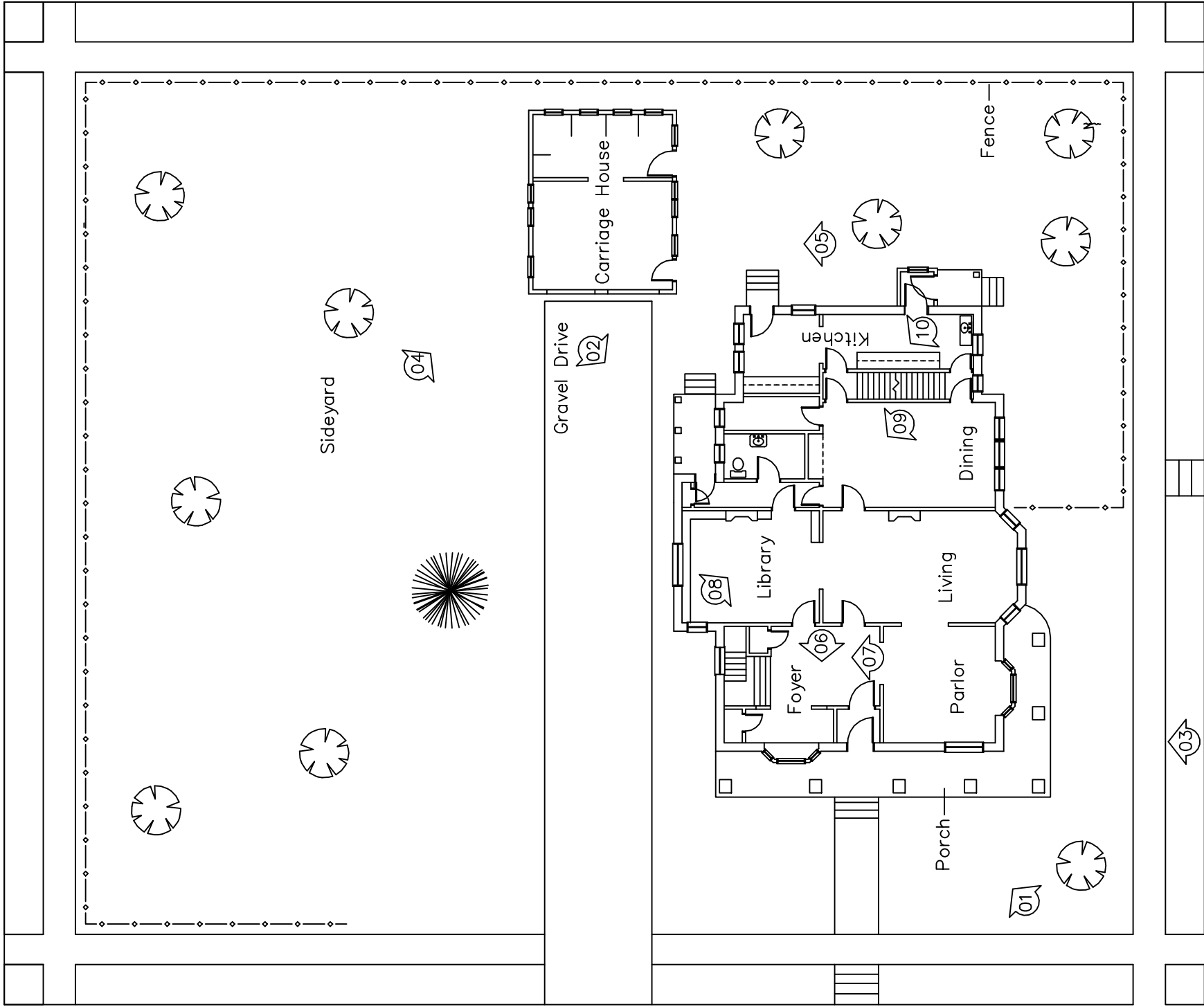
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to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

E. Maple Ave.

Rose Street

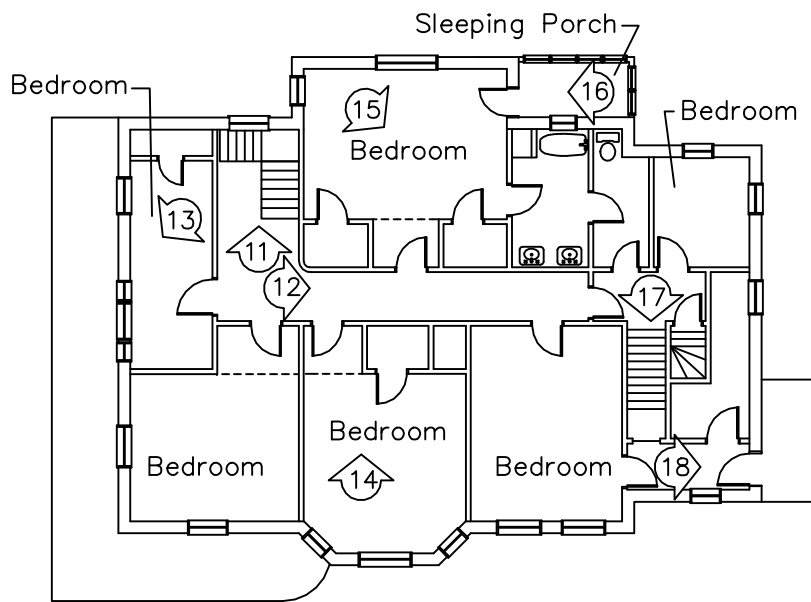
Ridge Street



Niles Street

Scott-Rumely House  
 LaPorte, LaPorte County, IN  
 First Floor and Site Plan

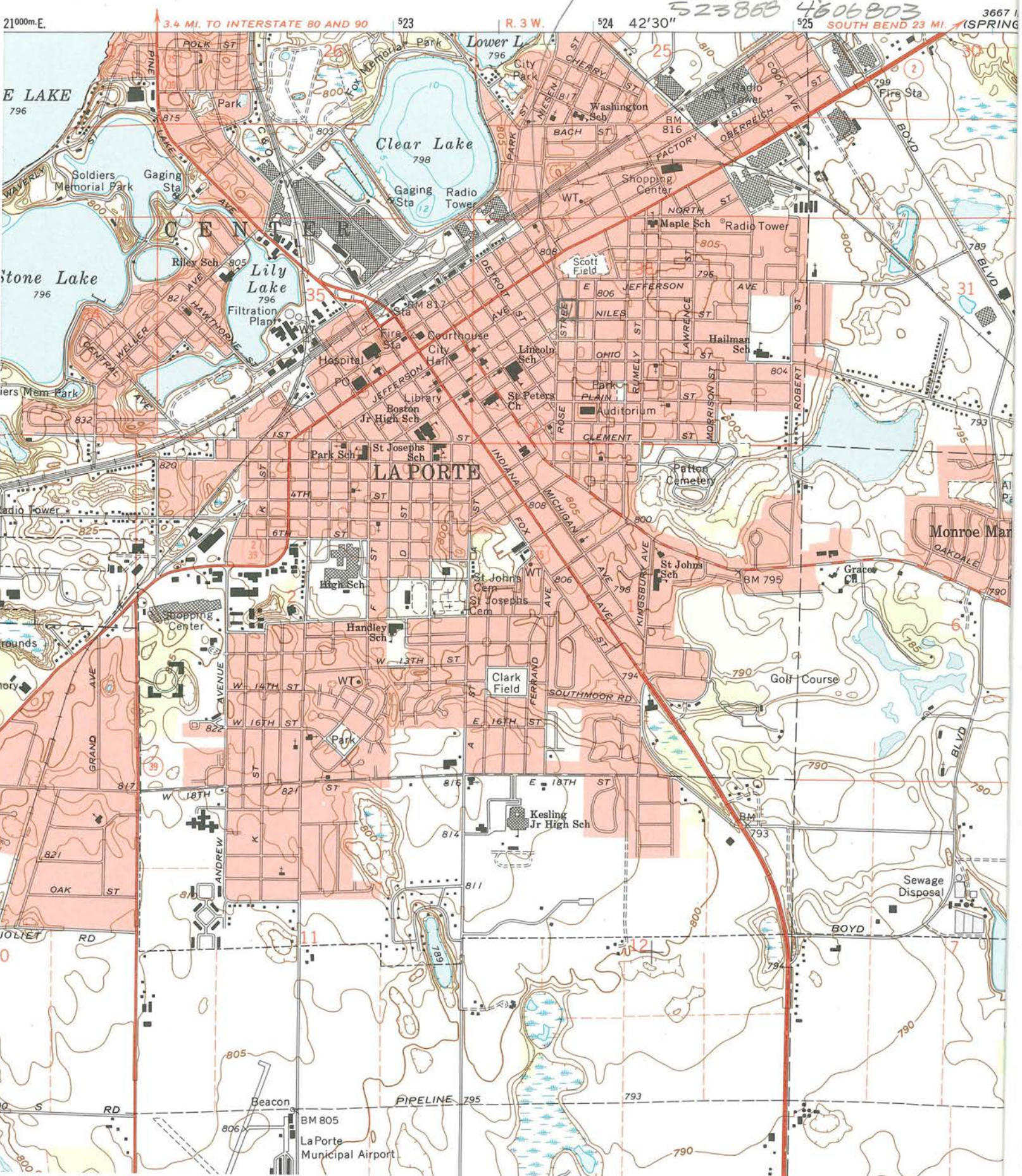




Scott-Rumely House  
 LaPorte, LaPorte County, IN  
 Second Floor



Scott-Rumely House  
National Register of Historic Places  
La Porte, La Porte Co. IN  
NAD 83 UTM  
523868 4606803



21000m.E. 3.4 MI. TO INTERSTATE 80 AND 90 523 R. 3 W. 524 42'30" 525 SOUTH BEND 23 MI. 3667 I (SPRING

E LAKE 796  
Stone Lake 796  
Clear Lake 798  
Lily Lake 796  
LA PORTE  
Monroe Mar  
Sewage Disposal  
Beacon  
Pipeline  
La Porte Municipal Airport











































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: 11/10/2016      Date of Pending List: 12/12/2016      Date of 16th Day: 12/27/2016      Date of 45th Day: 12/27/2016      Date of Weekly List: 1/5/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      12/27/2016 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.

# DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Michael R. Pence, Governor  
Cameron F. Clark, Director

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 • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

November 3, 2016

Dr. Stephanie Toothman  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W.  
Washington D.C. 20005



Re: Scott-Rumely House, LaPorte County, Indiana

Dear Dr. Toothman,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Scott-Rumely House, LaPorte County, Indiana. The application was processed, approved, and forwarded to our office by the Certified Local Government of LaPorte, LaPorte 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 disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Scott-Rumely House (LaPorte 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