

1864

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

RECEIVED FINAL 9/91

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hope Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by Haw Creek, Grand Street, n/a not for publication

city, town Hope n/a vicinity

state IN code IN county Bartholomew code 005 zip code 47246

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing:

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Patrick R. Robb, Date: 10-28-91, State or Federal agency and bureau: Indiana Department of Natural Resources

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official, Date, State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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):

Entered in the National Register, Signature of the Keeper: Delanus Byers, Date of Action: 12/19/91

Signature of the Keeper, Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, department store, restaurant
RELIGION: religious structure
EDUCATION: school

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, restaurant
RELIGION: religious structure
EDUCATION: school

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Hall and Parlor
OTHER: L-shaped
OTHER: Cross-plan

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD: weatherboard
BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other METAL: tin
STONE: slate

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
RELIGION
ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1830-1940

Significant Dates

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Dunlap, Elmer E.
Weisner, L.W.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 114, more or less

UTM References

A

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|------|-------------|---------------|
| 1,6 | 6 0,5 5,8,0 | 4,3 5,1 2,8,0 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

C

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| 1,6 | 6 0,6 3,9,0 | 4,3 5,0 4,2,0 |
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D

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| 1,6 | 6 0,5 5,1,0 | 4,3 5,0 0,4,0 |
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Thayer, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization Heritage of Hope, Inc. date November 21, 1990
street & number 3905 N. 500 West Road telephone 812/372-6806
city or town Columbus state IN zip code 47201

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Walnut Street and South Street.

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Section No. 7 Page 1 Hope Historic District

The Hope Historic District is located in the town of Hope, in Hawcreek Township, in northeastern Bartholomew County. The town is located on State Road 9, approximately five miles north of State Road 46. Hope is located at the edge of some of the richest farmland in Indiana, known as the Hawpatch, and composed of glacial gravel and sand. This is an area approximately 12 miles long and 3 miles wide located to the north and west of Hope, between Flat Rock River and Haw Creek. To the east and south, the terrain is somewhat more hilly and rocky. There are two other communities in Haw Creek Township. Approximately one mile northwest of Hope is the village of St. Louis, platted in 1836. Three miles southeast is Hartsville, platted in 1832. Hope is 10 miles northeast of Columbus, the county seat.

The district is roughly bounded by Hawcreek on the west, Grand Street on the north, Walnut Street on the east, and South Street on the south. The district comprises most of the original Moravian purchase of 1830, plus parts of some 19th century additions adjacent to this purchase. The Moravian purchase consisted of 160 acres bounded roughly by Haw Creek, South Street, an alley west of Walnut, and Grand Street. In 1836, a plat of 37 lots surrounding a town square was made by the Moravian Church trustees. Today, this is the commercial district, although there are still a few residences located here. Four additions to the town, platted between 1844 and 1877, were made by the church trustess. These plats, plus approximately 20 acres for a Seminary, and approximately 30 acres for the Moravian Church grounds and cemetery, comprise the original purchase. Also included in the district are parts of S.C. Rominger's and W.D. Cook's additions, both platted in 1856.

The district consists of a commercial area surrounding a public square, in the northwest part; the Moravian Church Grounds and Cemetery, which occupies most of the southwest part; and a large residential area. Sixty-five per cent of the structures are residential. Approximately 15 per cent have commercial uses. The remainder are religious, industrial, government, or educational buildings. Most of the commercial buildings are brick, and are one to three stories in height. Most of the residential buildings are frame, and are one to two and a half stories high. Twenty two per cent of the structures in the district were built between 1840 and 1860; 15 per cent between 1860 and 1880; 26 per cent between 1880 and

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1900; and 19 per cent between 1900 and 1920. Another 3 per cent were built between 1920 and 1940, and 15 per cent were built after 1940.

Approximately twenty five per cent of the resources within the district boundaries do not contribute to its character. These were constructed after the period of significance (1830-1940); were constructed within the period of significance, but have been extensively altered; or, in the case of one site, do not meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places.

The streets surrounding the square - Main, Jackson, Harrison, and Washington - are 60 feet wide. Other streets are narrower, with some in residential areas reduced to the width of alleys. Streets are tree-lined. There are some brick and stone sidewalks remaining, although most are concrete. The district has a rural character achieved through features such as rolling hills and wooded areas. The main streets have curbs, sidewalks, and storm sewers, items which are lacking on secondary streets.

The public square (photo 8) is bounded on the west by Main Street, on the north by Jackson Street, on the east by Harrison Street, and on the south by Washington Street. Photographs taken in the late 1860s show both stores and residences around the square. Most were one story frame structures. Gradually, the residences were moved or dismantled and replaced by larger frame or brick commercial buildings. The 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows nearly all the area surrounding the square in use for commercial purposes. Among the uses at that time were grocery stores, a meat market, drug stores, barber shops, hardware stores, a bank, an undertaker, livery stables, lodge halls, an opera house, and so forth. This is typical of a small, regional market town for the period, and is not unlike the composition of stores on the square today, except that livery stables have been replaced by garages and gas stations, and the opera house is no longer in use for that purpose. Most of the buildings on the square today date from about 1880 to 1920, although at least one building dates back to 1860, and a few were built after 1920.

The square itself has traditionally been a public gathering place. It has been counted as a contributing site. In the 19th century, grazing was permitted. Until

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at least 1910, there was a small jail building, called a callaboose, located on the square. In 1915, a bandstand designed by local doctor and Moravian church organist, E.G. Regennas, was constructed. At some point, this bandstand was removed or destroyed. The bandstand currently on the square was built in 1981. This has been counted as a non-contributing object. Its design was based on historic photographs of the original bandstand. There are two non-contributing structures on the square. These are a small museum (rural letter carriers museum, 1975), and a shelter house (built in the 1960s, left in photo 8). The southeast corner of the square is dedicated to playground equipment.

In the southwest part of the district, on the west side of the street, is the Moravian Church property (photo 3). This consists of a church building (1875), the old parsonage (1875), the new parsonage (1964), which is located on a large, wooded site, known as Spring Woods. This woods was the location of community gatherings and many family reunions in the past. It is included in the district as a contributing site. A brick and iron gate to the church property was constructed in 1914 in memory of the Moravian Seminary, which was located across Main Street. The gate has been counted as a contributing object. There was a wood frame church, built in 1837, located south of the old parsonage. This building, which was used as a chapel after the new church was built, was dismantled and moved to another part of the county in 1954.

Also part of the church property is the cemetery. The oldest section of this, known as God's Acre (photo 4), is located north of High Street and west of Race Street. God's Acre is connected to the church grounds by an allee of Norwegian Spruce trees, planted in the 1870s. This allee has been included in the district as a contributing site. It extends from the rear of the church to a set of brick and iron gates located at the south end of Race Street. These gates, built about 1930, are counted as a contributing object. The allee then continues north to God's Acre. God's Acre, included as a contributing site, is patterned after traditional Moravian cemeteries, and, in design, may be unique in Indiana. The cemetery is divided into nine sections, one each for elderly bachelors, elderly spinsters, married men, married women, young single men, young single women, boys, girls, and paupers. The tombstones are flat slabs of stone which lie

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parallel to the ground. Later additions to the cemetery are similar to other cemeteries of the period. They are divided into family plots, and have conventional tombstones. These additions have been excluded, except for a small part included as a non-contributing site, between Race Street and the allee of spruce trees.

The City School (photo 31) is located on Washington. It occupies a large site which extends between Washington and Mill Streets, and roughly between Broad and Maple. South of the School, in the blocks bounded by Mill, Maple, High, and Broad, and Mill, Walnut, Locust, and Maple, were several mills. These are all gone, and these blocks have not been included in the boundaries of the district.

The Baptist Church (photo 28), a Gothic/Romanesque structure, is located on the south side of Jackson east of the public square. The Methodist Episcopal Church (photo 30) is located south of the Baptist Church, on the north side of Washington Street.

Most of the remainder of the district is residential. Of the houses, 60 per cent are vernacular types, and 40 per cent may be categorized by style. Among the vernacular houses are log houses, hall and parlor cottages, I houses and cottages, L shaped houses and cottages, and cross plan cottages. Academic styles represented included Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick Style, Bungalow, Colonial Revival, and Free Classic.

Following are descriptions of pivotal and representative structures in the district.

Adam Sanford Rominger House, east side of Main, south of South, c. 1840 (photo 2). This is a one and a half story house of log construction. Synthetic siding has been added. The house has a five bay facade with a central entry door with sidelights. Windows are double hung with six lights in each sash. The roof is a side gable roof. A dormer has been added on the front slope of the roof. Overall, the house has a high degree of integrity for the period in which it was constructed. Rominger was born in North Carolina in 1819 and came to Hope in 1839. He was one of a number of Romingers who were early settlers of Hope. The Rominger House is significant as one of the earliest extant houses in Hope, and as a representation of log construction.

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House, 157 Main Street, c. 1915. This Bungalow style house is a one and a half story frame structure with a bell cast side gable roof with pedimented gables. There is a pedimented dormer in the center of the front slope. The house has a three bay facade, clapboard siding, and double hung grouped windows. The front porch, which extends the width of the facade, is brick and wood. The house is unaltered. It is located on the site of the Moravian Seminary, replatted into building lots after the Seminary was demolished in the early 20th century. An example of a typical pattern book or catalog design, this house is of a style common elsewhere in the county, but seen in only 5 per cent of the houses the district.

Frances R. Holland House, west side of Main, south of South, 1878 (photo 1). The Holland House is a two and a half story L-shaped brick house with a cross gable roof. Windows are segmental arched and double hung with two lights in each sash. The entry is on the east side of the house. There is a one story bay window on the south side. The house is notable for its trees and other plantings. There is a small frame barn at the rear of the house. This was the home of Frances Holland, the principal of the Moravian Seminary from 1865 to 1879. Holland's house is the extant structure most closely associated with that institution.

Moravian Church Grounds and Cemetery, west side of Main, south of Locust, 1875-1964 (photo 3). The church, completed in 1875, is a one and a half story brick building with stone banding, a stone foundation, a gable roof, and a four story square tower in the center of the gable end facing Main Street. The tower originally had a mansard-like roof, which was later removed. Today, the top of the tower has battlements at the corners. Windows and doors in the building are round arched. The entry, which is in the tower, is recessed. At the rear of the church is an addition known as the Educational Building, completed in 1952. The church is removed from the street and is located on a large site with several large trees. The contractor for the church was L.W. Weisner.

To the south of the church is the old parsonage, also completed in 1875. This building also faces Main Street. It is a two and a half story brick house with a side gable roof and a gable roof wall dormer in the center of the facade. It has a five bay facade with transomed entry in the center. Windows are segmental arched and double hung

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with two lights in each sash. A one story wood porch extends the length of the facade. The house is unaltered.

Ephraim A. Norman House, 318 Main, c. 1875 (photo 5). The Norman House is Italianate, with an L-shaped plan. The house has clapboard siding, and a hip roof. Windows are double hung with two lights in each sash, and have entablature like window heads. There is a paneled frieze around the top of the house. The porch, a later addition to the house, is composed of elaborate spindlework. The house has a high degree of integrity. Norman, born in 1850, had a furniture store and undertaking business on the west side of the square. In 1883, he formed a partnership with D. Weinland and H.G. Solomon in the undertaking business. In 1902, he built his brick funeral home at the northwest corner of Main and Washington, on the public square. It is extant (left in photo 7). Norman was elected state senator in 1914.

Frank Stapp House, 422 Main, c. 1890 (photo 6). The Stapp House is a two and a half story frame structure with a hip/gable roof, and an irregular plan. Queen Anne in style, the house has aluminum siding, pedimented gables, variously sized and shaped windows, and an encircling porch with Ionic columns. The house is in fair condition but has a high degree of integrity. It was the home of Frank Stapp, who was born in 1856, and died in 1932. In the 1903 county directory, Stapp was listed as cashier at Citizens National Bank. In the 1928 Indiana Gazeteer, Stapp is listed as owner of Stapp Drugstore, founded by his father, Dr. Simeon Stapp, and located on the northeast corner of Main and Jackson. The building was destroyed by fire in 1911, but was rebuilt and is extant. The Gazeteer also lists Stapp as treasurer of the Hope Canning Company, once an important industry in Hope, but no longer in existence.

House, 508 Main Street, c. 1890. This is a cross plan cottage, typical of many houses in the district. It is a one and a half story frame structure with a multi-gable roof. The exterior is covered in clapboards and various types of decorative siding. The porch is brick.

Masonic Temple, 608 Main, 1910 (second from left in photo 7). The Masonic Temple is a three story brick building with a five bay facade and a flat roof. The building, which is Arts and Crafts in style, is the most ornate building on the square. It is distinguished by decorative

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brickwork and stone accents. Windows are double hung with one light in each sash. The building, including the storefront, is virtually unaltered. The charter for the Masonic lodge in Hope was issued in 1852. Meetings were held in various locations, including the second floor of Stapp's Drugstore. The Masonic Temple was built by George S. Cook and Son, local contractors, and completed in 1910. The building is significant for its association with an important local social organization.

House, 742 Main, c. 1850. This house, which was moved to the site before 1940, is typical of the many I cottages found in the district. It is a one story frame structure with a five bay facade and a side gable roof. The house has clapboard siding and a standing seam metal roof. Windows are double hung with one light in each sash, and entablature-like window heads. I houses and cottages comprise 9 per cent of the houses in the district. Many of the early houses, like this one, were moved as the need arose.

W.A. Aikens House, 806 Main, c. 1885 (photo 9). The Aikens House is the only Stick style house in the district. It is a cross-plan house with a multi-gable roof and a multi-gable roof. The most distinctive feature is the heavy stick style ornamentation in the gable, and on the one story porch. The house has synthetic siding and some of the windows have been covered over. Windows are double hung with one light in each sash. There is a arched window in the front gable. William A. Aiken built the house. His son, William H., apparently occupied it after his father's death. William H. was an insurance agent. He had been a captain in the Civil War, and was head of the local G.A.R. for many years. He served as Hawcreek Township Justice of the Peace for 26 years.

House, 505 Harrison, c. 1860 (photo 10). This house, Greek Revival in style, is a two story brick structure with a three bay facade and a hip roof. The entry door, which has a transom and sidelights, is in the southernmost bay of the facade. Windows are double hung with six lights in each sash, and have stone lintels.

Commercial Building, 615-627 Harrison, c. 1910 (photo 11). This is a one story frame building divided into three storefronts. The building actually consists of gable roof structures concealed by a flat false facade. Doors alternate with grouped windows. There is a metal awning

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supported by brackets above the windows and doors. Windows are double hung with the upper sash of each divided vertically into three parts. The building is vitually unaltered. It is one of the few frame buildings remaining on the square.

House, 732 Harrison, c. 1850 (photo 12). This is a one story frame hall and parlor house with a side gable roof and a four bay facade. There are doors in the two center bays and windows in each of the end bays. Windows are double hung with two lights in each sash. There is a chimney in the center of the roof. A wooden porch extends the length of the facade.

Commercial Building, easternmost part of 316 Jackson Street, c. 1860 (right in photo 14). This is a two story frame structure. It has a gable roof with the gable end facing the street. The building, which has synthetic siding, has been incorporated into Clouse's Market, a 1934 building. A 19th century photograph of the northside of the square shows the building with cornice returns, clapboard siding, and six over six double hung windows with entablature like heads. This is one of the oldest buildings on the square. It originally stood on the north side of Jackson between Harrison and Walnut, where it served as a school and town hall. In the late 1860s, it housed the operation for Hope's first newspaper, The Watchman, published by Reverend W.H. Ongley, a Methodist minister. It was later moved to its present location on the square and used as a store by Rominger and Spaugh. In 1871, it was purchased by W.L. Rights for use as a grocery store. During the 1870s, the second floor of this building served as the meeting place for the Masonic lodge.

Rominger House, 540 Jackson, c. 1855 (right in photo 15). The Rominger House is a two story brick Greek Revival style house. It has a three bay facade, and a gable roof with the gable end facing Jackson Street. Windows are double hung with two lights in each sash. There is a 20th century brick porch on the front of the house. Samuel Rominger was one of the early settlers of Hope, and was an owner of the first mill. He built the house sometime between 1853, when he acquired the property, and 1858, when he sold it to his brother, Granville.

E.O. Weinland House, 319 Jackson, c. 1905 (photo 13). The Weinland House is a one and a half story frame house with

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a multi-gable, standing seam metal roof, and an irregular plan. The house has clapboard siding. An encircling porch features Ionic columns. There is a Palladian like window in the front gable. Other windows are double hung with one light in each sash. The house has a high degree of integrity. It was owned by E.O. Weinland, owner of the hardware store which was located in the building on the southwest corner of Jackson and Main for many years.

Methodist Episcopal Church, 430 Washington, 1887 (photo 30). The Methodist Episcopal Church is a brick structure with a stone foundation. The central part is rectangular with a cross gable roof and a square tower at the southwest corner. The tower has a flared pyramidal roof. The roof in this section is covered with fish scale slates. The centrally located entry, has double wooden doors, a Gothic arched transom, and is flanked by Gothic arched windows. There is a wooden portico, with scroll work and large, carved brackets at this entry. There is a round window enscribed with a star in the gable above the entry. The design for the church, which was selected from a church extension catalog, was influenced by the Swiss Chalet style. Additions on the east and west sides, built in 1911 and 1915, are sympathetic to this mode. The first Methodist society in Hope was organized in 1854. In 1857, a church building, still located on the southwest corner of Washington and Elm, was constructed. This early building is covered in synthetic siding. The outstanding Queen Anne style house located at 522 Washington, is the former parsonage for this church.

Ulysses Robert Fishel House, 540 Washington, c. 1885 (photo 19). The Fishel House is a Queen Anne cottage. It is one and a half stories high had has a multi-gable roof. The plan is irregular. Windows are double hung with one light in each sash. There is a conical roof, scroll and spindle work porch on the east side. There is also spindle work at cut-away corners. The house has a high degree of integrity. Fishel was one of the leading businessmen of Hope in the late 19th and early 20th century. He had a large poultry farm on the south side of Hope which was famous nationwide for its superior breeds. Fishel was born in 1865 and died in 1940.

E.B. Spaugh Building, 313 Washington, 1915 (photo 18). This is a one story brick building with a flat roof. The eastern third of the building has a storefront. On each of the other two thirds is a garage door and pedestrian

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doors. Spaugh had a thriving garage here after he painted yellow bands on utility poles along roads leading to Hope from major highways.

City School, 541 Washington, 1906 (photo 31). This is a two story yellow brick building with a flat roof, and a nine bay facade. The plan, which is rectangular, recesses at the fourth bay from the west and the fourth bay from the east. There is a central entry pavilion with a brick piered portico surmounted by a ballustrade. There is a like ballustrade above this, near the top of the building. The building has grouped double hung windows with one light in each sash. There is a stone molding near the top of the building and stone coping. The architect was Elmer E. Dunlap, whose firm was located in Indianapolis. The addition on the west side of the building, which houses the gym, was constructed as a WPA project in 1938. The east addition was built in 1953.

House, 624 Walnut, c. 1880 (photo 24). This is a one story frame house with an L-shaped plan, typical of many L-shaped houses in the district. It has a cross gable roof and clapboard siding. The lower part of the L has cut away corners with spindle work. The entry, which has a paneled wood door and wood storm door, is located in the extension. The front porch has distinctive scroll and spindle work. The house has a high degree of integrity, though it is in poor condition.

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Section No. 8 Page 1 Hope Historic District

The Hope Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of settlement, religion, commerce and education. The district is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The district satisfies Consideration A, because of the strong local importance of the Moravian Church, and its association with settlement, religion, commerce, education, and architecture. Buildings associated with two other churches, the Baptist Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, contribute to the district on the basis of architecture.

Bartholomew County was created in January, 1821. Soon after, Columbus, located roughly in the center of the county, was named the county seat. Within a few years, other settlements were established. Hope, founded in 1830 by Martin Hauser, was one of the first of these. From its earliest days, Hope has been second only to Columbus in importance and population. By 1850, the principal settlements in the county were Columbus, with 1,000, people; Hope, with 300; Azalia, with 250; Newbern, with 200; and Elizabethtown and Hartsville, each with 150.

Hope is the only community in Indiana settled by Moravians. The Moravian Church is the oldest Protestant denomination. It originated in Bohemia and Moravia (now parts of Czechoslovakia) in the 15th century. In the early 18th century, some of its members migrated to Pennsylvania, where a number of Moravian communities, including Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Lititz, were established. Later, several Moravian towns in North Carolina were founded, the principal one of which was Salem.

The early Moravian settlements in the United States were communal societies. The church was both spiritual and temporal leader to the community, and controlled the economy. By the end of the 18th century, Moravian society was changing. The power of the church was diminishing and the Moravian "economies" were a thing of the past. The church was becoming more like other Protestant denominations in the United States. With distinct traditions and culture, however, the church was still the guiding force in Moravian towns. For example, in the settlement in North Carolina in which Hauser was born, in 1799, the church maintained separate dwellings for bachelor men, spinster women, widowed women, and widowed men. It also had the authority to banish undesirables

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from the community.

Hauser grew up to be a pious young man who dreamed of reviving the communal Moravian society. He, like many in North Carolina at the time, also recognized the deteriorating condition of farmland. He felt that the only way to compete in farming was to own slaves. He opposed this practice, and had no respect for the Moravians who did own slaves. He came to Indiana, a free state, with the hope of establishing a Moravian community that would be supported by the fertile farmland. In 1829, he came to northeastern Bartholomew County, where a few Moravian families from North Carolina had migrated in the 1820s. He purchased 160 acres for \$1.25 and acre, and built a log home.

Hauser was supported in his dream by Reverend Lewis David von Schweinitz, a member of the provincial Church Board in Bethlehem. Schweinitz sent Hauser \$200 to purchase another 160 acres, south and adjacent to Hauser's own farm, for the purpose of starting a Moravian settlement. The place was named Goshen. Hauser and his family joined with the Moravian families already in the area to establish a church. The first church building was a log structure, located on the north side of what is now the town square. At the first service in 1830, 33 people were present.

Soon, other Moravian families began to migrate to Goshen from North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and even Germany. The reason for these families for coming to Hawcreek Township, rather than to other places, was the church. By 1833, the congregation had expanded to 109 members, and by 1835, to 130. Families were allowed to lease property and construct dwellings. Hauser counted on income from leases and farming to expand and administer the settlement. Several businesses, including a store, a tannery, a sawmill, and a bootmaker's shop were established in the early 1830s. There were also carpenters, blacksmiths, and other skilled craftsmen. In 1834, Goshen applied for a post office, which was granted, but the settlers were compelled to change the name of the village, as there was already a Goshen with a post office in Indiana. The name Hope was chosen, possibly because many of the settlers had come from Hope, North Carolina.

Apparently, Hauser's plans for Hope were proceeding well until the death of Schweinitz, in 1834. Schweinitz had

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been whole-heartedly in favor of Hauser's plans and had supported them economically. Other church leaders were less supportive. After Schweinitz's death, the community was not generating enough income to achieve its goals. The log church was inadequate, but there was no money to build a larger church. Hauser himself was frustrated. He had been made minister of the church in 1833, and would have preferred to spend all his time in this capacity. But he received no salary. To support his large family, he farmed and operated the village's only store. He was also Hope's postmaster. But his real interests lie in tending to his own congregation and doing missionary work in surrounding areas.

In 1836, the settlers bowed to economic pressures and platted the land which had been purchased by Schweinitz, opening it to settlement by outsiders. It was no longer strictly a Moravian community. In reality, however, the Moravian Church continued to be an important presence. For example, most of the early settlers were either German or of German extraction. Accordingly, church services were held both in English and German, well in the 20th century, contributing to the perpetuation of German culture. The Moravian Church traditionally has had a focus on music. Because of this, Hope has historically been known for its many orchestras, bands, and choirs. The church, as the principal land owner in the early days, also determined the arrangement and disposition of most of the property.

Among extant resources associated with Hope settlement is the part of the Moravian cemetery known as God's Acre, laid out in 1833 (photo 4). God's Acre is divided into nine sections, one each for elderly bachelors, elderly spinsters, married men, married women, young single men, young single women, boys, girls, and paupers. The tombstones are flat slabs of stone which lie parallel to the ground, symbolizing equality in death. An important event which has taken place in God's Acre since it was laid out is Easter service at dawn. This event has traditionally attracted not only members of the Moravian Church, but other people from the town and surrounding area. The service starts with a procession from the Moravian Church, through the spruce tree allee to the old cemetery.

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The public square is another resource associated with settlement. The square was defined in the original plat in 1836, but was in use as a common area from the beginning of the settlement. Also representing settlement are several pre-Civil War houses, described on pages 8 and 9 of the Statement of Significance.

After the town was platted and some money raised through the sale of lots, construction of a church was the first priority. A frame structure was completed in 1837. This building was located on the church grounds, at the southwest corner of the district. It continued to be used as a chapel after a larger brick church building (right in photo 3) was completed in 1875 to the north of the chapel. A two-story brick parsonage was also built in 1875 (left in photo 3). In 1954, the 1837 building was dismantled, moved and rebuilt for a Baptist congregation in another part of the county. A new Moravian parsonage, located south of the 1875 residence, was constructed in 1964.

The Moravians placed a great deal of importance in education, and the establishment of a school was one of their first concerns. An early subscription school was held in the 1837 church building. The area between what are now South Street and Seminary Street on the east side of Main was designated as a school grounds. In 1841, the land was cleared in preparation for construction of a building, but the project was delayed. In 1858, two two-story brick buildings were constructed: one for a school building, and one for the residence of the principal, and a Moravian day school was started. John H. Kluge came from Pennsylvania to be the school's first principal. Kluge was an important figure in the Moravian Church. He had been born at the Moravian mission on White River near Anderson in 1805. After his tenure as principal, he was a farmer and public school teacher. He is buried in God's Acre.

In 1865, the school was put under the control of the Northern District Synod of the Moravian Church and made a girl's boarding school known as the Moravian Female Seminary. Frances R. Holland was named principal. The existing buildings were expanded and new buildings constructed. In 1870, the school had 55 students, about half of whom were from states other than Indiana. In 1879, there were more than 80 students. But in 1881, the

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seminary closed due to financial problems.

In the early 1880s, the buildings were put in use again by the Hope Normal School, an institution which lasted until the late 1890s. Many Bartholomew County teachers were trained there. In 1906, public school classes were conducted in one of the buildings while the new City School was under construction. The 1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map notes that the buildings were used for lumber storage. The property had been allowed to deteriorate to the extent that many of the buildings were in ruins. In 1911, when the Stapp Drugstore was destroyed by fire, bricks from the Normal School were used to rebuild it. The grounds were platted, in two separate plats dated 1905 and 1911, and residences were built on the lots.

Professor Holland's residence, located on the west side of Main at the south edge of the district (photo 1), is the extant resource most closely associated with the Moravian school. This is a two-story brick structure, built in 1878. Holland was a botanist, and the property of his house is notable for its landscaping. On the church grounds, opposite the former seminary site, is a brick and iron gateway which was constructed in 1916 by the Hope Seminary Alumni Association in memory of the seminary.

The earliest known school building not directly associated with the Moravian Church is a log structure located at 414 Harrison Street. This building was originally located on Mill Street. It is thought to have been built in the 1840s.

City School (photo 31), built in 1906, was designed by architect Elmer E. Dunlap. Dunlap was originally from Columbus, Indiana. He had initially practiced architecture there, later moved to St. Louis, Missouri, but had probably started his practice in Indianapolis by the time he designed the school in Hope. City School was a substantial and well-appointed building. It illustrated the town's commitment to quality education.

Hope's commercial area was historically a regional market for area farmers who came to town with products to be processed or shipped, to buy supplies, and pick up their mail. The commercial history of Hope centers around the town square. Originally, there were both stores and residences located around the square. Gradually, commerce

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expanded and houses made way for stores. One of the earliest stores was housed in a log building located on the northeast corner of Main and Jackson Streets. This was Main Hauser's store. Since Hauser was the postmaster, the post office was also located here. Soon, log buildings were replaced by frame buildings. These were later replaced by brick buildings. One of the oldest of these is a Gothic Revival building located at 312 Jackson Street, constructed about 1870 (left in photo 14). Other early brick buildings include Arcade Hall (seventh from left in photo 7), which housed Levi Rominger's store and the opera house, located at 630 Main Street; and Weinland's Hardware Store, an Italianate building located at 644 Main Street and constructed in 1881 (ninth from left in photo 7). The Weinland Hardware Store, which began at this location in 1849, stayed in the Weinland family until 1928.

Among reasons for Hope's commercial success is the rich agricultural land that surrounds the town. Early industries included grain, woolen, and saw mills; and wagon and carriage manufacturers. None of the early mills survive. Some of the earliest railroads in the state came through Columbus and other parts of Bartholomew County. Hope was not on an early railroad line, but had access to railroads via early toll roads. It is interesting to note that even after a railroad line came through Flatrock Township, several miles west of Hope, in 1864, Hope continued to be the largest and most important town in the northeast part of the county. The new railroad created the village of St. Louis Crossing. Most of the early buildings were warehouses and corn cribs for the storage of agricultural products hauled there to be shipped on the railroad.

In the era of late 19th century railroad expansion, Hope got her own railroad, the Columbus, Hope and Greensburg, a private line that later became part of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis system. This line was established in Hope in 1883. In anticipation of the coming of the railroad, a large new addition, Robbins, Scott, and Aiken's, was platted. It consisted of 76 lots and 27 outlots, and extended between the eastern edge of the town and the new railroad line.

Another result of the railroad was population growth. The 1880 Census recorded the population at 835. In 1890, it had grown to 1,009. Among commercial buildings

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constructed in the last two decades of the 19th century are a building at 336 Jackson, and a Queen Anne building at 338 Jackson. The Stafford Mill was built during this period, in 1885, and is extant on the south side of Hope, though not located in the district. Among other industries were a cannery, which provided employment for a large segment of the population. This was located on the south side of South, east of Main.

One of the most important businesses, which was established in 1879, and developed rapidly after the arrival of the railroad, was the Fishel Poultry Farm, one of the largest and best known poultry businesses in the country. The founder of this business, U.R. Fishel, lived in Hope in an outstanding Queen Anne style house located at 540 Washington Street (photo 19).

Also during this period, the second rural postal route in the United States and the first in Indiana started service out of the Hope post office. This event was the result of a national movement by Grange members for rural mail service. It was related to a general trend in improvements in agriculture which included better technology, education, and communications for farmers.

The first two decades of the 20th century proved to be a golden age for farming in the United States. Technology had improved farming significantly, and markets were good. Hope, still dependent on an agricultural economy, thrived during this period, and the commercial district achieved much of its present day character. E.A. Norman, who had started his undertaking business in the late 19th century, built a new building to house it. This two-story brick building, constructed in 1902, is located at 604 Main (left in photo 7). The Masonic Temple at 608 Main (second from left in photo 7), built to replace an earlier structure that was destroyed by fire, was constructed during this period, in 1910. The Stapp Building, erected in 1911 at 304 Jackson, was also a replacement for a building that had burned. The Stapp family had a drugstore at this location since 1847. It was established by Simeon Stapp, one of the town's first doctors. The business stayed in the Stapp family until it was sold in 1938.

Automobiles first came to Hope during the early years of the 20th century. The E.B. Spaugh Building, located at 313 Washington (photo 18), was an early garage,

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constructed in 1915. Elda Spaugh was the originator of the "yellow trail," a route that linked Hope with Indiana's major roads. Spaugh painted yellow bands on utility poles on all roads leading into Hope. Painting color-coded bands on utility poles was a common practice among private highway associations to identify certain routes. The practice ended when county, state and federal highway departments took responsibility for various roads in the 1920s and 30s.

In 1910, the census recorded Hope's population at 1,223, reflecting continuing economic growth. In 1920, the population had decreased to 1,183. The decline in agricultural markets, starting in the late 1910s, and the nationwide economic depression in the 1930s had an impact on Hope, and only a few commercial buildings were constructed. Clouse's Grocery, located at 316 Jackson, and constructed in 1934 (center of photo 14), was one of these.

The district is also significant for its architecture. Of particular distinction are the large number of vernacular houses which survive. Of all houses in the district, approximately 60 per cent are vernacular. House types include hall and parlor houses and cottages, representing 10 per cent of all houses; I houses and cottages, representing 8 per cent; L shaped houses and cottages, representing 13 per cent; and cross plan cottages, representing 19 per cent. The remaining 10 per cent consists of other vernacular types, such as log houses, shot gun houses, and pyramidal roof cottages. Overall, these houses retain a high degree of integrity, and may comprise the best collection of vernacular house architecture in the county. Among possible explanations for the retention in Hope of a large percentage of early, vernacular houses are a decrease in growth since the late 1910s; the conservative nature of the town; and a tradition of social equality.

The earliest houses were log houses. The Adam Sanford Rominger House (photo 2), built about 1840 and located on the east side of Main south of South Street, is a log house, now covered in synthetic siding. The Dr. C.V. Kent House, located at 530 Jackson, is built around one of the early log houses. Another log house (photo 17) is located on an alley, near 219 Washington Street.

✓Early frame houses are typically hall and parlor or I

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houses and cottages. Most of the extant houses built before the Civil War are of these types. Among examples of hall and parlor cottages are houses at 315 Vine Street 732 Harrison (photo 12), and 744 Jackson Street (right in photo 16). The house at 742 Main Street is an example of an I cottage. The house at 639 Jackson Street (left in photo 15) is an example of an I house.

Most of the houses built after the Civil War and in the first decade or so of the 20th century were cross plan cottages or L shaped houses and cottages. Several examples of cross plan cottages can be seen in photo 20, a view of Broad Street north of Seminary Street. Examples of L shaped houses can be seen at 624 Walnut (photo 24), 612 Washington Street, and on the northwest corner of Harrison and High Streets (photo 22).

Approximately 40 per cent of pre-World War II houses are of academic styles. Eight per cent are Greek Revival; 5 per cent are Gothic Revival; 8 per cent are Italianate; 5 per cent are Queen Anne; 5 per cent are Bungalow; and 5 per cent are Colonial Revival. The remaining 4 per cent are comprised of Federal, Stick, and Free Classic style houses.

The Federal style is represented by the Dr. C.V. Kent House, at 530 Jackson Street. Greek Revival style houses include the Samuel G. Rominger House at 540 Jackson, and the house at 505 Harrison (photo 10). There is an outstanding Gothic Revival style house at 336 Harrison. Other examples of the style can be seen at 306 Main and 327 Washington.

The E.A. Norman House (photo 5), built about 1875 and located at 318 Main Street, is an excellent local example of the Italianate style of architecture. The style is also represented in the George Weinland House at 231 Jackson. The Frank Stapp House (photo 6), located at 422 Main, is an outstanding example of the Queen Anne style. Other examples are 805 Main, and houses at 444 and 522 Washington Street. The single example of the Stick style is the William A. Aikens House (photo 9), built about 1885, at 805 Main Street.

The Colonial Revival style is represented in a house on Main, south of the Moravian Church grounds, constructed in about 1905; and in a house at 502 Washington Street. Among other early 20th century domestic styles which are

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represented in the district are the Dutch Colonial Revival style, in a house at 139 Main; and the Bungalow style, in a house at 157 Main.

There are also many notable buildings among Hope's non-residential architecture. A log building, a school house, thought to have been constructed in the 1840s, survives at 414 Harrison Street. It was moved to this site.

Another one of the town's oldest buildings is a wood frame structure, built about 1860, which was used as a school and a town hall. This building, originally located on Jackson Street, was moved to the north side of the square about 1870 (right in photo 14).

The Methodist Episcopal Church (photo 30), located at 430 Washington Street, was constructed in 1887 from a pattern book design. It is a distinctive interpretation of the Swiss Chalet style. The Baptist Church (photo 28), built in 1888 at 501 Jackson Street, is a typical example of Victorian Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. The Neo-classical style can be seen in City School (photo 31), located at 541 Washington Street. This building, constructed in 1906, was designed by architect Elmer E. Dunlap.

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Section No. 9 Page 1 Hope Historic District

Bartholomew County Land Records.

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Sanborn and Perris Map Company, Ltd. Fire Insurance Maps for Hope, Indiana. New York, 1896.

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Section No. 9 Page 2 Hope Historic District

Shields, Rev. Richard E. History of the Moravian Seminary
for Young Ladies. Nazareth, Pennsylvania, 1917.

The Republic, "Famed Fishelton Farms Produced Prize
Poultry," June 27, 1980.

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Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 1 Hope Historic District

Verbal Boundary Description

Starting at the northeast corner of lot 121 of S.C. Rominger's Addition; thence south to the southeast corner of lot 120 of said addition; thence east to the northeast corner of lot 111 of said addition; thence south to the southeast corner of lot 106 of said addition; thence east 300 feet; thence south to the north side of Jackson Street; thence west a point on the axis of the west side of Elm Street; thence south across Jackson Street and along the west side of Elm Street to the southeast corner of lot 159 in W.D. Cook's Addition; thence west to the west boundary of an alley west of and parallel to Elm Street; thence south to the southeast corner of lot 94 of S.C. Rominger's Addition; thence west to the east side of Walnut Street; thence north to a point on the axis of the north side of Mill Street; thence west to a point on the axis of the west side of Broad Street; thence south to the southwest corner of Broad and High Streets; thence east to the southwest corner of Maple and High Streets; thence south to a point on the axis of the south boundary of lot 253 in the Moravian Church Second Addition; thence west to the west side of Broad Street; thence south to the northwest corner of Broad and Seminary Streets; thence west to the east side of the alley parallel to and west of Broad; thence north to the south side of Locust Street; thence west to the northeast corner of Harrison and Locust Streets; thence south to a point on the south boundary of lot 253 in the Moravian Church Second Addition; thence west to the west side of an alley west of and parallel to Harrison Street; thence south to a point 300 feet south of the south side of South Street; thence west to the west side of Main Street; thence south to a point 500 feet south of the south side of South Street; thence west to a point on the axis of the east side of Vine Street; thence north to a point 60 feet south of the south side of Locust Street; thence west to a point 320 feet west of the west side of Race Street; thence north to the south boundary of the 1833 Moravian Cemetery; thence west to the west boundary of said cemetery; thence north to the north boundary of said cemetery; thence east to the west side of Race Street; thence south to a point on the axis of the south side of High Street; thence east to the southeast corner of Vine and High Street; thence north to the north side of Washington Street; thence west to the east bank of Haw Creek; thence northeast along said creek to the south side of Jackson Street; thence east 400 feet; thence north 160 feet; thence east 80 feet; thence south to the south

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Section No. 10 Page 2 Hope Historic District

side of Jackson Street; thence east to the west side of an alley west of and parallel to Main Street; thence north 880 feet; thence east to the west side of Main Street; thence south to a point on the south axis of Grand Street; thence east to the southeast corner of Grand and Harrison Streets; thence north to a point 160 feet north of the north side of Grand Street; thence east 120 feet; thence south to the south side of Grand Street; thence east to the west side of an alley east of and parallel to Harrison Street; thence south to the south side of an alley north of and parallel to Jackson Street; thence east to the east side of an alley west of and parallel to Walnut Street; thence north to the northwest corner of lot 121 in S.C. Rominger's Addition; thence east to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The Hope Historic District comprises most of the Moravian purchase of 1830, plus parts of 19th century plats that contain buildings that contribute to the architectural significance, and represent growth patterns of the town. The Moravian purchase is closely associated with the settlement of Hope. It contains the public square, which is Hope's commercial area; the Moravian Church property; the oldest part of the Moravian cemetery; and a large residential area consisting mainly of 19th and early 20th century houses. Some parts of the Moravian purchase have been omitted. The northwest and northeast corners of the Moravian purchase are not included. These areas were platted as large outlots and were not densely developed in the period of significance. Today, the northwest corner is almost entirely occupied by a trailer court. The northeast corner contains various commercial buildings and residences of recent construction which do not contribute to the character of the district. The blocks in the southeast corner of the Moravian purchase, those bounded by Mill, Maple, High, and Broad, and by Mill, Walnut, Locust, and Maple, contained 19th century industries, which are now gone. The area bounded by Locust, the alley west of Walnut, South, and Main Streets was the location of the Moravian Seminary. Most of this area was undeveloped until after the period of significance. Most of the southwest corner of the Moravian purchase is comprised of additions to the original cemetery. This area has been omitted in accordance with National Register guidelines.

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Photographs Page 1 Hope Historic District

The following is the same for all photographs:

- 1. Hope Historic District
- 2. Hope, Indiana
- 3. Laura Thayer
- 4. 1990
- 5. Laura Thayer
3905 N. 500 W.
Columbus, IN 47201

Other information for individual photographs is as follows:

Photo 1

- 1. Frances R. Holland House
- 6. camera facing northwest
- 7. 1 of 35

Photo 2

- 1. Adam Sanford Rominger House
- 6. camera facing northeast
- 7. 2 of 35

Photo 3

- 1. Moravian Church and Parsonage
- 6. camera facing west
- 7. 3 of 35

Photo 4

- 1. God's Acre
- 6. camera facing southwest
- 7. 4 of 35

Photo 5

- 1. E.A. Norman House
- 6. camera facing west
- 7. 5 of 35

Photo 6

- 1. Frank Stapp House
- 6. camera facing west
- 7. 6 of 35

Photo 7

- 1. Buildings facing west side of Public Square
- 6. camera facing northwest
- 7. 7 of 35

Photo 8

- 1. Public Square
- 6. camera facing northwest
- 7. 8 of 35

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Photographs Page 2 Hope Historic District

Photo 9

- 1. W.A. Aikens House
- 6. camera facing northwest
- 7. 9 of 35

Photo 10

- 1. 505 Harrison
- 6. camera facing east
- 7. 10 of 35

Photo 11

- 1. Buildings facing east side of Public Square
- 6. camera facing east
- 7. 11 of 35

Photo 12

- 1. 732 Harrison
- 6. camera facing northwest
- 7. 12 of 35

Photo 13

- 1. E.O. Weinland House
- 6. camera facing southwest
- 7. 13 of 35

Photo 14

- 1. Buildings facing north side of Public Square
- 6. camera facing northeast
- 7. 14 of 35

Photo 15

- 1. View of Jackson Street from Walnut
- 6. camera facing west
- 7. 15 of 35

Photo 16

- 1. Houses on north side of Jackson east of Walnut
- 6. camera facing northwest
- 7. 16 of 35

Photo 17

- 1. Log house near 219 Washington
- 6. camera facing northeast
- 7. 17 of 35

Photo 18

- 1. E.B. Spaugh Building
- 6. camera facing south
- 7. 18 of 35

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Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 3 Hope Historic District

Photo 19

- 1. U.R. Fishel House
- 6. camera facing northwest
- 7. 19 of 35

Photo 20

- 1. Broad Street north of Seminary Street
- 6. camera facing northeast
- 7. 20 of 35

Photo 21

- 1. Former mill site from High Street
- 6. camera facing northeast
- 7. 21 of 35

Photo 22

- 1. House on northwest corner of Harrison and High Streets
- 6. camera facing northeast
- 7. 22 of 35

Photo 23

- 1. Walnut Street north of Mill Street
- 6. camera facing northeast
- 7. 23 of 35

Photo 24

- 1. 624 Walnut Street
- 6. camera facing west
- 7. 24 of 35

Photo 25

- 1. West side of Main Street, north of Grand Street
- 6. camera facing southwest
- 7. 25 of 35

Photo 26

- 1. West side of Harrison Street, south of Grand Street
- 6. camera facing southwest
- 7. 26 of 35

Photo 27

- 1. West side of Walnut Street, south of Grand Street
- 6. camera facing southwest
- 7. 27 of 35

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Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 4 Hope Historic District

Photo 28

- 1. Baptist Church
- 6. camera facing southeast
- 7. 28 of 35

Photo 29

- 1. North side of Jackson Street, east of Harrison Street
- 6. camera facing northeast
- 7. 29 of 35

Photo 30

- 1. Methodist Episcopal Church
- 6. camera facing northeast
- 7. 30 of 35

Photo 31

- 1. City School
- 6. camera facing southeast
- 7. 31 of 35

Photo 32

- 1. South side of Mill Street, west of Broad Street
- 6. camera facing southwest
- 7. 32 of 35

Photo 33

- 1. East side of Main Street, north of High Street
- 6. camera facing northeast
- 7. 33 of 35

Photo 34

- 1. East side of Vine Street, south of Mill Street
- 6. camera facing southeast
- 7. 34 of 35

Photo 35

- 1. South side of Jackson Street, east of Haw Creek
- 6. camera facing southeast
- 7. 35 of 35

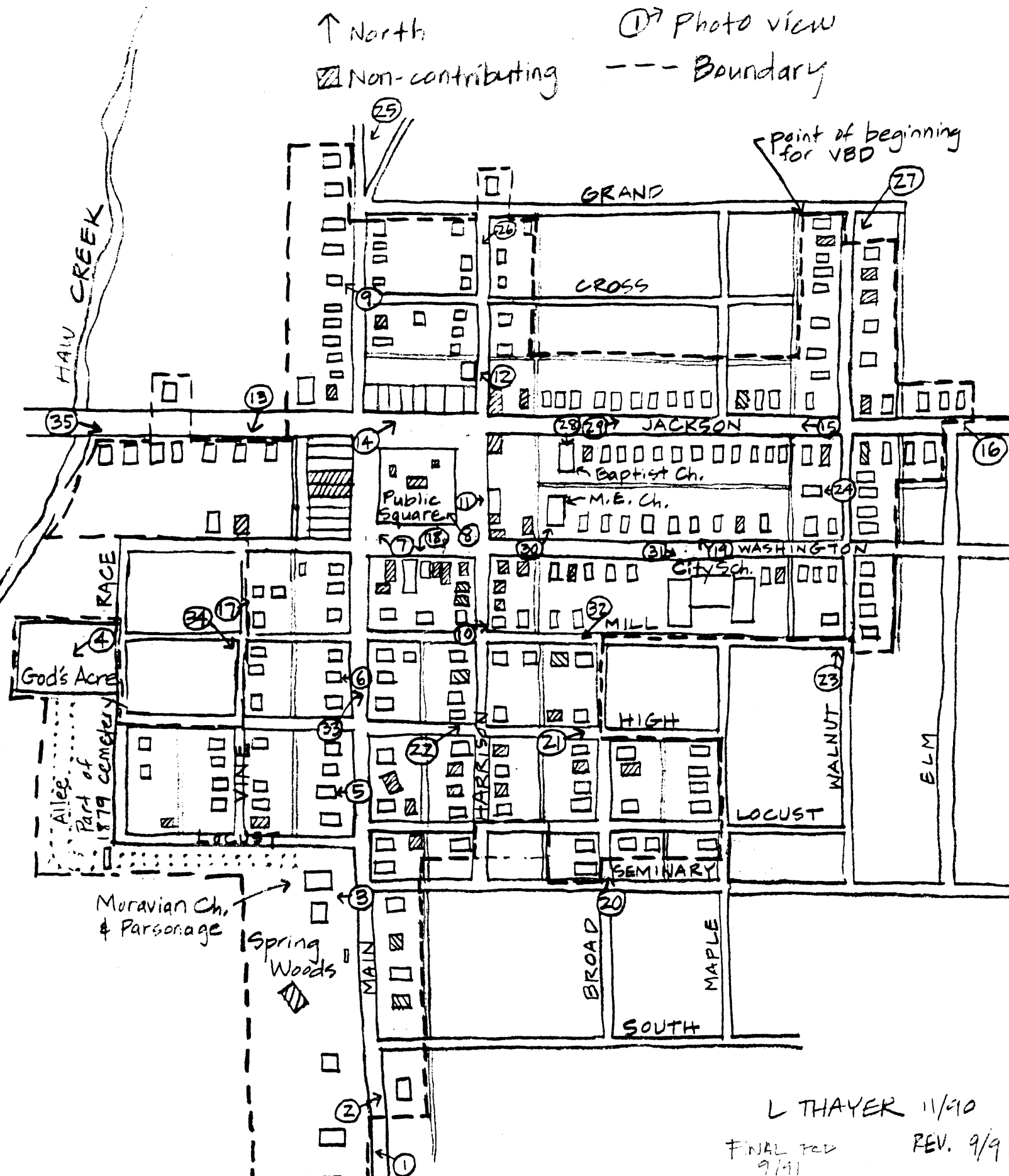
HOPE HISTORIC DISTRICT

↑ North

① → Photo view

▨ Non-contributing

--- Boundary



L THAYER 11/90

FINAL PCD
9/91

REV. 9/91