

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Winchester Residential Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number roughly, both sides of Washington and Franklin Sts. from Main St. to Greenville Ave., and both sides of Meridian and Main Sts. from Franklin to Orange St., Winchester, Randolph Co., Indiana

N/A
N/A

not for publication

city or town Winchester

vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Randolph code 135 zip code 47394

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

James A. [Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

1/31/2011
Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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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	
142	23	buildings
1		sites
1	2	structures
		objects
144	25	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

RELIGION: religious facility

TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)

FUNERARY: mortuary

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Queen Anne; Italianate; Colonial Revival;

Bungalow/Craftsman; Classical Revival;

Other: gable-front; Other: American foursquare;

Other: gabled-ell; Greek Revival; Italian Villa;

Other: t-plan; Second Empire; Prairie School;

Tudor Revival; Romanesque Revival;

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE; CONCRETE; BRICK

walls: WOOD: weatherboard; METAL: aluminum;
 BRICK; SYNTHETICS: vinyl

roof: ASPHALT; METAL

other: WOOD; WOOD: shingle; BRICK;

STONE: Limestone, Sandstone;

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Late Gothic Revival; Other: I-house;

METAL: Cast Iron, Iron; CONTRETE;

Other: central - passage

CERAMIC TILE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Winchester Residential Historic District encompasses several blocks to the south and east of the Winchester Courthouse Square Historic District. Development began as early as 1837 with the majority of the structures built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The majority of the 165 primary structures are residential; there are five church buildings, one school administration building, one former commercial building and three concrete deck bridges. Tree lined streets, sidewalks and retaining walls contribute to the historic character of the site. A variety of styles of architecture and construction materials are displayed within the district.

Narrative Description

The Winchester Residential Historic District is located in Winchester, Indiana a small town in White River Township at the center of Randolph County. The county is located in the east-central region of Indiana, bordered on the north by Jay County, on the west by Delaware and Henry Counties, on the south by Wayne County, and on the east by Darke County, Ohio. Most of the streets in Winchester are designed on a grid system, running north-south or east-west and intersecting at right angles. Winchester is bisected by State Road 32, which runs on an east-west course through town becoming the northern road of the courthouse square. In town, the road is known as Washington Street. In addition, Salt Creek flows roughly in a south-to-north direction through this district, intersecting East Washington, East Franklin, and East South Streets.

The Winchester Residential Historic District contains both modest and large mid to late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century homes. A wide range of architectural styles and vernacular forms and house types popular during that period are represented within the district. The district stretches in two directions in relation to the downtown commercial district and courthouse square—South Meridian, South Main, and South East streets are south of downtown, and East Washington, East Franklin, and East South streets are east of downtown.

The Winchester Residential Historic District has integrity in terms of its location and setting. The town was platted in 1818 on land donated by several men of the area. The town was laid out on a grid pattern with a centralized courthouse square; a commercial district grew up around the courthouse square, and residential neighborhoods, including much of the Winchester Residential Historic District, formed surrounding the commercial area. Winchester grew slowly at first; by 1830 Winchester claimed only a dozen families with the same number of houses. Since it was the county seat of Randolph County, however, the town did have a county jail and a courthouse by 1830. The town continued its slow growth until the arrival of the railroads in the 1850s, spurring development.¹ Throughout its early years, the town slowly developed a residential area around the courthouse square, and even in the early years the basis for the Winchester Residential Historic District was taking shape.

This district maintains a sense of place and character through its tree-lined streets and uniform setbacks. In other ways, however, the district has continued to evolve as buildings have been removed or remodeled. A few historic homes in the district have been demolished or destroyed by fire, and the lots have seen the construction of new houses. Despite the introduction of contemporary houses to the district, the district retains a high percentage of its historic fabric, its cohesive feel, and its historic appearance. As previously noted, the town is modeled on the grid plan; South Meridian Street, South Main Street, and South East Street run in a north-south direction, while East Washington Street, East Franklin Street, and East South Street run in an east-west direction. Except for East Washington Street, which is also State Road 32, the

¹ John L. Smith and Lee L. Driver, *Past and Present of Randolph County, Indiana* (Indianapolis, IN: A.W. Bowen and Company, 1914), 1026-1028, 1030-1031.

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streets in this district are quiet, tree-lined, residential streets. Most of the houses share a common setback range from the street, approximately twenty feet. A few are noticeably farther from the street, adding character to the neighborhoods with large front lawns. The houses on South Main Street are built on a small incline; the homes are accessed by walkways that include sets of steps. Furthermore, many of the houses on this street have retaining walls along the sidewalk that often match the character of the house. East Washington Street remains a residential street in this district, but it varies from the rest of the district in its amount of traffic; because the street also serves as State Road 32, it is much wider and more heavily traveled than the other streets in the district. The houses, however, maintain a setback range of approximately fifteen feet with a few houses constructed closer to the street. There is also continuity in scale, the houses being generally two stories in height.

The architectural styles presented by the buildings of this district reflect the residential and economic development of Winchester. Winchester grew from a remote community of small simple homes and small businesses in the 1820s into a city of 4,266 by 1910. The prospect of railroad development in the town spurred investment and growth beginning in 1845, and economic development was further encouraged by the discovery of natural gas in nearby Parker City in 1896. The oldest homes in the district include the c.1837 Jeremiah Smith House at 125 East Franklin Street (Greek Revival, far right photo 18); the c.1858 Carey Goodrich House at 416 South Meridian Street (Italianate, photo 3); the c. 1855 house at 216 East Washington Street (Central Passage, far left in photo 34), 222 South Meridian Street dating to c.1865 (Italianate); the c.1870 Daniel Hoffman House at 538 South Meridian Street (I-house, photo 7); and 439 South Meridian Street dating to c.1870 (I-house). Large, prominent homes in the district include the c.1870 Kizer-Marsh House at 230 South Main Street (Italian Villa, left photo 8); 422 South Main Street dating to c.1900 (Queen Anne [Free Classic], photo 12); 300 South Main Street dating to c.1920 (Craftsman, right photo 9); and many more large Queen Anne homes from the Gas Boom years.

There are 142 contributing buildings in the Winchester Residential Historic District. The majority of contributing buildings are houses, but there are also churches within the district (see below), as well as a school administration building (103 North East Street) and one small former commercial building (213 East South Street, photo 26). There are twenty-three noncontributing buildings. These are houses constructed after period of significance or houses built within the period of significance whose significant elements and features are altered to the degree that they no longer add to the historic character of the district. The district includes one contributing structure; a concrete deck bridge (c.1900) located on East South Street (far right photo 26) spanning Salt Creek. Recent bridges over Salt Creek on East Franklin and East Washington Streets are two non-contributing structures within the district. Many site features from the period of significance remain in the district including sidewalks, property borders or retaining walls, entrance markers, and fences. For this reason, the district as a whole is also one contributing site. Historic bluestone sidewalks and bull's eye pattern glazed brick pavers are also contributing site features.² (The Statement of Significance, Section 8, offers a detailed discussion of site features with location references and photo numbers.)

The houses in this district represent several styles and house forms or types. The residential architectural styles found in the district include Greek Revival, Italian Villa, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne (primarily the Free Classic decorative subtype), Colonial Revival, Classical Revival (Neoclassical), Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and Prairie School. The identified house types and forms include gable-front, t-plan, gabled-ell, American foursquare, I-house, bungalow and central-passage. Of the 130 contributing residential buildings of an identifiable architectural style or house type, twenty-five percent are the Queen Anne style, the most common within the district. The Italianate and Colonial Revival styles are the second most prevalent. Gable-front, t-plan and gabled-ell homes are also well represented within the district. (See Statement of Significance, Section 8, for further discussion of architecture in the historic district.) Although the period of significance begins in 1837, most of the houses in this district post-date 1860, as the town of Winchester remained quite small during its first decades of development.

In addition to the homes, several churches are also found within this district. They are the Winchester Friends Church (1897, 124 East Washington Street, photo 33), First United Methodist Church (1900, 313 South Meridian Street, photo 1), First Presbyterian Church (1903, 201 East Franklin, photo 20), Main Street Christian Church (1912, 220 South Main Street, right photo 8), and First Church of the Nazarene (1929 with later alterations, 401 South Main Street, photo 11). These five churches display characteristics of three styles: Romanesque Revival, Classical Revival (Neoclassical), and Late Gothic Revival. The Winchester Friends Church is modeled on the Romanesque Revival style, while the Main Street Christian Church is a Neoclassical or Classical Revival design. First United Methodist Church and First Presbyterian

² Bluestone is a "dense fine-grained sandstone that splits easily along bedding planes to form thin slabs." (Ernest Burden, *Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture*, [New York: McGraw-Hill, 2002], 310.)

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Church are both fine examples of the Late Gothic Revival style. First Church of the Nazarene was originally modeled on the Late Gothic Revival style. A modern addition to the Main Street elevation has altered the original appearance of the entrance while the Will Street elevation retains its historic appearance. The First Church of the Nazarene contains straight rows of pews on each side of a central aisle. The other churches in the district feature auditorium-style seating, in which the floor slopes downward toward the altar and rows of pews radiate outward from the altar in a semi-circle. The Winchester Friends Church is unique among the churches in the district, as it exhibits the Akron Plan Sunday School (discussed in greater detail in the statement of significance). These churches are dispersed throughout the historic residential district, located within walking distance of the historic homes. The churches illustrate the development of the district because they were constructed during the period of significance and because they were modeled on the styles of architecture most popular for churches at the time of construction.

This Winchester Residential Historic District retains a high degree of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Some buildings have alterations made during the period of significance, reflecting changing design preferences within that period. A typical example is the addition of early twentieth century brick Craftsman style porch supports to a nineteenth century building. Another common early change was enlarging the home with single or multiple rear additions. Some of the houses have seen the application of aluminum or vinyl siding, replacement of original windows, or porch enclosure. However, many of the houses retain their original wood siding or brick exterior, original windows, and original decorative elements. Most of the houses have replacement asphalt or composition shingle roofs, but the replacement roofs do not detract from the character of the significant historic design elements such as the footprint, form, arrangement of openings and decorative features.

The following are descriptions of buildings representative of the district, including contributing and non-contributing, ranging from high style to vernacular. The front façade is described for all buildings except those located on a corner. Description of two primary façades is provided for buildings facing two public streets. The addresses are discussed in numerical order in the following street progression: South Meridian Street, South Main Street, South East Street, East Washington Street, East Franklin Street, and East South Street.

400 South Meridian Street, Second Empire, c.1870 (right, photo 2), contributing

The home at 400 South Meridian is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of South Meridian and Will streets. The primary façade faces east towards Meridian, while the second visible façade faces north towards Will Street. This one and one-half story Second Empire home has an L-shaped plan, representative of the asymmetrical subtype of the Second Empire style.³ The L-shape is created by a shallow wing projected outward at the west end of the north façade. The home has a brick foundation, wide horizontal wood siding (painted white) and straight mansard roof covered with composition shingles. There is a slight eave overhang. A band of original fish scale pattern wood shingles is located beneath the cornice. The cornice features delicate, widely spaced, wood brackets with pendils, as well as small wood dentils. A large gabled dormer centered on the east façade features paired one-over-one wood windows. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof.

An early twentieth century one-story wrap around brick porch dominates the east façade, continuing on the north elevation until it meets the projected wall of the L-plan. The porch foundation is rock face ashlar stone laid in regular courses. Composition shingles cover the hipped roof of the porch. The porch enclosure creates a large sunroom. Square brick piers capped by cast concrete are located at the north and south ends of the porch. Between these piers, cast concrete tops the low brick porch wall. The south two-thirds of the porch features a string of four, paired, vertical rectangular aluminum frame sliding windows. Three concrete steps lead up to the porch entrance at the north end of the façade. The aluminum screen door is flanked by short square brick piers with cast concrete caps. Smaller paired windows, like those previously described, flank the upper half of the porch door. An additional single fixed narrow vertical rectangular aluminum frame window is adjacent to the northernmost porch pier. The hipped porch roof retains its original wood fascia, soffit and frieze. On the north façade a short brick porch wall is flanked by square brick piers at the east and west ends as previously described. A narrow, fixed vertical rectangular aluminum frame window sits atop a short brick pier at the center of the porch wall. On each side of it, there are three of the previously described paired sliding windows.

The extended wing at the west end of the main building has a brick foundation with two horizontal rectangular basement windows at the center and west half of the foundation. Above, each half of the wing features a paired one-over-one wood window. The fish scale shingles, brackets and dentils match that of the primary façade. Two large gabled dormers,

³ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002), 241.

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matching the one of the primary façade, vertically align with the first floor windows. At the west end of the north façade, the one-story rear addition (c.1960) connects the historic building to an attached garage (accessed on Will Street). The siding matches the rest of the home. From east to west, the addition features: a small, paired one-over-one aluminum window; a one-over-one aluminum window; the addition entrance, an aluminum door; and finally a rectangular wood garage door featuring a row of horizontal rectangular lights at the top. This contributing building demonstrates features of the Second Empire style including the Mansard roof, decorative cornice line, and fish scale pattern wood shingles, as well as an early twentieth century porch reflecting the popularity of the Craftsman style.

416 South Meridian Street (Carey Goodrich House), Italianate, c.1858 (photo 3), contributing

This home was built for Carey Goodrich, a prominent Winchester businessman, in approximately 1858.⁴ It is a two-story, brick, hipped-roof, Italianate home. The façade faces east. The foundation material is indiscernible, covered by white-painted concrete parging. It has a standing seam metal roof.

The first and second floors each contain five evenly spaced openings. The first floor features a central entry. Two long narrow arched lights occupy the upper half of the early wood door, while the lower portion of the door features a recessed molded panel. Two long two-over-two rectangular wood windows, early features of the home, flank the central entry. The first floor windows and doors have white-painted stone lintels, much wider than their corresponding openings. The original one-story vine motif cast iron porch spans the central entry and two adjacent windows. The second floor window openings align vertically with those below. These early two-over-two wood windows are shorter than the first floor windows. The second floor windows feature stone sills and wide stone lintels matching those previously described. The original cornice line remains and consists of widely spaced wood brackets placed on a wide band of wood trim featuring molded panels painted white. The home originally featured two small dormers and wrought iron roof cresting. These elements were removed at an unknown date. Brick end chimneys are located at the north and south ends of the standing seam metal roof. A narrow one-story shed roof brick connector is setback from the façade at the south end of the home. It joins a one-story front gabled brick wing with returned eaves at the south side of the two-story building.

The shed roof connector contains an early glazed paneled wood door. There are no openings on the east façade of the wing. The size and condition of the brick is similar to that of the main building, indicating that it is either original or an early feature of the property. An addition alters the footprint of the house, but was constructed unobtrusively on the rear (west elevation) of the building and does not affect the east facade or sides of the house. This house has a high level of integrity, retaining its basic original design and original and early features such as the decorative cornice, wrought iron porch, central entry with glazed wood door, and wood sash windows.⁵ The house is rated "Outstanding" in the *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Randolph County Interim Report* (hereafter referred to as the *Randolph County Interim Report*) due to its architectural significance.⁶ The Randolph County Historical Museum now occupies the building.

515 South Meridian Street, Colonial Revival (Dutch Colonial), c.1920 (photo 6), contributing

This Colonial Revival style home has a steeply pitched side gambrel roof with flared eaves. It is highly similar to Sears kit house P13190A or the "Puritan" model. This gambrel roof subtype of the Colonial Revival style is often referred to as Dutch Colonial. According to historians of American architecture, Virginia and Lee McAlester, this home is considered one-story, with a full-width shed dormer creating usable upper floor space within the gambrel roof.⁷ The house has a rectangular plan. The front façade faces west. An original one-story, square plan, wing with a flat roof, adjoins the south elevation. Hedges obscure the foundation material. The home retains original wood siding. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The original brick chimney extends from the north half of the east slope of the gambrel roof.

⁴ Randolph County Historical Society, *Randolph County, Indiana: 1818-1990* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 1991), 13.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Randolph County Interim Report* (Indianapolis, IN: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1998), 69; The rating "Outstanding" indicates that the building is recommended for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This publication is hereafter cited as the *Randolph County Interim Report*.

⁷ McAlester, 322.

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The first floor of the front façade features a central entrance. An original curved projected wood roof or awning, supported by wood brackets, shelters the front stoop. The early paneled wood door is partially covered by a later glazed aluminum storm door. Original ten-over-one wood sash windows flank the entrance. The simple original wood molding surrounds these windows. Each window retains original paneled wood shutters, featuring a crescent moon cutout within the top panel. South of this, the one-story south wing contains a paired eight-over-one wood sash window. Above, a paired six-over-one wood sash window is centered on each half of the full-width shed dormer. This Colonial Revival or Dutch Colonial style home retains a high level of integrity. The significant original materials and features such as the roofline, windows, shutters, entry porch, and side wing remain intact and in excellent condition.

220 South Main Street (Main Street Christian Church), Classical Revival (Neoclassical), 1912 (right, photo 8), contributing

The front façade of the Main Street Christian Church faces east. This two and one-half-story, stone Classical Revival or Neoclassical church is symmetrical, with the exception of a stepped, rectangular-plan, one and one-half story wing extending from the south elevation of the church. The raised basement of the main building and wing has a rusticated ashlar finish, while the upper floors have a smooth ashlar finish. The roofing material is obscured by a stone parapet. The front façade of the main building has a protruding, pedimented, full-height central bay with a one-story entry porch. The porch is supported at the north and south ends by paired Tuscan columns. The porch entablature is ornamented by dentils and is capped by a stone parapet with recessed square and rectangular panels. Beneath the porch, the central entrance features four adjacent oak doors with recessed panels at the base and vertical rectangular slag-glass windows above.⁸ The same type of glass is in the large transom windows above the doors. A horizontal rectangular transom is located above the two central doors and square transom windows are above the two outer doors. On each side of the central entrance, the raised basement contains two vertical rectangular one-over-one wood windows with flat stone lintels. The south wing (set back from the main façade) contains one basement window matching those on the main building. On the façade of the main building, above the basement windows (flanking the porch entablature) are paired one-over-one slag-glass rectangular wood windows. These windows have stone sills and flush stone lintels capped by stone molding. The south wing contains one rectangular window matching those just described. On the next level, four round arch one-over-one slag-glass wood windows are located above the entry porch within the protruding central bay. The arched windows share a single stone sill and their stone voussoirs are capped by connecting pronounced archivolt stone trim. Paired round arched windows on the same level, matching those just described, flank the central bay. Above, modillions ornament the cornice. The triangular pediment above the central bay is also accented by modillions, while anthemion ornament adorns its peak. A small circular slag-glass window is centered within the pediment. The roofline is further accented by a stone parapet similar to that of the entry porch. The Main Street Christian Church has an auditorium-style sanctuary. This church's original architectural features remain intact and the *Randolph County Interim Report* rates it "Outstanding" for its architectural significance.⁹

230 South Main Street (Kizer-Marsh House), Italian Villa, c.1870 (left, photo 8), contributing

This brick Italian Villa style home is indicated as being built for William O. Kizer who served as Deputy Auditor (1874-1877) and subsequently County Auditor.¹⁰ However, according to notices in the Winchester Journal, the home was built for H.P. Kizer.¹¹ The Winchester Journal reported in 1883 that his daughter Carrie "was married to Benjamin Marsh at the home of her parents."¹² It remained a private residence until 1960 when it was sold to the Christian Church for use as a parsonage.¹³ The home bears resemblance to Andrew Jackson Downing's designs for romantic homes of the era. The Kizer-Marsh House is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of South Main and East South Streets. The primary façade faces east towards South Main Street while the second visible façade faces south towards East South Street. This two-story, L-plan Italian Villa's principle section is on the south half of the east façade and the wing is set back, extending northward. A three-story square tower is positioned between the principal section and wing of the L-plan. Shrubbery and the porch obscure the foundation. The brick walls are painted ochre. The low-pitched, hipped, standing seam metal roof is an early feature. The tower has a bell-cast pyramidal roof with spear-like metal finial. Its tower roofing material, formerly asphalt shingle, has been returned to standing seam metal. A stylized interior brick chimney is located

⁸ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 68.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ "Kizer-Marsh Home, 1870," (Plaque at 230 S. Main St.) Winchester Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

¹¹ The Winchester Journal, July 14, 1870. and July 28, 1870.

¹² The Winchester Journal, October 4, 1883

¹³ Randolph County Historical Society, *Randolph County, Indiana: 1818-1990*, (Paducah: Turner Publishing Co.,1991),275.

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near the southwest corner of the tower. An early-twentieth century, one-story porch with pedimented entry wraps around the tower.¹⁴ Paired scrolled brackets embellish the overhanging eaves of the home, while the tower's cornice features enriched modillion brackets.¹⁵

The home retains many original and early windows. On the first floor, the principle section of the L-plan features two, two-over-two rectangular wood windows, capped by ornate segmental arch stone window hoods. To the north, the first floor of the tower features an arched doorway beneath the porch. The arched entrance features a stone door surround capped by three keystones. The wood door contains twelve (three columns of four) rectangular lights in its upper portion and a recessed wood panel in its lower portion. Above, a thick arched wood transom contains three semi-circular motif lights. North of the tower, the first floor window matches those of the principal section. A hipped roof porch with pedimented entry wraps around the tower, extending past the north edge of the east façade. Five square rusticated stone piers support it. The roofing material is standing seam metal. On the second floor, the windows of the principal section mirror those below. Continuing north, the tower contains a two-over-one rectangular wood window capped by an ornate arched window hood. (The original window may have been arched, but the current window is an early feature.) The single second floor window opening of the wing mirrors the first floor window below. The tower contains one, one-over-one rectangular wood window with a segmental arch hood matching those previously described.

The south façade is symmetrical, with a center gable projecting from the low-pitched hipped roof. The wall below extends slightly forward. An early or original one-story square-plan brick wing is set back from the south façade extending from the north end of the west elevation.¹⁶ On the main building, the central entrance features an early flat-roofed one-story wood entry porch with slender square porch supports. A segmental arch wood element sets above the posts. Wood brackets ornament the porch cornice.¹⁷ The central door is a recessed panel wood door. The south façade's wood windows are early features of the home. On the first floor, a four-over-four rectangular wood window is located on each side of the entrance. Segmental arch window hoods, like those on the east façade, cap the windows. On the second floor, three matching windows align vertically with the openings on the first floor. Paired wood brackets embellish the cornice. The brick wing to the west features a hipped roof covered with standing seam metal and a central four-over-four rectangular wood window. A porch matching the one on the main section of the south façade is located west of the one-story wing. The former opening has been enclosed with brick. Overall, the Kizer-Marsh house remains intact and retains a high degree of integrity. It is rated of "Outstanding" architectural significance as an example of Italian Villa (Italianate) style architecture by the *Randolph County Interim Report*.¹⁸

312 South Main Street (W.E. Miller House), Craftsman, c.1910 (left, photo 9)

Winchester merchant W. E. Miller built this large brick Craftsman-style home. This two-story home features the horizontal emphasis, exposed rafters, deep eaves, and sheltered porch that are characteristic of the Craftsman style. The front façade faces east. The side-gabled brick building features a cross gable at the north end of the front façade. The wall below this cross gable extends slightly forward. Similarly, the one-story, shed-roof, full-length front porch contains a gabled section at the north end with wide eave overhang. The house's warm apricot-colored brick walls and porch are complemented by red clay tile roofing material.

Square brick piers support the full-width porch. On the south three-fourths of the porch, the brick half-wall between the piers is capped by cast concrete coping. A wood Tudor arch stretches between the square brick piers. The shed roof features exposed rafters. At the north end of the porch, concrete steps lead up to the porch entrance where brick piers featuring cast concrete sloped set-offs support the front-facing gabled portion of the porch roof. The area beneath the gabled porch roof is ornamented by a series of thin vertical boards, simple brackets (where the gabled roof meets the brick piers), and a wood Tudor arch (between the brick piers.) On the first floor, at the north end of the façade, the dark-

¹⁴ Sanborn research indicates the porch was added between 1907 and 1914. The primary façade originally had one-story porches north and south of the tower, removed around the time the early twentieth century porch was added.; *Fire Insurance Maps of Winchester, Randolph County Indiana*. (Pelham, NY: Sanborn Map and Pub. Co., 1907, p. 4 and 1914, p. 4).

¹⁵ John J.-G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture; A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms 1600-1945*, (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981), 35.

¹⁶ This wing exists in 1886, the earliest Sanborn record of the Kizer-Marsh House and is likely original, but certainly an early feature; *Fire Insurance Maps of Winchester, Randolph County Indiana*. (Pelham, NY: Sanborn Perris Pub. Co., 1886), 2.

¹⁷ This side porch, like the front porch, was added between 1907 and 1914.

¹⁸ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 68.

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stained glazed wood door is flanked by leaded glass sidelights. The cast concrete door head, spanning the door and sidelights, features a keystone and similar ornament at each end. A ribbon window (four one-over-one rectangular wood windows) is centered on the south three-fourths of the first floor. The ribbon window has a cast concrete sill and lintel. The flat arch lintel features a keystone motif at its center and ends. A paired one-over-one window with lintel and sill matching that of the first floor, is located at the north end of the second floor within the extended section of wall. Above, the gabled portion of the roof is accented by three simple brackets at the peak and ends. A ribbon window (three one-over-one rectangular wood windows) is centered on the south three-fourths of the façade. It has a concrete sill. The eave overhang obscures the lintel. A small one-over-one rectangular wood window is located west of the second floor ribbon window. Above these windows, the shed dormer contains two small wood double casement windows (each window has a single undivided pane of glass). An apricot colored brick chimney is on the roof ridge above the dormer. Cast-concrete arrow shape designs embellish the chimney. This Craftsman home has a high level of integrity, as its original materials and features remain intact. The *Randolph County Interim Report* rates 312 South Main Street as having "Outstanding" architectural significance.¹⁹

322 South Main Street, Craftsman, c.1925 (photo 10), contributing

This brick home has dual stylistic influence. The unenclosed eave and exposed roof rafters define the home as the Craftsman style. The low-pitched hipped roof with wide eave overhang is a trait seen in both Craftsman and Prairie styles. The form, porch supports, and horizontal emphasis created by window openings demonstrate Prairie style influence. The front façade faces east. The home has a horizontal emphasis and deep eaves with exposed wood rafters. This two-story home has a compound plan and is asymmetrical. The main portion of the house is a simple, two-story, rectangular hipped roof mass. A smaller two-story, rectangular-plan, hipped roof wing is set back from the front façade, attached to the south elevation. The foundation and walls of the principal mass and wing are brick. The roofing material of each is asphalt shingles. A one-story hipped roof porch is located at the north half of the front façade wrapping around to the east elevation.

Concrete steps, flanked by short brick piers capped with concrete coping, lead up to the center of the porch at the north end of the façade. Massive square brick piers support the hipped porch roof. These piers have ornamental green-glazed tile work inlaid near the top. Concrete coping caps the brick piers and the brick porch walls between them. The porch's wide eave overhang features exposed wood rafters. Beneath the porch, the main entrance is just south of the concrete steps. Sidelights, each containing ten vertical rectangular lights, flank the glazed wood door. South of the front porch and entrance, the first floor of the principle mass features a ribbon window consisting of three adjacent six-over-one rectangular wood windows. Its brick sill is laid in rowlock position, while the bricks of the flat lintel are in soldier position. There are two window openings on the second floor of the principle mass, each vertically aligned with the window and door openings on the first floor. Each paired second floor window consists of two adjacent six-over-one rectangular wood windows. Their sills and lintels match those on the first floor window. Above, the wide eave features exposed wood rafters. An interior brick chimney is located on the south half of the principle mass.

The first floor of the south wing contains a secondary entrance. Three concrete steps flanked by short brick piers capped by concrete coping lead to a concrete stoop. A hipped roof "overdoor" supported by scroll-like wood brackets juts out over the stoop.²⁰ The glazed wood door contains multiple rectangular lights on its upper portion. The door is flanked by sidelights, each a single column of vertical rectangular lights. Over this entrance, the second floor of the wing features a ribbon window consisting of two wood double casement windows. Each vertical rectangular casement window contains six divided lights. The only element of the home which is likely not original is the asphalt shingle roofing material. This does not affect the original form or stylistic traits of the home. The home's original materials and features remain intact and it maintains a high level of integrity. It is rated "Contributing" as an architectural resource by the *Randolph County Interim Report*.²¹

422 South Main Street, Queen Anne (Free Classic), c.1890 (photo 12), contributing

This two-story home has a Queen Anne massing and classically inspired ornamental details, considered the Free Classic subtype of decorative detailing. It is the cross-gabled shape subtype. The primary gable-front faces east while the narrower two-story cross-gable wing extends outward from the center of the south elevation. This wing features a two-

¹⁹ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 69.

²⁰ Term in quotes is taken from Blumenson, p. 101.

²¹ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 69.

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story cutaway bay. A one-story, flat-roofed, semi-circular bay extends slightly outward from behind the two-story bay. A one-story flat-roofed wing, either original or an early addition, is visible from the façade extending from the northwest corner of the home. The facade features a one-story wrap around porch along the east and south elevation of the primary section, terminating at the cutaway bay. The foundation is stone. The walls, clad with flush horizontal wood siding, feature wood corner boards fashioned in a pilaster motif. Beneath the peak of the façade's gabled end, coursed wood shingles cover the wall. The house and porch roofing material is modern asphalt shingles.

Eight concrete steps lead up to the front porch from street-level. Shaped short stone piers begin an undulating stone retaining wall on each side of the stairs. An ornamental cast iron handrail divides the stairway in half. Decoratively molded tall rectangular wood bases support multiple tapered wood Ionic porch columns. A series of turned wood spindles support the porch railing between porch supports. The porch roof features a pedimented entrance with carved crest and vine wood ornament. The south end of the porch has a conical roofline capped by a spear-like wood finial. Small dentils embellish the porch roof, while block modillions are beneath the pedimented section. Beneath the porch, the main entrance is centered on the front façade of the primary mass. Square and rectangular raised panels and an upper rectangular detailed beveled glass pane ornament the original oak door. The original molded wood trim surrounds the door, featuring scroll-like wood brackets on each side of the door below the crown. All first and second floor doors and windows have matching original wood surrounds. A long narrow one-over-one rectangular wood window is north of the main entrance. The much smaller upper sash contains patterned leaded glass. The south side of the primary mass features an angled first floor bay window with stained leaded glass, one side of which is visible on the front façade. South of this, the east façade of the cutaway bay contains a secondary entrance matching the previously described primary entrance. The southeast-facing side of the cutaway bay contains a one-over-one rectangular wood window on the first floor, visible from the front façade. Stained leaded glass occupies the upper sash. On the opposite side of the principle gable-front section, the east elevation of the one-story northwest wing contains an early one-over-one wood window. Each sash features a pattern of small square divided lights.

The second floor of the primary east-facing section contains three evenly spaced one-over-one rectangular wood windows. The upper sash of the southernmost window contains stained glass. Dentils and modillions ornament the cornice line above the windows. Above, a wood-shingled pent roof encloses the gable. Within the gable end, the shingled wall surface curves inward to a recessed Palladian window. The small outer rectangular windows contain diamond-shaped lights. Gothic arch pattern lights embellish the upper sash of the central arched window. Two small wood columns accent the central arched window. The second floor of the two-story cutaway bay south of the primary mass, features east-facing and southeast-facing windows visible on the front façade. Each matches those previously described for the second floor. This home retains a high level integrity with its significant original materials and features intact. The modern asphalt shingle roof does not affect the historic character or design of the house. The rear wing, if not original, is an early feature of the home. The *Randolph County Interim Report* rates this house "Outstanding" for its architectural significance as an example of the Free Classic decorative subtype of Queen Anne architecture.²²

438 South Main Street, T-plan, c.1900 (photo 13), contributing

This is an intact two-story T-plan house. The central gable-front faces east. West of this, a perpendicular rear portion (side-gabled) completes the T-plan. The T-plan is compounded by a rear two-story rectangular-plan hipped roof section running parallel to the side-gabled section. It extends beyond the side-gabled section at the north and south ends of the façade. The home has a stone foundation, original horizontal simple drop wood siding and original pilaster-like wood corner boards. One-story hipped-roof entry porches are integrated into the intersection of the front and side-gabled sections of the T-plan and in front of the extended wall beneath the rear hipped roof section on the north side of the front façade. An early one-story, flat roofed, rectangular plan wing is setback north of the northernmost porch. The roofing material for both the house and porches is asphalt shingle. A brick chimney is located on the south slope of the front gable.

²² Ibid.

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The first floor of the front-gabled portion of the east façade features a band of four original double-casement windows. Each vertical rectangular casement window contains eight rectangular divided lights (two columns of four). The original wood crown has scalloped wood trim capped by simple molding. This type of crown is above all east elevation windows. South of this, the hipped roof section contains a one-over-one rectangular wood window. On the opposite (north) side of the front-gable section, brick steps (likely a later addition) lead to the first hipped roof entry porch tucked into the right angle of the T-plan. The porch roof is supported at the northeast corner by an original wood column. The wood storm door beneath the porch has twelve rectangular lights and a recessed horizontal rectangular panel at the base. Setback north of this, the second entry porch is similar to the previous, but supported at the northeast corner by a slender square wood porch post. Beneath this porch, the door matches the previous one.

On the second floor, the front façade of the front-gabled section contains two evenly spaced one-over-one rectangular wood windows. Above, jigsaw cut ornament is located at the ends of the rake board with molded wood trim continuing between. The wall within the gable end is covered with wide wood shingles. On each side of the front-gabled section, the east elevation of the side-gabled section contains a window matching those described for the second floor. Set back beyond this, matching second floor windows are at the north and south end of the façade within the extended hipped roof section. This vernacular, T-plan house is rated as a "Contributing" architectural resource by the *Randolph County Interim Report*.²³

507 South Main Street, Colonial Revival, c.1925 (photo 14), contributing

This is a two-story, symmetrical, rectangular plan house with a side-gabled roof. The earliest Sanborn record for this house (1929) indicates it is concrete block construction faced with brick.²⁴ The roofing material is composition shingle. The front façade faces west. The house has a one-car, rectangular plan, one-story, side-gabled garage attached to the north elevation (set back from the house's façade.) This original feature is also brick-faced concrete block construction as indicated by the 1929 Sanborn record.

On the house, the central entrance is the most prominent element. The original entry porch consists of a triangular pediment supported by slender Ionic wood columns. Wood pilasters are behind the wood columns. The original wood door features raised vertical rectangular panels and is capped by a rectangular transom. A wood storm door with multiple rectangular lights is in front of the main door. A six-over-six rectangular wood window is on each side of the central entrance, both original features. These windows have brick sills and flat lintels composed of recessed bricks in rowlock position. The functioning wood shutters for these windows feature raised square panels and are secured in an open position by S-shaped wrought iron shutter fasteners. Three second floor window openings align vertically with the first floor openings. These original six-over-six rectangular wood windows are shorter than the first floor windows. Their rowlock brick windowsills align with the brick beltcourse (stretchers). The functional louvered wood shutters are held open by shutter fasteners matching those on the first floor. There is a wide wood cornice molding beneath the shallow eave overhang. The central brick ridge chimney has a simple decorative brick chimney cap.

The attached garage north of the house has a wood garage door, punctuated by recessed rectangular panels. A row of six rectangular lights is located near the top of the garage door. A row of bricks in soldier position, capped by a row of extended header bricks, is above the garage door. The garage's brick beltcourse and wood cornice echo that of the main house. The garage's side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. This home is remarkably intact, retaining all of its significant original materials and features. It has a high degree of integrity and is an excellent example of twentieth century Colonial Revival architecture contributing to the historic district.

528 South Main Street, Ranch, c.1960 (far right, photo 15), non-contributing

This Ranch house is a contemporary addition to the Winchester Residential Historic District. The front façade faces east. The one-story, rectangular plan, hipped roof, Ranch style home has an attached, hipped roof garage set back from the façade at the south elevation. The foundation and walls of the house and garage are covered with a stone veneer. The roof has a wide eave overhang, and is covered by asphalt shingles. The one-car garage at the south end of the front

²³ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 69; The "Contributing" rating indicates that the building is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of an historic district, as a resource important to the density or continuity of the area's historic fabric.

²⁴ *Fire Insurance Maps of Winchester, Randolph County Indiana*. (Pelham, NY: Sanborn Map and Pub. Co., 1929), 5.

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façade has a square wood garage door with faux recessed square panels. A door leading into the garage is located north of the garage door. The material and appearance of door is obscured by a glazed, aluminum storm door. On the main house, a small square one-over-one (likely aluminum) window with decorative louvered wood shutters is at the south end of the front façade. (Similar shutters are found at all front façade openings including the front door.) A slightly larger one-over-one window is located north of the previous. North of this, three concrete steps lead up to the main entrance. The material of the door is undetermined, as its appearance is distorted by an aluminum storm door with large single glazed pane. The Chicago window north of the main entry is composed of a large central window flanked by narrow windows designed to appear as six-over-one windows. This Ranch style home was constructed after the period of significance and is an example of a non-contributing building.

551 South Main Street, T-plan, c.1875 (photo 17), contributing

The central front-gabled end of this two-story T-plan house faces west (front façade faces west). East of this, a perpendicular rear portion (side-gabled) completes the T-plan. An early one-story shed roof wing adjoins the rear elevation. A later, small, one-story, hipped-roof, rectangular plan wing abuts the first floor of the south-facing gable end. It is of smaller scale and set back from the front-gable portion. Thus, the original design remains evident. A one-story hipped roof front porch is integrated into the intersection of the front and north-facing gabled sections. The foundation material is undetermined, obscured by shrubs. The home's vinyl siding has not altered the original size and placement of opening. Thus, it continues to contribute to the overall rhythm and historic fabric of the district. The roofing material of the house and porch is composition shingles. An original brick chimney is located at the east end of the front gable's ridge.

On the first floor, the front-gabled section retains the original size and placement of window openings. Two narrow rectangular openings on the first floor align vertically with two on the second floor. Modern replacement windows (likely vinyl) occupy the first floor openings: Three vertical lights set atop a single pane. Within these openings, a short, modern, horizontal rectangular transom light caps the window sash. Above, on the second floor, early two-over-two wood sash windows remain in place. On the front façade, south of the front-gabled section, the later one-story wing contains a small fixed vinyl window, creating the appearance of twelve divided lights. The porch is on the opposite (north) side of the front-gabled section. Square tapered wood porch piers support the porch roof at each end. They rest on the porch wall, which is also clad in vinyl siding. Beneath the porch, the west wall of the north-facing gabled section contains a small rectangular window opening. Though this type of small opening is often found beneath entry porches in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, it is occupied by a modern one-over-one vinyl window. Directly above, the second floor features an early two-over-two wood window. Despite some updates, the original plan, massing, and arrangement of openings is apparent. Early features such as the second floor wood windows, the porch piers and the chimney remain intact. The *Randolph County Interim Report* rates this T-plan home as "Contributing."²⁵

213 South East Street, T-plan, c.1890 (photo 29), non-contributing

The west elevation of 213 South East Street is the front elevation. A modern asphalt driveway is positioned on the north side of the house leading past the main entrance. Historically, this home underwent several changes. The 1899 Sanborn map indicates 213 South East Street was, at that time, a two-story T-plan home with a one-story side porch at the north end of the west elevation and discrete one-story rear wing. By 1907, the rear extended past the extant north wall. By 1914, a one-story bay was added at the west end of the south elevation. The 1907 Sanborn map is the first record of an extensive wraparound porch at the northwest corner of the home. Sanborn maps indicate the porch was altered by 1929, though remaining the same size and in the same position. The porch was removed at an unknown date. This house has been extensively remodeled, with vinyl siding and some replacement windows that do not always replicate the original size or location.²⁶

This house has a foundation built in various stages, part brick and part concrete block. The earliest, T-plan section of the home has a brick foundation. This consists of a shallow gable-front section with a large wing, set back, extending southward and a shorter wing, set back somewhat farther, extending northward. The walls are clad with vinyl siding and the roofing material is asphalt shingles. An early one-story, polygonal bay is positioned at the south end of the west (street-facing) elevation. It has a concrete block foundation. North of this, the two-story side-gabled wing features a long narrow one-over-one wood window on the first floor and a shorter one-over-one wood window on the second floor. Continuing north, the two-story front-gabled section protrudes westward. The first floor of the west elevation of this

²⁵ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 70.

²⁶ *Fire Insurance Maps of Winchester* 1899: p.7, 1907 p. 6, 1914 p.6, 1929 p.10.

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section features a large cottage window with stained glass in its upper horizontal rectangular sash. Above, the second floor contains a paired one-over-one wood window. A c.1950 bow window protrudes from the north elevation of this front-gable section. Continuing north, the opposite two-story side-gabled wing (set back further than the first) features a small square stained glass window on the first floor. A shallow contemporary pedimented entry is visible on the north elevation of this wing. A modern concrete L-shaped stair and landing lead to this entrance. The one-story side-gabled rear wing is visible at the north end of the west elevation. The foundation's brick color is different from that of the original section, corroborating the 1914 addition. A small non-historic sliding sash window is centered on the west elevation of this rear wing. Because its integrity has been compromised, this is an example of a non-contributing building.

221 South East Street, Colonial Revival, c.1915 (photo 30), contributing

This two and one-half story hipped roof house has the form of an American foursquare house. It has a full-width one-story hipped roof front porch and centered gabled dormer. The porch supports may be original or an early addition, and have a Craftsman or Bungalow style design, commonly combined with the American foursquare house.²⁷ The decorative detailing on the cornice and window and door surrounds indicates that, although it has a typical American foursquare form, it is stylistically the "hipped roof with full-width front porch" subtype of the Colonial Revival style.²⁸ The front façade faces west. The brick porch base obscures the foundation material. The house has been covered with aluminum siding. The house and porch roofs are covered with composition shingles. An exterior brick chimney, capped with concrete coping, is located on the south elevation. An interior brick chimney rises from the north slope of the hipped roof.

Three concrete steps flanked by short brick piers, capped with concrete coping, lead up to the porch. A modern iron handrail is centered on the steps. The brick porch wall is capped by concrete coping. Early massive square brick piers support the porch roof at the north and south ends of the front facade. A large inlaid concrete diamond shape accents the top of each porch pier. Above the diamond, paired wood brackets ornament the porch pier and support the porch roof. Smaller brackets are placed between each brick pier and the horizontal wood beam just beneath the porch roof. Beneath the porch, the steps lead to the slightly north-of-center entrance. The original oak door features raised molded panels at the base and a square beveled glass pane on its upper half. This entrance is capped by a transom. Pilaster-like wood trim flanks the door. Windows are on each side of the entrance. A large rectangular one-over-one wood window is located just north of the entrance. A large three-part window is located south of the entrance. Pilaster-like trim divides the window into three parts: a large central one-over-one rectangular wood window flanked by narrow rectangular one-over-one wood windows. A three-part transom caps the three-part window. The second floor of the front façade features three evenly spaced window openings: a narrow one-over-one rectangular wood window flanked by wider one-over-one rectangular wood windows. Dentils ornament the cornice. The central gabled dormer features a triangular pediment lined with dentils. The dormer contains three fixed single-light windows: a square window flanked by narrow vertical rectangular windows. Pilaster-like wood trim divides these windows. With the exception of the handrail on the steps, and possibly the roofing material, this home retains all of its early and original features and materials intact. This Colonial Revival home has a high degree of integrity and is a contributing resource within the Winchester Residential Historic District.

304 South East Street, Queen Anne, c.1895 (photo 31), contributing

Historically a residence, this house is currently used by the American Legion. It is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of South East Street and East South Street creating two primary facades (the east and north elevations). This dark red brick veneered two-story Queen Anne building is the hipped roof with lower cross gables shape subtype of the Queen Anne style. One principle cross gable faces east, where the wall below contains a setback on its northern one-third and a round three-story tower abuts its north side. A second cross gable extends northward from the hipped roof, jutting out over a two-story cutaway bay. Another cross gable extends southward from the hipped roof, jutting out over a two-story cutaway bay. A wrap around porch is located at the north half of the east elevation continuing to the east half of the north elevation. The home's foundation is stone. The walls are brick veneer with interspersed stone and wood detail, including a stone beltcourse between the first and second floor. The roofing material is slate. The building features two prominent interior brick chimneys with corbelled chimney tops: one on the south slope of the east-facing cross gable and one on the west slope of the south facing cross-gable.

²⁷ *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxi.

²⁸ McAlester, 321, 328-329.

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The east elevation (front façade) faces South East Street. At the south end of the east elevation, the southeast-facing side of the two-story cutaway bay beneath the south-facing cross gable is visible. Here, the first and second floors each feature a one-over-one rectangular wood window with stone sill and flat arch stone lintel. North of the bay, the next part of the east elevation is the east-facing cross gable section. The first floor, at the south end, features a large single-pane square wood window capped by an arched slag-glass transom. Its heavy semi-circular stone arch is capped by a stone molding. Continuing north, several steps lead up to the porch entrance, flanked by two massive square brick piers. The brick porch supports and porch wall are capped with stone coping. A pedimented section of roof sets off the porch entrance. Vinyl siding was added within the pediment. The main entrance is within the setback of the east-facing gable section. The dark-stained original glazed wood door features a large upper rectangular pane of glass with carved swag ornamentation and raised panels below. Slender rounded pilasters flank the door. The sidelights and transom feature tulip and diamond motif beveled leaded glass. The round tower is located just north of the main entrance, where the first floor of the east elevation features a one-over-one wood window with stone sill and stone flat arch lintel. North of this, an oval window faces northeast. Radiating keystones embellish its stone trim. The east elevation of the north cutaway bay contains a second doorway, where the wrap around porch terminates. A wood screen door obscures the primary door. The window openings on the first and second floor of the northeast-facing wall of the cutaway bay match those described for the cutaway bay on the opposite side of the building. On the second floor, at the south end of the front gable section, a slag-glass rectangular transom caps a double casement window (twelve divided lights per window). North of it, the setback section of wall contains a pair of small fixed square wood sash windows containing slag-glass. The second floor windows have stone sills and flat arch lintels typical of most window openings throughout the house. North of this, the openings on the second floor of the tower match those described for the first floor. A slate pent roof encloses the east façade's gable end. Centered in the gable end, an oriel window's one-over-one wood windows have Gothic arch patterned lights in their upper sashes. A second, wood-shingled pent roof is located above the oriel window. North of the gable end, a band of wood molding with dentil ornament separates the second and third floor of the tower. The tower's third floor contains three small square windows, two visible on the east elevation. Their sills and lintels match those previously described. Corbelled brick detail and a cornice with small wood dentils are beneath the flared conical roof. A metal finial tops the conical roof.

On the north elevation, the easternmost first floor window is located on the round tower. This is the previously described oval window. West of this, the tower features a rectangular one-over-one wood window, matching the previously described tower windows. West of this, the section of wall between the tower and the cutaway bay contains two window openings. The easternmost is a single-pane, stained glass, rectangular wood window with typical sill and lintel. A small horizontal rectangular wood window with single stained glass pane is west of the previous. Continuing west, the cutaway bay features three windows: One-over-one rectangular wood windows on the diagonal sides of the bay flank a central cottage window with stained glass transom. These windows have typical sills but lack typical lintels as they meet the wide stone beltcourse. West of the cutaway bay, an original one-story shed roof wing contains three window openings. The central and east windows are typical one-over-one rectangular windows. The boarded west window currently houses a window AC unit. On the second floor, at the east end of the north elevation, the window openings on the tower match those on the first floor. West of this, the second floor between the tower and cutaway bay has a central one-over-one rectangular, stained glass, wood sash window with typical sill and lintel. Continuing west, the cutaway bay contains three windows: Typical one-over-one rectangular wood windows on the diagonal sides of the bay flank a central, high-placed, single light, horizontal rectangular wood window. A pent roof encloses the gable end above. Within the gable end, the wall curves inward to a recessed window. This paired window is composed of two small one-over-one rectangular wood windows with Gothic arch pattern lights in their upper sash. The gable end has been covered with vinyl siding. West of the cutaway bay, above the one-story shed roof wing, there are two short one-over-one rectangular wood windows with stone sills. They abut the eave. The third floor of the tower matches the description for the east elevation. Two of the three small square windows are visible on the north elevation.

There are two rear additions, built after the period of significance, visible from East South Street. The additions accommodate American Legion activities. The materials and style are distinct from the original home. Thus, the original form and features of the brick Queen Anne are clearly gleaned despite the additions for the building's adaptive reuse. Immediately west of the original building, there is a one-story, pent roof, rectangular plan addition with cast-concrete exterior resembling square-cut regular course stone construction. The north elevation is punctuated by four evenly spaced opening. The east half contains two vertical rectangular glass block windows. West of these, concrete steps lead to a wood double door with Art Moderne style neon signage above. Another glass block window is at the west end of the elevation. Setback west of this section, a square- plan brick veneered addition has a flat roof and stone foundation, windowsills and lintels. On the north elevation of this section, a central brick pilaster is flanked by large horizontal rectangular glass block windows.

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With exception of the vinyl siding added into the east elevation gable end and pedimented section of porch roof, the original features of this Queen Anne's primary elevations remain intact. The additions do not alter any of the original home's street-facing elevations and accommodate continued occupancy. This Queen Anne home is rated an outstanding example of Queen Anne architecture in the *Randolph County Interim Report*.²⁹

124 East Washington Street (Winchester Friends Church), Romanesque Revival, 1897 (photo 33), contributing

This two-story Romanesque Revival church is on the southwest corner of East Washington and South East Streets. It has an auditorium-style sanctuary in which the floor slopes downward toward the altar. Rows of pews radiate in a semi-circle around the altar. The church features the Akron Plan Sunday School. Sunday School rooms are located in the church balcony, separated from the sanctuary by drapery.

The brick exterior rests on a stone foundation. The roofing material is asphalt shingle. Each façade features a robust one and one-half story bay or tower. A three-story square tower rises from the northeast corner. The church still has its original stained glass windows, which adorn every façade. Many of the arched openings feature massive stone arches in the typical Romanesque Revival fashion. The front (north) façade boasts an impressive rose window. A one-story wing was added to the west side of the church in 1970, but the architecture of the wing is sensitive to the original architecture and the wing is set back from the street much further than the original structure.

The addition is also brick and has a stone foundation, and it has a steep pitched asphalt shingle roof. The windowsills and lintels are constructed of concrete that is molded to resemble stone and to mimic the original architecture.

The north elevation faces Washington Street. On the north elevation, the gabled nave is flanked by a three-story square tower (east) and a one and one-half story round tower (west). Wood molding accents the square brick tower. This includes dentil molding between the second and third level. A small cylindrical turret with battlement rises from a buttress at the northeast corner of the square tower. A brick buttress with sloped stone set-offs is on the west edge of the tower. Three small round arched wood windows with connected round stone arches and a shared stone sill are located on the first floor. A pair of narrow arched recesses, with typical sill and arch, punctuates the second floor of the tower. Three diminutive rectangular window openings are within each recess.

The large third floor tower window has wide wood tracery creating square, round arched and circular shapes. It features a massive round stone arch. The gabled nave is west of the tower. On the first floor, there are four triple-hung wood sash windows with stained glass in their smaller top and bottom sashes. Above, the massive rose window is a dominant element of this façade. It features the typical prominent stone arch. The brick between the rose window and triple-hung windows below is laid in decorative basketweave bond.³⁰ The gable end is capped by wood molding and is flanked by two miniature round turrets with banded conical wood ornament at the top. The one and one-half story round tower is west of the gabled nave. Three concrete steps lead to the entrance on the north side of the tower. This wood double door has shaped glazing in the upper part with recessed rectangular panels below. The wood tracery in the arched light above the door frames a pair of Gothic arch shaped stained glass panes with a small circular pane positioned between. The pronounced round stone arch rests atop brick buttresses, similar to those previously described. Narrow rectangular wood sash stained glass windows with massive flat arch stone lintels flank the entrance. Above a band of wood molding, the upper section of the tower contains three windows aligned vertically with the first floor openings. Similar to the first floor windows, these single pane windows are slightly smaller. A wood finial tops the conical roof.

Continuing west on the north elevation, the setback one-story side-gabled 1970 education addition is west of the one and one-half story tower. The shallow gabled entry echoes the design of the historic church without replicating it. A narrow rectangular transom caps the aluminum double doors. An arched window above echoes the Gothic arch pattern in the window above the north entrance, but is slightly wider and lacks stained glass. Concrete coping on the gabled entrance complements the historic church's design. There is one window east of the addition entrance and three north of it. These squat rectangular one-over-one windows (window material undetermined at sidewalk distance) have concrete sills and flat concrete lintels, which also complement the design of the historic church. The gray asphalt shingles on the steeply pitched roof blend with the roofing material of the main unit.

²⁹ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 68.

³⁰ Burden, 46.

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The east elevation of the original section faces South East Street. It is composed of an east-facing gabled section at the south end, (continuing north) a two-story bay with polygonal roof, an east-facing cross gable extending from the nave, and the three-story square tower at the northeast corner. The basement level of the gable section at the south end of the east elevation contains two partially visible one-over-one rectangular wood windows and a basement door north of these windows. A modern one-story steel and glass enclosure covers the stairwell to the basement entrance. Above, three adjacent long round arched stained glass windows are bisected by a paneled wood divider. The central window is slightly taller than the outer two, and their brick arches are four-course rowlock rounded arches. North of this, the first floor of the two-story bay features two rectangular wood windows with undivided stained glass, stone sills, and flat stone lintels on its east-facing and southeast facing sides. The entrance on the northeast face of the bay matches the one described for the north elevation. On the upper level of the bay, each side features an arched one-over-one wood window with three-course rowlock round brick arch. A wood finial tops the polygonal roof. A recessed section of wall between the bay and the cross gable north of it, features a high-set triple-hung stained glass window. The cross gable section north of the bay boasts a prominent central arched stained glass window. The wood tracery creates two adjacent arched panes capped by three circular panes, the central circle being the largest of the three. The stone arch and turret motif of this gable end matches the one on the north elevation. A spherical wood finial tops the gable. Continuing north, the three-story tower at the north end of the east elevation is a mirror image of its north elevation, with the exception of the first floor, where there is an entrance rather than windows. The tower entrance matches those previously described for the bays. This Romanesque Revival church's original features remain intact and it has a high degree of integrity. The church expansion was sensitive to the original architectural fabric. For its architectural significance, the *Randolph County Interim Report* rates the Winchester Friends Church "Outstanding."³¹

329 East Washington Street, Queen Anne (Free Classic), c.1890 (left in photo 37), contributing

This two-story home represents the cross-gabled roof shape subtype and Free Classic decorative detailing subtype of the Queen Anne style. The front façade faces south. An unusual southwest-facing cross gable abuts the prominent south-facing front gable. A second cross gable faces east. The front gable portion features a one-story full front porch. This home has a brick foundation and early beveled horizontal wood siding. Wide bands of early horizontal wood trim, wood corner boards, and original fish scale pattern wood shingles create diverse wall surfaces. The roofing material for the porch is a later asphalt shingle (colored to appear as slate), while the main roof retains an historic composition shingle roof.

On the first floor, the entrance is at the west end of the front facing gable section, contained within a one-story polygonal bay. Here, the early wood storm door contains eight rectangular lights in its upper portion (two columns of four) and a square wood panel at the base. Also on the front gable section, the east end of the first floor contains a narrow one-over-one window. The sash is a modern vinyl replacement, but the original size, location, and proportion of the window have been retained. Simple wide wood trim, an early feature, surrounds the window. These openings are beneath the full one-story front porch. Original square wood columns at the east and west end of the porch support the roof. These, along with the plain railing and squared wood balusters, represent Free Classic decorative detailing. On the first floor, the southwest-facing cross gable contains two openings. On its southeast side, a window matches the one previously described, also sheltered by the porch roof. The broader southwest wall of the cross gable contains a large one-over-one window. It is similar to the previous in all respects, yet wider. The second floor of the prominent front gable section contains a central narrow one-over-one window matching those below on the first floor. Early horizontal wood trim separates this window from the original fish scale pattern wood shingles above within the gable end. Beneath the gable peak, an original ornamental wood vent remains intact. The openings on the second floor of the southwest-facing cross gable section mirror the first floor. Here, two bands of wide early horizontal wood trim separate the first and second floors. The gable end of this section contains the same ornamentation as the front gable: a decorative wood vent and fish scale shingles. This Queen Anne home retains a high degree of integrity with significant original or early features, arrangement of openings, massing, footprint, and setback unaltered. As such, the *Randolph County Interim Report* rates it as "Notable" for its architectural significance.³²

125 East Franklin Street (Jeremiah Smith House), Greek Revival, c.1837 (right, photo 18), contributing

³¹ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 67.

³² *Randolph County Interim Report*, 66. The "Notable" rating indicates that a property is of above average importance. It is a contributing element to an historic district, and could be individually eligible if further research revealed additional areas of significance.

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According to the *Randolph County Interim Report*, this Greek Revival home is "probably the oldest extant house in Winchester. At the time of its construction, this brick house was among fewer than thirty buildings in the village."³³

Though its primary architectural categorization is Greek Revival, it is also, notably, the side-hall double pile house-type. The home is two rooms deep on the east end, abutted by a long stair hall at the west end. Jeremiah Smith, who built the house in approximately 1837, was a lawyer, teacher, author, historian and founder of Union City, Indiana-Ohio.³⁴ The front façade faces south. The two-story brick home has a rectangular plan. An entry porch is located on the west end of the front façade. The side-gabled standing seam metal roof features an interior brick chimney with corbelled chimney top at the east and west ends of the south slope.

Thin tapered square vernacular Doric wood columns support the entry porch. Early decorative iron detailing is located on the underside of the flat porch roof between columns. Above, the porch roof features an early iron balustrade. The front door is recessed with wide tapered square vernacular Doric wood columns in front. The door is a modern replacement, but is capped by the original full transom and sidelights featuring multiple small rectangular lights. Two evenly spaced "six-over-six" aluminum replacement windows (faux wood muntins) are east of the entrance. Each window has a flat stone lintel. On the second floor, a door is located above the porch at the west end of the façade. This opening has an early wood storm door, but the actual door is not visible. Rectangular sidelights flank the second floor door, each containing multiple small rectangular lights. East of the entrance, two windows align with those on the first floor. They match the first floor windows with the exception of being shorter. The cornice features a wide wood entablature with returns. With its original form, massing and setback intact, as well as original significant features such as the entryways with columns, transom, and sidelights, and flat stone lintels, this home contributes to the residential district. The *Randolph County Interim Report* rates the Jeremiah Smith House "Outstanding" for its Greek Revival style architecture.³⁵

201 East Franklin Street (First Presbyterian Church), Gothic Revival, 1903 (photo 20), contributing

The First Presbyterian Church is an early twentieth-century Gothic Revival structure located on the northeast corner of East Franklin and South East Streets. In the auditorium-style sanctuary, the floor slopes downward toward the altar, and rows of pews radiate outward from the altar in a semi-circle. The two-story stone church has an asymmetrical plan that includes parapeted gables facing in each direction from a central hipped roof and a polygonal tower at the southwest corner. The east and north facing gables have stone end chimneys. The parapeted cross gables on the south and west elevations feature the dominant stained glass windows. (All windows have wood sashes, painted white). Shallow parapeted rectangular bays contain the entrances. The foundation and walls are stone. A stone beltcourse separates the ground level windows (one-over-one rectangular wood windows) from the main level. The roofing material is a light brown composition shingle.

The use of pointed and cusped arches as well as stained glass and stone buttresses and pinnacles makes this a good example of twentieth-century Gothic Revival architecture. The south elevation faces East Franklin Street. A flat-roofed, parapeted, one-story section is at the west end of the elevation. It contains a central one-over-one ground floor window. Above, a pointed arch window has a single pane of stained glass and stone sill and lintel. Continuing east, the two-story polygonal tower has two typical ground floor windows, two small evenly spaced rectangular stained glass windows on the first floor, and two small pointed arch stained glass windows above on the second floor. A wood finial is located atop the tower roof. A small section of wall east of the tower (contains typical ground floor window) separates it from the south elevation's slightly projected parapeted cross gable. This gable section is dominated by a large pointed arch stained glass window. Various shaped panes are within the larger arched opening: rectangular, pointed arch, and cusped arch (trefoil). Dripstone with label stops caps the window. Continuing east, a shallow rectangular bay with stepped parapet contains the south elevation entrance. Concrete steps with a modern iron railing lead to the door. The double wood door is painted red and has wood molding in various sized rectangles. Above, the pointed arch stained glass transom features a large quatrefoil wherein the church name is painted. A molded archivolt surrounds the transom. This is flanked by stone quatrefoil ornament. Stone buttresses capped by stone pinnacles with crocket ornamentation flank the doorway. The east end of the south elevation has two typical ground floor windows. Above, a three-part pointed arch window is on the main floor: multiple vertical rectangular lights in the arched section cap a central square window flanked by small one-over-one windows.

³³ Ibid., 58.

³⁴ "The Jeremiah Smith Home," (Plaque at 125 E. Franklin St.) Winchester Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

³⁵ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 59.

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The west elevation faces South East Street. A parapeted (solid not stepped) shallow rectangular bay is at the north end of the elevation. This contains an entrance matching the one on the south elevation, with the exception of a modern concrete ramp leading from the sidewalk to the door rather than steps. The west elevation's parapeted cross gable is south of the entrance. This section also matches its counterpart on the south elevation including the three typical ground floor windows and massive pointed arch stained glass window. A flat-roofed, parapeted, one-story section is at the south end of the elevation. A second entrance is on the north half of this section. It is similar to the previous two entrances, but lacks the stone quatrefoil ornament and there are no pinnacles atop the buttresses. The south half of this section contains a typical ground floor window, with undivided stained glass window above on the main floor. The second floor of the polygonal tower is visible directly behind this south section. The second floor, west elevation of the tower features two small adjacent pointed arch stained glass windows. This early twentieth-century building maintains all of its significant original features. The *Randolph County Interim Report* rates the First Presbyterian church of "Outstanding" architectural significance, being an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style as applied to a twentieth-century religious building.³⁶ A small addition is being placed on the northeast corner of the church, where it is not readily visible from the street, and it is being constructed in a style sympathetic to the original design. This does not affect its integrity in relation to the district as the historic elements visible from the street further enforce the architectural character and feeling of the neighborhood.

247 East Franklin Street, Classical Revival (Neoclassical), c.1910 (right, photo 21), contributing

This rectangular plan, two-story, side-gabled Neoclassical house is set back from the street on a slight slope. The front façade faces south. A one-story rectangular-plan extension with flat roof is at the east end of the front façade. This later addition was constructed sometime after 1929.³⁷ A full-height pedimented entry porch, supported by fluted Corinthian columns, dominates the façade. The façade of the main building is symmetrically balanced, having a central entrance. The foundation is stone, walls are brick (painted yellow) and the roofing material is asphalt shingle. Window openings have stone sills and lintels, with the exception of a window on the one-story addition, whose sill and lintel are cast concrete. Concrete steps with a central modern metal handrail lead to the full-height entry porch or portico. The porch features four large Corinthian columns. Similar pilasters are incorporated into the wall behind the outermost columns. Block modillions accent the triangular pediment. A circular wood window, with multiple square lights and four radiating wood keystones, is centered within the pediment.

The first floor features a central entrance. The early wood door has a large square molded panel on the upper half and two vertical rectangular molded panels on the lower half. The original surround includes rounded wood pilasters flanking geometric pattern leaded glass sidelights. Fluted pilaster ornament divides the three-part transom. Two original long nine-over-one rectangular wood windows are located on each side of the central entrance. At the east end of the first floor, the one-story wing features three adjacent wood casement windows, each containing ten square lights (two columns of five). On the wing, a wide band of wood trim is beneath the simple molded wood cornice. The balcony above the wing is enclosed with an iron railing (painted white). On the second floor of the main building, five openings align vertically with those on the first floor. Central French doors lead to a small wood balcony supported by decorative consoles. The balcony has an iron railing (painted white) with vertical rails in the middle and a geometric pattern at the east and west end echoing the glass pattern in the sidelights. Two original six-over-one wood windows (shorter than those on the first floor) are on each side of the French doors. Block modillions accent the cornice. The house has two brick interior chimneys, one at the east end and one at the west end of the original two-story portion. They are of two different types of brick; the east chimney appears later than the west. This house retains its significant original elements and features such as the symmetrical front façade, classical two-story portico, classical treatment of the entrance, and original massing and setback. This house has a high level of integrity and the *Randolph County Interim Report* rates this Neoclassical home one of "Outstanding" architectural significance.³⁸

403 East Franklin Street, Queen Anne (Free Classic), c.1900 (photo 23), contributing

This two and one-half story home is the Free Classic decorative detailing subtype of the Queen Anne style. The front façade faces south. Though it is the hipped roof with lower cross gables shape subtype, the central roof is actually of the gable-on-hip roof shape. Rather than a traditional front-facing gable, a gable enclosed by a pent roof occupies the east half of the front façade. The wall below continues west, beyond this gable, spanning the entire length of the hipped roof. The lower west-facing cross gable features a five-sided, two-story, cutaway bay. A one-story wrap around porch adjoins

³⁶ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 59.

³⁷ The wing is not present in 1914 or 1929. *Fire Insurance Maps of Winchester*, 1914 p. 7, 1929 p. 10.

³⁸ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 59.

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the front façade and south end of the west elevation, terminating at the cutaway bay. At the east end of the front façade, an historic enclosure beneath the porch roof creates a sunroom.

The home features an ashlar stone foundation laid in regular courses, brick walls, and a modern asphalt shingle roof on the porch and house. A narrow brick chimney rises from the west slope of the hipped roof. Though some window openings contain vinyl replacement windows, their original locations and proportions are unaltered. On the front façade, the porch features original paired wood columns at the center and west end. They rest atop a stone foundation. A sunroom occupies the east end of the porch, characterized by a ribbon window (four, one-over-one vinyl replacement windows) on the front façade. The ribbon window sets atop a brick base. Wood dentils ornament the porch cornice. Beneath the porch, the central front entrance features an original glazed paneled wood door. A long undivided light occupies its upper two-thirds. The entry retains its original wood surround with multi-pane rectangular sidelights and transom. West of this door is a large single pane window. The original size and location of the opening have been respected, but it contains a vinyl replacement window. Like all of the home's windows, it features paneled wood shutters of undetermined vintage. Continuing west, another entry retains its original glazed paneled wood door on the south face of the cutaway bay. This entry features a segmental arch transom. The southwest-facing wall of the cutaway bay contains a narrow one-over-one vinyl window with stone sill and lintel. On the front façade, a small second floor one-over-one wood window is centered on the wall below hipped roof. The sash contains multiple pointed-arch and diamond shaped lights. The central window is flanked by larger one-over-one vinyl windows. These windows feature original stone sills. Wood dentils ornament the cornice above the windows. At the west end of the second floor, the cutaway bay contains two windows, which match those below on the first floor in composition and placement. The west gable end has a Palladian window group. The pent roof-enclosed gable at the east end of the front façade contains a central tri-part window. The middle one-over-one wood window is tallest, flanked by shorter one-over-one wood windows (one on each side). Three pointed-arch lights embellish the upper sash of each window. Continuing upward, the gable end of the gable-on-hip roof contains a central fixed square wood window (single pane of glass) with pointed-arch and diamond shaped lights.

This Queen Anne home has a high level of integrity. Its original form and setback are unaltered. Character defining original features such as patterned wood windows, glazed wood doors, bays, dentils, and wood porch columns remain intact. The *Randolph County Interim Report* rates the home as "Notable" for its architectural significance.³⁹

235 East South Street, American four-square, c.1910 (photo27), contributing

The *Randolph County Interim Report* categorized this two-story home as the American foursquare house type. The front façade faces south. The principle section is square in plan with a low-pitch hipped roof and one-story full-length front porch. The wide enclosed eaves feature paired wood brackets at each end. These uniquely shallow scrolled brackets cap paired corner boards of Ionic pilaster motif. The same brackets are under the eaves of the hipped roof front porch. A two-story rectangular bay is located at the north end of the east elevation. The foundation material is undetermined as the front porch obscures it. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The siding has not altered the location or proportion of original openings. The roofing material for the house and porch is asphalt shingles.

On the front (south) façade, the full-length front porch is composed of multi-tone tan-to-gold brick. At the east end of the porch, squat brick piers capped with concrete coping flank the concrete steps leading to the porch entrance. Three large square brick piers at the center, east and west ends of the façade support the porch roof. Paired scrolled wood brackets are located above each pier. Concrete coping caps the porch half-walls between the piers. Beneath the porch, the first floor features the front entrance towards the east end of the front façade. The original oak door contains a long rectangular beveled glass pane in the upper portion and a large square beveled glass pane at the base. It features an original elaborate wood surround. Sidelights flank the door, each composed of eight vertical rectangular lights (two columns of four). Simple wood panels flank the door at the base of each sidelight. An elliptical transom caps the door and sidelights. (The arched entry and decorative brackets hint at Italian Renaissance stylistic influence). An original first floor Cottage window is centered on the west half of the front façade. Prism and diamond shaped lights embellish the shorter top sash. Above, the second floor contains two evenly spaced one-over-one vinyl windows. The original placement of openings has been respected. East of the principle section, the west wall of the rectangular bay contains a narrow one-over-one window on the first and second floors. The material of the window sashes is undetermined, as they

³⁹ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 59.

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are obscured by modern storm windows. The *Randolph County Interim Report* rates this American foursquare home as "Contributing."⁴⁰

238 East South Street, Queen Anne (Free Classic), c.1890 (right, photo 28), contributing

The front façade of this two-story frame house faces north. This Queen Anne house is the hipped roof with lower cross gables shape subtype. Lower cross gables extend from a gable on hip roof at the north, west and east elevations. At the east end of the front façade (north elevation) the wall beneath the cross gable is a two-story cutaway bay. A small section of wall beneath the hipped roof section separates the cutaway bay from a two-story round tower with conical roof at the west end of the façade. The north elevation of the west-facing cross gable is setback beyond the tower. A one-story porch follows the shape of the front façade, being angled around the bay at the east end and rounded around the tower, terminating at north elevation of the west cross gable section. The foundation material is obscured by vegetation. The home is clad in narrow strips of vinyl siding with a clapboard-like appearance. Likely, on the front façade, the siding covers two areas that historically contained window openings: The gable end above the cutaway bay, and the band between the second story of the tower and the tower roof. Other openings remain in their original locations.

The central porch entrance is accented by a pedimented roof. This, in addition to the classical column porch supports, distinguishes this Queen Anne as the Free Classic decorative detailing subtype. The majority of windows appear to be vinyl replacement windows, but the original arrangement and size of openings has been maintained. (The round tower retains its original curved wood windows). On the first floor, the cutaway bay at the east end of the front façade has a one-over-one rectangular window on each of its three sides. The central window opening is widest and is currently boarded. The central entrance is west of the bay. An early wood storm door contains eight square lights on the upper portion and molded rectangular wood panel at the base. West of this, the first floor of the tower features two original one-over-one rectangular wood windows: one facing northeast and one facing northwest. Beyond the tower, the north side of the wall below the west-facing cross gable contains a secondary entrance where the porch terminates. The wood door matches the primary entrance and has rectangular glass in the upper portion and three rectangular recessed panels below.

On the second floor at the east end of the front façade, the windows of the cutaway bay match those on the first floor of the bay. The gable end above the second floor has been clad in vinyl siding like the rest of the house. West of this, a small square one-over-one second floor window is positioned above the pedimented porch entry. Continuing west, the second floor tower windows match those on the first floor. A band between the second floor of the tower and the tower roof has been covered with wide, vertical vinyl siding. The conical tower roof features original variegated pattern slate shingles. It is capped by an original metal finial. West of the tower, a one-over-one rectangular window is located on the second floor above the secondary entrance. Although this home has undergone some changes, it maintains its original footprint, setback, and massing. It retains several significant features such as the original porch, cutaway bay, and the round tower with wood windows, patterned shingles and metal finial. Although some material has been replaced, the original arrangement of openings has been maintained. For these reasons, this Queen Anne house contributes to the district. Listed as 240 E. South Street in the *Randolph County Interim Report*, it is rated "Contributing".⁴¹

248 East South Street (Billy Clark House), Queen Anne (Free Classic), c.1896 (left, photo 28), contributing

Originally known as the Billy Clark home, this building has served as a funeral home since 1927. The funeral business, begun in 1914, has operated under various names and owners and at one prior location (the southwest corner of Main and Franklin Streets.) Since 1983, it has been Walker Funeral Home.⁴² This two and one-half story building is located at the southwest corner of East South and High Streets. The prominent gable-front faces north, towards South Street. A one-story semicircular bay projects from the south end of the west elevation. A two-story cutaway bay is beneath a cross gable on the east elevation. The wrap around one-story porch extends along the full north façade and continues on the east elevation ending at the cutaway bay.

The foundation is composed of rock face sandstone blocks. Walls are clad in early clapboard wood siding. An exterior brick chimney, featuring bands of stone ornament, is centered on the north half of the west elevation. The variegated

⁴⁰ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 68.

⁴¹ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 68.

⁴² Randolph County Historical Society, *Randolph County, Indiana, 1818-1990*, (Paducah: Turner Publishing Co., 1991), 437.

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pattern shingle roof has a silver colored finish over it, and without access for close investigation, the material remains undetermined. (It is most likely a pressed metal or slate shingle). The porch roofing is asphalt shingle. The home exhibits Free Classic-type decorative detailing.

On the front façade (north elevation) central concrete steps lead to the porch. New wooden handrails accommodate the public entering the funeral home, but the material and design are similar to the original porch design. The porch has a pent roof. A pedimented entrance embellished with low relief decorative woodcarving sets apart the central porch entrance. Modillions and scrolled brackets are located beneath. At the northeast corner, the porch has a conical roof capped by a wood finial. Dentils ornament the porch cornice-line. The roof is supported by square wood porch columns raised above rail level by square wood pedestals each having a central recessed rectangular panel. Below the rail, thick turned balusters are between the pedestals. The north elevation retains its original openings. A door is located at the east end of the first floor where the wrap around porch ends at the cutaway bay. The early wood storm door contains twelve rectangular lights in the upper portion. The original wood trim includes a simply molded crown over the door head, a treatment used on several openings. Continuing west, two-story fluted Ionic pilaster corner boards are at each end of the wall beneath the front gable section. A large one-over-one rectangular wood window is at the east end of this section. West of this, the central glazed wood door features a leaded glass wreath-motif visible through a glazed panel of the recent wood storm door. Slender rounded pilasters separate the door from the leaded glass sidelights. The sidelights are above rectangular wood panels. A full leaded glass transom is above the door and sidelights. A large one-over-one rectangular wood bow window is west of the central entrance. At the west end of the façade, the semicircular bay features a paired one-over-one rectangular window. The smaller upper sashes contain stained glass. The second floor of the front gable section is divided in half by a fluted Ionic pilaster and the east half of the wall is recessed. A bay window centered in the east half contains a wide one-over-one rectangular wood window capped by a narrow leaded glass transom.

The angled sides of the bay and frieze above the window feature swag and wreath wood ornament. A paired one-over-one rectangular wood window is centered on the west half of the second floor front-gable section. It is capped by a narrow leaded glass transom and simple molded crown. Dentils and modillions embellish the cornice line. Above, the gable end is clad in fish scale pattern wood shingles. A triple window is centered in the gable end, where the shingled wall surface curves in to the recessed window. The outer one-over-one wood windows contain diamond-shaped lights in the upper sash. Gothic arch pattern lights embellish the upper sash of the central one-over-one wood window. Two small wood columns, aligned with the outer wall, flank the central window. An oval window with simplified keystone is centered above the triple window. Dentils and modillions ornament the gable end.

The east elevation faces High Street. The porch continues on the east elevation terminating at the central two-story cutaway bay. Beginning at the cutaway bay and continuing south, the wall surface between the first and second floor is flared, creating a slight overhang. On the east elevation, the porch, north of the cutaway bay, contains fish scale pattern wood shingles within the gabled or pedimented roof over the entry. Beneath the porch, there is a one-over-one rectangular wood window at the north end of this elevation. South of this, a smaller single pane window abuts the cutaway bay. Continuing south, the first floor of the bay has three window openings: one-over-one rectangular wood windows on the angled sides and a small horizontal rectangular high-set leaded glass window on the east facing side of the bay. South of the cutaway bay, the first floor contains two, evenly spaced, one-over-one rectangular wood windows. Continuing south, a one-story rear wing has a flat standing seam metal roof and vinyl siding. (A one-story rear wing is shown in the same location in the 1907 Sanborn map, the earliest available for this address).⁴³ It features two openings. A small one-over-one wood window is on the north end of the wing. South of this, concrete steps with modern wood railing lead to a back entrance. The door is obscured by a modern wood storm door, and the upper half is flanked by rectangular sidelights. A recent two-car front-gabled garage attached to the south end of the previous addition, projects eastward toward High Street. A concrete block garage was at this location by 1929, as indicated by Sanborn map records. The garage has vinyl siding and a standing seam metal roof. A walk-in entrance (wood door) to the garage is north of the wood garage door.

On the second floor, a horizontal rectangular stained glass window, surrounded by colored square lights, is at the north end of the east elevation. A typical one-over-one rectangular wood window is south of this. Each of these windows features a window head with simple molded crown. Centered above these windows, a polygonal dormer has diamond pane wood windows facing east, northeast, and southeast with recessed wood panels below. Continuing south, the second floor of the cutaway bay is similar to the first floor, except that the windows on the angled sides are slightly smaller

⁴³ *Fire Insurance Maps of Winchester*, 1907 p. 6.

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then those on the first floor, and the east-facing rectangular window features floral motif stained glass surrounded by colored square lights. The enclosed gable end above the cutaway bay is clad in fish scale pattern wood shingles and features a central Palladian window. Dentils and a keystone accent the Palladian window. The central arched window contains pointed arch shaped lights in the upper sash. South of the bay, the second floor contains two evenly spaced one-over-one rectangular wood windows with simple crowns. Dentils ornament the cornice line. A brick chimney, ornamented by a grouping of square cut stones and by an upper band of stone, rises from the roof slope just south of the cross gable. Another interior chimney is at the south end of the original building. This home has a high degree of integrity with much of its original and early features intact and in excellent condition. The rear garage addition is sided in a white vinyl which harmonized as much as possible with the historic sections of the building. The garage's different setback, style, and material allow it to not be mistaken for an historic element. This Queen Anne home with Free Classic decorative detailing is rated an "Outstanding" resource by the *Randolph County Interim Report* due to its architecture.⁴⁴

Property Inventory

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>C or NC</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>C or NC</u>
<u>Counter</u>			<u>Counter</u>		

⁴⁴ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 68.

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	South Meridian-East Side		43	315	C
1	301	C	44	321	NC
2	313	C	45	323	C
3	403	NC	46	327	NC
4	411	NC	47	333	C
5	425	C	48	401	C
6	431	C	49	425	NC
7	439	C	50	503	NC
8	445	NC	51	507	C
9	503	C	52	511	C
10	509	C	53	521	NC
11	515	C	54	525	C
12	521	C	55	529	C
13	525	C	56	535	C
14	531	C	57	539	C
15	539	C	58	545	C
16	545	C	59	551	C
	South Meridian-West Side		60	555-557	C
17	222	C	61	563	C
18	230	C		South Main - West Side	
19	300	C	62	220	C
20	304	C	63	230	C
21	308-310	C	64	300	C
22	318	C	65	312	C
23	322	C	66	322	C
24	326	C	67	332	C
25	332	C	68	402	C
26	400	C	69	406	C
27	406	C	70	422	C
28	408	C	71	430	C
29	416	C	72	438	C
30	424	NC	73	446	C
31	430	C	74	502	C
32	440	C	75	514	NC
33	442	C	76	520	C
34	502	C	77	528	NC
35	504	NC	78	536	C
36	510	C	79	544	C
37	518	C			
38	524-524 1/2	C			
39	528	NC			
40	538	C			
				South East St.- West Side	
			80	103N	C
			81	110	C
	South Main - East Side		82	212	C
41	303	C	83	304	C
42	313	C	84	310	C
			85	318	C

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86	322	NC	128	131-135	C
87	326	C	129	201	C
88	332	C	130	Bridge	NC
	South East St. - East Side		131	229	NC
89	102N	C	132	241	C
90	203	C	133	247	C
91	213	NC	134	307	C
92	221	C	135	327	C
93	227	C	136	403	C
94	233	C		East Franklin - South Side	
95	309	C	137	120	C
96	313	C	138	124	C
97	319	C	139	128	C
98	325	C	140	134	C
99	331	C	141	212	C
	E. Washington-South Side		142	228	C
100	124	C	143	234	C
101	208	C	144	238-238 ½	C
102	212	C	145	246	C
103	216	C	146	250	C
104	222	NC	147	300	C
105	226	C	148	312	NC
106	232	C	149	316	C
107	Bridge	NC	150	322	C
108	246	C	151	328	NC
109	252	C	152	400	C
110	302	C	153	406	C
111	310-312	C	154	412	C
112	318	C	155	416	C
113	328	C	156	424	C
114	336	C	157	430	C
	E. Washington North Side			South Street	
115	223	C	158	200	C
116	229	C	159	214	NC
117	233	C	160	238	C
118	251	C	161	248	C
119	301	NC	162	251	C
120	309	C	163	241	C
121	317	C	164	235	C
122	323	NC	165	227	C
123	329	C	166	219	NC
124	335-335 ½	C	167	Bridge	C
	East Franklin - North Side		168	213	C
125	117	C	169	Site	C
126	121	C			
127	125	C			

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1837-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

Winchester's platting and development was typical for a small Midwestern county seat, and the neighborhood has retained some of the town's earliest architecture. Complementing this early architecture is late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century architecture corresponding with periods of rapid expansion. The prosperity and economic development of Winchester can be separated into three eras: the early years through the 1830s, the railroad years of the 1840s through the 1880s, and the Gas Boom years of the 1890s through the 1920s. By the eve of the Second World War, the character

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of the area was established and significant development ceased. More detail about the development of the City of Winchester and the residents responsible for this development is included in the Developmental History section.

The architecture in this district demonstrates the town's economic development and the prosperity of its leading citizens during these three eras. Much of the architecture has remained intact throughout the town's development, and throughout the development, the initial vision of the town provided by its original plat has been respected. In addition to the architecture, the sidewalks, tree-lined streets, and uniform setbacks throughout this district lend a special sense of place and an air of distinction to this neighborhood of Winchester.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Winchester Residential Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance. The buildings within the district embody distinctive characteristics of vernacular and high style architectural trends nationally popular in the mid to late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. Locally, this is the most cohesive and intact group of homes representing the historic growth and development of Winchester.

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

The Winchester Residential Historic District is significant for its mid to late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century primarily residential architecture. This district contains contributing buildings constructed from 1837 to 1930. The earliest house in the district, the Jeremiah Smith House (125 East Franklin Street, photo 18) dates to c.1837, while the 1930 date encompasses homes constructed in Winchester's third phase of development due to industrial prosperity following the discovery of natural gas in the area.

The district retains a unified appearance despite a century of construction. Much of the historic materials of the district remain in place: for example brick walls, wood siding, wood sash windows and trim, stained and leaded glass windows, wood porches with classical columns or delicate spindlework, brick porches, decorative wood brackets or decorative wood shingles. Many of the houses retain their historic integrity without modern additions or alterations, while others have received additions that have been constructed discreetly to the rear of the original building. Only a few buildings have been so significantly altered that their historic integrity has been compromised and they no longer contribute to the district. Of the 167 total buildings within the district, only fifteen are buildings constructed during the period of significance so-altered to become non-contributing. Such alterations include variation of the façade's historic arrangement of openings; removal of original material to the point that any historic character is unrecognizable; or a substantial addition visible from the public right of way, that alters the historic form and footprint of the building. A few of the historic buildings have been lost, and new buildings have been constructed in their place. These instances are minimal considering the size of the district. Of the 167 total buildings within the district, approximately six percent are non-contributing because they were added after the period of significance, post-dating 1930. The minimal change does not negatively affect the overall historic fabric and feel of the neighborhood.

This district is significant based on its architecture because several styles, all of which were nationally popular between 1837 and 1930, are contained within the district. The styles identified within the district are primarily residential, but a few are exhibited by churches constructed in the district during the period of significance, modeled on styles popular for such buildings at that time. In total, these styles include Greek Revival, Italian Villa, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne

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(primarily the Free Classic decorative subtype), Romanesque Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival (Neoclassical), Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and Prairie School. The houses constructed in these styles range from small and relatively simple examples to large and very ornate representations of each style. In addition, several small, vernacular houses located within the district emphasize that the Winchester Residential Historic District was the home for working-class residents as much as it was the home for the successful businessmen who constructed the large, prominent homes. These vernacular house types and forms include gable-front, t-plan, gabled-ell,⁴⁵ American foursquare, l-house, bungalow and central-passage. Of the 130 buildings for which styles or types were identified, twenty-five percent were Queen Anne, twelve percent were gable-front, twelve percent were t-plan, nine percent were Colonial Revival, eight percent were Italianate, eight percent were Craftsman or similar bungalow, and five percent were gabled-ell. (The remaining styles and types combined represent approximately twenty-one percent.)

The earliest house in the Winchester Residential Historic District dates to c.1837 and is the Greek Revival style, the earliest remaining Romantic style in Winchester. This is the Jeremiah Smith House (photo 18), located at 125 East Franklin Street. The Greek Revival style was a vague adaptation of ancient Greek temple front design. It was "the dominant style of American domestic architecture during the interval from about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the National Style."⁴⁶ By the end of the eighteenth century, interest in classical buildings in America and Europe drew upon Roman sources. However, a couple of factors led Americans to draw on Grecian architectural sources following the War of 1812 and America's effort to distance itself from British architectural tradition. One factor was archeological study of Greece in the early nineteenth century. Another was the Greek War for Independence (1821-30), a cause with which Americans sympathized. The architecture was suitable for America's democratic values and it offered bolder forms than the delicate Federal or Adam style popular prior to the Greek Revival style.⁴⁷

In America, the style was first used for public buildings and used for houses primarily from 1830 to 1860. "The style was spread by carpenter's guides and pattern books, the most influential of which were written by Asher Benjamin (*The Practical House Carpenter; The Builder's Guide*) and Minard Lafever (*The Modern Builder's Guide; The Beauties of Modern Architecture*)"⁴⁸ High-style Greek Revival buildings were designed by architects trained both in America and overseas. Benjamin H. Latrobe, Robert Mills, William Strickland, and Alexander Jackson Davis were among the well-known designers of Greek Revival buildings. The Greek Revival style was constructed with several variations of porch and roof arrangements considered principle subtypes. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, these include: entry porch less than full height, or absent; full-height entry porch; full-façade porch; front-gabled roof; gable front and wing; or townhouse. In Indiana, the entry porch less than full-height, or absent and the front-gabled roof types of Greek Revival homes were very common. In Randolph County, the style was achieved by applying Greek Revival architectural details to a vernacular house type. The style began to decline in urban areas along the Atlantic seaboard by the 1840s, supplanted by the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. In rural areas and elsewhere in the United States it was the foremost style for residential architecture until the early 1860s, constructed in every location settled by that time for buildings of various functions.⁴⁹

Elements of the Greek Revival style include a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof, an entry porch or full portico (full-width porch) with round or square columns (commonly Doric), low-pitched pediment, dentils, a full entablature, emphasis of the cornice line with a wide divided band of trim, frieze band windows, cornice returns, and pilasters or pilaster corner boards. The entrance usually includes a rectangular transom above the door and or sidelights. The transom is commonly divided by engaged piers (a broken transom), creating corner lights. Door enframements vary. Common examples incorporate a simple entablature, pediment, "shouldered architrave" or ears, tri-part top, or may have a plain lintel. Six-over-six glazing is most frequently used for windows. Windows may be elongated, particularly on the first floor and feature decorative crowns such as the pedimented window head. Heavy flat stone lintels are typical in simpler masonry examples.⁵⁰

⁴⁵ The term gabled-ell is one designated by the *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Randolph County Interim Report* (xxi). This L-plan building is similar to the form identified in Virginia and Lee McAlesters' *A Field Guide to American Houses* as "gable-front-and-wing" (p. 92-93).

⁴⁶ McAlester, 182.

⁴⁷ Blumenson, 27; McAlester 182, 184; *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxvii.

⁴⁸ McAlester, 184.

⁴⁹ McAlester, 179-180, 183-184; *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxvii.

⁵⁰ Blumenson, 27; McAlester, 178-185.

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The Jeremiah Smith house, described in the narrative description, is the largest and earliest example of the Greek Revival style in the district. Though its primary architectural categorization is Greek Revival, it is also, notably, the side-hall double pile house-type. One other Greek Revival example remains within the district. Unlike the Smith House, 128 E. Franklin (c. 1875, left in photo 19) is a one-story example with Greek Revival detail applied to a central passage form. Originally brick, now covered with vinyl siding, it includes a rectangular transom over the central entrance and pediment-like wood crowns over the two windows on each side of the entrance and the upper window in the central cross gable (same plane as façade wall).

The Italianate style is well-represented in the Winchester Residential Historic District. As its name indicates, this style, popular in the United States between 1850 and 1880, was based on Italian architecture of various types. Virginia and Lee McAlester categorize the Italianate style among the Romantic houses of the mid-nineteenth century. They claim the style "began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, a reaction to the formal classical ideals in art and architecture that had been fashionable for about two hundred years."⁵¹ The Italianate style was primarily patterned after the informal rural Italian farmhouses of Northern Italy. When built with the tower typical of these picturesque sources, this Italianate home is generally called an Italian Villa. The style also borrowed elements of the more formal Italian Renaissance buildings; typically townhouses incorporated this into an Italianate vernacular in the United States. Thus, "In America Old World prototypes were variously modified, adapted, and embellished into a truly indigenous style."⁵² Its versatility allowed the style a range of expression from picturesque to restrained. Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books of the 1840s and 1850s featured plans by Alexander Jackson Davis that emphasized the picturesque villa. The influence of these books helped popularize the Italianate style in the United States. It was very commonly constructed in growing cities and towns of the Midwest and northeastern seaboard. By the 1860s, it was more prevalent than the Gothic Revival style. As affluence declined with the economic panic of 1873 and following depression, so did the prevalence of the Italianate style and Italian Villa.⁵³

The Italianate style comes in various forms designated as subtypes by Virginia and Lee McAlester including, "simple hipped roof, centered gable, asymmetrical, towered (Italian Villa), front-gabled roof, and town house."⁵⁴ Italianate style residences are most often two to three-story brick or frame structures. For residential buildings, significant elements of the Italianate style include a low-pitched roof (often hipped), wide overhanging eaves with decorative brackets beneath, and narrow round or segmental arch elongated windows. The brackets beneath the eaves are sometimes interspersed with molded wood panels. One-over-one or two-over-two windows are common as are paired windows. Versions that are more ornate include features such as quoins; a cupola; and ornate window crowns often hooded, bracketed or pedimented. Doors are single or paired, often glazed. Porches are typical of the style, frequently featuring square wood porch supports with beveled corners. Small entry porches are most common, but full porches are also present.⁵⁵

The Randolph County Interim Report indicates that the Italianate style was "quite popular in Randolph County coinciding with the growth of the railroad and the ensuing prosperity."⁵⁶ Most of the Italianate homes in the Winchester Residential Historic District are wood sided or brick. The simple hipped roof and asymmetrical subtypes are found within the district. The earliest Italianate home in the district, the Carey Goodrich House (c.1858, photo 3) located at 416 South Meridian is a brick example. It is the simple hipped roof subtype, symmetrical and formal. The Goodrich House also demonstrates late vernacular influence, with its traditional five-bay, center-hall plan. Similar formality is exhibited by the Italianate home at 222 South Meridian (c.1865) as well as the box-like Study-Hirsch House (c. 1877, right, photo 34) located at 208 East Washington. It is clear that 319 South East Street (c. 1885, center, photo 32) retains the form of an asymmetrical subtype Italianate home as well as a low-pitched hipped roof with wide eave overhang. A wrap around porch with classical columns was added in the early twentieth century, reflecting evolving architectural taste. An Italianate home that has

⁵¹ McAlester, 212.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ McAlester 212, 214.; John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers Jr., *What Style Is It: a Guide to American Architecture*, revised ed. (Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2003), 57-61.; Poppeliers and Chambers Jr., 57-61; *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxvii.

⁵⁴ McAlester, 210.

⁵⁵ McAlester, 210-215; *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxvii.

⁵⁶ *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxix.

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undergone a recent tasteful rehabilitation is 440 South Meridian (c.1885, photo 4). A picturesque Italian Villa located at 230 South Main Street is the Kizer-Marsh House (c.1870, left, photo 8), discussed in the narrative description.

In America, the Second Empire style was built from the 1850s to the 1880s, but was most popular between the 1860s and 1880s. The style was most prevalent in the Midwest and Northeast. It was modeled on contemporary French architecture, considered modern. The period of Napoleon III's reign in France from 1852 to 1870 (France's Second Empire) was charged with nationalism. Thus, at that time the use of the mansard roof, thought to be a French innovation, was revived. The mansard roof takes its name from French architect Francois Mansart who used it in seventeenth century design. The mansard roof was functional, as the box-like roof form made the attic space into a usable upper story. Exhibitions touting this style were held in Paris in 1855 and 1867. This helped spread the French building trend to England and subsequently to the United States. The style was used for new construction and applied to older buildings during remodel. It was widely used for public buildings between 1869 and 1877, the Grant administration. Use of the style diminished with the panic of 1873 and ensuing depression.⁵⁷

The Second Empire style is distinguished by its mansard roof (a dual-pitched hipped roof) with molded cornices. Roof shapes include straight, straight with flare, concave, convex, and s-curves. The roof is usually embellished with patterns created by various colored or textured shingles. Dormers and dormer windows in a variety of styles are frequently incorporated into the mansard roof. Iron cresting often ornaments the roofline. The form of the building can be square, rectangular or L-shaped. Thirty percent of these homes have a square or rectangular tower. Some have one or two-story bay windows. Round windows can be incorporated into small dormers on the tower. The walls may be ornamented by quoins and a belt course. Below the unique roofline, many of this home's features are like those of the Italianate style including bracketed eaves (less eave overhang), window and porch details. Porches are usually one-story. Entrances often feature paired doors with glazing in the upper half. Highly decorative surrounds are applied. Prominently positioned windows are often paired. Arched or rectangular windows feature elaborate window hoods and bracketed crowns.⁵⁸

"The style was well suited to the flamboyant post-Civil War and post-railroad era when ostentation and excessiveness of taste were not discouraged."⁵⁹ Today, there are not many Second Empire style homes left in Randolph County. The single example within the Winchester Residential Historic District, discussed in the narrative description, is located at 400 South Meridian Street (c. 1870, photo 2). This small-scale, L-plan, Second Empire home has usable attic space within the straight mansard roof. Light enters through gabled dormers. Like several homes in the district, this home has an early nineteenth century brick porch or sunroom added to the front façade.

The picturesque Queen Anne style had its roots in England. However, in time, it was adapted and diversified in America to create many subtypes and an appeal to multiple architectural tastes. The Queen Anne style has endured many changes since its conception. The ideas for this style are derived from abroad, and are most notably attached to nineteenth century architect Richard Norman Shaw. His experience with touring and sketching made him knowledgeable of the architecture of the English countryside. This included vernacular manors, farmhouses, and cottages. Shaw, then revived what is termed "Old English Style," for its picturesque value. Shaw observed the fusion of rational and picturesque ideas in Artisan Mannerist buildings of London's seventeenth century and sought to revive these transitional ideas. The style name, Queen Anne, is a misnomer, as the style does not relate to Queen Anne's early eighteenth century reign.⁶⁰ In America, the Queen Anne style was then introduced to architects through *The American Architect and Building News*, a professional journal. It was constructed from approximately 1880 to 1910 in a range of detail from elaborate to minimal. The earliest known example of this style in America is the Watts Sherman House (1874) by Henry Hobson Richardson. This home, located in Newport, Rhode Island, reflected Shaw's "Old English" style influence. The Watts Sherman House was asymmetrical with a steep, cascading roof, "medieval chimney stacks," and horizontal bands of windows.⁶¹ The wall surface was textured by half-timbering and tile hanging on the walls. Architectural historian, Mark Gelernter notes, "Some versions remained faithful to the English masonry and half-timbered originals, but most evolved

⁵⁷ Ibid., xxix; McAlester, 242.

⁵⁸ McAlester, 240-243; *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxix.

⁵⁹ Ibid., xxix.

⁶⁰ Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings In Their Cultural and Technological Context*, (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1999) 175, 178.

⁶¹ Ibid., 178.

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into something quite un-English while adapting to the American traditions of the balloon frame, the attached porch and applied wooden detailing. These later versions of the American Queen Anne emerged as the first recognizably distinct American style.⁶² This was an accommodating style in America. Most could afford it, as it was available at a variety of cost levels and elaborations. The expansion of the railroad network, along with pre-cut architectural details, increased the style's availability nationwide. Each home could be implemented with local flavor, mixing details accordingly.⁶³ The homes were constructed in brick, but most commonly wood. Nationally, this style was phasing out by the end of the nineteenth century. Although during the first decade of the twentieth century, a few were constructed that exhibited classical detailing.

The Queen Anne style has three basic form subtypes including: hipped roof with lower cross gables; the cross-gabled roof; front-gabled roof; or the town house. The most common subtype based on shape is the hipped roof with lower cross gable subtype. Nationally, this makes up approximately half of all Queen Anne style homes. To these forms, a variety of towers (round, polygonal or square), turrets, tall chimneys, projecting pavilions, porches, bays, and encircling verandas may be added to create asymmetry. In general, common elements of the Queen Anne style include an irregularly shaped, steep pitched roof; often, a dominant front-gable; decorative shingles on the wall surface; and mechanisms to create an uneven wall surface such as cutaway bay windows, cantilevered bays, pent roofs on enclosed gables, recessed porches, and bracketed overhangs. One-story entry, partial, full, and wrap around porches are common. Decorative elements of intermixed historical detail are freely applied.⁶⁴

Wooden details were machine made and included "sunburst bargeboard, Italianate brackets under porch eaves, latticework at the base of the building and decorative turned spindles."⁶⁵ If, instead, the house is of masonry, an assortment of courses and colors of brick can bring textural variety to its appearance. Upper window sashes are often surrounded by small, square panes either of colored glass or transparent. As well, stained glass is commonly found in transom panels above larger windows. Pendants, pedimented projecting dormers, eyebrow dormers, and variants of the Palladian window are other identifying characteristics of the style.⁶⁶

Decorative detail for the Queen Anne style can be broken down into four principal subtypes. (These details can be intermixed). The subtypes are Half-timbered; Patterned Masonry; Spindlework; or Free Classic. The Half-timbered subtype has features in common with the early Tudor style. "Porch supports in this subtype are usually heavy turned posts with solid spandrels."⁶⁷ This rare subtype is found mainly in the Northeastern United States. The Patterned Masonry subtype is equally as rare, being reserved for high-style architect designed homes in larger cities. "Terra-cotta and stone decorative panels are frequently inset into the walls"⁶⁸ What is sometimes referred to as gingerbread ornamentation on a Queen Anne, really characterizes the Spindlework subtype. The porch supports are slender, turned wood pieces. This motif may be repeated in miniature as the porch railing or balustrade. This very common, delicate subtype is expressed also with lace-like wood bracketing and detailing. Another common, but later subtype is the Free Classic subtype. These homes have decorative features similar to the Colonial Revival style. The porch usually features paired column supports either full length or set on pedestals to the railing level. "Palladian windows, cornice-line dentils, and other classical details are frequent."⁶⁹

The Queen Anne style was constructed in Randolph County primarily during the 1880s and 1890s.⁷⁰ It is the most prevalent style identified within the Winchester Residential Historic District. Of all the buildings with an identifiable style or vernacular type, one quarter are Queen Anne style. The hipped roof with lower cross gables shape subtype is most common within the district. Approximately half of the Queen Anne buildings in the district are identified as the Free Classic decorative detailing subtype. The majority originally featured wood siding. Some wood siding has been replaced

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ McAlester, 239.

⁶⁴ Ibid., 263.; Blumenson 63.

⁶⁵ Gelernter, 79.

⁶⁶ Blumenson 63.

⁶⁷ McAlester, 264.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxx.

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with vinyl siding, while the form and arrangement of openings remain intact. Among representative examples of the Queen Anne style discussed in the narrative description are the Billy Clark House at 248 East South Street (c.1896, left in photo 28); 238 East South Street (c.1890, right in photo 28); 422 South Main Street (c.1890, far right in photo 12); and 304 South East Street (c.1895, photo 31). The later is a prominent example and features a brick veneer, heavy stone sills and lintels, and a stone beltcourse. A three-story round tower with conical roof and cutaway bays on the side elevations contribute to the building's asymmetry and variation of wall surface. A simpler brick example is 403 East Franklin Street (c.1900, photo 23).

The Billy Clark House (c.1896, left in photo 28) is a good representation of the Free Classic decorative subtype. The prominent front gable is clad in patterned shingles and contains a three-part window divided by small columns. The wrap around porch features a pedimented entrance with decorative woodcarving within, delicate ionic columns atop the porch railing, as well as modillions and dentils. Corner boards are fashioned in a pilaster-motif. A two-story cutaway bay and one-story semicircular bay contribute the asymmetry typical of the Queen Anne form. The Queen Anne house with Free Classic decorative detailing at 422 South Main Street (c.1890, far right in photo 12) bears striking resemblance to the Billy Clark House. The porches are identical with the exception of the finial atop the conical roof section. The Main Street Queen Anne also has a recessed tri-part window within the shingled front-facing gable, pilaster-like corner boards, and two-story cutaway bay. Both homes retain wood siding.

The Queen Anne at 238 East South Street (c.1890, right in photo 28) is typical of many of the Queen Anne style homes within the district that have vinyl siding. The original form and window arrangement are intact. Additional details remaining are the Free Classic wrap around porch and two-story round tower with decorative shingles and metal finial on the conical roof. The vinyl siding has modified a few of the home's decorative details. For example, the prominent front-facing cutaway bay may have contained an upper window or shingle-work, but is now sided. There is only one, one-story Queen Anne home within the district, located at 318 East Washington Street.

The Romanesque Revival style was first popularized in the United States in the mid-nineteenth century and used for large public buildings. The influence for this style stems from the tenth to thirteenth century; European builders rediscovered and used ancient Roman building ideas. The most significant feature of the Romanesque Revival style is the round arch, "not classical Roman-but as filtered through the medieval Romanesque style."⁷¹ John Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers Jr. assert, The Smithsonian Institution (1847-51), designed by James Renwick, is believed to be the first building of this style in the United States. Oxford and Cambridge Universities' use of medieval architectural influence made styles of this kind of influence suitable for educational institutions. German immigration to America in the 1840s contributed to the style's popularization here. It was also popular because it was generally more economical, containing less intricate tracery than Gothic based designs. As the Romanesque Revival style progressed, it became popular for church architecture. It was commonly used to construct churches "established by and for German Lutheran and Roman Catholic Congregations."⁷² In 1844, Richard Upjohn designed the Church of Pilgrims in Brooklyn, New York for the Congregationalists. Subsequently, they promoted the style in an 1853 publication, *A Book of Plans for Churches and Parsonages*. In this publication, they promoted the style as one of "convenience, economy and good taste" for new church construction.⁷³ This too, lent itself to extending the style's use in the United States. The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Survey asserts that the style appeared "in various phases from the 1880s through the first decade of the twentieth century."⁷⁴

Early elements of the style included round arches, corbels, chevrons, lozenges, and a smooth wall texture, whether constructed in brick, stone or wood. Examples exhibited heavier masonry toward the end of the nineteenth century. Other common features included a substantial hipped roof, wall gables, towers or belfries often with conical or pyramidal roofs.⁷⁵

The Winchester Friends Church at 124 East Washington Street (c. 1897, photo 33), is the sole example of the Romanesque Revival style within the district. This fine late-nineteenth century brick example features multiple round

⁷¹ Poppeliers and Chambers, 54.

⁷² Ibid., 56.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxix.

⁷⁵ Ibid.; Poppeliers and Chambers, 56.

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arched openings, often emphasized by stonework. It also exhibits wall gables, a prominent square tower or belfry, robust lower bays, and stained glass windows typical of the Romanesque Revival style.

The Winchester Friends Church is also the only church in the district exhibiting the Akron Plan Sunday School. According to architectural historian and preservationist Christopher Stephen Jenks, the "Akron Plan Sunday School is a type of building that was adapted to a variety of architectural and decorative styles."⁷⁶ The Akron Plan's key component is the Sunday School rooms located in the balcony of the church, separated from the sanctuary by folding or sliding shutters. The Akron Plan Sunday School developed in response to the growing Sunday School movement of the late nineteenth century, which emphasized separating children into religious education classes according to age. According to Jenks, it accommodated "the need to combine instruction by grade with group recitation and prayer," the later delivered from a speaking podium in the center of the sanctuary or rotunda with the shutters to Sunday School rooms open.⁷⁷ The plan originated in Akron, Ohio, built for the First United Methodist Episcopal Church (constructed 1866-1870). Lewis Miller, Walter Blyth, and Jacob Snyder designed the Ohio Church. Akron Plan Sunday Schools were built in the U.S. between 1870 and WWI, before falling from popularity in the early twentieth century. As is true of the Winchester Friends Church, the Akron Plan Sunday School was frequently combined with the auditorium-style sanctuary. In the Friends Church, the sanctuary floor slopes downward toward the altar. Rows of pews radiate in a semi-circle around the altar. The Sunday School rooms are located in the church balcony, separated from the sanctuary by drapery.

Late Gothic Revival is a term used to describe late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings exhibiting Gothic Revival characteristics. Ralph Adams Cram principally influenced such ecclesiastical architecture. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, Cram was part of the Academic Eclectic movement in architecture. According to architectural historian Mark Gelernter, "As a general rule, Academic Eclectics stood for the adaptation of the past to the present rather than for revolution; they stressed order and simplification; while they often claimed to seek the universal rather than local or idiosyncratic, many of them put into practice theories about regional design."⁷⁸ Cram recognized the "timeless principles of good design" in Gothic architecture. Cram, a highly religious man, also drew on the architectural philosophies of Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, who believed that accurately recreating the "artifacts of a culture" may "help restore the valued culture itself."⁷⁹ Teaming with Bertram Goodhue in the 1890s, Cram executed ecclesiastical design based first on English Gothic and later French High Gothic precedents. They drew upon the Gothic tradition as it "best represented the spirit of tradition-oriented denominations in a predominately Anglo-Saxon culture."⁸⁰ Cram's designs sensitively varied depending on building location, site, and function. His church designs "introduced a new consistency in the precision with which the work of a past period was interpreted."⁸¹ Though academically derived, Cram *met* design challenges of his time, rather than exactly replicating traditional Gothic churches. According to Gelernter, "Cram's writings and buildings helped spark an academic Gothic Revival throughout America [appearing first in ecclesiastical architecture] in the first decades of the new century [1900s]."⁸²

Elements of late nineteenth/early twentieth century Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture include an asymmetrical plan; verticality; and use of the pointed arch, bearing loose resemblance to the structural arch used in European Gothic predecessors. Pointed arch openings such as windows and doors are often capped by stone molding. Also common are steep gabled roofs, foliated ornament, bay windows, towers, tracery (often wood), rose windows, leaded stained glass, medieval-inspired parapets, battlements, buttresses, and pinnacles with crockets.⁸³

Two churches represent this renewed Gothic influence in the Winchester Residential Historic District: The First Presbyterian Church located at 201 East Franklin Street (c. 1903, photo 20) is a stone example of the Gothic style as discussed in the narrative description. The church's asymmetrical plan, parapeted cross gables, rectangular bays, stone buttresses, stone pinnacles with crockets, pointed arch openings, foliated ornament, and stained glass windows are

⁷⁶ Christopher Stephen Jenks, "The Akron Plan Sunday School," *Common Bond* 11, no. 3 (Dec. 1995): 2.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ Gelernter, 196.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 144.

⁸⁰ Richard Longstretch, "Academic Eclecticism in American Architecture," *Winterthur Portfolio* 17, no. 1 (Spring 1982): 78.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

⁸² Gelernter, 205.

⁸³ Poppeliers and Chambers 46-53; RC xxviii; Blumenson 31.

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elements typical of Cram-influenced churches. (The massive squat polygonal tower is a Romanesque holdover.) Another Cram-influenced example is the First United Methodist Church located at 313 South Meridian Street (c. 1900, photo 1). This two-story brick church features a steeply pitched parapeted front and cross gables, a prominent three-story square tower or belfry, pointed arch window and door openings, wood tracery, stained glass, and buttresses.

The Colonial Revival style enjoyed longstanding popularity between 1880 and 1955. This style-name describes any building echoing the architecture of "English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard."⁸⁴ Georgian (1700-1800) and Adam or Federal (1800-1845) style architecture was the primary influence for Colonial Revival, while English Postmedieval (New England) and Dutch Colonial architecture were secondary influences. Americans' interest in their colonial architectural roots was roused during the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. The genesis of architects designing in this idiom is attributed to McKim, Mead, White and Bigelow who studied original Georgian and Adam buildings while touring New England in 1877. Soon after, they revived these designs, which became popular in the 1880s. As Richard Guy Wilson notes in *The Colonial Revival House*, the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 also helped popularize the style. Generally, Colonial Revival examples are larger than and tend to combine elements of their colonial predecessors. Individual elements may not be kept within their historical proportions. Later (1915-1953), as photographs and measured drawings of original colonial buildings were published and circulated, more authentic replication became common.⁸⁵

Colonial Revival style houses have a box-like form with a symmetrical front façade and central entry. Vernacular examples were constructed in wood before 1920; while the use of masonry was dominant only for high-style examples. After 1920, the use of masonry was more widespread for all Colonial Revival homes. Common features include small entry porches, full-length porches and porches to the side or rear supported by slender columns. Decorative crowns cap paneled wood doors. The entrance is often flanked by pilasters and capped by an entablature, pediment, or broken pediment. The door surround may include a fanlight or sidelights. Multi-paned, double-hung rectangular wood windows are frequently paired. Decorative wood molding, dentils or modillions may accent cornices. Features not found on colonial examples, but frequently found in the Colonial Revival style include paired, triple, or bay windows as well as one-story side wings.⁸⁶ In addition, some "architects and builders also freely added Classical details like Palladian windows and columns to buildings quite unclassical in massing."⁸⁷

The Colonial Revival style is well represented in the Winchester Residential Historic District. Buildings of this style in the district have clapboard siding or are faced in brick. A few have modern replacement siding (aluminum or vinyl), however, significant details, arrangement of openings, and the original forms remain intact. One-third of the Colonial Revival homes have a hipped roof; the style applied to the basic American foursquare form. (In this nomination, houses with application of Colonial Revival elements and features to an American foursquare form are categorized as Colonial Revival style.) Approximately half of the Colonial Revival examples in the district have a side-gabled roof. Two examples, 328 East Washington Street (c.1929, right in photo 36) and 515 South Meridian Street (c.1920, photo 6) have the rarer gambrel roofs. This subtype of the Colonial Revival style is sometimes referred to as Dutch Colonial, although these Colonial Revival homes do not truly resemble the original Dutch Colonial models. A good example of a brick-faced, side-gabled, Colonial Revival style home is 507 South Main Street (c.1925 photo 14). It has a rectangular plan and symmetrical façade with a central entrance and double-hung six-over-six wood sash windows. The decorative detail is solely on the entrance, where the pedimented entry porch has Ionic wood columns supporting the roof and incorporated as pilasters on each side of the door. The Colonial Revival home at 221 South East Street (c.1915, photo 30), also discussed in the narrative description, represents the style as applied to an American foursquare form. This hipped roof rectangular plan building has a pediment-like central gabled dormer with dentil ornament and three small windows divided by short pilasters. The cornice features dentils. The front entry is nearly centered and is flanked by delicate pilasters. The tri-part window and transom to the right of the entry is also divided by pilasters. This decorative detailing around windows, doors, and the cornice represents the Colonial Revival style rather than a vernacular American foursquare home.

⁸⁴ McAlester, 324.

⁸⁵ McAlester, 324, 326.

⁸⁶ *Historic Indiana; Indiana Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places 2003-2004* (Indianapolis: State of Indiana – Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2002), 65; McAlester, 321, 323-326.

⁸⁷ Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture; Buildings In Their Cultural and Technological Context* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1999), 180.

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The Classical Revival or Neoclassical style was popular in the United States from 1895 to 1950. Though it was a central style for residential architecture in the early twentieth century, it was not constructed as often as its counterpart, the Colonial Revival style. Interest in reviving classical inspired design stemmed from the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, centered on a classical theme. Architects designed "dramatic colonnaded buildings, arranged around a central court."⁸⁸ The states were represented by smaller scale pavilions of classical character. Their appearances differed, but the full-height entry porch was a dominant feature. On the small-scale buildings, some full-height entry porches were semicircular, some had triangular pediments, and some were combined with lower full-width porches. The Exposition was well attended and publicized. Thus, the massive buildings on the central court motivated architects to design numerous commercial and public buildings in the Classical Revival style. Also, the classical elements expressed in the smaller scale buildings for each state inspired Classical Revival domestic designs.⁸⁹

The style had two phases of popularity, 1900 to 1920 and 1925 to 1950. Buildings constructed during the first phase generally had hipped roofs and columns of correct scale, elaborately embellished. In the later phase, side-gabled roofs and simple, slender columns were common. Generally, their massive scale can identify Classical Revival buildings. It is an eclectic style, fused with Georgian, Adam, Early Classical Revival, and Greek Revival design elements. This is often noticeable on door surrounds. Virginia and Lee McAlester identify five principle subtypes of the Classical Revival style including, full-height entry porch, full-height entry porch with lower full-width porch, front-gabled roof, full-façade porch, and one-story. In general, elements common to the style include a dominant full-height entry porch with classical columns supporting the roof (typically Ionic or Corinthian capitals), a central entrance and symmetrical arrangement of windows (rectangular double-hung), boxed eave of moderate overhang, dentils or modillions below the eave, pilasters and keystones. The following may also be present: bay, triple or transomed windows; pedimented openings; a roofline balustrade; and side and wing porches.⁹⁰

The Randolph County Interim Report identifies two examples of Classical Revival or Neoclassical architecture within the district, one residence and one church. The residence at 247 East Franklin Street (c.1910, right in photo 21) is a good example of the Classical Revival or Neoclassical style. The two-story, rectangular plan, side-gabled building has a brick exterior and massive entry porch (It is the full-height entry porch subtype of the Classical Revival style). Detailed Corinthian columns support the porch roof and the pediment and cornice are ornamented with block modillions. On the symmetrical façade, the Adamesque sidelights and fluted pilasters within the broken transom above the central entry are also significant elements of the Classical Revival or Neoclassical style. Although rare for a religious structure, the Randolph County Interim Report also identifies the Main Street Christian Church at 220 South Main Street (c.1912, photo 8) as an outstanding example of Neoclassical architecture. The Main Street Christian Church has auditorium-style seating.

The Tudor Revival style was most popular in America between 1890 and 1940. This style "is loosely based on a variety of late Medieval English prototypes, ranging from thatch-roofed folk cottages to grand manor houses."⁹¹ Landmark examples were constructed nationally at the end of the nineteenth century. Afterwards, the style was constructed on a smaller scale. Masonry veneer technology of the 1920s and 1930s contributed to the style's expanding popularity during that period. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, Tudor Revival homes "show endless variations in overall shape and roof form and are most conveniently subdivided on the basis of their dominant façade materials (brick, stone, stucco, or wood)."⁹² The style was fading in popularity by the late 1930s.

The Tudor Revival style generally exhibits a steep pitched side-gabled roof with one or more prominent cross gables on the façade. Slate was a popular roofing material for the Tudor Revival style. Massive chimneys, usually brick, with decorative chimney pots rising from the roofline, or prominently placed at the front or end of the house were a favored Tudor Revival feature. Gable ends are commonly decorated by false half-timbering with either stucco or brick infill. Exterior walls may be of stucco, brick, stone, or wood. Windows common to the style include tall and narrow windows arranged in multiple groups, multi-paned casement windows and double-hung windows. These window types may be contained within single or multi-story bays. Oriel windows are sometimes featured on Tudor Revival homes. Small

⁸⁸ McAlester, 344, 346.

⁸⁹ McAlester, 344, 346; *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxxi.

⁹⁰ McAlester 342-346; *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxxi.

⁹¹ McAlester, 358.

⁹² *Ibid.*

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transoms may be located above main windows. Window sash materials are either wood or steel. Round or Tudor arch doorways were often embellished with quoin-like masonry or decorative stone trim. Wooden board-and-batten doors are a common character-defining feature. Small entry porches and side porches are also common to the style. Other character-defining decorative details include stone mullions and cast stone trim, as well as patterned brickwork or stonework.⁹³

In the Winchester Residential Historic District, there are only three homes from the end of the successful gas boom years (late 1920s) that reflect Tudor Revival influence: 521 (second from right in photo 6) and 431 South Meridian Street, and 416 East Franklin Street (second from left in photo 24). The home at 521 South Meridian (second from right in photo 6) is only one story, while the other two are one and one-half stories. All exhibit round and/or Tudor arch entries, and a steeply pitched front gable with flared roof end, whether a cross gable over the entry or the roofline of the main unit. Wood casement windows and massive brick chimneys are also present.

Prairie School or Prairie style buildings were developed in Chicago, primarily in the early 1900s. This style is prevalent in the Chicago suburbs of Oak Park and River Forest. Through pattern books published in the Midwest, it spread throughout that area in vernacular form. The style was distinctively American.⁹⁴ As historic preservation theorist Norman Tyler explains, "Frank Lloyd Wright developed a design vocabulary with horizontal, open floor plans representing the prairie, uniquely American in derivation and Midwestern influence."⁹⁵ Wright set out to solve problems in domestic design, becoming the master of the Prairie style for which there was no historical precedent. Wright's early designs were in this style (first in 1893), but other architects studying Wright and his former employer and teacher, Louis Sullivan, also focused on this style. The group of architects adhering to this architectural philosophy came to be called the Prairie School. The earliest Prairie houses were symmetrical and rectangular but between 1900 and 1913 the asymmetrical hipped roof form was popular. Primarily constructed between 1900 and 1920, this style enjoyed brief popularity, falling from favor by World War I.⁹⁶

Virginia and Lee McAlester identify four subtypes of the Prairie or Prairie School style as follows: hipped roof, symmetrical, with front entry; hipped roof, symmetrical, no front entry; hipped roof, asymmetrical; and gabled roof. For these subtypes, common elements and features of the style include, emphasis on horizontality, a low-pitched roof, wide eave overhang, flattened gable roof edges, a two-story home with one-story porch or wing, massive square porch supports, and broad chimneys. Horizontal emphasis is created by horizontal bands of windows, caps contrasting the porch or balcony material, use of horizontal wood trim between stories, and recessed horizontal joints between masonry. Tall leaded casement windows, wood-muntin double-hung windows, and "geometric patterns of small pane window glazing" are common.⁹⁷ Entries may be recessed. Door surrounds and friezes often feature bands of Sullivan-esque ornament ("carved geometric or stylized floral ornament").⁹⁸ Window boxes, integral planters, and flattened pedestal urns incorporate vegetation into the design. Common exterior materials include natural colored horizontal brick or red brick and stucco.⁹⁹

The Prairie School or Prairie style is rare within the Winchester Residential historic district; there are only three examples. The Prairie style is easily confused with the Craftsman style, because some of the forms are similar to those of the contemporaneous Craftsman home. However, they can be distinguished, because the boxed eave of the Prairie home has enclosed rafters whereas on the Craftsman home, they are exposed.¹⁰⁰ The hipped-roof with central entry subtype is demonstrated at 503 South Meridian Street (c.1910, photo 5). This home is clad in asbestos shingles. The low-pitched roofs of the house and porch, with their wide eaves and enclosed rafters, create a horizontal emphasis. There is a central two-story rectangular bay extending forward, emphasizing the entrance. The geometric pattern panes in windows, door glazing, sidelights, and the transom are typical of the Prairie style. The exterior walls are brick on the two-story gabled

⁹³ Ibid., 355-358.

⁹⁴ McAlester, 440.

⁹⁵ Norman, Tyler, *Historic Preservation: An Introduction To Its History, Principles, and Practice*, (New York: W. W. Norton, 2000), 130.

⁹⁶ McAlester, 440.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Tyler, 131; McAlester, 438-441.

¹⁰⁰ McAlester, 450, 463.

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roof subtype located at 230 South Meridian Street (c.1920). The wide eaves of the side-gabled roof have enclosed rafters. The enclosed one-story full front porch combines a front-gabled and hipped roof. The wood casement windows, geometric lights in the double-hung wood sash windows and massive brick porch posts on this home are all elements common to the Prairie style. Although the Randolph County Interim Report identifies 446 South Meridian Street as Craftsman, it should be considered a home of Prairie influence, as it lacks exposed rafters.

The Craftsman style was popular in the United States between 1905 and 1930. Architects Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene helped instigate the trend through their work in California. The Greene brothers were influenced by their instruction in the manual arts and by the English Arts and Crafts movement. Craftsman homes combined quality craftsmanship with honest construction and use of natural materials. Craftsman detailing was applied to the simple bungalow form by 1903. By 1909 large-scale, elaborate examples of the style were being constructed. Most high style construction was built in California. This has been called the Western Stick style. Publicity for the style generated through architectural and popular magazines such as *Western Architect*, *Good Housekeeping* and *Architectural Record* and pattern books helped popularize the style throughout the United States in the early twentieth century. On the east coast, advocates like Gustav Stickley and Elbert Hubbard spread Arts and Crafts ideals in publications, furnishings, and architecture. Though it was the prevailing style between 1905 and 1920, the Craftsman house faded in popularity after the mid-1920s.¹⁰¹

A low-pitched gabled roof (sometimes hipped roof), wide unenclosed eaves, exposed rafters, exposed structural or decorative (faux) beams and knee braces beneath the gables, and a full to partial width porch supported by square or sloped (battered) piers are characteristics of the Craftsman style. Wood clapboard and shingles were common wall claddings. In the North and Midwest stone, brick, concrete block and stucco were also common materials. Other elaborations included a battered foundation, stone exterior chimney, gabled or shed dormers, stickwork in gables or on the porch, window boxes and balconies, and the pergola-like porch or porte cochere. Paneled glazed wood doors were common. Wood windows with a multi-pane sash over single-pane sash were typical, as were grouped windows, a line of three or more windows, transomed windows, and smaller high-set windows flanking the chimney.¹⁰²

Similar to the Craftsman house, is the smaller, simpler bungalow. The term bungalow was used by the British to describe a house-type in India, a low, one-story house with broad roof overhang, surrounded by open porches or galleries. This form was suitable for the warm climate. The derivation of the term indicates a location where the form was prevalent. The word comes from *bangla* meaning "belonging to Bengal." In America, the adapted form was first popular in California, beginning at the opening of the twentieth century. Although the term connects the form to India, the true ancestor in the United States is thought to be the one-story Queen Anne cottage, found in abundance in the United States in the 1880s and 1890s. Like the Craftsman style, bungalows exhibited honest materials and construction, an idea stemming from the Arts and Crafts movement. The bungalow became the most prevalent house-type in America by the 1930s. Affordable, stylish, and usually modest, bungalows were mass-produced for the growing middle class. In its mail order catalogs, Sears, Roebuck, and Company offered an assortment of bungalow models.¹⁰³

The bungalow is generally one or one and one-half stories with a low-pitched roof, which often extends to the front, becoming the porch roof. The roof has a wide overhanging eave. Large square piers or columns, sometimes tapered, generally support a broad front porch. Centered front dormers are also common. To the bungalow form, architects applied design elements influenced by the Craftsman movement, the Stick Style and even Japanese architecture.

In Winchester, the more elaborate Craftsman style is concentrated at the 300 block of South Main Street. These are two, to two and one-half story homes with either gabled or hipped roofs. The exteriors of many of the Craftsman homes in the district are brick. One outstanding example is the W. E. Miller House (c.1910, left in photo 9) located at 312 South Main Street. Horizontal emphasis is created by paired and ribbon windows and stone coping, sills, and lintels. The home's side eave overhang, exposed porch rafters, decorative braces beneath the front gable of the house and porch, massive brick porch piers and shed dormer are all elements typical of the Craftsman style. The W. E. Miller House is discussed in the narrative description, as is a less ornamental Craftsman home at 322 South Main Street (c.1925, photo 10). This two-

¹⁰¹ McAlester, 454.

¹⁰² McAlester, 452-455.

¹⁰³ *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxxi-xxxii; Poppeliers and Chambers 106; Tyler 131.

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story, asymmetrical, hipped roof example, despite sharing similarities with the Prairie style, is defined as a Craftsman home due to its exposed rafters. Other elaborate examples of the Craftsman style include 300 South Main Street (c.1925, right, photo 9), rated notable by the Randolph County Interim Report, and the two and one-half story gable-front home at 313 South Main Street.¹⁰⁴

There are fewer examples of the simpler bungalow within the district. A good example is the one-story home at 539 South Main Street (c.1915, photo 16). It has a side-gable roof that extends forward to a three-quarter length front porch. The south end of the façade has a front cross gable with decorative knee braces. The brick porch with a prominent square brick support is painted white to blend with the wood siding. The exterior brick chimney and ribbon of windows with four vertical rectangular lights above a single light are elements common to the bungalow. Other examples are the house at 232 East Washington Street, built c.1920; 325 South East Street (c.1925, right in photo 32); and 316 East Franklin Street (c.1920, photo 22), which has an unusual polygonal dormer.

According to the Randolph County Interim Report, "Many houses both in our country's rural and urban areas can be readily identified according to their form or house type. These house types had their origins in Europe, were brought to North America by the colonists and subsequently moved westward with the settling of the frontier. Often these traditional house types were adapted to a particular locale and were then combined with popular trends in architecture to produce what is referred to as vernacular architecture."¹⁰⁵ The gable-front and t-plan are the most common vernacular building types within the Winchester Residential Historic district. The gabled-ell form is also well represented.

The gable-front house is one where the front façade exhibits the gable end. The gable-front form was popularized in America during the Greek Revival style's period of dominance (1830-1860), because the form was used to recall Greek temple design. "The effect of a classical pediment was achieved by placing the principal façade beneath a gable end which forms a triangle."¹⁰⁶ With full Greek Revival stylistic treatment, these were called "temple-front" homes. These were popular in New England and upstate New York as well as Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan in the Midwest. This form retained dominance because it was compatible with narrow urban lots and could be adapted to exhibit a variety of stylistic elements. During the pre-railroad period, it was a common form in New England and the Northeastern United States. It remained popular during the 1850s as eastern railroads expanded, and its popularity continued into the twentieth century. In northeastern cities, the narrow form was usually two-stories in height with a steep roof pitch. In the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, the urban gable-front form was one-story, and one-room wide. This gable-front house is known as the Shotgun House. In the twentieth century, (between 1910 and 1930) the gable-front form was popular for modest folk houses because homes of the Craftsman movement at that time were typically built with a front-facing gabled roof. These later vernacular gable-front homes were often one-story, "double-width" with low-pitched roof. In Randolph County, the gable-front form is found both in towns and in rural areas dating from the mid-nineteenth into the twentieth century. At its most basic appearance, the gable-front house typically has a rectangular plan, is one and one-half story in height, has a central entrance with a single window opening on each side, and a window centered on the upper level beneath the gable end.¹⁰⁷

The Randolph County Interim Report considers T-plan and gabled-ell houses subtypes of the gable-front house. Like the gable-front house, these vernacular forms were constructed from the mid-nineteenth century into the twentieth century. The Randolph County Interim Report defines the T-plan house as "a gable-front house with a perpendicular rear portion that forms a T." The perpendicular rear portion is connected to the gable-front portion and both are the same height. The T-plan house ranges in height, but is usually one and one-half or two-stories.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁴ *Randolph County Interim Report*, 69. The "Notable" rating indicates that a property is of above average importance. It is a contributing element to an historic district, and could be individually eligible if further research revealed additional areas of significance.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, xviii.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, xx.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, xx-xxi; McAlester, 90.

¹⁰⁸ *Randolph County Interim Report*, xxi.

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The gabled-ell house is defined as “a gable-front house with a side extension which forms an L-shaped plan.”¹⁰⁹ The height of these houses range from one to two-stories. The side extension is connected to the gable front portion, and is the same height. Virginia and Lee McAlester refer to a similar form as gable-front-and-wing. It grew from the Greek Revival movement, but was not common in vernacular construction until railroad expansion, after which the use of balloon framing and readily available lumber led to the expansion of the form without applied stylistic detail. The two-story vernacular versions were common only in the Northeast and Midwest.¹¹⁰

As earlier mentioned, of the 130 buildings for which styles or types were identified, twelve percent were gable-front with no decorative elements that associated them with a particular style. T-plan houses with no applied stylistic detail are equally as common within the district. The gabled-ell form is also prevalent, making up five percent of the total identified styles and vernacular types. Gable-front homes are found throughout the district. Several examples have full front porches with simple wood or brick porch supports. All are wood frame buildings with wood siding or vinyl siding. The t-plan houses are also wood frame buildings and common on South Main Street. These two-story homes range from very plain to those exhibiting simple stylistic detail influenced by the contemporaneous Queen Anne style. This detail includes patterned shingles in the front-gable or a wrap around porch. Small side entry porches are also common. The t-plan home at 438 South Main Street (c.1900, far left in photo 13) is an example with large wood shingles in the gable end, simple scalloped ornament on window crowns and side porches whose roofs are supported by a wood column. The related gabled-ell homes are also wood frame with siding ranging from wood, to vinyl or asbestos shingle. Like the t-plan, the gabled-ell homes frequently have one-story front porches ranging from small entry porches to wrap around porches. The home at 406 East Franklin (c.1900) is an example of a gabled-ell house-type with a full, hipped roof front porch on the front-facing gable section, supported by brick piers. A unique example is found at 309 E. Washington (c.1895), which features a two-tiered wrap around wood porch with Tuscan columns as porch supports and turned balusters.

The I-house is a two-story home, one room deep and at least two rooms wide. It is a two-story evolution of the hall-and-parlor plan. I-houses were built from the late-eighteenth to the early-twentieth century. Popular in rural areas, the two-story height reflected the increasing success of agrarian economy. Early examples of the house-type were built from the Middle Atlantic region to Maryland and Virginia. The type, then, spread westward, particularly with the expansion of railroad lines. The house-type was first identified in the 1930s. The form was so common in the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa that the term “I-house” was derived using the first letter of those state names. The house-type enjoyed longstanding popularity because a wide variety of stylistic detail could be applied to the form. Exterior materials for I-houses included clapboard, brick, and stone. It is two-stories in height and one room deep. It must be at least two rooms wide. Floor plans vary. For a three-bay or five-bay arrangement, the façade is usually symmetrical with a central entrance. There is also a four-bay arrangement, sometimes with two front entrances. End chimneys, exterior chimneys, or paired central chimneys are common. Porches are often incorporated into I-house design. Rear extensions, referred to as wings or ells, accommodated the need for more interior space. These may be early additions or original extensions, but the basic I-house form is still apparent at the front of the home.

There are a few I-houses in the Winchester Residential Historic district, which lack features linking them to any particular architectural style. Among the examples is a frame I-house with vinyl siding at 412 East Franklin Street (c.1895), which has a central cross gable (flush with the front façade), full front porch with later metal supports, and a rear shed roof extension. The three-bay I-house with clapboard siding at 252 East Washington Street (c.1895) exhibits a similar central cross gable echoed by the pedimented full-width porch similar to those of the Free Classic decorative subtype Queen Anne homes. The brick, hipped-roof I-house at 439 South Meridian Street (c.1870) features a wraparound porch with concrete block rail and delicate wood columns supporting the hipped roof.

The foursquare house-type, or American foursquare, was designed as a plan with maximum space for little cost. It was a popular house-type at the same time as the bungalow. Its occurrence began at the start of the twentieth century, and it maintained popularity for the first quarter of that century. This was a popular prefabricated house-type, spread by Sears, Aladdin and other manufacturers' catalogs.

The American foursquare house can be defined as a two to two and one-half-story building with nearly square floor plan,

¹⁰⁹ Ibid. xxi.

¹¹⁰ McAlester, 92.

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cubic form, often pyramidal (or hipped) low-pitched roof, wide enclosed eaves, and a central hipped dormer. Basements are often slightly raised with steps leading up to a one-story front porch. The full-width front porch is common. Window fenestration on this form varies depending on whether it shows any stylistic detail. One-over-one double hung windows, or bungalow-type windows with multiple vertical rectangular lights over a single light are common.

A few American foursquare house-types are found within the district. (Those that have Colonial Revival architectural detail are categorized as the Colonial Revival style.) A very intact example representing elements common to this house-type is 563 South Main Street (c.1905). This two-story, frame, American foursquare features clapboard siding on the first floor, while wide wood shingles clad the second story exterior. It has a pyramidal roof with hipped roof central dormer, symmetrical arrangement of façade openings (original wood trim), and a full-width front porch whose hipped roof is supported by massive square brick piers.

The source of the central-passage house is British. Settlers who came to the "middle and southern states of America's eastern seaboard" transplanted it in America.¹¹¹ The central passage house is one-story with a rectangular plan. It is only one room deep, while the width consists of two rooms divided by a central passage. This created a sense of formality on the interior. The façade is symmetrical and balanced with a central doorway flanked by an equal number of window openings on each side. This character made the form favorable for application of Greek Revival stylistic details.

Two central passage homes in Winchester have applied Gothic Revival stylistic detail, categorizing them as such. The house at 216 East Washington Street (c.1855, far right in photo 34) is a brick one and one-half story house has a central cross gable (flush with the front façade). The original segmental arched window openings remain along with early one-over-one wood windows. A Craftsman style porch was added in the early twentieth century, but it does not significantly alter the original massing or footprint. The overall feeling given by the arched windows and steep roof pitch corresponds with the Gothic Revival style. The house at 128 East Franklin Street is also a brick one and one-half story house with a central cross gable and steeply pitched roof. The lack of detail contributes to its vernacular character.

In addition to the architecture, uniform setbacks, and tree-lined streets creating a cohesive sense of place in the Winchester Residential Historic District, several historic site features enhance the quality of the district. Numerous stretches of early "bluestone" (fine-grained sandstone) sidewalks remain intact. The highest concentrations of these sidewalks are located in the 400 and 500 blocks of South Main Street, the 100 and 200 blocks of East Franklin Street (south side of street), and bordering the south edge of the large lot at 538 South Meridian Street (Daniel Hoffman House). East South Street exhibits another historic feature, bull's eye pattern glazed brick pavers. This can be seen on the south side of the street adjacent to 200 East South Street and the south side of the street adjacent to 238 East South Street.

In addition to historic sidewalks, another significant site feature is the historic retaining walls or property borders within the district. Materials of these retaining walls include stone and brick. Short square piers with decoratively carved tops punctuate the retaining walls. These are generally located at the corner of a property, usually adjacent to an alley, or flanking a stairway leading from sidewalk level to a raised property. A continuous stone retaining wall exhibiting both a smooth and battlement-motif top is located on the west side of the street between 422 and 430 South Main Street (photo 12). A rusticated stone block retaining wall created the north property border of 303 South Main Street. 313 South Main and 535 South Main also feature similar retaining walls. Some properties are further elaborated by statuary atop s-curved stone walls flanking the steps leading to the home. Lion statuary "guards" the entrance to 440 South Meridian and 200 East South Street (southeast corner of S. East and E. South Streets [Photo 25]). Cherub statuary is featured at 222 South Meridian. Early brick retaining walls are also present within the district. For example, the brick home at 322 South Main is complemented by a similar brick retaining wall with concrete coping.

Historic iron fencing and gates are also significant site features within the Winchester Residential Historic District. A combination stone and iron gate and fence is located at the Daniel Hoffman House (538 S. Meridian, photo 7). An iron fence runs roughly north-south, south of the contributing South Street bridge (photo 26), on the west side of Salt Creek. Iron fences and gates are around the properties at 322 South Meridian and 416 South Meridian. The previously mentioned property at 422 South Main also features an early iron fence along the north side of the property separating it from an alley. An early wood fence is found on the west side of the property at 328 East Washington Street. The fence runs north-south on the east side of an early narrow driveway. It has delicate trellis-like woodwork between the square

¹¹¹ *Randolph County Interim Report*, xix.

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classical-inspired wood fence posts with recessed panels on each side. These numerous significant early landscape features illustrate the need to make the area within the boundaries of the Winchester Residential Historic District a contributing site.

The buildings within the Winchester Residential Historic District exhibit distinctive characteristics of the above-discussed vernacular and high style architectural trends nationally popular in the mid to late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The district contains the most interconnected and intact group of homes representing the historic growth and development of Winchester. Outside of this cohesive area, Winchester does contain a few additional outstanding instances of styles seen within the district. The General Asahel Stone House is a Second Empire home dating to 1878. It is located at 201 Orange Street, not far south of the south district boundary at Meridian Street. This outstanding two-story Second Empire home features a prominent square tower on the front façade. It is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. An outstanding example of the Queen Anne style (c. 1885) is found at 338 E. North Street. This hipped roof with lower cross gable Queen Anne has a round tower and contained three different shingle patterns on the tower and within the gables. Also, the Winchester Carnegie Library located at 125 North East Street is considered an outstanding example of Neoclassical (Classical Revival) architecture by the Randolph County Interim Report.¹¹²

Within Randolph County, Union City, Indiana is a community of comparable size to Winchester. The Randolph County Interim Report identifies one potential residential historic district in Union City. The district is slightly larger, with fewer architectural styles represented. Union City was platted in 1849, located along the Bellefontaine Railroad.

This community's business and population boom occurred in the late nineteenth century due to railroad expansion: "It was during the latter decades of the nineteenth century that the town reached its zenith. The intersection of the Big Four Railroad and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad brought a rise in business as well as population. Between the years of 1870 and 1876 the town's population more than doubled to over 3,000 people."¹¹³ This growth caused continued prosperity into the early twentieth century. The architectural styles and vernacular construction within Union City's potential residential district reflect this late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century development. Like the Winchester Residential Historic District, Union City's potential district is located near downtown and attracted merchants and businessmen. There is a two-story scale and cohesive setback, as in the Winchester district.

Because of its late nineteenth century development, the potential Union City district lacks the early Greek Revival style and central passage forms found in Winchester, associated with its first phase of development. Italianate is the earliest style in the potential district, a style found in the Winchester district as well. Other architectural styles shared by the two districts include Queen Anne (also called Free Classic by the Indiana survey), Colonial Revival, Classical Revival (Neoclassical), one Second Empire style home, and three Gothic Revival churches. The potential Union City district lacks the Romanesque Revival style exhibited by one church in the Winchester district. The Craftsman, Prairie, and Tudor Revival styles are also not recorded within the Union City district.

The two districts also share several vernacular house types or forms in common including: gable-front, t-plan, gabled-ell, I-house, American foursquare and bungalow. The double-pile form is found in the Union City district, whereas no vernacular examples are found in the Winchester district. Though, a variation is found in Winchester's Jeremiah Smith House (125 E. Franklin), a side hall, double pile, Greek Revival house.

In sum, the Winchester Residential Historic District is eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance. The historic architecture, site and landscape features give the neighborhood a cohesive sense of place. The district retains a high level of integrity and in Winchester contains the highest, continuous concentration of vernacular and high style architectural trends nationally popular in the mid to late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, representing the phased growth of the community.

¹¹² *Randolph County Interim Report*, 66,71.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, 75.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Winchester's earliest era of development began prior to 1818, when some settlers were living in a small community they called Winchester, located along Salt Creek. When Randolph County was founded in January 1818, these settlers requested that Winchester become the county seat, and offered to donate 158 acres of wilderness upon which to build the town, along with the necessary official buildings such as the courthouse and jail. The 158 donated acres were located in sections 20 and 21, township 20 north, range 14 east. Several men donated land for the new town: Charles Conway (60 acres), John Wright (50 acres), Daniel Petty (20 acres), David Stout (18 acres), and David Wright (10 acres).¹¹⁴ Hence, in August 1818, Winchester became Randolph County's county seat. During that fall and winter, the town was platted. A courthouse square was formed at the center, and surrounding blocks were platted on a grid and subdivided into lots. The earliest plat recorded several streets surrounding the courthouse square: North, Washington, Franklin, and South streets ran east and west, while West, Meridian, Main, and East streets ran north and south. Much of the area that would become the Winchester Residential Historic District was part of the town's original plat.

The first lots were sold in February 1819, and the entire plat was endless forest. A log jail and a log courthouse were erected between 1819 and 1820, and the land adjacent to the courthouse square was purchased slowly. A few log homes and a log hotel were erected around 1819, all on the blocks immediately adjacent to the courthouse square. Some frame homes and stores followed, but the town grew very slowly at first. By about 1830, there were only about a dozen families and about a dozen houses in Winchester. Through the 1830s, some industries were established in Winchester, including grist mills, a saw mill, a carding machine, and a cabinet shop. Various mercantiles were also established during the 1830s and 1840s, for general goods, groceries, boots, drugs, and hardware. Some prominent names emerged during this early period in Winchester—names that remained important in the town for many years, including Moorman Way, Elias Kizer, Jeremiah Smith, and the Goodrich family. For example, Moorman Way established Winchester's first cabinet shop in approximately 1831, bought a carding machine in the 1830s, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1839. Jeremiah Smith was admitted to the bar in 1837, built his home at approximately that time, and built a hotel nearby in 1839. Goodrich and Brother built a brick store in approximately 1834. Nearly all of this development occurred before the town of Winchester was incorporated in 1838.¹¹⁵ None of the very early log buildings remain in Winchester, but the oldest buildings still standing, including the Jeremiah Smith House (c. 1837, 125 E. Franklin St.), are located in this district. Most of these early remaining houses were of brick vernacular construction, while the Jeremiah Smith House was constructed in the Greek Revival style, popular in the United States in the mid-nineteenth century.

The second phase of Winchester's development began in about 1845, as interest in railroads and the prospect of investing in them was sparked in Winchester; this interest drew people to purchase property in the town and build businesses and homes. Business became more brisk, people moved to the area and built houses, and streets were improved throughout the town. The "Bee Line" or Bellefontaine railroad was built in 1853 in Winchester, and another rail line was completed through Winchester in 1878. An 1865 plat map of Winchester shows that the perimeter of the courthouse square was completely developed with commercial buildings, including stores, hotels, and a doctor's office. Business owners came to Winchester to build their businesses and homes throughout this period between 1850 and 1890. These entrepreneurs included a number of men whose accomplishments were quite varied. John D. Carter built a woolen factory in the town in 1866. He bought a seminary in 1869 and adapted the building to weaving and spinning, and he erected a new woolen factory in 1881. Daniel E. Hoffman moved to the town of Winchester in 1858, where he established a successful stonecutting business; many of his artistic creations are the monuments in Fountain Park Cemetery in Winchester. L.D. Carter, who had been in the blacksmithing business as early as 1851, joined with partners to establish the Winchester Wagon Works and Manufacturing Company in 1881. W.E. Miller established a dry goods store in 1880. James Moorman established the Winchester Bank during this prosperous period. These successful business leaders and merchants, and many others like them, built large, prominent homes near the courthouse square, on one of six streets in the area now known as the Winchester Residential Historic District.

During the second phase of development, the neighborhood was beginning to take shape, as several nationally popular styles of architecture were used throughout the district. The Italian Villa style made an impressive appearance in the

¹¹⁴ Smith and Driver, 1026.

¹¹⁵ Ibid., 1026-1030.

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Kizer-Marsh House (c. 1870, 230 S. Main St.), while the Second Empire style was used at 400 South Meridian Street (c. 1870). Furthermore, a number of Italianate and Queen Anne houses appeared throughout the district in the mid to late nineteenth century.

Winchester's third phase of development began in the 1890s. The town continued to prosper in the 1890s and into the first two decades of the twentieth century. Several important companies emerged during this period: the Woodbury Glass Company, the Goodrich Brothers Hay and Grain Company, and the Citizens Water and Light Company. The east-central region of Indiana was greatly affected by the discovery of natural gas in the late 1880s, and many towns in the region became economically prosperous as industries developed in the area to take advantage of the cheap fuel provided by the natural gas. Workers flocked to the area to take advantage of the numerous jobs provided by the new industries. Thus began a building boom to accommodate the industries and residents and their needs.

Natural gas was discovered in 1896 in nearby Parker (historically known as Parker, now called Parker City), and the glass industry became important to the area. The Woodbury Glass Company, which had originally been located in Parker, relocated to Winchester in 1904 because of access to railroads. By 1914, the plant was manufacturing bottles, along with cases and packaging for the bottles, and employed 600 people. In a 1914 Randolph County history, author John L. Smith called the Woodbury Glass Company "the greatest factor in the business life of Winchester."¹¹⁶ Aside from the Woodbury Glass Company, the Goodrich family continued to prosper throughout this period as well. Their brick store, constructed around 1834, was mentioned above, and the family also established a hay and grain company later in the century. The Goodrich Brothers Hay and Grain Company was incorporated in 1898, and the corporation owned the processing plant at Winchester and eleven grain elevators and hay barns throughout east-central Indiana. By 1914, this corporation was the third largest in the state.¹¹⁷ Due to the Gas Boom and the newfound access to natural gas and capital, the Citizens Water and Light Company developed in Winchester in 1899. This company was reorganized as Citizens Heat, Light, and Power Company in 1912, and by 1914 it was furnishing water and light to Winchester, and light to the neighboring towns of Farmland, Lynn, Ridgeville, and Saratoga.

The men who sat on the board of directors of these three companies included some of the Goodriches, George E. and J. C. Leggett, W. E. Miller, L. M. Kimmel, and J. T. and C. W. Moorman, many of whom were mentioned previously as prominent citizens in Winchester's early years.¹¹⁸ Many of these men built large, distinguished homes in the historic district area, a number of which are still standing, adding to the historic character of the district. Since these homes were built at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, many of the homes were erected in the Italianate or Queen Anne styles of architecture, which are common throughout the district. The later Colonial Revival style as well as the Craftsman style and simpler bungalow, were also well-represented in the district during the first three decades of the twentieth century.

¹¹⁶ Ibid., 1034.

¹¹⁷ Ibid., 1033.

¹¹⁸ Ibid., 1035.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 56 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>672680</u>	<u>4448670</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>671490</u>	<u>4447970</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>671460</u>	<u>4448720</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>672700</u>	<u>4447940</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Starting at the southeast corner of the property at 430 E. Franklin St., go north along the east line of 430 E. Franklin to the near (west) curb line of Greenville Ave. Follow said curb northwest to the south curb of E. Franklin. Go west along the south curb to a point in line with the east property line of 403 E. Franklin, cross E. Franklin and follow said line to the north property line of 403 E. Franklin, then go west to the east property line of 336 E. Washington St. Go north to the south curb of E. Washington, go west to align with the west curb of Union St. Cross E. Washington, following the west curb line of Union to the rear lot line of 335-335 1/2 E. Washington. Turn west along said lot line to the east line of 329 E. Washington. Turn north along said line and follow to the south edge of the alley paralleling E. Washington and E. North St. Turn west and follow the alley to the west property line of 229 E. Washington. Turn south along the west lot line of 229 E. Washington to the north lot line of 223 E. Washington. Turn west and follow the north lot lines of 223 E. Washington-102 N. East St., crossing N. East St. to the northwest corner of 103 N. East St. Then turn south along the west line of 103 N. East St., follow this line south across E. Washington to the south curb of E. Washington. Go west along the curb to the west line of the property at 124 E. Washington and turn south along this line to a the south lot lines of 124 E. Washington. Go east to the west lot line of 110 S. East Street. Turn south to the north property line of 117 E. Franklin. Turn west along said line and go to the west property line of 117 E. Franklin. Turn south and follow said line south, across E. Franklin, merging with the west property line of 120 E. Franklin and following said line south to the north edge of the alley between and parallel to E. Franklin and E. South St.. Turn east along said edge, and follow this line to the east curb of S. East St.. Follow said curb south to the junction of the east curb of S. East St. and south curb of E. South St.. Turn west along the south curb of E. South to the junction of said curb and the west curb of S. Main St. Turn north along the west curb of S. Main, crossing E. South St., to the north lot line of 220 S. Main. Turn west along said lot line and go to the west property line of 220 and 230 S. Main. Go south along said line, crossing E. South St. to the south curb of E. South St. Turn west along said curb and follow to the junction of the west curb of S. Meridian St. and south

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curb of E. South St. Turn north along the west curb of S. Meridian and proceed to the north property line of 222 S. Meridian. Turn west along said line and go to the west property line of 222 S. Meridian. Turn south and follow the west property lines of 222 and 230 S. Meridian, crossing E. South St., merge with the west property line of 300 S. Meridian. Continue south on said line to a point on the north lot line of 304 S. Meridian. Turn west and go to the west lot line of 304 S. Meridian. Turn south and follow the rear (west) property lines of 306-528 S. Meridian, crossing Will St., George St. and intervening alleys. Go to the south edge of the alley bordering 538 S. Meridian on the north. Turn west and go to the east curb of West St. Go south along the east curb of West St. to the south property line of 538 S. Meridian. Turn east along said property line and cross S. Meridian to east curb. Go north along said curb to the south property line of 545 S. Meridian. Go east along said property line to the south property line of 544 S. Main. Cross S. Main to the east curb of S. Main. Turn south and continue to the south lot line of 563 S. Main. Follow said line east to the west edge of the north-south alley immediately east of S. Main. Turn north and follow said alley edge to the north curb of Will St. Turn east along said curb line to the east lot line of 331 S. East St. Turn north and proceed to a line parallel to, but 5 feet south of the balustrade of the bridge. Turn east and cross the creek to the west lot line of 238 E. South. Turn south along said line and go to the south lot line of 238-248 E. South, and follow to the west curb of High St. Turn north along said curb line and go to the north edge of the east-west alley between E. Franklin and E. South. Turn east along said alley edge, crossing High St., and Browne St. and go to the point of origin. (The boundary of the Winchester Residential Historic District is represented by the dotted line on the accompanying map titled "Winchester Residential Historic District.")

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the residential portion of Winchester south and east of the historic commercial district, which reflects the community's growth and development between 1837 and 1930. This encompasses Winchester's early residential development beginning with the layout of the original plat, through a period of prosperity due to railroad expansion, and finally, a phase of growth associated with the discovery of natural gas or the "gas boom." The boundary includes portions of the original plat along South Meridian, South Main and South East Streets as well as the west portions of East Washington, East Franklin and East South Streets extending approximately to Salt Creek. Property within the boundary further east on East Washington, East Franklin and East South Streets were additions recorded prior to 1914 as indicated by Winchester Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.

The boundary encompasses a significant concentration of architectural styles and types nationally popular during Winchester's three periods of growth and development, which maintain the integrity required of contributing architectural resources. Within the boundary, the architecture is of a cohesive scale with setbacks, sidewalks, and site features also creating a visually cohesive historic character.

Within the above-explained framework, the boundaries resulted from the following additional factors: Although the land is part of the original plat, there are not enough contributing resources to include the area west of the properties on the west side of South Meridian Street within the boundary. Generally, the area outside the boundary north of South Meridian and South Main Street and west of East Washington, East Franklin and East South Streets, was developed, historically, as Winchester's commercial district. Recent commercial development on the periphery of the historic commercial district accounts for the irregularities in the boundary north of 301 South Meridian Street and the area north of 303 South Main Street and 304 South East Street. The density and scale of the neighborhood differs outside the boundary south of South Meridian and South Main Streets from that within the boundary. The National Register listed General Ashael Stone Mansion sits on a large lot where South Meridian Street terminates at its south end. A new park is located on a large lot between South Main and South Meridian in the 500 block. The area south of South Main also visually differs, containing less concentration of contributing resources. Decline in the number of contributing resources, as well as difference in scale and or density are combined reasons for excluding the area outside the boundary east of the properties on South Main Street, south of Will Street, and south of East South Street and east of High Street. The irregularity in the boundary in the 200 block of East South Street excludes a large lot where there was once an historic home, but now a new residence. The boundary adjacent to Greenville Avenue and Union Street separates the historic residential district from the beginning of mixed residential and new commercial development south of it, extending from Washington Street (Highway 32). The irregularity of the boundary north and east of 403 East Franklin, excludes homes that fall outside the district's period of significance. The area north of the contributing properties on Washington Street is not included, as the concentration of contributing resources lessens.

Winchester Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Randolph County, IN
County and State

Site visits with the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, as well as survey work published in the *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Randolph County Interim Report*, helped determine these boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellen Thackery, Kate Divis, and Jennifer Brewer, Ball State University Graduate Assistants,
Rose Wernicke, Julie Zent and Patricia Jacobs, Architecture Trio, Inc.

organization Architecture Trio, Inc. date May 27, 2010

street & number 410 S. College Ave. Suite 100 telephone (317) 917-9042

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46203

e-mail rose@archtrio.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Winchester Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Winchester

County: Randolph State: Indiana

Photographer: Rose Wernicke, Julie Zent, Patricia Jacobs

Date Photographed: February-April 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 37 - Camera facing northeast at 313 S. Meridian Street, First United Methodist Church
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0001

Winchester Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Randolph County, IN
County and State

2 of 37 - Camera facing southwest at 400-406 S. Meridian Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0002

3 of 37 - Camera facing west at 416 S. Meridian Street, Carey Goodrich House
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0003

4 of 37 - Camera facing west at 440 S. Meridian Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0004

5 of 37 - Camera facing east at 503 S. Meridian Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0005

6 of 37 - Camera facing southeast at 515-525 S. Meridian Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0006

7 of 37 - Camera facing west at 538 S. Meridian Street, Daniel Hoffman House
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0007

8 of 37 - Camera facing southwest at 220-230 S. Main Street, Congregational Church and Kizer-Marsh House
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0008

9 of 37 - Camera facing southwest at 300-312 S. Main Street, Left W. E. Miller House
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0009

10 of 37 - Camera facing northwest 322 S. Main Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD00010

11 of 38 - Camera facing northeast at 401 S. Main Street, First Church of the Nazarene
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD00011

12 of 37 - Camera facing northwest at 422 S. Main Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD00012

13 of 37 - Camera facing west at 438 S. Main Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD00013

14 of 37 - Camera facing east at 507 S. Main Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD00014

15 of 37 - Camera facing southwest at 528-544 S. Main Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD00015

16 of 37 - Camera facing east at 539 S. Main Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD00016

17 of 37 - Camera facing southeast at 551 S. Main Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD00017

18 of 37 - Camera facing northwest at 117-125 E. Franklin Street, Far Right Jeremiah Smith House
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD00018

19 of 37 - Camera facing south at 128 E. Franklin Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD00019

20 of 37 - Camera facing northeast at 201 E. Franklin Street, First Presbyterian Church
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD00020

Winchester Residential Historic District

Name of Property

Randolph County, IN

County and State

21 of 37 - Camera facing northeast at 241-247 E. Franklin Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0021

22 of 37 - Camera facing south at 316 E. Franklin Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0022

23 of 37 - Camera facing northeast at 403 E. Franklin Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0023

24 of 37 - Camera facing southwest at 416 E. Franklin Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0024

25 of 37 - Camera facing southeast at 200 E. South Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0025

26 of 37 - Camera facing northwest at 213 E. South Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0026

27 of 37 - Camera facing north at 235 E. South Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0027

28 of 37 - Camera facing southeast at 238-248 E. South Street, left Billy Clark House
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0028

29 of 37 - Camera facing southeast at 213 S. East Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0029

30 of 37 - Camera facing east at 221 S. East Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0030

31 of 37 - Camera facing southwest at 304 S. East Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0031

32 of 37 - Camera facing southeast at 313-325 S. East Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0032

33 of 37 - Camera facing southwest at 124 E. Washington Street, Winchester Friends Church
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0033

34 of 37 - Camera facing southeast 208-216 E. Washington Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0034

35 of 37 - Camera facing northwest at 223-233 E. Washington Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0035

36 of 37 - Camera facing southeast at 328-336 E. Washington Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0036

37 of 37 - Camera facing northeast at 329-335 E. Washington Street
IN_RandolphCounty_WinchesterResidentialHD0037

Winchester Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Randolph County, IN
County and State

Property Owner:

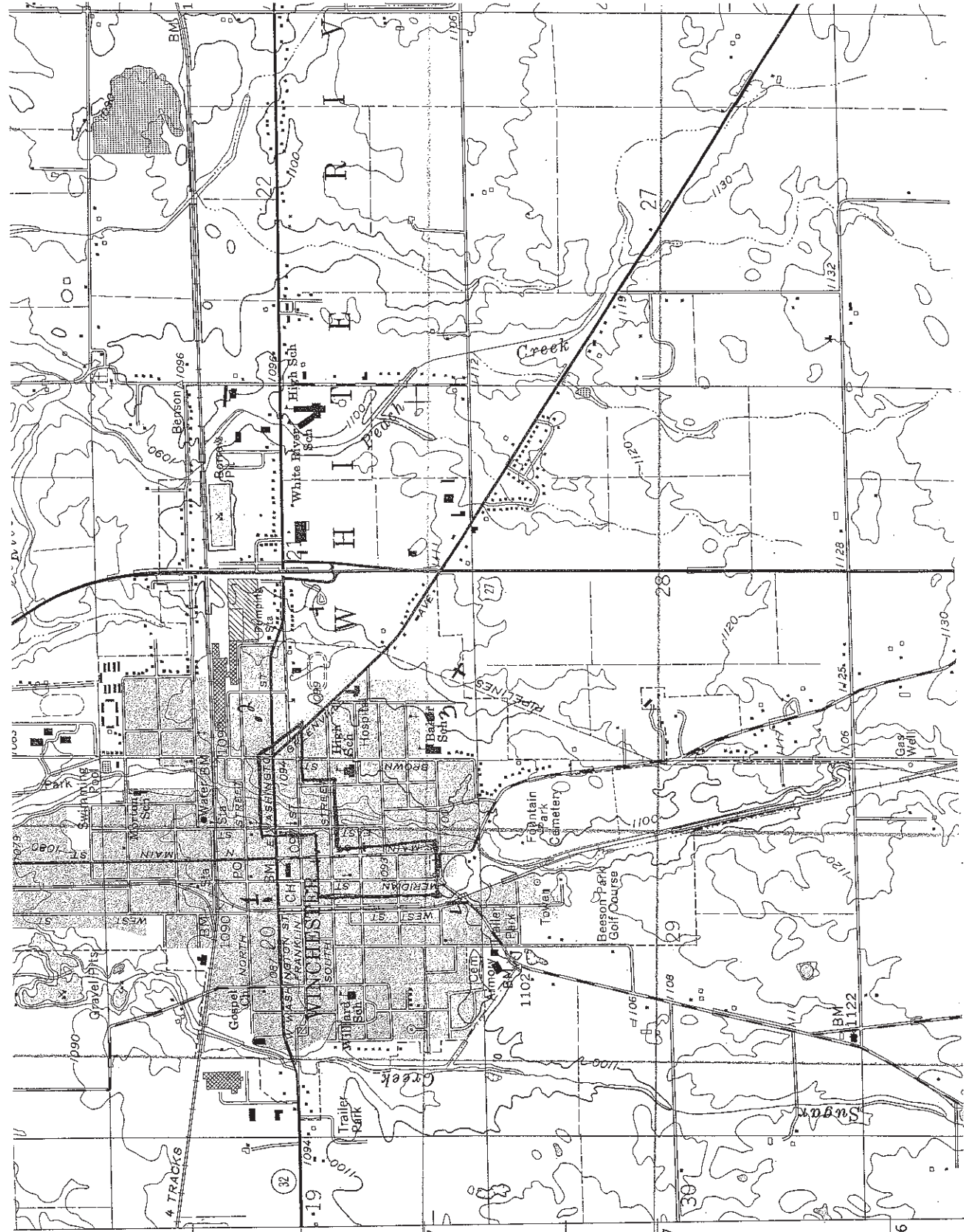
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Winchester Main Street c/o Vicki Haney
street & number P.O. Box 612 telephone (765) 584-6845
city or town Winchester state IN zip code 47394

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

WINCHESTER
QUAD

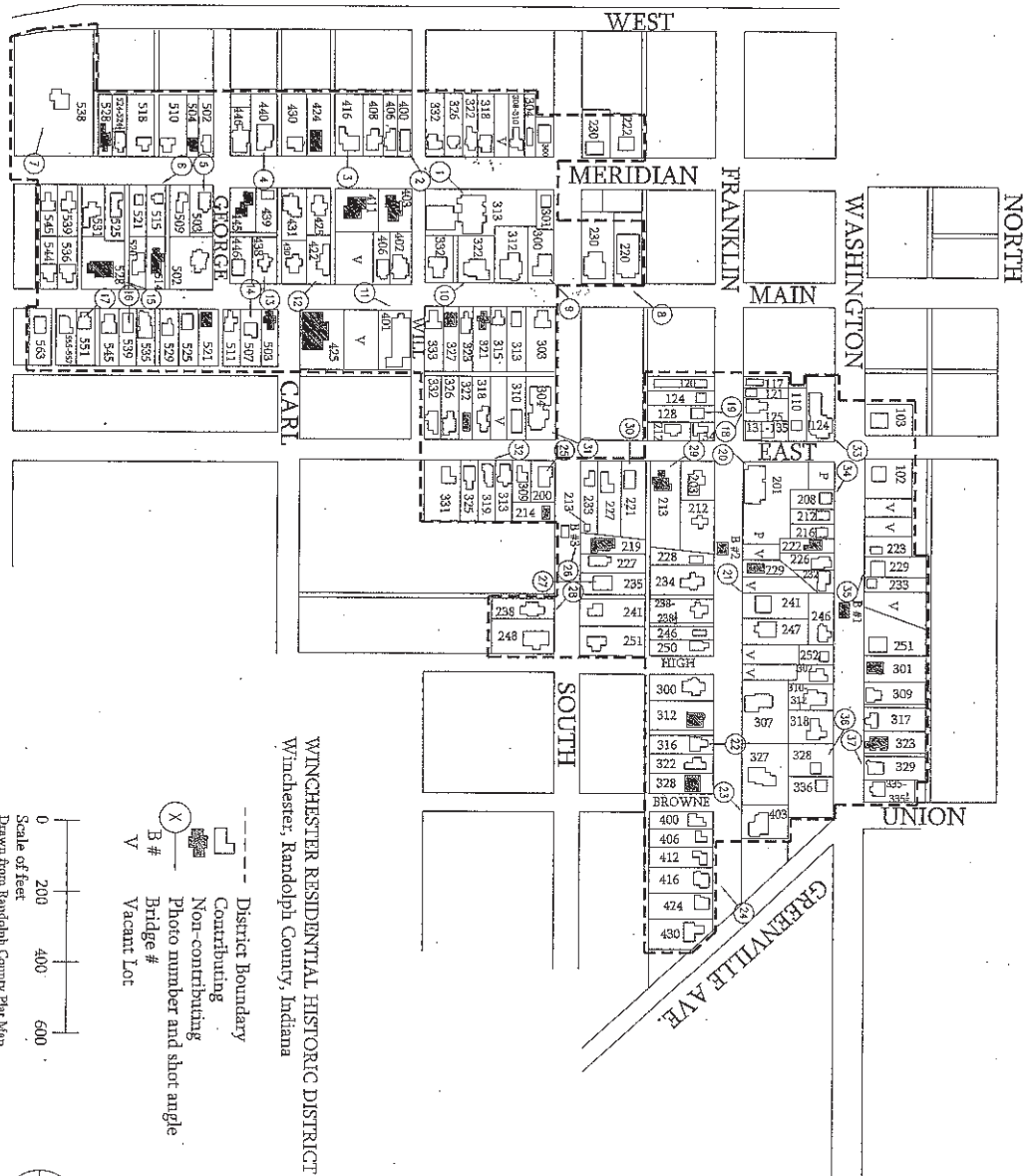
Winchester Residential
Historic District
Winchester,
Randolph County,
Indiana
1. 16 672680 4448670
2. 16 671160 4448720
3. 16 671490 4447970
4. 16 672700 4447940



MUNCIE 2 1/2 MI.
MAXVILLE 5 7/8 MI.

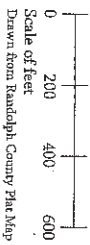
447

446



WINCHESTER RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana

- District Boundary
- ▬ Contributing
- ▬ Non-contributing
- ⊗ Photo number and shot angle
- ⓑ Bridge #
- Ⓥ Vacant Lot



Drawn from Randolph County Plat Map

