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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name New Carlisle Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Page 1 N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town New Carlisle N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county St. Joseph code 141 zip code 46552

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick R. Ralston
Signature of certifying official/Title

10-20-92
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain): _____

NEW CALLISTO R.D.
Name of Property

St. Joseph County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
74	22	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
74	22	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE: specialty store

RELIGION: religious facility

COMMERCE: financial institution

COMMERCE: department store

EDUCATION: library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE: specialty store

RELIGION: religious facility

COMMERCE: financial institution

COMMERCE: specialty store

EDUCATION: library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th CENTURY: Italian Villa

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

WOOD: weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other METAL: tin

Narrative Description

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

New Carlisle H.D.

Name of Property

St. Joseph Co., IN

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.)

Property is:

- ☐ **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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1835-1940

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☒ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Indiana State Library

New Carlisle H.D.
Name of Property

St. Joseph Co., IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property roughly 24 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1,6	54,04,8,0	4,61,72,0,0
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	1,6	54,10,0,0,0	4,61,72,8,0

3	1,6	54,10,0,0,0	4,61,69,3,0
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	1,6	54,05,1,0	4,61,68,2,0

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Glory-June Grief, Consulting Historian
organization Historic New Carlisle, Inc. date May 30, 1992
street & number 1753 South Talbott telephone 317/637-6163
city or town Indianapolis state Indiana zip code 46225

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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New Carlisle Historic District

St. Joseph County, Indiana

LOCATION: Roughly bounded by north side of Front Street, west side of Arch Street, south side of Chestnut Street, and east side of Bray Street.

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New Carlisle Historic District

St. Joseph County, Indiana

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The town of New Carlisle, abutting the LaPorte County line in Olive Township in northwestern St. Joseph County, perches on a hill overlooking the rich Terre Coupee prairie to the east. Its main street, Michigan Street, at forty-five feet is wider than the town's other streets and has been from its platting in 1835 a part of an improved thoroughfare, first the Michigan Road, later the Lincoln Highway and, finally, US20. Two parallel railroads, Conrail and the electrically powered South Shore, run along the town's north edge at the bottom of the hill, beyond which still lies open farmland. This is largely true to the west and south as well, although in recent years commercial development has occurred at the western edge of town along US20 at the county line, and some residential development to the south. Along US20 to the east (toward South Bend) is a long line of ca. 1950 housing development, which until recently edged farmland between the highway and the railroads. Now much of this farmland is zoned industrial, owing largely to the construction less than two miles away of the enormous I/N Tek steel mill, completed in 1990, and its subsidiary I/N Kote, in 1991.

The New Carlisle Historic District encompasses approximately two thirds of Carlisle's original plat and parts of later nineteenth century additions (all residential) to the south (Compton's 1st Addition), west (Ivin's Addition), and north (Service's 2nd Addition), an area of roughly six blocks in the center of town. It embraces the main commercial district on Michigan Street (the 100 block east, between Filbert and Arch streets), which includes a fairly intact collection of late nineteenth century brick buildings of two stories, particularly on the north side of the street (see photos 1, 6). Although several of the first-floor facades are altered, the downtown commercial area retains much of its turn-of-the-century feeling. There are no vacant lots, and later non-contributing buildings for the most part are relatively unobtrusive and one-story, and consistent in their setback with earlier buildings. However, a gas station and automobile repair shop (formerly a gas station) stand opposite each other at the west end of the block and are set back further than the other downtown buildings. The Norwest Bank (114 East Michigan) in the middle of the south side of the block, has an attached drive-in facility on the east, occupying what was formerly an alley. Opposite, on the north side of the street, a post-World War II one-story block building (119 East Michigan) rather unobtrusively occupies the corresponding alley space.

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New Carlisle Historic District

St. Joseph County, Indiana

Standing at the northwest corner of Michigan and Arch streets at the east end of the district, the Warner Drug Store building (135 East Michigan) is an excellent example of a nineteenth-century Italianate commercial block (see photo 3). Built in 1874, the facade retains its cast iron and pressed tin ornamentation, including hood moldings, cornice, and decorated frieze. The two-story brick building has limestone sills beneath the 2/2 double hung sashes in the windows of the second floor. The two recessed entrances on the main south facade are intact, although only the one on the east is used. The building is presently the eastern two thirds of Watson's Collectibles. The adjacent building to the west (133 East Michigan) is also a part of this establishment, and exhibits Queen Anne detailing, in particular the projecting oriel window with pressed-tin embellishment centered on the second floor. The oriel is supported by two cast iron columns bracketing the entrance below. Originally the building had a triangular pediment above the oriel touting the name "Harris," for whom it was probably built in 1882. Otherwise, the building is remarkably intact, although the entrance is no longer used.

In the commercial area the contributing buildings on the south side of Michigan Street (see photos 2, 7) are mostly from the early twentieth century, and include the Craftsman-influenced Carnegie library (the New Carlisle and Olive Township Library, see photo 4) at 126 East Michigan, constructed in 1921. The one-and-a-half story T-gabled building on a raised basement features corbelled brackets and a gabled entrance centered on the north facade. It is faced with red brick up to the middle of the first story; above it is stucco with half-timbering effect. An enclosure largely of glass with a shed roof affording entrance to the basement and main floor was recently added to the east side.

Neighboring the library on the west is the former First National Bank of New Carlisle at 114 East Michigan (see photo 5); presently the Norwest Bank (which has encompassed the adjacent building to the west, a ca.1890 two-story Italianate with considerable alterations). Built in 1900, the two-story Neo-Classical Revival building exhibits an uncharacteristic stone block facade, but displays decorative brackets at the cornice line above a dentilled egg-and-dart frieze.

The remainder of the district, approximately five blocks, is residential, exhibiting a broad range of architectural styles typical of the Midwest in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Included are examples of the Italianate, Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Bungalow and Dutch Colonial Revival styles, along with several vernacular houses more or less influenced to some degree by prevailing architectural modes.

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New Carlisle Historic District

St. Joseph County, Indiana

Notable are the several early twentieth-century houses that show Prairie and Craftsman elements. All are single-family dwellings, with the exception of a large frame double at 110 East Chestnut Street probably built around the turn of the century. The house at 121 West Michigan, originally constructed as a single-family house, now appears to be a double. Each block originally was platted with sixteen lots (eight each on the north and south) about fifty feet wide and ninety feet deep, and for the most part this pattern has been maintained and there is one house per original lot. In several cases, especially on Michigan Street and the north side of Front, one house is centered on two lots. Few buildings face along the shorter north-south streets. In some cases additional houses have been built along the long sides of the corner lots facing the north-south street, as, for example, 121, 119, and 113 South Filbert (see photo 24). A handful of historic outbuildings, mainly former carriage houses, survive and are scattered throughout the residential blocks (see, for example, photo 12).

West of the commercial area the historic district encompasses two blocks of West Michigan Street, which is wide and lined with large old trees, mostly maple, with the houses set back a little further from the street than those on the side streets. The two-and-a-half story frame house on a brick foundation at 122 West Michigan (see photo 11) is among the finest examples of the Queen Anne style in the district, which includes several vernacular houses demonstrating the influence of this type of architecture. This particular dwelling, built about 1891, is sided with clapboard and fish scale shingles in the gable ends. Decorative elements include a balustraded open porch across the north facade and leaded glass windows. The original one-and-a-half story frame carriage house (see photo 12) survives in the rear (south). An open shelter, essentially a large carport, connects the carriage house to a later addition on the rear of the dwelling. Another outstanding Queen Anne dwelling, this one of brick, stands at 214 West Michigan (see photo 16). A Free Classic variant of Queen Anne, with its paired Ionic columns supporting the dentilled entablature above the front porch, is the house 129 West Michigan (see photo 13). Its original carriage house still stands, although it has been much altered.

Built in 1927, the Community Church (formerly called Christian Church) at 201 West Michigan is one of two church buildings in the district (see photo 15). Of brown brick with continuous corbelling all around, the one-and-a-half story cross-gabled building features on the northeast a three-story bell tower with a low-pitched hip roof. Its main south facade has an open vestibule entrance of three round-arched piers beneath a corbelled frieze and hip roof. The round-arched double hung sash windows on the east and west contain stained glass.

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New Carlisle Historic District

St. Joseph County, Indiana

The district includes two blocks of Chestnut Street, the east-west residential street that lies one block south of Michigan. Tree-lined and relatively intact on the south side, these blocks retain much of the turn-of-the century flavor that characterizes most of the district, especially in the 100 block east. The north side of this block (see photo 22) is dominated by the one-story brick post office (built in the 1960s) and its adjacent parking lots to the east and west, where once had stood two dwellings. On the southeast corner of Filbert and Chestnut (202 South Filbert, although it faces Chestnut) stands a fine two-story brick L-shaped Italianate-influenced dwelling (see photo 23) with a shallow-pitched gabled roof, built about 1887. Bargeboard decorates the gable ends, and the segmental-arched windows boast hood molding of pressed tin.

It appears that the 100 block of West Chestnut was built up more gradually, and includes several examples of early twentieth century styles. Notable is 110 West Chestnut (see photo 29), a one-story cottage built in 1921. It features a truncated hip roof and large tapered fireplace chimney of red brick with random stone insets just west of the round-arched entrance on the main north facade. The small brick porch matches the chimney and the original wood shingle siding remains intact. Among the most recently constructed contributing houses in the district is the one-and-a-half-story dwelling at 126 West Chestnut (see photo 31), influenced by the Dutch Colonial Revival style and built about 1931. Its present aluminum siding resembles the original clapboard. Like 110 West Chestnut, this house also features a round-arched entrance with the original front door, along with the gambrel roof and shed dormers typical of this style. There is only one other Dutch Colonial Revival house in the district, at 222 West Michigan.

The blocks on the north-south streets (Cherry, Filbert, and Arch) are quite short, and thus, as noted, few houses have addresses on them. Indeed, most of these seem to be later infill along the edges of the corner lots, and with a few exceptions, tend to be smaller dwellings. An example is the bungalow at 121 South Filbert at the northwest corner of Chestnut (see photo 25), a one-story frame dwelling on a brick foundation, with hip roof and gabled entrance porch on the east featuring knee braces beneath the eaves and a dentilled frieze. On the south is a projecting bay with casements; the other windows are one-over-one sashes. Across from it at 120 South Filbert (see photo 26) is a two-story American Foursquare house with considerable Craftsman and Prairie-Style influences, although it is more vertical in feel than most houses of the

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New Carlisle Historic District

St. Joseph County, Indiana

latter type. Faced with stucco on a brick foundation, the house has a shallow-pitched hip roof with wide overhang. The first floor features triple casement windows, some with leaded glass. What probably was originally an open one-story entrance porch with hip roof has been enclosed, albeit in a relatively sensitive manner. The house was built around 1912. Another Foursquare heavily influenced by the Prairie Style is at 226 West Michigan Street (see photo 19). Virtually unaltered, it has a much more horizontal feel than 120 South Filbert, but has fewer Craftsman touches.

Finally, the district incorporates the 100 block of West Front Street, which lies one block north of Michigan. Of all the residential blocks in the district, this is perhaps the most eclectic, possibly in part due to its terrain. It runs along the edge of the hill upon which the town sits, and thus the south side of the street (see photo 34) is noticeably higher than the north (see photo 35). The oldest church in town, the former First Methodist Church constructed in 1858, stands on the northeast corner of Cherry and Front streets (127 West Front, see photo 33). The one-and-a-half story frame Gothic Revival church, presently the Emmanuel Temple, retains much of its character, despite the utilitarian repair of its steeple after storm damage in the late 1970s. The building rests upon a basement (added later) of dressed concrete blocks, which were cast locally at a nearby gravel pit in the early 1930s.

Across the intersection from the church, on the southwest corner of Cherry and Front Streets, stands a beautiful example of the Italian Villa style, the Ransom Hubbard house built in 1881 (see photo 36). This two-story brick house features a three-story belvedere tower at the northeast corner. The tower has a copper mansard roof. Among the numerous other decorative elements of this dwelling are stone water table and sills, hood moldings of pressed tin over segmental arched windows, and a wide frieze board beneath a broad overhang. There are projecting bays on the first floor beneath the north and south gables. The one-story entrance porch is supported by one square column and two pilasters, each with fleur-de-lis capitals, above which is a fanciful frieze with fleur-de-lis and brackets. The entrance itself features a pair of tall oak doors with brass knobs and beveled glass panels. Around the top of the porch and the bays are wrought iron railings in a pattern featuring what appears to be clusters of cherries. A wrought iron fence marks the east and north property lines along Cherry and Front streets, respectively. Outside the fence on Cherry Street is a brick sidewalk.

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New Carlisle Historic District

St. Joseph County, Indiana

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The New Carlisle Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C. It is eligible under Criterion A because, its location determined and continuance assured by its access to mainline transportation, New Carlisle typifies the sort of trading center that served a thriving agricultural community such as existed in northwestern St. Joseph and northeastern LaPorte counties for over a hundred years. One might have found similar towns over many parts of Indiana and the Midwest from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Its commercial district survives remarkably intact, with an architectural identity that visually identifies and represents the town that is New Carlisle. Residents of such towns, particularly its merchants, professionals, and retired farmers from the surrounding area, built homes representative of the prevailing styles of the period. Many such houses survive in the New Carlisle Historic District. They encompass a remarkably full range of architectural styles that were popular and likely to be built in a small midwestern town prospering in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the district embraces one of the best collections to be found in northern Indiana. Thus the New Carlisle Historic District is eligible under Criterion C.

In 1835 speculator Richard Carlisle purchased the land upon which New Carlisle now stands and platted the village that bears his name. Its main street, Michigan, was in fact the newly constructed Michigan Road, platted one hundred feet wide, which in far northern Indiana ran west from South Bend to Michigan City along a route approximating present US20. The house at 230 West Michigan (see photo 20), while altered, probably dates from this early period of the 1830s. The dwelling is also notable as the home and general store of George W. Matthews, New Carlisle's first postmaster and stepfather of Schuyler Colfax (United States Vice-President under Grant), who is believed to have lived here from about 1836 to 1841. (At least one other dwelling on Michigan Street probably dates to the pre-railroad period, the Abraham Pyle house at 102 West Michigan, built in the Greek Revival style about 1850. See photo 8.) Along the Michigan Road a commercial center developed within Richard Carlisle's original plat, primarily in the 100 East block of Michigan Street. While most of the earliest business establishments were frame buildings, these soon gave way to more substantial brick structures, especially in the decades following the Civil War. Many of these very buildings survive in the downtown commercial block that forms the northeastern part of the district. Among them are the Warner Drug Store building (135 East Michigan), constructed in 1874, an excellent example

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New Carlisle Historic District

St. Joseph County, Indiana

as well of Italianate commercial architecture, and 133 East Michigan, a Queen Anne commercial structure probably built in 1882.

The town's advantageous location on one of the few main improved roads across the state had been further enhanced in 1851 when the Lake Shore Railroad (later Lake Shore and Michigan Southern) laid down its tracks through New Carlisle at the bottom of the hill roughly paralleling the Michigan Road that was two to three blocks upwards to the south. In the late 1870s the line was absorbed by the New York Central system, and remained so until recent years, when it became Conrail. After the turn of the century, two interurban companies, the Chicago Lake Shore and South Bend Railway (later the Chicago South Shore and South Bend Railroad) and the Northern Indiana Railway served New Carlisle, running alongside the New York Central tracks. The latter company failed during the Depression and its tracks were removed, but the venerable South Shore continues to this day.

As the importance of the railroads and the interurbans began to be challenged by the rise of the automobile, New Carlisle's location on an improved road again contributed to its continuing prosperity. The Lincoln Highway, the first of the privately administered transcontinental roads to be routed in response to a rising public demand for better roads, crossed northern Indiana via Fort Wayne, South Bend, LaPorte, Valparaiso, and Schererville. Essentially completed in 1915, the Lincoln Highway passed directly through New Carlisle on Michigan Street, the old Michigan Road. In 1919 the newly formed State Highway Commission designated the Lincoln Highway as a "main market road," preparatory to setting up Indiana's state highway system. In the 1920s the federal government laid the foundation for its highway network, and designated the route running through the top row of counties in northern Indiana, which included parts of the old Michigan Road from South Bend to Michigan City, as US20. Many other small towns along the new highway, such as Rolling Prairie about five miles to the west, were bypassed in the 1920s and 1930s, but New Carlisle was spared, perhaps owing to the topographical difficulties any feasible bypass route would encounter.

Traveling the highway brought tourists and local folk alike right into town, where numerous thriving businesses vied for their trade. For decades New Carlisle's downtown offered a variety of commercial establishments, including several groceries, drugstores, and dry goods shops, a hardware store, and after 1921, the town library. During the early twentieth century there were even two banks downtown, until the Depression caused the closing of the Farmers State Bank. That building,

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constructed in 1919, still stands at 136 East Michigan, presently housing an insurance company. The former First National Bank of New Carlisle at 114 East Michigan (built 1900) has evolved into the present Norwest Bank. The site had earlier housed a dry goods store owned by Service and Son, which had included banking services, a not uncommon practice in midwestern towns in the nineteenth century. Almost ninety percent of the commercial buildings present in 1930 in the 100 block of East Michigan still stand today. Although almost none of them houses the same sort of business as then, yet there is still as wide a variety of commercial services offered out of these buildings as in the past.

The residential portion of the New Carlisle Historic District represents nearly the full range of architectural styles popular and likely to be built in a small midwestern town thriving in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and as such is one of the best collections to be found in northern Indiana.

Perhaps the most elegant residence in the district is the Ransom Hubbard house at 202 West Front Street (see photo 36), an outstanding example of an Italian Villa. Examples of the Italianate style in the district include 130 West Michigan, the George Service residence constructed in 1875. Service was a member of the second generation of one of New Carlisle's most prominent families in the nineteenth century. Some vernacular styles were clearly influenced by the Italianate, such as 102 West Front Street and the ornately embellished 202 South Filbert (see photo 23).

Besides Italianate, the other style influence most dominant in the district was Queen Anne. Two particularly fine examples are the frame dwelling at 122 West Michigan (see photo 11) and the one of brick at 214 West Michigan (see photo 16), both constructed in the early 1890s. The house at 129 West Michigan (see photo 13) exhibits the Free Classic form of Queen Anne. In addition, numerous vernacular dwellings in the district show a strong Queen Anne influence (see, for example, photo 9, 105 West Michigan).

Styles of the twentieth century are well-represented, demonstrating indirectly the continuing health of the town through the 1920s. While some have been altered to such an extreme that their integrity is lost, within the five residential blocks are several dwellings strongly influenced by the Prairie style, which one could speculate may have been in part owing to the proximity of Frank Lloyd Wright's shining example on

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New Carlisle Historic District

St. Joseph County, Indiana

Verbal Boundary Description

Starting at a point along the west side of North Arch Street where it meets the east-west alley just north of Michigan Street; south along Arch Street to the east-west alley just south of Chestnut Street; west along this alley to a point due south of the east side of Cherry Street; north along the east side of Cherry Street to the east-west alley just south of Michigan Street; west along this alley to Bray Street; north along the east side of Bray Street to the east-west alley just north of Michigan Street; east along this alley to the west property line of 202 West Front Street; north to Front Street; east along the south side of Front Street to the east side of Cherry Street; north to the rear property line of the 100 block west of the north side of Cherry Street; east along this line to Filbert Street; south along the west side of Filbert Street to the east-west alley just north of Michigan Street; east along this alley to the starting point.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the main commercial district and most of the original residential blocks whose integrity is still intact. The historic district encompasses the original plat of the town, with the exception of its easternmost third, which has lost most of its integrity. Along with the original plat, portions of later additions first platted in the mid-nineteenth century are included. The contiguous blocks beyond the boundaries have either lost too much of their integrity or were not fully developed until after World War II.

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New Carlisle Historic District

St. Joseph County, Indiana

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non-contributing resources
indicated by winding
circle markers w/ error indicate
plots



