

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SG 3506

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: Bainbridge 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: Generally including the east side of Washington Street, from 123 South to 405 North, and Main Street from 312 West to 421 East

City or town: Bainbridge State: Indiana County: 133-Putnam

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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>ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRESERVATION SERVICES</u>		<u>1.18.2019</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:			Date	
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>				
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government				

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

Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

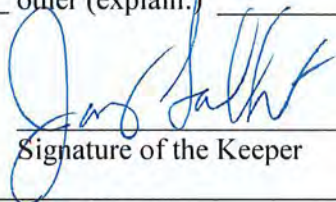
Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

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: _____)


Signature of the Keeper

3-14-2019
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

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>64</u>	<u>5</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>64</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
COMMERCE/Financial Institution
COMMERCE/Specialty Store
GOVERNMENT/Post Office
AGRICULTURE/Storage
COMMERCE/Professional

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE/Specialty Store
AGRICULTURE/Storage
GOVERNMENT/Post Office
COMMERCE/Professional

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER:Pyramidal Roof Cottage

LATE VICTORIAN:Italianate

OTHER:Center Passage

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:Bungalow

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS:Commercial/Functional

OTHER:American Four Square

OTHER:Cross Plan

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

walls: BRICK, WOOD, STONE, SYNTHETICS: vinyl

METAL: cast iron, METAL: aluminum

roof: ASPHALT

other: _____

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Bainbridge Historic District is located in Monroe Township, Putnam County, Indiana. The district encompasses commercial and residential buildings along Washington and Main Streets. Of the 69 structures, 64 are contributing and 5 are non-contributing. The buildings reflect the development of the small town during the period of significance, 1860-1965, and illustrate the development of the town along a historic road that became a State and then Federal highway.

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

Narrative Description

The district is located in Bainbridge, Monroe Township, in the north central portion of Putnam County. The site is fairly flat. The commercial portion of the district runs along Main Street, the former State Road 36. The CSX railroad tracks run along the western edge of the district in a slight northeasterly direction. The 69 resources include commercial buildings in the blocks surrounding the intersection of Main and Washington Streets, the grain elevator at the south-east corner of the intersection of West Washington and Railroad Streets, and residences lining East Main Street and the eastern edge of North Washington Street.

The contributing commercial buildings date from 1872 to 1965. The effects of two fires in 1909 and 1910, are evident with the early twentieth-century buildings on the west end of the north side of West Main and on the south side of West Main.¹ The commercial buildings are uniformly set back from the street. Variations in setback of the houses reflects the age of the structures. For example, the house at 121 West Main, circa 1860, sits back farther than the neighboring early twentieth-century homes (photo 5). The home at 215 East Main, also circa 1860, has a similar setback to 121 West Main. The newest homes were constructed in the middle of the 20th century.

The determination of resources as contributing or non-contributing follows a liberal set of standards. The foremost criteria applied is the period of significance; if the building was built after 1965 it is considered non-contributing. The majority of buildings constructed within the period of significance have had newer materials applied, such as sheathing and windows. However, if the basic form and massing of the original structure remains the resource is considered contributing. For example, the house at 215 East Main (photo 24) has been re-sheathed with aluminum siding and the windows have been replaced, however, it retains the same massing and window size and configuration, therefore is considered contributing.

Representative resources are described below. A complete inventory of the resources follows the descriptions.

101 West Main, 1872 Contributing

Photo 8 right

The Italianate two-story building is sheathed in red brick laid in a common bond pattern. The decorative cornice composed of sheet metal brackets and medallions remains. The second-floor window openings on the façade have limestone round-arched heads and sills. The windows are wood double-hung units with round-arched glazing above. On the east elevation, the window openings have segmental arched brick heads and limestone sills. The windows are wood double-hung units with a rectangular transom topped by a wood header. The exit-stair door opening at the second-floor is infilled with painted plywood and a small rectangular opening near the base of the metal egress stair.

¹ Greencastle Herald, "Bainbridge Suffers \$5,000 Loss by Fire," 1/10/1910, page 1.

Bainbridge Historic District

Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana

County and State

The storefront has been remodeled, however, six bays remain evident. The pilasters separating the bays are composed of wood vertical panels on top of brick bases. The central pilaster is full brick. The storefront display windows are located at the two outer bays and are composed of brick knee walls and aluminum framed glass. Entry bays are located next to the display windows and are full-light aluminum storefront doors, transom and sidelights. The two inner-most bays are in-filled with brick. The transom level is covered with a hipped-roof, wood shake awning.

Historic photos show that the storefront was originally configured like that at 105 West Main and the structure was all one building. Nathan W. Ader purchased this lot from William T. Scott in 1869, and constructed the building in 1872.²

105 West Main, 1872 Contributing

Photo 8 second from right

The single-story Italianate commercial building was constructed as part of the building at 101 West Main and is of brick construction. The parapet wall has been painted and has simple limestone rectangles, that are window sills remaining from the former two-story building. A beam, flashed with sheet metal, separates the storefront level from the parapet level. Three parge-coated brick arches define the storefront bays. Simple capitals at the top of the chamfered pilasters form the springline for the arches. The storefronts are infilled with glazed block. The middle entry bay is composed of wood-framed transoms and side-lights with a residential style door. Two display window bays flank the entry. The punched window openings contain wood-framed glass and have limestone sills.

Based on historic photos, the building was originally two stories with an Italianate cornice and full-arch limestone window heads, similar to the building at 101 West Washington.

107 West Main, c.1910 Contributing

Photo 8 third from right

This building was constructed after a 1909 fire destroyed the commercial structures on the west portion of the 100 block of West Main. The building is of rock-face block construction. A parapet wall topped with two courses of plain concrete block hides the gable roof. Two window openings on the second level have limestone heads and sills and undersized vinyl double-hung units with vertical wood siding infill. The upper story is painted purple with blue accents. The storefront has been remodeled to blend with the building next door, with a flush ashlar stone wall, aluminum storefront entry door and sidelights to the left and a wide rectangular display window with a limestone sill at waist height to the right.

The original storefront had the same door and window arrangement, but had a rock-face structure as that at the second floor, with double $\frac{3}{4}$ -light wood doors topped by a transom and a large display window resting on a rock-face sill.³ The building had been converted to apartments circa 1960, but later was incorporated into the Bainbridge Tap building next door.⁴

² Greencastle Banner 3/25/1869 page 3. Jesse W. Weik, *Weik's History of Putnam County, Indiana*, Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen and Company, 1910, page 527.

³ Town of Bainbridge Historic Photo Display, Bainbridge Town Hall.

⁴ Greencastle Daily Banner, "Real Estate Auction," 10/22/1966, page 4.

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

109 West Main, c.1950 Contributing

Photo 8 second from left

This building is connected to the one at the right (107 West Main). The one-story structure has an ashlar face and limestone coping with a concrete block construction visible at the west side of the building. A rectangular aluminum display window, sitting on an ashlar veneer base, cants to a recessed entry with an aluminum storefront door.

The building currently houses a portion of the Bainbridge Tap. The business has been in existence since the early 1950s.

113 West Main Leinberger Building, 1910 Contributing

Photo 8 far left

The one-story building has a low slope gable-front roof and is constructed of rock-face block. The façade is broken into three bays by rock-face pilasters. The center bay forms the entry with a half-light aluminum storm door covering a half-light metal door. The area above the door and in the gable end is infilled with horizontal vinyl siding. Flanking the entry are two residential-scale aluminum double-hung windows, sitting in concrete block infill. Below the window on the left sits a stone reading "Leinberger Erected 1910."

Verlie Monnett operated a barber shop in the building until 1944, when Morton Smith purchased the building and business from him.⁵ The building is now a private residence.

115 West Main, c. 1930 Contributing

Photo 5 right

The one and one-half story brick bungalow has a front-facing jerkin head roof, with three short rectangular windows sitting under the eave. Below, an asphalt hipped roof covers the porch. The right portion of the porch has been enclosed with brick veneer and has triple casement units on the front and east side. The center entry is a divided-light wood door with divided-light sidelights. To the left sits a wood double-hung window. The brick, open basket-weave porch knee-wall is topped with limestone. Concrete steps lead to the porch with three pairs of intermittent brick columns topped with limestone.

121 West Main, c. 1860 Non-Contributing

Photo 5 third from right

This two-story structure has vinyl siding and windows, the form remains as the Greek Revival house, including a side-gable roof, three windows across the second-floor façade, and a central entry with larger windows at the first floor. However, the proportional changes to window openings make the house non-contributing. A shed-roof porch extends across the front supported by brick columns. Simple brick knee walls with limestone tops run between the columns. The set back of the house is similar to the Greek Revival house at 215 East Main.

⁵ 1920 Census Records, Putnam County Deed Records.

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property
125 West Main, c. 1930 Contributing

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State
Photo 4 left

This one and one-half story bungalow has a side-gable roof that breaks over the front porch. Simple wood knee braces support the eaves at the gable ends. A gable-front dormer sits in the center of the roof and has two vinyl double-hung windows and is sheathed in horizontal vinyl siding. The house has a stucco finish at the first floor and basement levels and vertical wood siding within the gable ends. An aluminum storm door covers the entry door in the center of the façade. Two aluminum double-hung windows flank the entry. The porch is composed of brick knee walls and columns topped with limestone. Concrete steps lead to the porch. The west elevation has a shed-roofed oriel bay in the center.

312 West Main, Grain Elevator Complex c.1930/1971 Contributing

Photo 1

The grain elevator complex consists of the rectangular wood-frame metal building (c. 1930), two reinforced concrete silos (c. 1930), and two steel grain bins (c. 1971). The site has been home to grain operations, milling, storage and shipping, since the late 1850s, therefore, the circa 1971 grain bins do not detract from the contributing nature of the site and historic buildings. See Statement of Significance for more detail.

116 West Main, 1996 Non-Contributing

Photo 3 left

This gable-front auto garage is clad in standing seam metal. The roof is also standing seam metal. A large, metal garage door sits to the left of the façade and a smaller garage door opening sits to the right. The right opening is infilled with vinyl siding and has a full-light entry door.

110 West Main, 1914 Contributing

Photo 6 left

The single-story brick building has two entries and is composed of an older structure, left, and an addition to the right. The brick parapet has raised sections at each end and in the center and is topped with metal coping. A limestone nameplate with a rowlock course of brick above and below sits in the center of the parapet wall. A soldier course marks the beam level. The central entry is composed of aluminum storefront with a single door in the middle and two large sidelights. Formerly, the entry was recessed. The entry is topped by a limestone header. Concrete stairs lead to the door. Two former window openings, indicated by soldier course surrounds, flank the entry and are infilled with brick.

The added portion of the building, constructed at an unknown date, is smaller than the original and is designed in a sympathetic manner to the original. A simple raised section of brick at the corner mimics the raised sections on the original building. The flat parapet wall is topped with metal coping. The arrangement at the first level is similar to that of the original building but at a smaller scale. A wood six-panel residential-scale door provides entry. Two single-sash windows with rowlock sills flank the entry. A soldier course water table sits below. Concrete steps lead to the entry.

Bainbridge Historic District

Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana

County and State

The National Spotted Poland China Records Association built the building circa 1914 and remained in Bainbridge until the late 1940s. The group promoted this breed of hogs and published a newsletter here and later in Indianapolis. The Tri-County Bank occupied the building from 1960-1970, followed by Lents Accounting, and now a law office.

104 West Main, U.S. Post Office c. 1965 Contributing

Photo 9 third from left

The one-story, gable-front building is of brick construction. The gable front is sheathed in white vinyl siding. The façade is separated in two bays. The left portion is inset to form a covering for the entry. The aluminum and glass storefront consists of an entry door at the center of the building with a ribbon of windows, resting on a brick knee wall to the left. The right portion of the storefront is an unbroken wall of brick with lettering that reads "UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BAINBRIDGE, INDIANA 46105." The property is privately owned.

102 West Main, Bainbridge Lions Club c. 1944 Contributing

Photo 9 second from left

The diminutive gable-front building is of concrete block construction. Horizontal wood siding fills the gable end. To the right, a 4 x 3 divided light window sits within concrete header and sill. To the left the entry is composed of a ¾-light aluminum storm door over a half-light three-panel wood door. The Bainbridge Lions Club received their charter on June 29, 1944.⁶

101 South Washington Street, 1913 Contributing

Photo 18 left

The two-story red brick building sits on the southeast corner of Main and Washington Streets. The Main Street façade, formerly the front of the building, has an intricately corbelled brick cornice. Five wood double-hung windows punch the second story wall. A wood and asphalt-shingle canopy shades the first level. The former storefront area is sheathed in vertical wood siding. Two entries open to the first level. On the left, three concrete steps rise to a concrete stoop. The recessed entry with an aluminum half-light door has a single double-hung window to the right. An octagon-shaped window sits farther to the right. The entry on the left side of the lower level is recessed and flanked by two residential-style, paired casement windows. The façade details (corbelled cornice, canopy, and siding) wrap the angled northwest corner of the building, the former storefront opening. The brick is toothed along the edges of the chamfered corner bay. The window openings on the angled face and the west façade are infilled with brick, save for one at the south edge of the building. Two small rectangular windows and a small aluminum storefront entry break the wall of brick at the west elevation.

The Bainbridge Masonic Lodge built the building in 1913. A hardware store occupied the storefront until the mid-1970s and was converted to apartments after 1980.⁷

⁶ Greencastle Daily Banner, "Bainbridge Lions Club has Charter Night," 6/30/1944, page 1.

⁷ Greencastle Daily Banner, "Business Change at Bainbridge," 8/1/1944, page 1. SHAARD Data Base.

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property
106 East Main, c. 1910 Contributing

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State
Photo 18 center

This simple one-story brick building abuts the large Masonic building on the west. The unadorned parapet wall is topped by stone coping. The storefront area has been infilled with vertical wood siding and has a residential aluminum $\frac{3}{4}$ -light door, flanked on the left by a vinyl sliding window unit. A wood and shake canopy tops the former storefront. The east side of the building has been covered with aluminum panels at the corner and horizontal vinyl siding on the wall, to protect the former party wall. Although the storefront has been infilled, the proportions of the old are still visible around the infill.

The Bainbridge Post Office formerly occupied the building. A new post office was built circa 1958 and the building was transformed to a private residence after 1980.

110 East Main, c. 1910 Contributing Photo

Although converted to a private residence, historic storefront details remain on the one-story brick building. The façade is composed of oversized rock-face brick with a corbelled cornice. Sheet metal covers the beam. The storefront has two bays separated by a rock-face block pilaster; the entry to the right has a full -light aluminum storm covering a half-light wood entry door. The transom window above has been painted. The display window area to the left has a rock-face brick knee wall and large wood-framed display windows and transoms with a center mutton. The transom windows have been painted.

The circa 1910 building was purchased in 1926 by the Bainbridge Farmers Store. Horace Pherson, proprietor of the store, had been in the mercantile business in Bainbridge since the 1880s.⁸

116 East Main, c.1890 Contributing Photo 19 left

The one and one-half story, cross-plan house has an asphalt single roof and a symmetrical façade. The front porch wraps from the right bay, around the extended central gable end to the left bay. The porch is composed of rock-face columns resting on basket-weave knee walls with limestone tops. Tall double-hung wood windows with wood surrounds are situated on each plane of the façade. The entry sits in the west facing portion of the central gable-end section. The house is clad in horizontal wood siding.

128 East Main, c. 1890 Contributing Photo 23 left

This two-story house is a transitional house of basic American Foursquare layout with some Queen Anne styling. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The windows are double-hung wood windows covered with aluminum storms and wood surrounds. A central tower on the façade is formed by a two-story, bay window. A later porch composed of brick

⁸ Putnam County Deed Records.

Bainbridge Historic District

Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana

County and State

columns and knee-walls topped with limestone extends across the façade. Two entries flank the central tower, each with a ¾-light aluminum storm door covering a ¾-light wood door.

The east elevation faces Green Street. Projecting window bays ornament the house. The one-story bay at the right has an oversized double-hung window, and the two-story bay at the center has paired double-hung windows at stair-landing height. At the left end of the elevation a simple shed-roof concrete porch with wood posts shades an entry door and paired windows. The west elevation has a wide, shallow two-story bowed bay.

302 East Main, Methodist Church 1923 Contributing

Photo 25

The one-story red brick structure with a partially exposed basement, has a cross gable form with a belfry projecting at the center. The gable ends and upper extents of the belfry are clad in wood lap siding. The belfry has a hipped roof and paired wood vents on each elevation. The round-arch entry configuration includes two wood doors with half-light round-arched, stained-glass windows. Above the doors a round-arch divided-light transom allows natural light into the vestibule. Concrete steps lead to the entry. A concrete accessibility ramp extending from the sidewalk to the stair landing was recently added. To the right of the entry sits a small square window with art glass accents and limestone head and sill. To the left of the belfry is a large gothic arch divided-light stained-glass window. Two rows of header brick form the window arch and the sill is limestone. A limestone water table delineates the first and basement levels. Two fixed wood-framed windows are on the basement level.

The first Methodist Church was built on this site in 1846. The current building was dedicated on September 16, 1923, and the bell from the old church was installed in the new belfry. Contractors Shuey and Beck built the building and Glen D. Leyenberger provided designs and decorations.⁹

301 East Main, c. 1920 Contributing

Photo 26

The two and one-half story American Foursquare house has a steeply-pitched asphalt shingle roof. A large hipped-roof dormer extends from the center of the roof and has three divided-light wood windows. The house is clad in aluminum siding. Windows on the second floor are double-hung wood. Wood shutters flank all windows on the house. At the lower level, the hipped-roof front porch has been enclosed with large windows. Entry is gained at the center through a 3-panel wood door with a top vision light. Large fixed picture windows flank the entry. Windows at the side of the house on the first level have been replaced with casement units.

215 East Main, c. 1860 Contributing

Photo 24 left

This side-gable Center Passage house is clad in vinyl lap siding. The home's shouldered entryway is Greek Revival, its steep roofs are Gothic Revival, but its porch millwork is Queen

⁹ "A Century of Service: Bainbridge Methodist Church, 1844-1944," Centennial Celebration Committee, 1944. Available in the Bainbridge folder, Putnam County Public Library Collections.

Bainbridge Historic District

Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana

County and State

Anne. A cross-gable, containing a 6-over-6 double-hung window, juts from the roof at the center of the façade, above the entry porch. The gable front porch has a scroll work verge board and vertical wood boards with saw-tooth edges in the gable end. The porch roof is supported by turned wood posts and has a spindle work frieze. Simple posts and rails run along the edge. The entry has a wood surround composed of half-light sidelights and transoms with scalloped corners. A full-light wood storm door covers the full-light wood door with divided lights. Flanking the porch are sets of two double-hung aluminum 12-over-12 windows. A screen porch with a shed roof sits on the west elevation. The screen porch has elements similar to those on the front entry porch.

The house occupies lot 4 of J. E. Quinn's Enlargement, laid out in 1855. The house appears on the Bainbridge Map in the 1879 Putnam County Atlas and is noted as the residence of J. Starr, Esq.¹⁰

121 East Main, 1954 Contributing

Photo 20 left

This single-story side-gable house is a typical American Small House of the post-WWII era. The house is covered in vinyl siding and a low-slope, asphalt-shingle roof. The central entry is covered by a ¾-light aluminum storm door. To the left rests a square double-hung window flanked by shutters. A picture window to the right is flanked by two double-hung windows with shutters. Farther right, an enclosed breezeway and garage are set back from the house.

105 East Main, c. 1914 Contributing

Photo 7 center

The two-story building is of concrete block construction. Block on the facade has a rock-face finish. The cornice is composed of four courses of plain concrete block topped by a metal covered board. Four window openings at the second level have limestone headers and sills. Three of the openings have undersized window units and wood infill and one opening has been infilled with concrete block. The first level has two storefronts, both have been altered. On the left ashlar stone covers the former storefront, composed of vertical wood siding infill, a centrally located entry with a full-light aluminum storm door over an aluminum four panel door with arched light, and a series of three casement windows to the left. A flat metal canopy supported by three rods tops the storefront. The east (right) storefront has a rock-face block knee wall topped by a limestone sill. The display window area has a central concrete block mullion dividing the wood infilled window area. A small paired casement unit sits in the left display window section. The transom area is infilled with block. A rock-face pilaster to the left forms an opening for the entry door which is a residential style metal half-light door. The area above is infilled with vertical wood siding.

Orval Van Cleave operated his jewelry business in the building for over 50 years, beginning in 1914.

¹⁰ Putnam County Subdivision Plat Books. *Atlas of Putnam County, Indiana*, 1879, page 45.

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

101 East Main, 1975 Non-Contributing

Photo 7 left

The gable front building is clad in brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gable end. A full-light aluminum storefront entry door sits at the center of the façade, flanked by two square fixed window panes. Three concrete steps, extending the length of the building rise to the entry.

109 North Washington, c.1910 Contributing

Photo 10 left

The one and one-half story house is in a gable-front, double-pile configuration. The wood-sided house is covered by an asphalt-shingle roof and rests on a rock-face concrete block foundation. Gabled dormers rest on the north and south roof planes and contain paired double-hung 3-over-1 wood windows. A wood double-hung window sits in the gable end of the house facing the street. A hipped roof porch with rock-face foundation runs across the façade. Simple square posts and railings adorn the porch. The central entry has a full-light aluminum screen door. Two double-hung windows flank the entry.

201 North Washington, c. 1930 Contributing

Photo 11 right

This one and one-half story bungalow is clad in vinyl siding and has an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. Decorative knee braces support the roof at the gable ends. A shed dormer, with decoratively notched rafter tails, breaks the roof plane at the façade and contains a ribbon window with 13 panes. Below the dormer, the façade projects in the center. Large wood-framed double-hung windows sit on each face of the projection. The entry is located at the right of the projection and has a wood divided-light storm door covering the entry door. The porch is supported by square wood posts resting on brick piers. The piers extend to grade and project from the brick foundation. Simple wood posts and rails run between the columns.

217 North Washington, c. 1900 Non-Contributing

Photo 12 right

This single story, side-gable house is clad in vinyl siding. The entry sits at the right side of the house, with a full-light metal door. The four, double-hung windows on the façade are filled with vinyl replacement units. Two sit at the center of the façade and one at each end of the façade. The porch roof extends from the house roof and wraps to the south side of the house. The porch is supported by simple wood timbers. Extensive additions have been built on to the back of the house.

According to historic photos, the porch was previously supported by battered piers. A door opening to the left of the façade has been infilled. These changes, as well as the siding and window replacements, make the house a non-contributing resource.

305 North Washington, c. 1920 Contributing

Photo 14

The single-story pyramidal-roof cottage has an asphalt-shingle roof. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. A shed roof breaks from the main roof at the façade

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

to cover the porch. The porch has been enclosed at an early date, if not originally. It has a series of three double-hung 3-over-1 windows flanking the entry. The front door has an aluminum screen covering a full-light door with divided panes.

Bainbridge Historic District
 Name of Property
 Inventory

Putnam County, Indiana
 County and State

West Main Street (NS)	100	C
125	C	
121	N/C	
117	C	
115	C	
113	C	
109	C	
107	C	
105	C	
101	C	
East Main Street (NS)		
101	N/C	
105	C	
107	C	
113	C	
117	C	
121	C	
201	C	
205	C	
209	C	
215	C	
301	C	
309	C	
405	C	
407	C	
411	C	
415	C	
West Main Street (SS)		
312	C	
306	C	
302	C	
220	C	
120	C	
116	N/C	
114	N/C	
110	C	
104	C	
102	C	
East Main Street (SS)		
106	C	
110	C	
112	C	
116	C	
120	C	
124	C	
128	C	
302	C	
306	C	
310	C	
314	C	
South Washington Street (ES)		
123	C	
119	C	
111	C	
107	C	
101	C	
North Washington (ES)		
107	C	
109	C	
201	C	
205	C	
209	C	
213	C	
217	N/C	
221	C	
223	C	
225	C	
229	C	
301	C	
305	C	
309	C	
311	C	
401	C	
405	C	

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

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

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1860-1965

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1860-1965, encompasses the growth and change in Bainbridge at the turn of the century through the middle of the 20th century. The oldest extant structures, houses at 117 and 215 East Main and 121 West Main, were built circa 1860. The oldest commercial structure was built in 1872. The commercial district continued to expand and thrive at the turn of the century. The residences in the Bainbridge Historic District represent the most cohesive group of homes from the time period of 1860-1965. In 1932 and 1933, the State of Indiana undertook a major repaving project on Route 36 resulting in moving the road one block north of Main Street. After the rerouting of U.S. 36, the core historic commercial buildings along Main Street lost visibility to travelers as new businesses, such as filling stations and restaurants, opened along the new U. S. 36. The period of significance ends at 1965 with the construction of the Bainbridge Post Office, part of the Federal government building movement of the post-WW II era.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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 buildings within the Bainbridge Historic District are eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A, Commerce and Transportation, and Criterion C Architecture. The town became the township's primary commercial center. It has a locally significant business crossroads with brick, stone, and concrete block shops that catered to townsfolk and farmers from the area. Commercial activity fostered the growth of the town during the period of significance, 1860-1965. The Town of Bainbridge was laid out around one of the earliest east-west roads in northern Putnam County. The route eventually became a state road, then part of the national highway system, first as the Ocean to Ocean Highway and then as U. S. 36. Bainbridge's significance related to Criterion C – Architecture, rests in the number of intact houses and commercial structures that illustrated the growth and development of a small town over time. The diversity of types and styles in the district includes 1870s Italianate to 1960s Modern. Residential architecture displays a cohesive inventory of vernacular styles ranging for the 1870s through the mid-twentieth century.

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

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

Commerce

Bainbridge's commercial district is located in the Original Plat (north and south sides of the 100 block of East Main and south side of the 100 block of West Main) and Cooper's First Enlargement (north side of the 100 block of West Main). Early merchants provided goods and services for the local farming community in wood frame buildings. The buildings in the district today date from the late nineteenth century and newer early twentieth century structures, which replaced those consumed in major fires of 1909 and 1910.¹¹

The oldest extant commercial building (101 West Main) was built by Nathan Ader in 1872.¹² The building had at least three storefronts available for commercial activities. Ader's mercantile, Horace Pherson's Store, and Priest & Hart Hardware all operated in the building in the late 1800s.¹³ The second-floor space, known as Ader's Hall, held large gatherings between 1872 and 1913, including the Good Templar's Lodge, School Exhibitions, and Farmers Institutes.¹⁴

The Bainbridge Masonic lodge constructed the building at 101 South Washington Street in 1913. The Bainbridge F. & A. M. Lodge #75 organized in 1849. The organization met in rented space on the south side of West Main Street and later purchased a hall over the Brax-Ellis building, which burned down in January 1910. The new Masonic Hall was advertised as available for use as an Opera House or Dance Hall. Therefore, the second-floor space served not only as the Masonic Lodge but also as the venue for dances, community events, and movie viewings.¹⁵

Besides the social activities held in the Masonic building, 101 South Washington was the home of Bainbridge Hardware. In 1916 D. V. Etcheson purchased the store from Frank Edwards. Etcheson's son, R. W., became a partner in the business with his father in 1921. The hardware

¹¹ Greencastle Star Democrat, "Fire Threatens Town," 4/23/1909, page 1. Greencastle Herald, "Bainbridge Suffers \$5,000 Loss by Fire," 1/10/1910, page 1.

¹² Weik, page 527. Greencastle Banner, "Bainbridge Notes," 5/2/1872, page 3.

¹³ Greencastle Banner, 12/27/1877, page 3. Greencastle Times, 10/23/1884, page 1. Greencastle Star Press, "Bainbridge," 11/17/1894, page 8.

¹⁴ Greencastle Banner, "Bainbridge," 3/22/1877, page 2. Greencastle Banner, 8/16/1877, page 2. Greencastle Herald, "Institute Draws a Large Crowd," 1/19/1911, page 1. Weik, page 396.

¹⁵ Greencastle Herald, "Bainbridge Opera House was Dedicated Today," 2/27/1914, page 1.

Bainbridge Historic District

Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana

County and State

store stayed in the Etcheson family until Couger, Couger and Hitch bought it in 1944.¹⁶ The hardware store remained open until the mid-1970s.

Banking figured prominently in the commercial activities of Bainbridge. The Farmers State Bank opened in December, 1904 by F.P. and C.M. Moffett. For one year they operated out of a space in Black & Ratcliff's Mercantile in the Harvey Black room on the corner of Main and Washington Street while they were constructing a building for the bank, the first concrete block commercial building in town (107 East Main).¹⁷ The 1927 failure of the bank prompted Thomas Barr, State Bank Examiner, to comment that although the town was a thriving community, the local businesses could not support the bank, therefore, it "was not needed."¹⁸ In November, 1928, C. K. Hughes, a Greencastle banker with 30 years of experience, opened the Citizen's Bank in the same building as the former Farmers State Bank. The Citizen's Bank remained open until 1938.¹⁹

Bainbridge's Main Street was also home to commercial activities related to agriculture. Fred L. Obenchain, Secretary Treasurer of the National Spotted Poland China Record Association, was instrumental in locating the organization in Bainbridge and constructing the office at 110 West Main in 1914. The organization hired young women to keep registration and pedigree records for the breed.

The spotted Poland China breed was first recognized as a distinct breed in 1912-13. The breed evolved from six separate breeds of Poland China pigs known as "Warren County Hog" originating in Ohio. Men from Putnam and Hendricks Counties, Indiana, purchased these hogs and cross-bred them with their stock, developing a new breed, keeping the characteristic white hide with large black spots. The breed became popular in Central Indiana and the organization formed to record and promote the breed.²⁰ The office remained in Bainbridge until the late 1940s.

The property at 312 West Main became highly desirable after the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad was constructed along the western edge of the lot in 1853.²¹ Commissioners of Putnam County surveyed the land and offered the lots for sale in 1858.²² Access to the railroad created the opportunity to transport local products including timber and grain. A large grist mill was constructed on the property ca. 1860. During the brief ownership by a businessman from Chicago the mill shipped flour to markets in Europe.²³ The need for a local flour mill diminished

¹⁶ Greencastle Daily Banner, "Business Change at Bainbridge," 8/1/1944, page 1.

¹⁷ Weik, page 499.

¹⁸ Hancock Democrat (Greenfield, Indiana), "Bank Not Needed," 10/27/1927 page 4.

¹⁹ Hammond Times, "Hits Small Business," 1/23/1938, page 18.

²⁰ Certified Pedigreed Swine website <http://cpsswine.com/spotted/spotted-history/> accessed 8/15/2016.

²¹ *Biographical & Historical Record of Putnam County, Indiana*, Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1887, page 311.

²² Putnam County Subdivision Plat Books Book 1 page 216, 3/26/1858.

²³ Weik, page 165.

Bainbridge Historic District

Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana

County and State

and the enterprise became a facility for grain storage and shipment, and also a feed and farm supply store. The current grain elevator and two of the silos were built circa 1930. The elevator and feed store are still in operation in 2016.

The rerouting of State Road 36 to the north spurred the growth of businesses along the new highway. C.J. Ferrand purchased land at the junction of the old and new roads to construct a filling station in 1934 and Gene Hess opened the Bon Ton Restaurant along the new U.S. 36 (now 110 West Pat Rady Way) in 1936.²⁴ Although the commercial district continued to serve local customers, travelers no longer had a need to venture to Main Street.

Bainbridge's downtown is the only surviving 19th/early 20th century commercial area in Monroe Township. Its location in the far northeast corner of the township means that Bainbridge served adjacent townships. The nearby towns of Carpentersville and New Maysville have no surviving historic commercial buildings, and few historic resources. Bainbridge, overall, is most comparable to other road/railroad towns in Putnam County: Roachdale, Russellville, and Cloverdale. A fifth small commercial district in Fillmore, identified in 1982, has ceased to exist. Each had varying sizes of downtowns that served their township's farmers, even if the original tenants no longer use them: essential retail sales (dry goods, grocery, hardware); fraternal lodges; banks; and one or two modest civic buildings. Bainbridge has buildings that met these needs and so is a typical small-town commercial center.

Transportation played a key role in the commercial development of the town of Bainbridge. A highway was laid out between Danville and Rockville, in the early 1830s. Settlers quickly took advantage of the transportation route and platted lots; the first in 1831, naming the town Bainbridge after Commodore Bainbridge, a U.S. naval hero.²⁵

The demand for good roads took off after transportation by auto came to the forefront after the rise of use of the automobile. The American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO) was formed in 1914 to advocate for a national road improvement plan. The Federal Aid Road Act was passed in 1916, set the requirement for state highway agencies to manage federal projects to improve rural post roads, thereby enhancing socio-economic situation in the states. In 1921, the Federal Highway Aid Act set aside funds for state highways. The Federal Highway Act of 1925 set forth a continuous national system of highways as created by the Bureau of Public Roads.²⁶

²⁴ Greencastle Daily Banner, 8/27/1934, page 2. Greencastle Banner Graphic, "Bon Ton Restaurant Closes in Bainbridge after Nearly 73 Years," 12/13/2008.

²⁵ Greencastle Times News, "In Monroe Township a Hundred Years Ago," 3/15/1934, page 1. J. H. Young, *The Tourist's Pocket Map of the State of Indiana Exhibiting its Internal Improvements, Roads, Distance &c.*, Philadelphia: Augustus Mitchell, 1839, available on line at IndianaHistory.org. Weik, pages 164-165.

²⁶ Mintesnot G. Woldeamanuel, *Concepts in Urban Transportation Planning: The Quest for Mobility, Sustainability and Quality of Life*, Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2016, page 25.

Bainbridge Historic District

Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana

County and State

Before the numbered highway system was implemented the Pike's Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway was christened, circa 1913. The route was mainly determined by states and localities that could offer money and road improvements.²⁷ Carl Fisher and James A. Allison of the Prest-O-Lite Company and Indianapolis Motor Speedway joined the planning process and raised \$300,000 for the project in 1912.²⁸ The concept of an ocean to ocean highway was heartily embraced, and other well-established routes such as the Lincoln Highway and the Old National Road also became part of the system. Rather than going through large cities, the Pike's Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway was set to wind through small towns throughout the Midwest. In Indiana, the route followed State Road 36, and addresses along today's Main Street were then on Ocean to Ocean Highway.

As automobile travel increased, so too did Bainbridge's exposure. A report from 1923 estimated that an average of 120 autos per hour drove through town on the Ocean to Ocean Highway during the summer travelling months. The traffic created a boon for Bainbridge's restaurants and filling stations.²⁹ In 1933, State Route 36 was rerouted one block north of Bainbridge's Main Street.

In 1850 the Louisville, New Albany & Salem Railroad, later known as the Monon, was completed through Bainbridge, allowing for local products to be shipped and for the importation of goods.³⁰ Products going in and out by rail included dry goods, groceries, hardware, iron, nails, salt, flour, corn, lumber and livestock.³¹ The Bainbridge Elevator remains adjacent to the railroad tracks.

Architecture

Architectural styles within the Bainbridge Historic District reflect changes in commercial and residential design from 1860-1965. The buildings display local trends in the use of materials and designs. Two local companies, Allee & Welck and Albert Hubbard and Son, manufactured concrete blocks and cast concrete, providing the rock-face block on many of the commercial buildings.³² The touches of local contractors such as Shuey and Beck are on display in the similarity in the interpretation of architectural styles, especially in residential structures.

Italianate Commercial 1855-1890

Italianate commercial buildings are recognizable by the applied, elaborate entablature and brackets supporting the roof eave. The details were also often applied to the hoods topping long, narrow windows. The storefront bays were separated by decorated cast iron pilasters and cast

²⁷ Pike's Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway website, www.ppoo.org. Accessed 9/15/16.

²⁸ Greenfield Republican, "Great Highway Plan Gathers Momentum," 11/7/1912, page 7.

²⁹ Greencastle Herald, "2 Automobiles Thru Bainbridge Every Minute," 7/19/1923, page 4.

³⁰ Weik, page 165.

³¹ Greencastle Banner, "Bainbridge Scraps," 8/31/1871, page 2.

³² Weik, page 166.

Bainbridge Historic District

Putnam County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

iron beams divided the first and second stories. The building at 101 West Main (photo 8) displays the typical Italianate cornice, however, rather than the typical decorated metal window hoods, the windows have simple round-arch limestone headers. The building at 105 West Main (photo 8) although appearing as a separate structure, was formerly a part this building and the original storefront configuration is still evident. Rather than cast iron the pilasters are stone and rise to Roman arches.

19th and 20th Century Functional 1890-1920

Commercial architecture constructed at the turn of the 20th century took on a more restrained form than the earlier Italianate. Rather than an elaborate entablature, parapets were often simply decorated with corbelling or other brick details. Window openings on the second floor became wider. Storefront bays were constructed of cast iron pilasters or brick piers.

The Bainbridge Commercial District has several distinct examples of the Functional style. At 110 East Main (photo 18), displays a corbelled cornice and simple storefront configuration. Buildings constructed after the 1909 fire, 107 West Main (photo 8) and 105 and 107 East Main (photo 7), are relatively unadorned, save for the choice of rock-face cladding and limestone window heads and sills. The only décor on the building at 110 West Main (photo 6), built in 1914, include the crenellated roof line, limestone name plate, and window surround coursing.

Late Gothic Revival

The church at 302 East Main (photo 25) reflects the Late Gothic Revival of the 1920s. The brick church replaced a previous wood structure and display the Gothic style with the offset tower and large gothic arch window.

Modern Style

The Modern-style U.S. Post Office at 104 West Main (photo 9) reflects the effect of mid-twentieth-century federal policies on the streetscape of Bainbridge. After World War II the Federal Government expanded, resulting in the formation of new agencies. In 1949, the General Services Agency (GSA) was created to supply the necessary tools for federal agencies to complete their missions.³³ One of the greatest needs became office space, but the program also encompassed buildings for the U.S. Postal Service. The Public Buildings Act of 1959 charged the Public Buildings Services agency of the GSA with the efficient administration of locating or constructing these resources. The GSA surveyed communities, recommended projects for Congressional appropriation, and administered the disbursement of the funds to the projects. Although constructed in 1958, the Post Office reflects the policies for Modern Architecture set forth in the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space 1962 report, "Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture:" 1. Incorporate the finest architectural thought, including local and

³³ *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s*, U. S. General Services Administration, 2013, 28.

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

regional architectural traditions. 2. Avoid development of an official style. 3. Develop the building site with respect to the nearby street layout and public spaces.³⁴

The layout of the Bainbridge Post Office is very similar to a plan proscribed in the United States Post Office's *Building Designs* pamphlet issued in 1959. The brochure was published to aid in the planning of "efficient and architecturally attractive small post office buildings."³⁵ Plate 1 of the pamphlet illustrates the plan of the Bainbridge Post Office; however, the Post Office and Box lobbies have been flipped.³⁶ The building has just under 1200 square feet of space. Many post offices built during this era have a bronze dedication plaque giving a definitive date of construction. Although the Bainbridge Post Office does not have a plaque, it has the same layout and gable-front brick facade as the post office in nearby Russellville, IN (Putnam County resource 11001-199-064) which has a plaque with the construction date of 1961.

Residential Architecture

The homes in Bainbridge exemplify the variety vernacular styles of houses throughout the period of significance, reflecting the rural, small-town nature of the district. Most of the one to one and one-half story cottages further illustrate the modest feel of the town. The facades are simply expressed; any indication of high-style architecture is articulated with applied ornamentation. Front porches were often enclosed to decrease the effect of harsh weather.

Center Passage 1850-1890

Center Passage houses of the second half of the nineteenth century are a step up from the former folk houses made from logs and heavy timber. The expansion of the railroad made dimensional lumber readily available from sawmills, resulting in houses constructed with light framing members. Central passage houses were arranged like earlier folk houses with a side-gable roof, an entry door in the center and two rooms on either side.

Two of the oldest houses in Bainbridge are Center Passage cottages. The single-story house at 117 East Main (photo 17, second from left) has little ornamentation. The one-and one-half story house at 215 East Main (photo 24, left) has decorative elements of styles of the era; the entry is Greek Revival; the steep roofs reflect the Gothic Revival and the porch's millwork is Queen Anne.

Greek Revival and Queen Anne architecture were popular during the mid and late nineteenth century, respectively. The residential Greek Revival style grew from the examples of public buildings built in Philadelphia at the turn of the nineteenth century. Application of the style to domestic buildings grew from the proliferation of carpenter's guides and pattern books such as *The Practical House Carpenter* and *The Builder's Guide* by Asher Benjamin and *The Modern*

³⁴Ibid, 40-45.

³⁵ United States Post Office Department, *Building Designs*, Washington D.C., 1959, I.

³⁶ Ibid, 1.

Bainbridge Historic District

Putnam County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

Builder's Guide by Minard Lafever.³⁷ The Greek Revival style is recognized by a gabled roof with a low pitch, wide trim accentuating cornice lines, porches, and front doors with side-lights.³⁸

The Queen Anne form evolved from the work of a group of English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The style spread throughout the United States in pattern books and publications such as *The American Architect and Building News*. The railroad network allowed for the distribution of pre-cut architectural details throughout the country.³⁹ Hallmarks of the Queen Anne style are a steeply pitched roof with a dominant front gable, cutaway bay windows, an asymmetrical façade and an extensive front porch. Most roof shapes have a towering hipped roof with lower cross gables. The usual L-shaped plan often has a tower placed above the front entry at the intersection of the L. The single-story porch may wrap two sides of the house and is often ornamented with spindlework or Eastlake detailing.⁴⁰

Pyramidal Roof Cottage 1880-1920

The square form of these houses creates a pyramid shaped gable roof. The interiors are arranged with four rooms of unequal size.⁴¹

In Bainbridge, many of the Pyramidal Roof cottages were extended to the back. Some incorporated the extension into the roof shape, other additions were given a flat roof. The front porches of these houses were interpreted in a variety of styles. The houses at 306, and 302 West Main (photo 2) are mirror images with a Queen Anne style bay forming a porch at the front. Porches extend the length of the façade at 107 North Washington (photo 10, right) and 221 North Washington (photo 12, center). Enclosed full porches on homes on North Washington Street are at 225 and 229 (photo 13, second and third from right), 305 (photo 14), and 311 (photo 15, second from right).

Cross Plan Cottage

Cross Plan cottages have a prominent, front-facing gable and wing set farther back on a perpendicular axis to the front. The front door is often placed in one of the crossing arms, reached by a side porch. These plans were often featured in catalogs and plan books around the turn of the century.⁴² In Bainbridge, a typical Cross Plan cottage is located at 113 East Main (photo 17, left). The cottage at 116 East Main (photo 19, left) has a porch that wraps the gable ends and extends along the wings.

³⁷ McAlester page 184.

³⁸ McAlester page 179.

³⁹ McAlester page 268.

⁴⁰ McAlester page 263-264.

⁴¹ Jackle page 138.

⁴² Jackle, pages 163-164.

Bainbridge Historic District

Name of Property

Gable Front Cottage

Putnam County, Indiana

County and State

Hallmarks of this style are the front-facing gable and arranged two rooms wide and two or more rooms deep. The front entry is usually at the center, flanked by two windows.⁴³ In Bainbridge, these types of houses have full front porches. The houses at 205 and 407 East Main (photos 22, right, and 27, right) have steeply pitched roofs, while the roofs on the houses at 109 (photo 10, left) and 309 (photo 15, right) North Washington are more moderately pitched.

American Four Square 1900-1920

Some believe the American Four Square is an adaptation of the Prairie style, that originated in Chicago and was based on early designs of Frank Lloyd Wright. Others believe the Four Square was an independent development by architects who hoped to find a simpler alternative to Queen Anne architecture. The vernacular adaptation spread quickly through pattern books and popular magazines, especially those published in the Midwest. The square plan typically has a hipped roof with a one-story porch, symmetrical façade, and double-hung windows.

The two American Four Square houses in Bainbridge are the only full two-story residences. The house at 128 East Main (photo 23) incorporates a Queen Anne style two-story bay at the front of the house and projecting first-floor window. The house at 301 East Main (photo 26) has a hipped-roof dormer on the south facing roof plane, typical for houses built in the early twentieth century.

American Small House

The American Small House movement began around 1920 and proliferated during the pre and post-World War II eras. The movement began with an emphasis on the home and its place in modern society, that home ownership became possible for a wider population than previously possible. These houses are characterized by their boxy appearance and a low-slope, side-gable roof with enclosed eaves. After the 1940s, the frame-constructed houses often incorporated modern materials such as Masonite siding or masonry veneers. They had little ornamentation and no porch, only a small entry stoop.

Some American Small Houses in Bainbridge have an added later larger porch, such as 119 and 123 South Washington (photo 28, left and right) and 405 East Main (photo 27, left). The house at 201 East Main (photo 22, left) is clad in ashlar stone, reflecting the plentiful Indiana limestone from the area.

Bungalow 1905-1930

The term bungalow originated in India from a type of house or “bangla.” Bungalows are most often recognized by their side-gable form, with a porch under the main roof and a center shed or gable dormer. Often the style is interpreted with Craftsman features such as solid brick or

⁴³ Jackle, page 141.

Bainbridge Historic District

Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana

County and State

battered porch piers, simple knee braces, and ribbon windows.⁴⁴ Traditional bungalow front porches were enclosed to shield the house from the elements in colder climates. Many interpretations of the bungalow spread through pattern books and popular magazines.⁴⁵

Variations on the bungalow form are evident in Bainbridge. The most common, the side-gable house with the roof extending over the porch and a shed dormer covering a ribbon of windows is found at the houses at 201 North Washington (photo 11) and 124 East Main (photo 23). The house at 115 West Main (photo 5) has a unique jerkin head roof. The gable dormer variants models are at 125 West Main (photo 4) and 309 East Main (photo 26).

The transportation routes running through Bainbridge provide a means for comparison to other towns. Bainbridge is the only town in Putnam County remaining on U. S. 36. Groveland was organized in Floyd Township along the route, but now remains an unincorporated village. At the southern portion of Putnam County, Cloverdale flourished along the railroad route and became the second largest town in Putnam County, after Greencastle, the County Seat. North of Bainbridge in Franklin Township, Roachdale came to be after an east-west line crossed the Monon.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The town of Bainbridge was platted on land owned by Allen Percy, John Elrod, Thomas Gordon and Mason Catherwood. Additions were made by Cooper, Quinn, Corwin and Thornton. The town incorporated in 1847. Early families to the area included William J. Darnall, J.H. Lucas, Adam Feather and Reuben George.⁴⁶

Early industry took advantage of the local timber. A lumber and lath mill provided raw materials for builders and W.E. and J.E. Darnall manufactured wooden city pumps. However, the timber began to diminish in the 1880s and manufacturers closed or moved to other locations.⁴⁷

The Bainbridge Male and Female Academy opened in September, 1857 on the lot at 300 North Washington Street. The academy offered primary and secondary education for local and boarding students. The school remained a private enterprise until the local public school trustees purchased the property in 1869. The public school system used the building until 1908 when a new school building was constructed. Bainbridge schools consolidated with the North Putnam Community School System in the 1960s and the building was demolished in 1970. In 2016, a

⁴⁴ *Historic Indiana: Indiana Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places 2003-2004*, page 64. McAlester, pages 453-454.

⁴⁵ McAlester pages 453-454.

⁴⁶ Weik, page 81, 164-165.

⁴⁷ Greencastle Banner, "Pumps! Pumps!" 11/30/1859, page 4. Greencastle Banner, "Lumber and Lath," 3/22/1866 page 2. Greencastle Banner, 5/13/1883, page 1.

Bainbridge Historic District

Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana

County and State

circa 1970s building sits on the lot, housing the North Putnam Community Schools superintendent's office as well as a maintenance and utility building.⁴⁸

Land for the Bainbridge Christian Church was purchased from Benjamin Corwin in the early 1860s at 402 South Washington Street. A gable-front wood-frame church was constructed. In 1930, the church was remodeled, adding a belfry to hold the original church bell, as well as the church entry, and a large, gothic-arch stained-glass window to the façade. In 1943 a basement was added and a 1953 addition provided new Sunday School rooms.⁴⁹

Pat Rady Sr. coached varsity basketball at Bainbridge for five seasons in the 1960s, earning a 83-33 win-loss record. Bainbridge named the section of U.S. 36 running through Bainbridge Pat Rady Way.

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⁴⁸ Greencastle Banner, "Bainbridge Male and Female Academy," 8/19/1857, page 4. *Schools in Your Hand: A History of Education in Putnam County*, Greencastle, IN: Putnam County Retired Teachers Association, 1976. Greencastle Banner Graphic, 7/17/1970.

⁴⁹ Putnam County Graphic, "Bainbridge Christian Church Centennial Celebration," 10/12/1961.

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

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Town of Bainbridge Historic Photo Display. Bainbridge Town Hall.

Weik, Jesse W. *Weik's History of Putnam County, Indiana.* Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen and Company, 1910.

Woldeamanuel, Mintesnot G.. *Concepts in Urban Transportation Planning: The Quest for Mobility, Sustainability and Quality of Life.* Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2016.

Young, J. H.. *The Tourist's Pocket Map of the State of Indiana Exhibiting its Internal Improvements, Roads, Distance &c..* Philadelphia: Augustus Mitchell, 1839. Available on line at IndianaHistory.org.

Newspapers:

Daily Democrat (Huntington, IN)

Greencastle Banner

Greencastle Banner Graphic

Greencastle County Banner

Greencastle Daily Banner

Greencastle Herald

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

Greencastle Star Democrat
Greencastle Star Press
Greencastle Times
Greencastle Times News
Greenfield Republican
Hammond (Indiana) times
Hancock Democrat (Greenfield, Indiana)
Putnam County Graphic

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
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 133-542-21001-21179

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 19 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 516007	Northing: 4402333
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 516521	Northing: 4401677
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 516548	Northing: 4401092
4. Zone: 16	Easting: 515725	Northing: 4401115

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

Starting the southwest corner of W. Main St. and Locust St., head north along the east edge of Locust St. to the south edge of the platted alley parallel to and north of W. Main St. Head east along the rear lot lines of 125 – 101 W. Main. Cross N. Washington St. to the east edge of N. Washington St. Head north along the east edge of N. Washington St. to the north property line of 405 N. Washington St. Thence head east along said north property line to the east edge of a platted alley. Thence head south along the alley / rear lot lines of 405 – 201 N. Washington St., jogging at 223 and 221 N. Washington to follow the shift in the alley's and lot lines' alignment, to the south edge of Pat Rady Way / U.S. 36.

Head south/join up to the north property line of 109 N. Washington St., then jog east to the rear lot line of 109 N. Washington St. Follow the rear lot line of 109 N. Washington St. south and meet up with the rear lot line of 113 E. Main St., then head east along the rear property line of 113 and 117 E. Main St. Turn south along the east line of 117 E. Main St., and head to the north curb line of E. Main St. Head east along said curb line, to the west line of 121 E. Main St. Follow the west and north lines of 121 E. Main St., cross Green St. and go to the west lot line of 201 E. Main. Head north and then east along the west and north property line of 201 E. Main St., to a point on the west property line of 205 E. Main St. Head north along said line to the rear property line of 205 E. Main St., then head along the rear lot lines of 209 and 215 E. Main St. Turn south along the east line of 215 E. Main St. to a point in line with the rear property line of 301 E. Main St. Cross Church St. and head east along the rear lot lines of 301 and 309 E. Main St. Turn south along the east property line of 309 E. Main St. to a point in line with the rear lot lines of 405 and 407 E. Main St., and follow them eastward, crossing an unnamed platted alley, to a point on the west property line of 411 E. Main St. Head north along said west line to the angled north property line of 411 E. Main St. Follow the north property lines of 411 and 415 E. Main St. eastward, crossing an unnamed, platted street, to the east property line of 415 E. Main St. Head south along the east line of 415 E. Main St., to the north curb line of E. Main St. Turn west and follow the north curb line of E. Main St. to a point in line with the east line of 314 E. Main St. Cross E. Main St. and head south along the east line of 314 E. Main St. to the rear lot lines of 314 – 306 E. Main St. Head west along said rear lot lines to a point on the east property line of 302 E. Main St. Turn south along the east line of 302 E. Main St., to the south line of 302 E. Main, then head west along the south line of 302 E. Main, then head north along the west line of 302 E. Main St. Cross E. Main St. and head to the northeast corner of Main and Church streets.

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

Head west along the north curb line of E. Main St. to a point in line with the west edge of Green St. Turn south, cross E. Main St., following the east property line of 128 E. Main St., to the south lot lines of 128 – 116 E. Main St. Head west along said rear lot lines to a point on the south line of 116 E. Main St. where said line intersects the rear lot line of 111 S. Washington St. Turn south along the rear property line of 111 S. Washington St. and proceed to the south lot line of 111 S. Washington St. Turn west along said south lot line, jogging to follow the south lot line, to the northeast corner of the property at 119 S. Washington St. Head south along the rear lot lines of 119 and 123 S. Washington St. to the north edge of Depot St. Turn west and proceed along the north edge of Depot St. to the east edge of S. Washington St. Turn north along the east edge of Washington St. and proceed to a point in line with the rear lot of 102 W. Main St., which said property wraps around the property at 100 W. Main St. Cross Washington St. and follow the rear lot of 102 W. Main St. to a point on the east property line of 104 W. Main St. Turn south along the east line of 104 W. Main St. to the lot's rear lot line. Turn west along the rear line of 104 W. Main St. and follow this line as it becomes a portion of the rear line of 110 W. Main St., then follow the rear property line of 110 and 112 W. Main St., then head north along the west property line of 112 W. Main St. to a point in line with the rear lot line of 114 W. Main St. Cross the platted alley and join the rear lot line of 114 W. Main St., jogging northward as one continues west, and proceed to the rear property line of 116/118 W. Main St. and 120 W. Main St. Follow said rear lines west, crossing Locust St. and crossing the lot at 110 S. Locust St., to the east property line of 220 W. Main St. Turn south, then head west along the east and south lot lines of 220 W. Main St. Follow in a line across Cherry St. to the east property line of 302 W. Main St. Head south, then west along the east and rear lot lines of 302 and 306 W. Main St., angling to follow the rear lot line of 306 W. Main. At the west lot line of 306 W. Main St., head north to a point in line with an east-west line 2' south of the south wall of the grain elevator structure at 312 W. Main St., excluding the metal Quonset hut structure along said property's east line. Follow said described east-west line to a point on the west property line of 312 W. Main St., then turn northeasterly along said west line. Turn west along the south curb line of W. Main St. and head to the southeast corner of Locust and W. Main streets, which is the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the oldest extant structures, 117 and 215 East Main, and includes the commercial district as well as the cohesive residential buildings constructed within the period of significance, 1860-1965. The boundary has been significantly reduced from the Interim Report (1982) because of the loss of historic structures. The west side of North Washington Street at the intersection of Pat Rady Way contains modern gas station/convenience stores. The structures on the Bainbridge Male and Female Academy lot farther north date from the 1970s and therefore are non-contributing. The north side of West Main Street, beyond 125 West Main contains recently constructed industrial type buildings and is therefore excluded from the boundary. Houses beyond 415 East Main and 314 East Main were all constructed after 1965 or are non-contributing to the district. Some contributing resources remain to

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

south of the district in areas delineated as South Bainbridge and Corwin's Addition on the 1879 Bainbridge Map, however, the majority are now newer homes or have been severely altered.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Rose Wernicke
organization: Indiana Landmarks Partners in Preservation Program
street & number: 447 West 91st Street
city or town: Indianapolis state: IN zip code: 46260
e-mail rdwernicke@yahoo.com
telephone: 317/372-3625
date: September 19, 2016

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.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Bainbridge Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bainbridge

County: Putnam

State: Indiana

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

Photographer: Rose Wernicke

Date Photographed: March-September, 2016

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

1 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 312 West Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0001.

2 of 28 – Camera facing southwest at 302-312 West Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0002.

3 of 28 – Camera facing southeast at 120-116 West Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0003.

4 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 125-115 West Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0004.

5 of 28 – Camera facing northwest at 115-121 West Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0005.

6 of 28 – Camera facing southeast at 110-102 West Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0006.

7 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 101-107 East Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0007.

8 of 28 – Camera facing northwest at 101-113 West Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0008.

9 of 28 – Camera facing southwest at 102-110 West Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0009.

10 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 107-109 North Washington.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0010.

11 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 201-205 North Washington.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0011.

12 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 217-223 North Washington.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0012.

13 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 223-301 North Washington.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0013.

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

14 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 305 North Washington.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0014.

15 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 309-311 North Washington.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0015.

16 of 28 – Camera facing southeast at 405-401 North Washington.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0016.

17 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 113-121 East Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0017.

18 of 28 – Camera facing southwest at 110-106 East Main and 101 South Washington.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0018.

19 of 28 – Camera facing southwest at 116-112 East Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0019.

20 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 121-205 East Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0020.

21 of 28 – Camera facing southeast at 120 East Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0021.

22 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 201-215 East Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0022.

23 of 28 – Camera facing southwest at 128-124 East Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0023.

24 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 215-301 East Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0024.

25 of 28 – Camera facing southwest at 302 East Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0025.

26 of 28 – Camera facing northwest at 309 East Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0026.

27 of 28 – Camera facing northwest at 407-405 East Main.
IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0027.

28 of 28 – Camera facing northeast at 123-119 South Washington.

Bainbridge Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam County, Indiana
County and State

IN_PUTNAMCOUNTY_BAINBRIDGEHD0028.

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.).

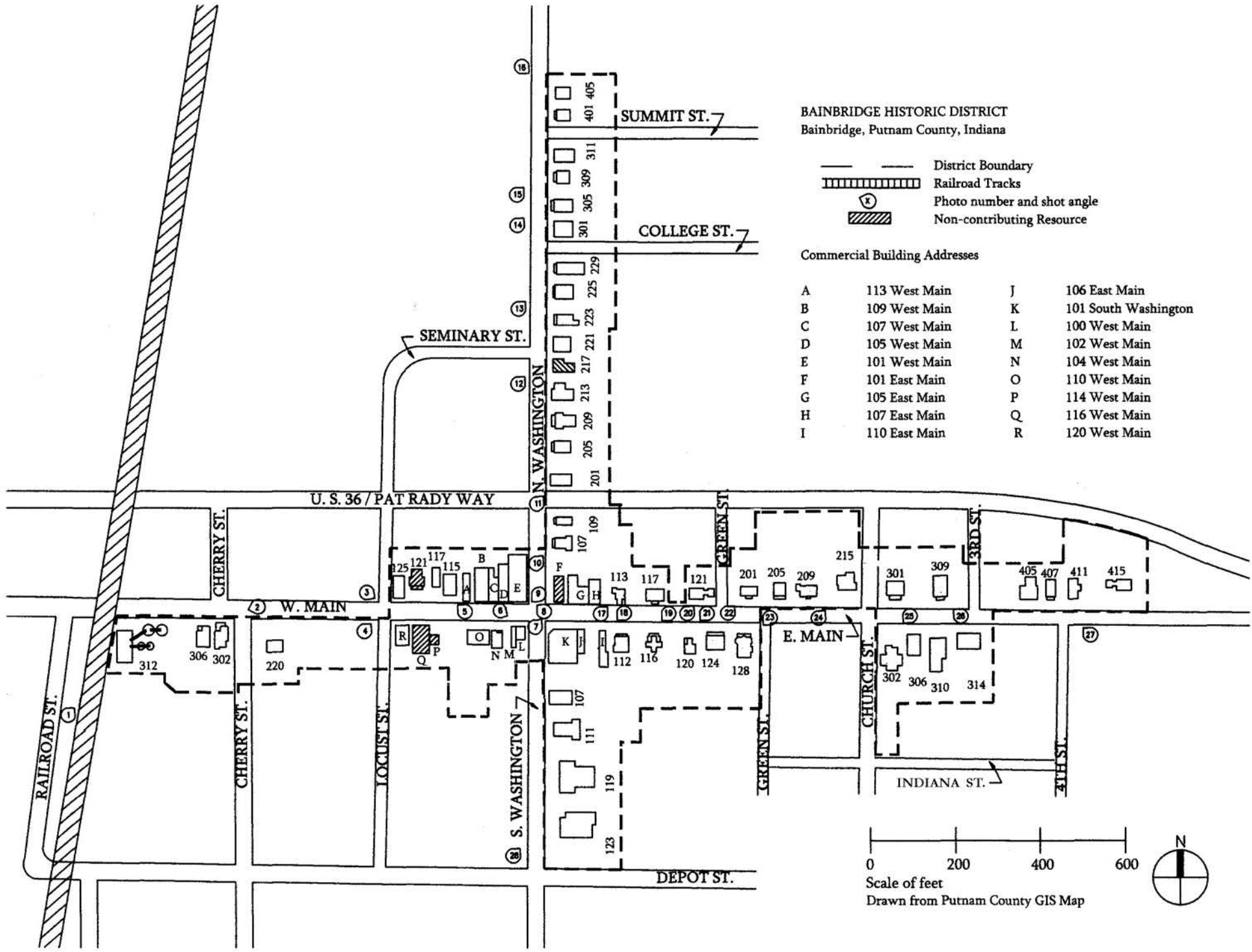
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

BAINBRIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Bainbridge, Putnam County, Indiana

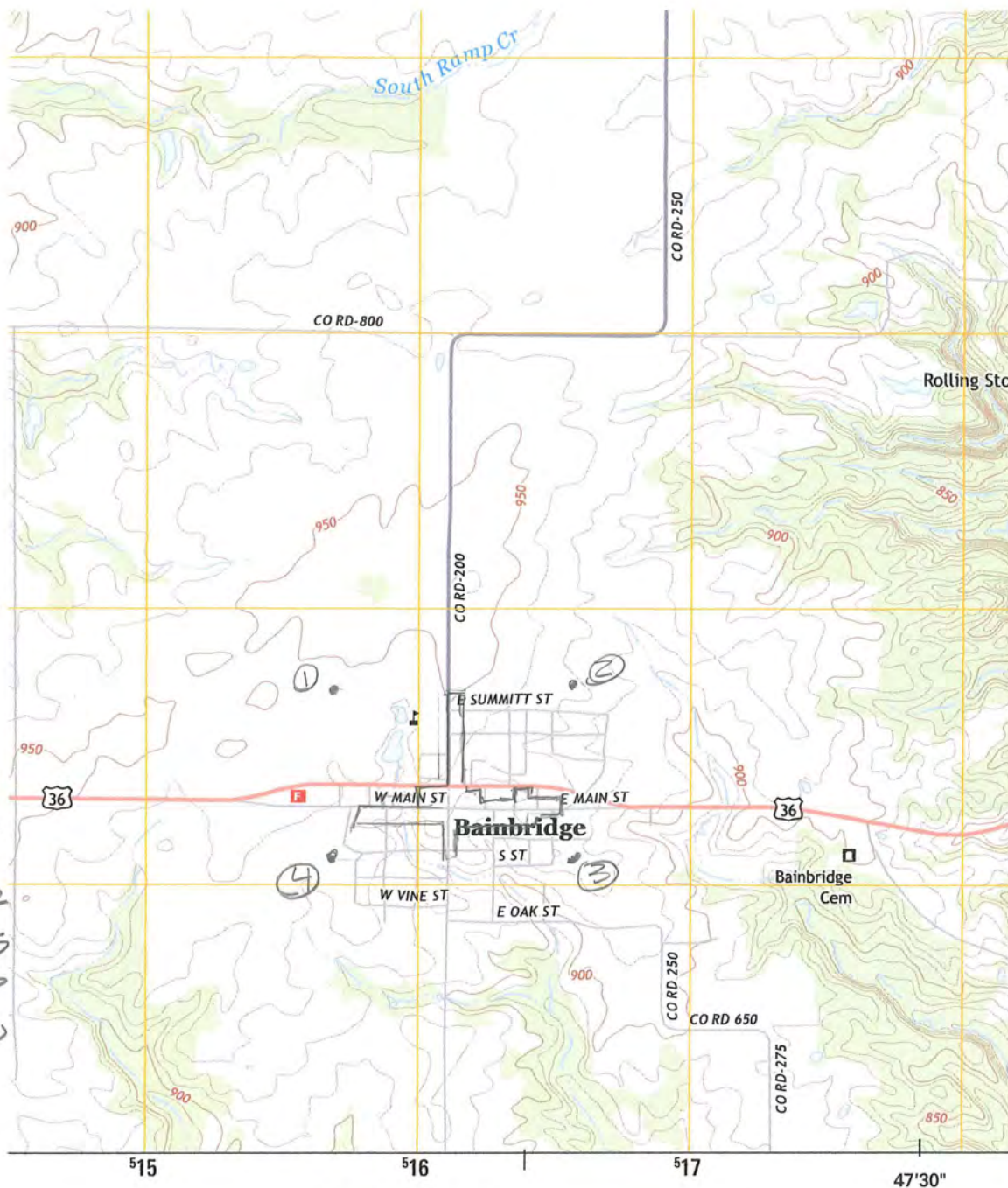
- District Boundary
- ▬▬▬▬▬▬▬ Railroad Tracks
- ⊙ Photo number and shot angle
- ▨ Non-contributing Resource

Commercial Building Addresses

A	113 West Main	J	106 East Main
B	109 West Main	K	101 South Washington
C	107 West Main	L	100 West Main
D	105 West Main	M	102 West Main
E	101 West Main	N	104 West Main
F	101 East Main	O	110 West Main
G	105 East Main	P	114 West Main
H	107 East Main	Q	116 West Main
I	110 East Main	R	120 West Main

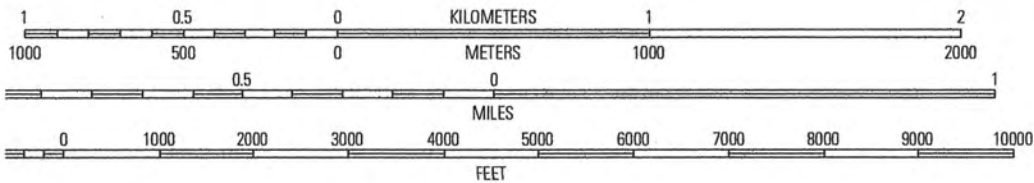


BAINBRIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT PUTNAM COUNTY, IN



BAINBRIDGE
HISTORIC
DISTRICT
NAD 83
UTM 18S
① 16 516007
4402333
② 16 516521
4401677
③ 16 516548
4401092
④ 16 515725
4401115
PUTNAM CO.,
IN

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the





CHERRY

Level 2



Mobil
Motor Oils
Bainbridge
Auto
SERVICE CENTER
522-3427
OVER 3300 GALLONS

Summit
Tires

ACDelco
BATTERY SERVICE

Summit
Tires

Kenny's
Snow Plowing

522-3427

KENNY'S

SNOW PLOWING

TRAYBLEN

FORD

CHRYSLER

VA4380







Law Office of
Chris Lotzow
781.451.1214

Bankruptcy
Social Security Disability
Family Law
Estate
DUI / OWI Defense
General Law
I remain every call, personally.

UNITED STATES
POST OFFICE
BARNSTABLE, MASSACHUSETTS 01955

WATER STREET

STOP





A three-story brick building with a red tiled awning. The second floor has five arched windows with white frames. The ground floor has a storefront with a sign that reads "RAIMBRIDGE Video & Tan". A fire escape is attached to the right side of the building. A mural of an American flag is visible on the brick wall near the fire escape.

A silver pickup truck, a red car, a dark blue SUV, a black car, and a grey car are parked in the street.

A red Coca-Cola vending machine.

A pink fire hydrant.

RAIMBRIDGE TAP

RAIMBRIDGE
Video & Tan

RAIMBRIDGE
EST. 1926

3
3



Washington St

Main St

3

3

UNITED STATES
POST OFFICE
JAMES O. WALKER

Chickadee

Chickadee





U. S. 36

PAT RADY

20

Carper



SPEED
LIMIT
20



SPEED
LIMIT
20

NO
PARKING
ANY
TIME









Carpenter
301-265-1212





116



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Bainbridge Historic District

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: INDIANA, Putnam

Date Received: 2/1/2019 Date of Pending List: 2/12/2019 Date of 16th Day: 2/27/2019 Date of 45th Day: 3/18/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003506

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review: _____

X Accept Return Reject 3/14/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Small town with typical commercial center that provided basic services to the surrounding agricultural lands. Houses of modest character make up the bulk of the district and relate to the growth of the town as a service center.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 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 • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



December 10, 2018

Daniel Delahaye
Federal Preservation Officer, USPS
475 L'Enfant Plaza W, SW Room 6670
Washington, D.C. 20260-1862

Regarding: U.S. Post Office at 104 W. Main St., in the Bainbridge Historic District, Generally including the east side of Washington Street, from 123 South to 405 North, and Main Street from 312 West to 421 East, Bainbridge, Putnam County, Indiana , Putnam County, Indiana

The Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology is pleased to inform you that the above mentioned property, in which you have an interest, has been proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board will consider the nomination during their meeting on

**January 16, 2019, 1:30 PM, at Fort Harrison State Park Inn & Conference Center,
5830 North Post Road, Indianapolis, Indiana**

The meeting is open to the public and you are welcome to attend. We welcome your comments, favorable or unfavorable, regarding the application. Please address written comments to:

**Cameron F. Clark, State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 West Washington Street, Room W274
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739**

Please send your comments on or before the above meeting date.

You may call our office at 317-232-1646, or visit our web site at www.in.gov/dnr/historic for more information and a copy of the National Register application form for the property.

The National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of prehistoric and historic properties worthy of preservation. In Indiana, this program is administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. The criteria used to judge a property's eligibility for the National Register and the results of listing are discussed in the enclosure.

Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. It does not prevent a private owner from altering, demolishing, or disposing of the property as he wishes, provided that no federal license, permit, or funding is involved. Owners of National Register listed properties that are income-producing are eligible to apply for Federal tax credits for qualified historic rehabilitation efforts. This and other results of listing are explained further on the enclosure. After a National Register application is received by our office, it is processed and considered by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. The board will either reject or approve the nomination of the property to the National Register, based on its merits relative to the criteria included on the enclosure.

Private Property Owner Concurrence or Objection

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing, in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing shall submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a

notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of private property, as appropriate, and objects to the listing. For a single privately owned property with one owner, the property will not be listed if the owner objects. For properties with multiple owners, the property will not be listed if a majority of the private property owners object. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property or how many properties that party owns. Each owner may vote regardless of whether their property contributes to the significance of the historic district. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, submit a *notarized* letter of objection to the State Historic Preservation Officer (address above), by the date indicated on the first page of this letter. If the property or district cannot be listed because the owner or a majority of private property owners objects, the State Historic Preservation Officer will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for inclusion in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property.

Public Officials - Your Right to Comment

Local governments, public agencies, and other interested parties as well as property owners are welcome to comment on this proposed National Register nomination. Comments regarding the significance and eligibility of the property or district for the National Register will be considered by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board as well as the State Historic Preservation Officer. To ensure consideration, comments should be sent before the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board considers this nomination (see page one of this notice for the date of the Review Board meeting and for the address to which comments should be sent).

Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures (State Register)

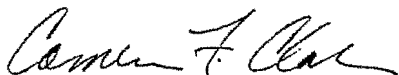
Unless objections are received within thirty (30) days from the date of this letter, the property indicated in this letter will be listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, independently of the review board's decision on nomination to the National Register. If objections are received, the board will consider the application at the above referenced meeting, along with the historical, archaeological, architectural, or cultural merits of the property, and any staff comments. The final decision regarding any State Register nomination shall be made by the review board.

Listing in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures qualifies an owner of private property who has State of Indiana tax liability to apply for certain tax benefits. Programs include the Residential Historic Rehabilitation Credit or the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit (for commercial properties). Allotment of credits to operate the program depends on budgeting by the Indiana General Assembly. Contact our office or web site for more information.

Listing in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures provides protection for the property. All state- funded or state-assisted construction which will adversely impact historic properties owned by the State of Indiana must be reviewed by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. Additionally, if a state-funded or state-assisted project will impact historic properties that are listed on the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, the project must be reviewed by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. For more information, contact our office or web site.

A copy of the nomination including boundaries and map, and information on the federal and State of Indiana tax credit programs or the State and National Register programs may be obtained by calling 317/232-3493, by emailing pdiebold@dnr.in.gov, by writing to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 West Washington Street, Room W274, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739, or by visiting our web site, www.in.gov/dnr/historic.

Very truly yours,



Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

PCD:hat-IL

Enclosure: Criteria for Evaluation / Results of Listing sheet



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



January 30, 2019

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Bainbridge Historic District, Putnam County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Bainbridge Historic District, Putnam 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 Bainbridge Historic District, Putnam 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