

FINAL

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 Tousley, Henry, House

other names/site number 017-366-70156

2. Location

street & number 1912 High Street N/A not for publication

city or town Logansport N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Cass code 017 zip code 46947

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 36CFR 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.)

J. C. S.
Signature of certifying official/Title
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

8-13-02
Date

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:

- 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Tousley, Henry, House
Name of Property

Cass 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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN: Stick/Eastlake

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation
walls
roof
other
STONE: Limestone
BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
ASPHALT
METAL
CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1885-1910

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Midland & Barnes Construction Company

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic 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:

Arnold Preservation Library, Lafayette, IN

Tousley, Henry, House
Name of Property

Cass IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	555280	4512140	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

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 Angela Bowen and Ben Ross
organization Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation date 08-01-2001
street & number 325 N. 5th Street; P.O. Box 1354 telephone 765/ 420-0268
city or town Lafayette state IN zip code 47902

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 John Hrycak
street & number 1912 High Street telephone 765/ 427-1385
city or town Logansport state IN zip code 46947

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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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Henry Tousley House
Logansport, Cass County, IN

Description

The Tousley House is a good example of a late Italianate house. It was built in 1885 and is a two-story brick house with an asymmetrical plan. Italianate influences in the building include the overall plan, cornice, and arched window hoods. The house also includes later Eastlake elements in the cornice details, interior fireplaces, woodwork and other ornamental features. The house sits on a large lot that runs to the Eel River. The house is in excellent condition, it retains nearly all the historic fabric on the exterior, other than the porch columns, the kitchen addition, slate roof and cresting, and the shutters (the shutters and cresting are currently in storage, to be repaired and reinstated). The construction contract that survives for the property provides important details about the construction of the house.

The house sits on a lot of less than one acre, with the house facing south, on High Street. The lot was subdivided from out lot 111 of Sarah M. Tipton's Addition and runs 515 feet from High Street to the Eel River. The carriage house, which once stood behind the building, has been demolished, though portions of the foundation remain. Many of the other houses along High Street have large yards facing the river, creating a park corridor along the historic waterway.

The Italianate house has an asymmetrical plan, as identified in *A Field Guide to American Houses*. This two-story house with a partial basement has a central hipped roof section with a projecting front wing, giving it a somewhat cross-hipped plan. The house has five bays on the front façade, with the central two bay projecting wing giving the house an asymmetrical three-section appearance. It is of red brick masonry construction with two courses separated by a one-inch air space. The masonry is struck jointed. The brick was originally orange, and was stained when the porch was added around 1910. The exterior was painted c.1980 and remains painted. On the interior, the brick walls have bond blocks to attach the lath and plaster to. These blocks were in place when renovation was done on one of the upstairs bedrooms revealing the interior method of construction. The contract gives a unique insight into the construction and framing of the house. Though the contract makes mentions of plans and detailed drawings, these did not survive with the contract. The first story is 11 feet and the second story 10 feet. The walls and overall construction of the house is masonry. The contract specifies that the floor joists were to be 2 x 10 inches on the first floor extends down to the floor level of the basement. The building construct specifies "Oolitic Limestone smoothly sanded and rubbed." The house has a cross-hipped roof with composition shingles covering the original black slate. The contract specified that the iron roof cresting was to be provided by the owner. No cresting is currently on the house, though the owners have the original cresting and intend to restore it to the roof. The roof system, including the gutters, is spelled out in detail on the building contract, and the current roof appears to follow the lines of the original roof. The original box gutters are covered by the current roof. The original chimney and 2 x 16 inches on the second floor with cross bridging. The sub-floors were all to be with the "best 'C' pine flooring."

The foundation of the building is well-dressed square cut limestone block. The limestone ran inside the wall of the bay extension on the east façade, but an exterior brick chimney was later added to the building, to accommodate a boiler which was added in the mid-twentieth century. The cornice of the building has a 30 inch wide frieze consisting of a wood top molding, a saw tooth or scalloped row and a large vertically striped band ending in a dentil type finish with incised circles on the dentil pieces. The brackets are unusual for the

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Henry Tousley House
Logansport, Cass County, IN

Description-continued

Italianate period consisting of a spindle at a 45-degree angle to the eave lines with a center fan shaped ornament. This was original to the house, and the original construction templates were discovered in the attic.

The primary façade has five bays with a projecting two bay central section. On the east side of the façade is the Parlor/Sitting Room entrance. To the west is the Hall entrance. The central section contains the parlor on the main floor and a bedroom on the second floor. The windows on this façade, three on the first floor and five on the second floor, have pressed tin pediment hoods. The windows have a shallow arch.

The doors on the house are found in the east and west sections of the houses. The formal "front hall door" in the west bay is a double door, which stretches the full height of the opening and has no transom, as specified in the contract. The doors are molded with one light of ornamental glass and Eastlake patterned panels above and below. The ornamental lights on the doors have been replaced, but they retain their historic Eastlake inspired lower molded panels and upper details. New leaded glass lights have been installed in the doors with patterns based on period work. The "front sitting room door" on the east side of the house is a molded door with one light of ornamental glass and with a transom of ornamental glass. The panel is of a similar pattern to those of the front hall doors. The deep square transom has colored glass in the side panels and patterned glass in the center. The doors have been painted on the exterior as was specified but have been refinished on the interior side to match their original "Eastlake" or medium orange finish

The east façade is notable for the chimney and the large bay. The extended bay section is a full two stories in height with a window in each of the angled sides on both stories of the extension. The west facade has two windows evenly spaced on each floor. The cornice details from the front façade are continued onto the east and west facades. The rear façade has received the most alterations. As detailed in the contract, the cornice frieze extends to the rear façade, without brackets. It is unclear from the contracts and existing evidence the location of the original kitchen. No mention of outbuildings is found in the contract, however, there is a specification for the kitchen in the contract, suggesting that it was in the house, possibly in the current study. The baseboards are also of a pattern that seems meant for a service area such as a kitchen. In the early-twentieth century, a one-story frame kitchen wing was added to the center of the north wall of the first floor, possibly replacing an earlier porch. Sometime in the mid-twentieth century it was expanded to the full width of the house, resulting in the unusual roofline of the rear wing. At this time the entire area was remodeled, and only mid-twentieth century fabric was found during the 2000 renovations. This addition has been reconfigured in the current renovations in a way that does not detract from the historic integrity of the main house. A closet was added in the second floor bathroom sometime in the early twentieth century, projecting from the house and incorporated into the roof of the kitchen wing, necessitating a very unusual appearance. This may have once been part of a rear staircase or other feature which has long since been removed. The east and west second floor windows retain their integrity, and suggest the original configuration of the rear façade. The placement of these windows suggest that there were originally three evenly spaced openings on each floor. The dining room and study both originally had windows following the placement intact on the second floor, and a

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Henry Tousley House
Logansport, Cass County, IN

Description-continued

doorway covered over in the current bathroom is near the location of the closet opening above. All of these openings were covered in the early-to-mid-twentieth century. The window in the study remains intact in the wall, with a door added in its lower half.

The classical porch on the front façade is one of the most striking features on the house. This is a later addition to the house, added c. 1910. The creation of a central entrance and the uniform nature of the porch minimize the asymmetrical plan of the house. Due to the extension of the central section, the porch has a “wrap-around” effect, although it is technically limited to the front façade. Renovation on the current porch suggests that originally there were two porches, one in each of the “L”s on the front façade, as is common on Italianate houses in the area and of this period. A portion of the original roof of the southeast porch was incorporated into the current porch roof. The contract specifies that the porches were to be of “the same pattern and make of Dr. J. B. Sheeltz on 4th Street, covered with tin with iron cresting on the deck lattice panels beneath the floor.” This house has been demolished, and there do not seem to be any records of the appearance of the porch. The elevated porch has a pedimented entrance centered on the front facade extension, with radial corners on each side and a covered porte-cochere. The porch has a stone block foundation and a stone beltcourse, topped by a brick railing and a stone cap. The round tapering columns have simple capitals. Due to maintenance problems, the wood columns had rotted in many places when the current owner began restoration in 2000. He had the columns recreated to match the profiles of the originals. The original columns are in the basement of the house. The cornice on the porch has a series of recessed panels. The entrance pediment has a classical garland relief in the gable end with a simple vergeboard and the continuation of the classical garland relief. The ceiling in the porch features exposed purlins whose radial patterns adds a decorative element to the porch. The porte cochere features a hipped roof, a continuation of the cornice detailing. The columns on the east have slightly different proportions because they extend to the ground, without a brick and stone base.

The interior of the house maintains considerable historic fabric, and has had only minor alterations in plan (see plans). On the first floor, there is a large Sitting Room separated from the Parlor by pocket doors. The front hall runs from the Sitting Room to the stairs with bookshelves along the hallway and a doorway to the rear part of the house. The only changes to this space have been the addition of bookcases under the stairs, covering the upper part of a nine-foot door opening (now seven foot), and the removal of the basement stairs (now a closet) from under the main staircase in the mid-twentieth century. Just to the north of the Sitting Room is the Dining Room, which originally had folding doors to divide the rooms. These doors were removed in the early twentieth century, along with the original pocket doors. To the west is a small bathroom, probably made from a pantry area. This room does not contain its historic fabric. The study, possibly the original kitchen, retains the original wide pine flooring and pine trim.

The second floor plan generally mimics the layout and room dimensions of the first floor (see plan). The large bedroom on the east side of the house, Bedroom 1, benefits from the additional space and light from the bay window. The fireplace has been covered up in this room, however. Bedroom 2 looks over High Street and has a fireplace and large closet. Bedroom 3, in the northeast corner of the house, has been

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Henry Tousley House
Logansport, Cass County, IN

Description-continued

converted to a master bathroom, but retains the same dimensions and all the historic woodwork. The floor was raised in portions, however, to add plumbing to the room. There is a closet on the west side of the room. The owner took detailed photographs of the renovation work in this room to document the changes. Bedroom 4, in the northwest corner of the house is the smallest bedroom. This bedroom was modified sometime between about 1900-1930 based on the plaster type and trim modifications. This modification likely consisted of moving the east wall westward to enlarge the bathroom. The large hall contains the access door to the attic and a large open area above the front hall. There is a small bathroom on this floor that may have been the bathroom detailed in the contract. All of the historic fabric in the bathroom has been replaced.

The house is largely intact as far as the original interior detailing. The contract specifies:

- Sash & Doors** Sash to be one and three fourth inches thick of clear pine.
Doors to be No. One and extended to full height of windows with transoms and set so that windows & doors all finish on a line at the top.
The parlor doors to be of the same materials and finish of the room and made double of one & one eighth inch stuff being two and one fourth inches thick when glued together and hung with Wilcox hangers the tracks being set before the plastering is done. Partitions must be oiled before the plastering and the three doors set so as to form a column when all three are open
All the other doors except front doors will be four panel doors 1 3/4" thick of clear pine & finished natural wood.
Doors leading from Sitting Room to Dining Room to be folding. The front hall door to be folding door without transom with one light of ornamental glass to be molded on two sides.
The front sitting room door will be a molded door with one light ornamental glass door 2'-10 X 6'10" with transom of ornamental glass.
- Windows** All window frames to be box frames with segment heads and two light sash with weights and cards.
All door frames in brick walls to be paneled and in wooden walls plain with head in center. Outside frames to be poplar and painted. All inside frames to be the same kind of wood as the finish in the rooms where they are located and be set after all plastering is done first setting false frames to plaster to. Six cellar window frames 2' x 3' to be placed where the proprietor directs.
- Hardware** All locks must be mortised locks with brass fronts and nickel keys white or Japan knobs.
Front door must have lock with night attachments & bronze knobs and attachments & three butts to each door.
All other doors except folding and front sitting room door to have two loose pin butts others to have three butts
- Finish** Finish in kitchen & dining room will be of Ash Eastlake pattern the base to be set in shoe with reed mould on top rabbited over base.
Hall and 3 rooms upstairs will be finished with pine to be clear and suitable to finish in natural wood to be one member Eastlake finish.
Other rooms on second floor will be poplar two members moulded casing with face mold all base set in shoe with rabbited mould on top.
Sitting room, parlor, and hall on 1st floor will all be finished alike with three member molded finished to consist of moulded casing reversed band molding all of red oak.
Bath room to be wainscoted with black walnut & ash 4 inch face, bathtub and washstand.
The closet finish neatly trimmed wardrobes trimmed with shelf & hooks
Pantry to be common finish with such shelving as proprietor may designate
- Stairs** Stairs to be a platform stairs, Queen Anne Pattern, with open string carriage to be ash. Rail & balusters of walnut. Walnut newel post of pattern to suit owner not to exceed \$15.00 in cash.
To be stairs to cellar under same leading to kitchen. To be a box attic stairs also fair steps.

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Henry Tousley House
Logansport, Cass County, IN

Description-continued

Stairs Stairs to be a platform stairs, Queen Anne Pattern, with open string carriage to be ash. Rail & balusters of walnut. Walnut newel post of pattern to suit owner not to exceed \$15.00 in cash. To be stairs to cellar under same leading to kitchen. To be a box attic stairs also fair steps.

Much of this detailing and the finishes remain in place. As detailed above, there are two types of woodwork upstairs, with the hall and Bedrooms having pine wood trim and the remaining rooms are trimmed with the more elaborate three-piece poplar trim. The plain woodwork of the study suggests that it was the original kitchen. In the Dining Room the woodwork has been painted but retains the original fabric specified in the contract. The pocket doors between the Sitting Room and the Parlor have been replaced, but care was taken to follow the original specifications. The original doorway from the hall to the rear of the house has been shortened from nine feet, though the original opening remains in the wall and could easily be reopened. All of the bathroom fabric has been replaced, as have many of the closet details. While the trim carpentry is detailed in the contract, other details such as the fireplace and the flooring are not explicitly detailed in the contract. The Sitting Room fireplace has an oak surround finish to match the woodwork in the room. There is a recessed shelf below the mantle, with spindles. The original tiles have a checkerboard pattern with a center medallion. The room has the original oak parquet flooring. Bedroom 2 has a faux marble pressed metal fireplace, and the fireplace in Bedroom one has been covered by drywall. The lighting fixtures were also not specified in the contract. None of the historic fixtures survived. Care was taken to purchase replacement fixtures based on period examples. There are samples of some of the house's historic wallpapers in the Arnold Library archives.

The owners did a complete rehabilitation in 2000 to restore many of the features of this historic house. Their renovation included update electrical and plumbing, removing non-historic additions and restoring the porch. The owners took care to maintain the historic fabric where possible and kept complete documentation on the project. The owners have the original cresting and shutters in storage and hope to return them to the house in the future. They constructed a non-contributing building, a pole barn, on the property because the original carriage house had been demolished and they did not wish to compromise the historic integrity of the house with a garage addition.

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Henry Tousley House
Logansport, Cass County, IN

Statement of Significance

The Tousley House is significant based on criteria C in the area of architecture as a well-preserved example of Italianate architecture. The house was built in 1885 for Henry Tousley by the Midland & Barnes Construction Company. The house is a rare well-preserved example of an Italianate house, and is made more significant by its late date of construction demonstrating the popularity of the style and the evolution of the ornamentation as influenced by the Eastlake decorative arts movement. Many of the other surviving examples in the Riverside neighborhood date from the middle of the Italianate period, but the Tousley House shows transitional Queen Anne and Eastlake inspiration in the cornice line, and other detailing. The interior is well preserved, including many of the original finishes, fireplace surrounds and other details. The historical documents, including the building contract, offer a unique glimpse into the construction of the house.

Cass County, Indiana was organized in 1829, with the history and development of the area tied to the local geography. The Eel River flows into the Wabash River at Logansport and this was a natural artery for early commerce and travel. The Michigan Road and the Wabash and Erie Canal were important to the early development of the community. The first railroad came to Logansport in 1855, the Newcastle and Richmond, later the Pennsylvania Line. The second railroad came to the city in 1856, the Wabash and Western Rail Road. By the peak in the 1920 there were over 4,000 people working in the eight divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Wabash Mainline. The development of the community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was directly tied to the railroads. The entire Tousley family was involved with the railroads. Changes in transportation system and union strikes caused the end of the railroad boom in the 1920's and the population of the county has remained stagnant at roughly 40,000 people. The Tousley family saw a similar downturn in fortunes, with the house becoming a rental property during the great depression.

The Tousley House is in the Riverside neighborhood, identified as a potentially eligible National Register District in the *Cass County Interim Report*. The Riverside neighborhood is the primary historic residential area in Logansport, comprised of over 1,200 buildings. It encompasses nine early additions to the original plat of the Logansport and the early Tipton's First Addition. The Henry Tousley House is in the Sarah M. Tipton Addition, platted in 1873, one of the later additions. The Riverside area developed between the 1840s and 1900s with the primary development period in the last three decades of the nineteenth century. This neighborhood is known as the Riverside neighborhood due to its locations between the town's two rivers and the Riverside Park four blocks to the west of the Tousley House. Until 1895, the Park was little more than a pond, but with the expansion of settlement in the community the city added a number of improvements to the site. Development generally spread gradually east along the river with High Street being closest to the Eel River.

The Tousley House received a "Outstanding" rating in the *Cass County Interim Report*. The Outstanding rating means that the property meets the basic criteria of possessing outstanding national, state or local significance and is recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. There are a number of fine examples of Italianate architecture in the neighborhood. The *Cass County Interim Report* lists twelve Outstanding (.05%) and thirty-one Notable Italianate buildings (1.5%). This is nearly 20 percent of all the Notable and Outstanding properties in the district, and even a higher percentage if the churches, schools are excluded. Italianate architecture in the district, while varied, shows many

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Henry Tousley House
Logansport, Cass County, IN

Statement of Significance-continued

similarities. Many of these fine houses are brick two-thirds double pile or gable front in form, though a number are asymmetrical in form. Many have the square entrance porches with wood chamfered columns. The houses have elaborate cornice lines often with scroll brackets that are combined with modillions, dentils, or other classical details. Tall, narrow windows are standard, with more high style examples featuring arched or half round windows. Plain stone lintels are standard, with ornamental stone and pressed metal examples found on the more high style houses.

The Italianate style was popular nationally from 1855-1880, with examples found in Indiana until 1890 and continuing past this date on commercial buildings. The later examples are more likely to have Eastlake inspired detailing and have a more free interpretation of the form and are related in many ways to Queen Anne architecture. Italianate buildings were most often asymmetrical in plan, but they were often balanced in plan, particularly in less high style examples. One of the characteristics of the style is a wide entablature with heavy scroll brackets and wide eaves. The windows are most frequently tall and narrow, often with half rounded or segmented arched tops. Most have segments or arched metal hoods made from ornamental stone or pressed metal. Most houses had porches, often featuring chamfered columns. Other common accents are iron roof cresting, towers and elaborate arched door surrounds.

The Henry Tousley House is an example of an asymmetrical plan type Italianate house, as identified by Virginia and Lee McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses*. The Tousley House dates past the typical construction dates for Italianate architecture nationally, being constructed in 1885. There is a deep projecting central bay that is offset with two bays on the east side of the projection and one bay to the west. The original Italianate porches were probably similar to 1002 North Street, a gable front example with an asymmetrical front façade and the Dewitt Justice Puterbaugh House, built in 1874, at 410/412 N. 10th Street. Most houses of this type, including the Tousley House, have a cross-hipped or cross gable plan, with this being a cross-hipped plan.

As is found on the Tousely House, the principal area of details on Italianate houses are windows, cornices and porches, and doorways. The front façade window hoods are pressed tin flat pediment hoods with brackets. The contract specified "thirteen galvanized caps of such pattern as owner may desire not to cost more that \$2.50 each." The tall-narrow double-hung windows are arched. The wavy glass and window construction suggests that these are the original windows. Tall arched windows are common features of Italianate houses. As with most Italianate houses there are flat overhanging eaves. There are unusual spindled brackets placed at the bay divisions on the front and side facades. There is an elaborate trim band that is decorated with a modified dentil molding. This cornice detail, sharing similarities with later Queen Anne houses, is in keeping with the relatively late date of this house. The contract specified a "24 inch projection and 30 inches deep" with brackets on the front and sides only. The template for the cornice details was found in the attic, indicating that this was custom work. The rear façade has small cornice windows. The doors of the two principal entrances are typical of the 1880s, and have Eastlake decoration popular during that decade. The two-story bay window on the east façade is typical of many of the houses of the period. The Italianate porches on this house have been removed and replaced with a later with a later classical revival porch (see below).

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Henry Tousley House
Logansport, Cass County, IN

Statement of Significance-continued

Though the classical porch is a replacement it is well-crafted and detailed and now is a significant element of the house. Many owners of Italianate houses added classical porches in the early twentieth century to modernize the appearance of their house. This is a particularly well-executed example. With careful attention paid to details including the stonework, the interior exposed purlins in a radial pattern, the garland relief panels and the matching porte cochere. During the early twentieth century, there was still considerable wealth in the family and community at large. This porch marks this continuing wealth and prospering of the railroads. Less high style examples are executed in brick or concrete block.

The contract reveals important insights into the construction of houses in the area. Midland and Barnes built many houses in Logansport, as well as in surrounding communities in Cass County. The company is still in business today. For local builders, much of the work was standardized, even in this large house. Builders referenced other community houses, such as in the porch design on the house, as well as using standard pattern books and other mass produced building materials, such as in the doors, hardware and other specifications in the contracts. This shows that during this transitional period, a number of items were bought mass-produced, while other items were still handcrafted. The distinctive cornice is an example of an element still commonly custom-made at this time. The finishing of the houses, including the flooring, fireplaces, lighting fixtures and finish wall treatments such as painting, wall papering were not part of the construction contract. How these processes were completed is not covered in the surviving documents, though this was probably completed by other contractors after selection by the owner.

Henry Tousley was son of Isaac and Julia Tousley. Isaac was a significant early merchandiser and painting contractor. He came to Cass County in 1848 from Clinton, Michigan. The family lived outside of Logansport. They had five children with Edwin, Willis, Henry and Fannie living to adulthood. Willis was an important railroad operator for the Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, as well as a gentleman farmer and land developer. Henry was married in 1870 to Laurie Nicol. His two children were Gertie, born in 1875 and Henry, born in 1877. The house was completed in November 1885, with the family moving in December. Henry followed his older brother into the railroad business and served many roles in the railroad until his death. The house passed to Henry's elder son George. During the Depression the house was rented to tenants. The house remained in the Tousley family until 1946. The house passed through several owners until purchased by John Hrysack in 2000.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 & 10 Page 9

Henry Tousley House
Logansport, Cass County, IN

Bibliography

Contract. Arnold Preservation Library. Original information.

Family File. Copy held by Arnold Preservation Library.

1999-2000 Renovation Files. Held by owner.

History of Cass County Illustrated. Chicago: Bent & Fuller, 1886.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, Cass County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1984.

Local wallpaper samples. Held by the Arnold Preservation Library.

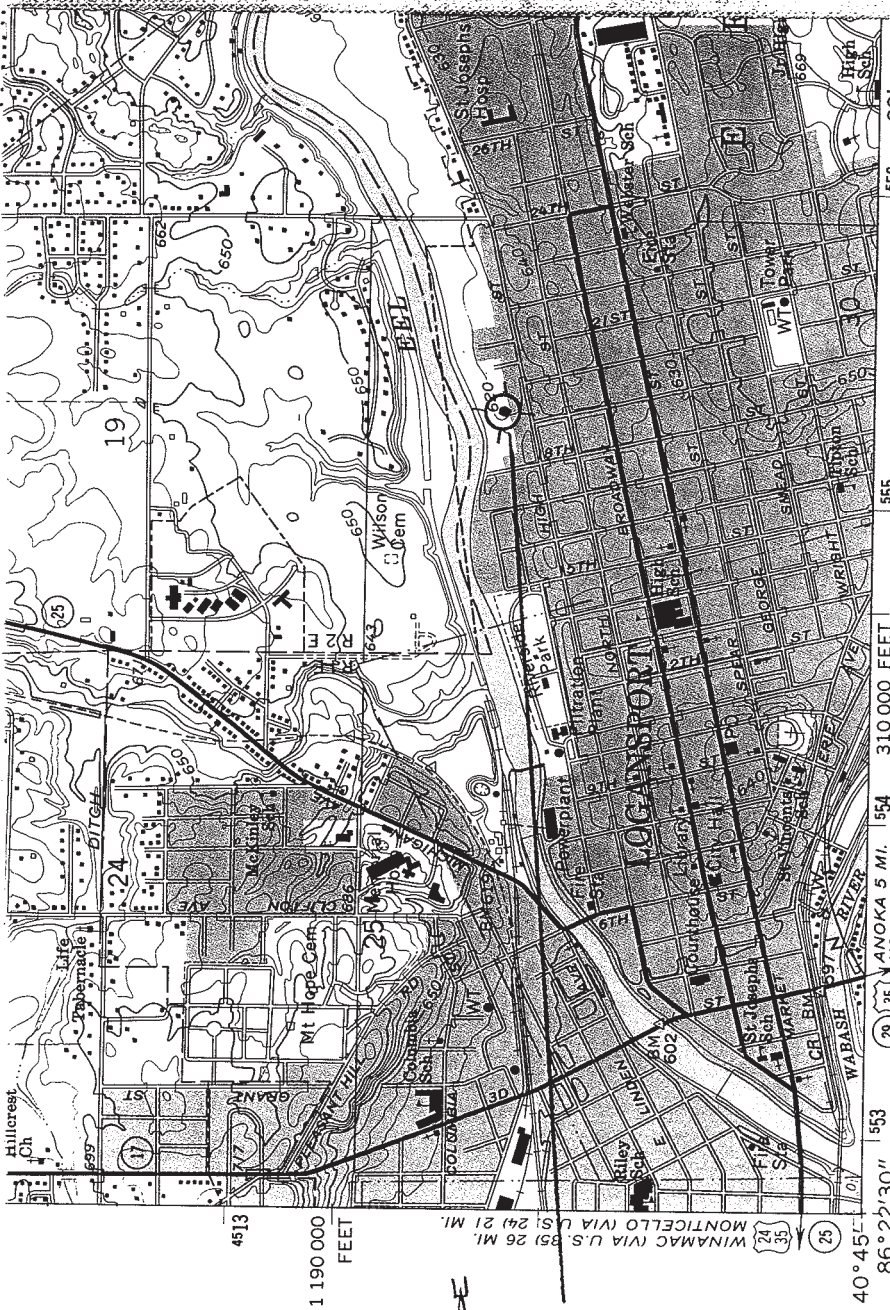
McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alford A. Knopf, 2000.

Verbal Boundary Description

The property consists of the west half of Out Lot 111 of Sarah M. Tipton's Addition to Logansport, Indiana. The property runs 515 feet north from the north curb of High Street to the banks of the Eel River, 88 feet east along said bank, 515 feet south to the north curb of High Street, and 88 feet west along said curb.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The is the entire historic property associated with the Tousley family.

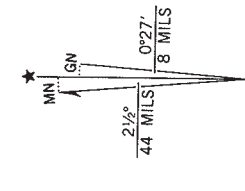


HENRY TOUSLEY H&E
 CASS CO., IN
 UTM
 16 555 280 4512140

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

- Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA, and USCE
- Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1948. Topography by planimetric surveys 1955
- Revised from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972
- Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Indiana coordinate system, east zone
- 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
- 1927 North American Datum
- To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 1 meter east as shown by dashed corner ticks
- Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
- Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

40° 45' 15" N
 86° 22' 30" W
 1:190,000 FEET
 ANOKA 5 MI. 154
 KOKOMO 26 MI.

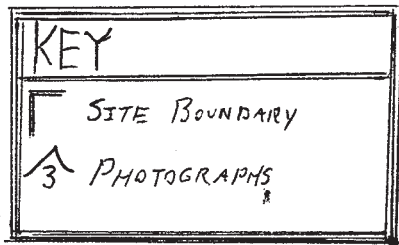
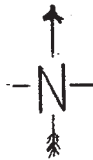
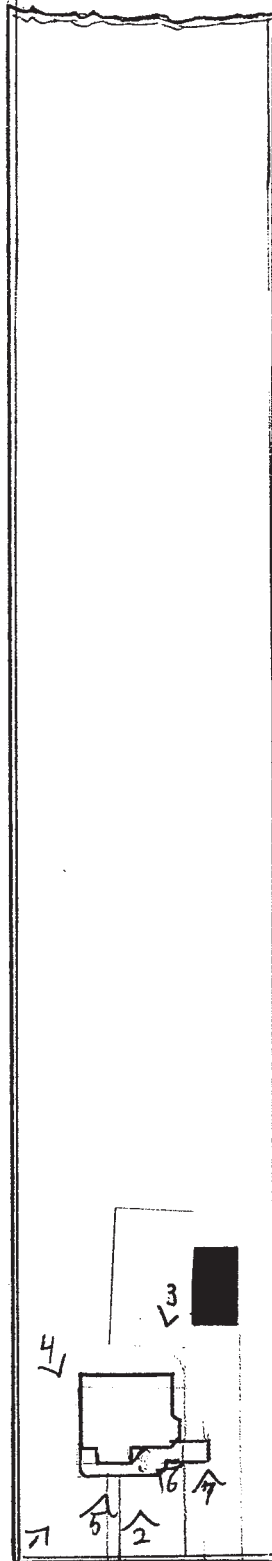


UTM GRID AND 1987 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

AN



Eel River



High Street