

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 East Wabash Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Walnut, East Market, North Wabash and South East Streets

| | |
|-----|---------------------|
| N/A | not for publication |
| N/A | |

city or town Wabash vicinity _____

state Indiana code IN county Wabash code 169 zip code 46992

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 local

James O. Glass, Deputy SHPO 4/28/2011
Signature of certifying official/Title 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 _____

East Wabash Historic District
 Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 204 | 34 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 1 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 204 | 35 | 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: Town site
- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
- DOMESTIC: Hotel
- FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: Town site
- DOMESTIC: Single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
- RECREATION: Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
- MID-19TH CENTURY: Italian Villa; Greek Revival; Gothic Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN GOTHIC: Italianate; Second Empire; Queen Anne
- LATE 19TH-CENTURY AND EARLY 20TH-CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival; Tudor Revival
- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School; Bungalow/ Craftsman

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: STONE: Limestone and Concrete
- walls: WOOD: Weatherboard
 BRICK
 STONE: Limestone
- roof: Asphalt
- other:

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The East Wabash Historic District is located in Wabash, a town of 11,166 in Wabash County, Indiana.¹ Wabash County is a primarily rural county located in north-central Indiana and Wabash is the county seat. The East Wabash Historic District comprises portions of the original 1832 plat of the town of Wabash and several later additions added between 1854 and 1907. The East Wabash Historic District has a total of 238 buildings. Of these, 204 are contributing, and thirty-four are non-contributing. The East Wabash Historic District has a total of 238 buildings. Of these, 204 are contributing, and thirty-four are non-contributing, due to either age of construction or alteration of character-defining features. Garages and other service buildings are not included. In addition, the district has one structure which is noncontributing. The former Smith-Hubbard Lumber Company lumber shed that extends between Allen and Huntington Streets is listed as non-contributing. A majority of houses in the East Wabash Historic District were constructed from the 1850s through the 1900s. The district has a diverse sampling of architectural styles ranging from Federal to Prairie. (See section 8 for a further discussion of architectural styles within the district.) Additionally, the scale of the buildings throughout the district range from multi-story to small one-story cottages.

Narrative Description

Wabash County is a primarily rural county located in north-central Indiana and Wabash is the county seat. The district is bordered to the east by the Wabash River and the historic right-of-way and towpath of the Wabash and Erie Canal, now used by the CSX Railway. To the south is a city park and the Downtown Wabash National Register Historic District, a primarily commercial district that extends to the Wabash River. To the west is State Road 13 (Wabash Avenue), one of the two principal north and south thoroughfares through Wabash, as well as the Old Wabash and North Wabash National Register Districts. The northern border of the district is abutted by a residential district of smaller Craftsman and Colonial Revival homes that were developed later than the East Wabash Historic District.

The original 1832 of Wabash plat extends from east to west in the district from Wabash Avenue to, and including, the first lot on Allen Street, and from Market Street to and including the first lot north of Sinclair Street in a south to north progression. Hugh Hanna's Eastern Addition was added to the city of Wabash in 1854, and comprises the blocks from Main Street north to Walnut Street and from the second lot east of Allen Street to East Street. A northern portion of the district was added to the city in Hugh Hanna's Northern Addition, also in 1854. This comprises the area east of Wabash Avenue to, and including, the first lot east of Allen Street in a west to east direction, and from the first lot south of Maple Street to the first lot south of Walnut Street. The lots in the district north of Walnut Street from Huntington Street to Spring Street were added in 1855 as part of Hugh Hanna's North and Eastern Addition of Outlots and Inlots to the City of Wabash. The Will Miles Addition to the City of Wabash was added in 1874 and extends north of Hill Street and east of East Street. Another Hanna's Eastern Addition was added in 1866 and consists of seven lots north of Main Street, four east of East Street and three south of Main Street with two to the east of East Street and one on the southwest corner of the intersection of Main and East Streets. Hanna Park, at the east edge of the district, was officially added to the city of Wabash in 1907.

The original plat was laid out by David Burr and Hugh Hanna in 1832 on the route of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Taking the form of a typically Midwestern grid plan, the original plat has 60-foot wide streets that intersect at right angles. Running in tandem with the streets is a similarly constructed system of alleyways that were designed to run parallel but subsidiary to the street system. Alleyways that run in an east-west orientation are 16 feet wide, while alleyways that run in a north-south orientation are 10 feet wide. The system of alleyways has two large interruptions in its regularity. The first is between Hill and Sinclair Streets and is caused by the railroad tracks and right of way that eliminates any alleyway. The second is between Main and Market Streets and is caused by the steep hill that runs from east to west throughout the district. This limestone hill, or shelf, is a defining feature of the geography of the city of Wabash with an elevation change of 60 feet from the lower Market Street to the upper Main Street. The district, with the exception of Market Street, is elevated above the flood plain of the Wabash River on this limestone plateau.

Lots in the original plat and the subsequently added Northern, Eastern, Hanna's Eastern and Miles additions are 66 feet in streetside width and 132 feet in depth. Lot sizes in the Northern outlots addition north of Walnut Street are varied

¹ Visionary Enterprises, "About Wabash," *City of Wabash*, 2005, <www.cityofwabash.org/about> (9 June 2006).

East Wabash Historic District

Wabash County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

according to the number of times that the larger outlot has been subdivided. Lots that abut the railway right of way are not full size and vary in size depending upon the arc of the railroad right-of-way.

Setback in the district is relatively uniform. Scale, style, size, detail and other character-defining architectural features vary within the district, as is typical in city neighborhoods whose construction and period of use and significance span multiple decades. A relatively small number of non-contributing infill structures and vacant lots exist, but these do not detract from the overall rhythm of the streetscape.

Lots in the East Wabash Historic District have concrete sidewalks and generally have curbs and street drains. Treelawns between the sidewalk and street are grassy and many have trees planted in them. Instead of streetlamps, large wooden poles support overhead power lines that supply electrical power to houses within the district.

Frequent, though not universal, additions to lots are garages and service structures such as sheds and playhouses. Most are simple frame structures, although few are more substantially constructed of brick or concrete masonry units. A large majority of these subsidiary structures are separate from the associated house, have an alley orientation and were constructed at a different time period than the house. A few houses, particularly those on the south side of Main Street, have garages with a driveway that accesses the street. These Main Street garages access the street due to the steep elevation change at the rear of the lots that makes vehicular access impossible.

Individual descriptions of the district's pivotal or typical buildings appear below.

Architectural Descriptions

Residential Building – Contributing (58 South Allen) (Photo 1)

This one-and-a-half-story cross-gabled symmetrical frame house was constructed between 1901 and 1920² and has Colonial Revival details that suggest a circa 1905 construction date. The building has a split-faced concrete block foundation. Wood steps lead up to the full-length one-story front porch with Tuscan columns, a wood balustrade of horizontal siding, and a flat roof. The centrally-located principal entry has a single-light wood panel door with a wide wood enframing and a single-light transom. The entry is flanked by original one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The cornice and frieze board that extends around the house and porch features half-round molding. The large central gable on the front façade features an original wood Palladian window with a large single-light fixed-pane arched window with an elongated keystone surround flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. The gable retains its original wood cornice returns. The building is clad with original wood weatherboards; the bottom weatherboard is flared away from the house and is significantly wider than all of the other clapboards. An oriel bay window is featured on the south elevation. An asphalt shingle roof covers the home.

Residential Building – Contributing (161 South Allen)

This pre-1911³ one-and-a-half-story, frame, I-house with Victorian details sits on a steeply-pitched site. The building has a limestone foundation and a shed roof rear addition. The one-story, full-width front porch has a centrally-located pedimented gable and a shed roof. The wood supports and roof-line detail feature elaborate spindlework detailing. The balustrade is constructed of limestone. The principal entry is located off center and features a single-light wood transom and a wood panel door. On the first floor façade, original wood six-over-six double-hung windows flank the entry. Two evenly-spaced jalousie windows appear on the second floor. The original wood weatherboarding has been removed or covered by vinyl siding. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (157 North Allen) (Photo 3)

Constructed c.1920, this symmetrical one-story, hip roofed, frame, Craftsman-style bungalow has a "twin" house next door at 167 North Allen. A one-story original porch that extends from the main roof line extends across the façade and is approached by concrete steps. The porch features a wooden rail balustrade and square porch supports constructed of

² According to the 1920 Sanborn map, the building was built between 1901 and 1920. Sanborn Map Company, *Wabash, Wabash Co., Indiana, May, 1920* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1920). Hereafter cited as 1920 Sanborn.

³ Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Wabash, Wabash County, Indiana, May 1911* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1911). Hereafter cited as 1911 Sanborn.

East Wabash Historic District

Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana

County and State

split-face concrete blocks and Craftsman-style wood columns. The centrally-located principal entry features a historic nine-light wooden door. The door is flanked on each side by original four-over-one double-hung wooden windows. The central shed roof dormer features paired original hopper windows, each with four square panes. The building has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (167 North Allen) (Photo 3)

See discussion of 157 North Allen.

Residential Building – Non-Contributing (299 North Allen) (Photo 4)

This late twentieth-century, one-story, frame, double Ranch house was constructed after the period of significance for the East Wabash Historic District and thus does not contribute to the district. A one-story side-gabled single-bay garage with a large vinyl-clad door is attached to the west elevation. The side-gabled building has gabled-roof porches at either end of the front façade. Each porch has steel support columns. The north entry is flanked by paired one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows to the north and a one-over-one double-hung vinyl window to the south, while the south window is flanked by paired one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows to the south and a one-over-one double-hung vinyl window to the north. The building also has a concrete block foundation, horizontal vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (87-91 East Street)

This two-story, brick, double house was built between 1911 and 1920⁴ in the Prairie School style. The symmetrical form is a derivative of a double American Foursquare. The structure features a concrete block foundation and brick laid in a running bond. On the façade, the one-story half-hipped porch, an original feature, is almost full length. The porch features central concrete steps, brick balustrade with cast concrete coping, and square wood supports with slanted sides. The paired double entries feature wood paneled doors with a large upper light. A historic wood window with a cast concrete sill and lintel and a large single pane surmounted by eight smaller panes is located on either side of the double entry. On the second floor, a historic one-over-one double-hung wood window with a cast concrete sill and lintel is located directly over each first floor door and window opening. A central hipped gable features two one-over-one double-hung replacement windows and replacement vinyl siding. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (127 Elm) (Photo 5)

This nineteenth-century, two-story side-gabled I-house with Federal details has a limestone foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Federal details include a symmetrical façade and six-over-six windows. The home has paired interior brick end chimneys. Historic six-over-six wood double-hung windows are present on both the first and second floors. The centrally-located principal entry has operable two-over-two wood double-hung sidelights and a rectangular transom light. The house also has a modern wood flush door with small upper light. Multiple additions obscure the original I-house form.

Residential Building – Contributing (140 Elm) (Photo 6)

This early-twentieth century, one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled vernacular frame house has an asymmetrical plan and a split-faced concrete block foundation. The historic one-story shed-roof porch has concrete steps, cast concrete ionic supports with split-faced concrete bases, and a decorative metal balustrade. The central entry features a historic eight-light panel door. An additional entry featuring a wooden panel door with upper glass panel and lower wood panel is located under a small shed-roof porch on the east end of the façade. Historic wood windows with a larger lower pane surmounted by a smaller upper pane flank the principal entry on the first floor façade. A historic one-over-one double-hung wood window is centered beneath the front gable. Aluminum siding clads the building and asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (240 Elm) (Photo 7)

Constructed circa 1880,⁵ this two-story Italianate frame house has an asymmetrical plan and a hipped roof with a complex form. The building has a split-faced concrete block foundation and a wrap-around historic front porch with a cast concrete balustrade, cast concrete Doric columns that rest on split-faced concrete piers, and a half-hipped roof covered by asphalt

⁴ 1920 Sanborn.

⁵ Elm Street first appears on the 1911 Sanborn, but this house appears to date to around 1880.

East Wabash Historic District

Wabash County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

shingles, circa 1905. The two entry doors under the porch retain their historic transom windows and historic wood panel doors, the one in the ell with an upper-glazed panel. The building also retains its historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with decorative brackets over the lintels. Elaborate eave brackets support the simple cornice. Vinyl siding covers the building and asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (247 Elm) (Photo 8)

Built between 1896 and 1901,⁶ this vernacular one-and-a-half-story gable-front frame house has a limestone foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A transverse shed-roofed one-story addition appears at the rear of the building. A side entry and shed-roofed side porch complete the form. The porch has a concrete block foundation and modern decorative metal supports. The entry doors are wooden flush doors each with three narrow lights, arranged in a step pattern. The front façade features a central three-over-two double-hung wood window on the first floor and a one-over-one double-hung wood window on the second floor.

Residential Building – Contributing (306 Elm)

This side-gabled symmetrical house is one-and-a-half-stories tall and has a T-plan with two one-story rear additions and a split-faced concrete block foundation with vinyl siding. It was constructed between 1896 and 1901.⁷ The one-story full-length front porch has a half-hipped roof supported by fluted concrete Doric columns that rest on a balustrade of spilt-faced concrete blocks laid in an open running bond. On the symmetrical façade, the entry features a wooden door with a glass panel featuring nine lights divided by wooden muntins, an aluminum screen door, and a historic single-light wood transom. On the first floor, replacement one-over-one double-hung vinyl-clad windows with vinyl shutters flank the front entry. Three historic two-over-two double-hung wood windows with vinyl shutters are evenly spaced across the second floor.

Residential Building – Contributing (309 Elm Street)

This two-story Queen Anne house has a hipped roof with lower cross gables and a cut limestone foundation. The home has a multitude of window opening styles as is typical for the Queen Anne style. The gable on the façade has a second story historic wood one-over-one double-hung window. The front facing gable has a one-over-one, double-hung bay window with a transom light above as well as a Palladian window. The partial width one-story porch has a limestone balustrade, complex roof form with turret, and Tuscan supports. The house has a simple cornice molding. The original wood weatherboard has been obscured by aluminum siding; vinyl shutters are affixed to the siding.

Residential Building – Contributing (23-25 East Hill Street) (Photo 9)

This two-story, running bond brick Italianate house (built c. 1870)⁸ has a symmetrical plan, a limestone foundation, and a deck roof. The rear brick addition has a flat roof. A one-story, full-width, half-decked roof, front porch, added between 1901 and 1911,⁹ has a concrete foundation, four metal Ionic supports, a metal railing, and is approached by central concrete steps with a metal railing. The central principal entry features paired metal veneered single-light doors, each with a single-light transom. Original square wood bays flank the entry. The bays' front elevations feature three tall and narrow one-over-one double-hung segmental arched windows, and the sides have the single, narrower version of the same one-over-one double-hung windows. Three evenly-spaced one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows with limestone sills and lintels and painted wood crowns span the second floor. The wide painted wood cornice features brackets, dentils, raised frieze board molding, and oval wood windows. An asphalt shingle roof covers the building.

This building was listed as Notable in the Wabash County Interim Report.¹⁰

⁶ Sanborn Map Company, *Wabash, Wabash County, Indiana, December 1901* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1901). Hereafter cited as 1901 Sanborn.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Sanborn Map Company, *Wabash, Wabash Co., Indiana, 1887* (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1887). Hereafter cited as 1887 Sanborn.

⁹ 1911 Sanborn.

¹⁰ *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Wabash County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1982), 58. Hereafter cited as *Wabash County Wabash County Interim Report*.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

Residential Building – Contributing (57-63 East Hill Street) (Photo 10)

This two-story frame American Foursquare double house was constructed between 1901 and 1911.¹¹ The symmetrically-planned house has a split-faced concrete block foundation. The hipped-roof front porch that wraps around the porch features a wood rail balustrade and modern square plastic column supports. The front entry door is located on the east end of the building and consists of a vinyl panel door with upper light. On the first floor façade, large original wood windows with single smaller upper pane over a larger lower pane flank the entry. On the second floor, a small centrally-located original eight-over-one double-hung wood window is flanked by original two-over-two double-hung wood windows. The centrally-located hipped-roof dormer features paired six-light wood windows. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The building has vinyl siding and an asphalt roof.

Residential Building – Non-Contributing (111 East Hill Street) (Photo 11)

This one-and-a-half-story side-gabled frame house has a shed-roofed rear addition and a front-facing cross gable on the front elevation. The building was constructed on this lot prior to 1875.¹² The cottage retains its original limestone foundation. The wood central door on the façade is approached by a concrete porch. Modern three-light metal casement windows flank the entry, while a modern one-over-one double-hung vinyl window is located in the front gable. A modern limestone chimney rises on the west elevation. The front gable and side and rear elevations are clad in vinyl siding while modern limestone veneer covers the first-story façade. Although portions of the building's plan appear to date to pre-1875 according to historic maps, the building does not contribute to the integrity of the district because several architectural details have been removed or obscured.

Residential Building – Contributing (175 East Hill Street)

This one-story, vernacular frame house has a central front-facing gable. The foundation is limestone. A house of this size, street orientation and lot placement has existed on this lot since at least 1875.¹³ Multiple rear additions, as indicated on Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps, have given the current house its form. The original building had a symmetrical plan. Original wood clapboards are obscured under vinyl siding. Original three-over-one double-hung wood windows remain. The centrally-located entry features a wooden panel door with three parallel rectangular upper lights. The entry door has a wide wooden casing with pilasters and decorative crown. The home has a shed roofed side porch with spindlework cornice and historic porch supports and an asphalt shingle roof.

Residential Building – Non-Contributing (178 East Hill Street) (Photo 12)

Built prior to 1875,¹⁴ this one-story gabled-ell frame cottage has a limestone foundation. A shed-roof porch in the crook of the ell has a concrete floor, a single wooden support with chamfered corners and is approached by two concrete steps. This non-contributing building has a modern bay window on the front-facing gable, modern vinyl-clad one-over-one windows with vinyl shutters and a modern metal single-light panel door under the porch. An asphalt shingle roof covers the building.

Nathan Meyer House – Contributing (213 East Hill Street) (Photos 13, 14 and 15)

This two-story, asymmetrical, frame Italianate house, built circa 1880,¹⁵ has a limestone foundation and several rear additions. A historic one-story porch wraps around the north and west elevations. This porch may have been a later addition, constructed prior to 1901.¹⁶ Paired cast concrete Ionic columns support the shed roof. A pedimented gable entry appears on the north elevation, while a segmental arch entry appears on the west elevation. The capitals of the Ionic columns bordering the principal Hill Street entry have decorative carvings of the faces of two young girls. The sections of the balustrade near the entries feature cast concrete column-like balusters; the other sections feature a solid balustrade of cast concrete. The porch curves around a historic two-story octagonal tower at the northwest corner of the building. The

¹¹ 1911 Sanborn.

¹² An outline of this building appears on the 1875 *Atlas of Wabash County, Indiana*; Paul Hosea, *Atlas of Wabash County, Indiana* (Philadelphia: H. Paul and Co., 1875), n.p. Hereafter cited as *1875 Wabash Atlas*.

¹³ *1875 Wabash Atlas*.

¹⁴ *1875 Wabash Atlas*.

¹⁵ This section of E. Hill Street first appears on the 1911 Sanborn, but the house appears to date to around 1880.

¹⁶ 1901 Sanborn.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

tower has a hipped roof. The building has one-over-one double-hung vinyl-clad windows with bracketed crowns. A single one-over-one double-hung window is located on the first floor to the west of the principal entry door, and two narrow one-over-one double-hung windows are located on the second floor. Historic carved brackets and recessed panels appear on the cornice. The building is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The deck roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

George and Sophie Lumaree House – Contributing (223 East Hill Street) (Photos 13 and 16)

This two-story, asymmetrical, Second Empire frame house has a limestone foundation and was constructed circa 1880.¹⁷ The west half of the L-shaped building protrudes beyond the east half, which features a historic one-story half-decked porch with rock-faced concrete balustrade and three supports approached by three concrete steps. The central entry is located under the porch and features a wood door and wooden single-light sidelights. Two original wood one-over-one double-hung windows with metal bracketed crowns and wooden shutters are located on either side of the entry on the first floor, while five original wooden one-over-one double-hung segmental arch dormer windows are evenly spaced on the second floor façade. A wooden bracketed cornice extends above the first floor, which is clad in wood weatherboard. An asphalt shingle roof covers the porch and also covers the mansard roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (309 East Hill Street)

The original portion of this common bond brick, two-story, side-gabled house was built between 1896 and 1901¹⁸ and features Italianate details and a limestone foundation. The principal one-story gabled rear addition is also of common bond brick but has a concrete block foundation. The original front entry is obscured by a modern enclosed porch with a concrete masonry unit foundation, vinyl-clad entry door with large oval light on the north-east end, one tall six-over-six vinyl-clad window to the east of the entry, and seven more of the same closely-spaced windows to the west, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle shed roof. A small central deck with wooden railings tops the enclosed porch. Three historic wood two-over-two double-hung windows are evenly spaced across the second floor. The windows feature limestone sills and decorative limestone lintels. The wide historic wooden cornice features paired Italianate wooden brackets. An asphalt shingle roof covers the building.

Residential Building – Contributing (356 East Hill Street) (Photo 17)

Constructed between 1896 and 1901,¹⁹ this two-and-a-half-story cross-gabled Queen Anne frame house has a limestone foundation. The symmetrical plan has historic one-story cutaway bays with wood hopper windows under the cross gables. Six concrete steps lead up to a flat roof porch with a split-faced concrete block foundation and balustrade and wood Tuscan supports that extend across the front façade. The front entry door is wood with an oval light. A wood one-over-one double-hung window is located under the porch, while the façade's second floor features a symmetrically-placed wood door with a single-light and a wood one-over-one double-hung window. A row of small vinyl-clad one-over-one double-hung windows with acanthus leaf molding in the front gable is topped by an eight-pane wood arched hopper window with wide wood trim and an exaggerated keystone. The first two stories are clad in vinyl siding, while the original slate fishscales cover the front gable under the open eaves. An asphalt shingle roof covers the house.

Residential Building – Contributing (377 East Hill Street) (Photo 18)

This one-story asymmetrical side-gabled frame vernacular house with an L-shaped plan has a limestone foundation and was on this lot before 1875.²⁰ The façade features a simple gabled porch with wooden supports on its east end and a row of four historic two-over-two wood windows on its west end. The wooden front entry door under the porch has a single light and is bordered by two sidelights. A historic flat-roofed bay window on the east elevation features three tall historic two-over-two double-hung wood windows. The building has aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (402 East Hill Street) (Photo 19)

Dating prior to 1901,²¹ this one-and-a-half story cross-gabled Queen Anne frame house has a limestone foundation and asymmetrical plan. The Hill Street façade has an original wrap-around one-story porch that covers the south and west

¹⁷ This section of E. Hill Street first appears on the 1911 Sanborn, but the house appears to date to around 1880.

¹⁸ 1901 Sanborn.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ 1875 *Wabash Atlas*.

²¹ 1901 Sanborn.

East Wabash Historic District

Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana

County and State

elevations of the building. This porch has an original wooden balustrade with curved balusters, wood Tuscan supports, and dentil molding at the cornice. A hipped roof with lower cross gables projecting south and west is augmented by a two-story circular tower in the southwest corner of the building. The gable facing Hill Street has two twelve-over-one wood double-hung windows in the second story and a large one-over-one wood double-hung window on the first floor. The building is clad in bevel clapboard with decorative wood shingling in the gable eaves and on the tower. The front entry has a wood panel door with upper light.

Treaty Creek Stone and Lime Company – Contributing (96 North Huntington Street) (Photo 22)

This large complex of buildings was completed by 1887.²² A group of buildings clustered near the Huntington Street end of the complex were constructed of limestone and a two-story brick Italianate commercial building is located at the west end of the complex. The Italianate building is joined to the limestone buildings by modern construction buildings to form a complex with a large open courtyard.

The complex of three buildings at the corner of Huntington and Sinclair share similar stylistic features although they were constructed at different times. The first building, at the intersection of Huntington and Sinclair, was completed by 1874 with a limestone foundation and walls.²³ This was for the Treaty Creek Stone and Lime Company. An 1889 lithograph shows the two-story limestone commercial building with its primary façade facing Huntington Street and a one-story limestone rear addition extending to the west along Sinclair Street. The 1889 rendering shows that the four second-story windows on the façade are arched with limestone lintels as are the two first-floor windows flanking two doors. The north elevation, in the rendering, shows three limestone arched windows on each of the floors of the two-story portion and four windows on the rear addition. The upper story of this building is currently obscured by vertical aluminum siding and fixed asphalt shingled awning. The first floor of the façade has two modern aluminum framed commercial windows, the southernmost filled in with wooden commercial signage.

To the south of the first building, the 1889 lithograph shows a one-story side-gabled commercial building with rear shed-roofed addition. This building faces south to the railroad tracks. The current building to the south of the original building is constructed of limestone with a limestone foundation. It is connected to the original building at the second floor and at the first floor is a limestone segmental arch with skewback supports. A wood frame, shed roofed, vertical sided, modern addition connects the southernmost building of the Huntington Street façade with the trackside Italianate commercial building to its west.

The façade of the two-story commercial brick Italianate building, dating at least to 1875,²⁴ faces south to the railroad tracks. The structure has a limestone foundation. On the first floor of the façade, the tops of the three evenly-spaced arched brick openings are visible, but the remainder of the original storefront has been removed and replaced with a modern concrete block wall. Within this wall, three one-over-one double-hung aluminum windows are evenly spaced across the façade. On the second story façade, the frames of three evenly-spaced three-light windows with limestone sills and lintels remain, but the glass has been removed and replaced with wooden boards. The historic wood cornice is intact and features elaborate eave brackets, dentil molding, and raised frieze boards with carved details. Extending north from the Italianate building, another wood frame, shed-roofed, vertically-seamed, composite-sided modern construction addition connects the Italianate building with another building in the complex. This wood-framed, side-gabled, one-story building extends from east to west along East Sinclair Street. It has a modern concrete masonry foundation, is clad in painted wood shingles, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The Sinclair Street elevation has six wood double-hung six-over-six windows evenly spaced across the façade and a wood flush door at the west end of the façade.

Residential Building – Contributing (135 North Huntington)

Constructed by 1896,²⁵ this two-story gable-front vernacular frame house has a T-plan, a one-story shed-roof rear addition and a limestone foundation. The porch, which was added between 1911 and 1920²⁶ to the south elevation, features a split-faced concrete block foundation, a balustrade of split-faced concrete blocks laid in a running bond, and Ionic cast concrete supports. The front entry under the porch on the south elevation features a modern vinyl flush door with a single upper light.

²² 1887 Sanborn.

²³ 1875 *Wabash Atlas*.

²⁴ 1875 *Atlas of Wabash County*.

²⁵ Sanborn-Perris Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Wabash Indiana, 1896* (New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Company, 1896). Hereafter cited as 1896 Sanborn.

²⁶ 1920 Sanborn, 6.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

On the first floor façade, the single-light vinyl window is a modern replacement. The other windows, including the single window that appears on the second floor façade under the gable, are vinyl one-over-one double-hung replacements. The original exposed carved wood rafter tails are Queen Anne stylistic details. The building is clad in horizontal vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (173 North Huntington) (Photo 20)

This pair of "twin" two-story Queen Anne frame houses at 157 and 173 North Huntington was built circa 1885.²⁷ The buildings have limestone foundations, side-gabled forms with projecting two-story bays on the front elevations and one-story deck-roof rear additions. The five-sided bays feature one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows in the three central sides. The bays are topped by gable-front dormers. The dormer at 157 North Huntington features two small one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows and a simple vinyl cornice, while the dormer at 173 North Huntington retains its two small single-pane hopper windows, wood cornice and dentil molding under the dormer eave. 173 North Huntington also retains its historic porch with square wooden Tuscan supports, dentil molding and transom light over the principal entry. The porch at 157 North Huntington, however, has been partially enclosed and its historic features have been lost. All of the 157 North Huntington windows are vinyl replacements. The south half of the front facade at 173 North Huntington, however, retains its historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with wide frames and simple molding details over the lintels. 173 North Huntington features a wide frieze board and historic wood siding on the south half of the facade, but these features have been removed at 157 North Huntington. Both houses have original cornice returns in the end gables.

Residential Building – Contributing (178 North Huntington) (Photo 21)

This two-story frame Italianate house was constructed between 1896 and 1901.²⁸ The building has a square plan with chamfered corners, a limestone foundation and a hipped roof. Concrete steps lead up to the Craftsman style, one-story, full-width, shed-roof porch that was added between 1920 and 1931.²⁹ The porch features brick column supports with cast concrete caps, a brick balustrade with cast concrete railing and a central pedimented gable. The principal entry door is wooden, has twelve small lights and is flanked by eight-light sidelights. On the first floor façade, a group of three tall nine-over-nine double-hung wood windows appears south of the entry and paired nine-over-one double-hung wood windows appear to the north. On the second floor, centrally-located paired nine-over-nine double-hung wood windows are flanked by single nine-over-nine double-hung wood windows. All of the windows appear to be historic. The historic frieze molding features slightly recessed rectangular panels. Carved brackets support the original dentil cornice. A six-pane wood hopper window is centered in the gabled wall dormer. The building retains its historic wood siding. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (33-35 East Main) (Photo 23)

This two-story symmetrical building was constructed prior to 1911³⁰ of rock-faced concrete blocks and has a rock-faced concrete block foundation. The full-width historic one-story shed-roof porch has a central pedimented gable, an asphalt shingle roof, cast concrete porch supports, and a split-faced balustrade laid in running bond with openings between the blocks. The second story has two symmetrically-placed wood double-hung one-over-one windows, while the first floor features a central entry flanked by a single one-over-one wood double-hung window on each side. The principal entry door is a wood panel door that is covered by an aluminum storm door.

Residential Building – Contributing (73 East Main Street) (Photo 24)

Dating prior to 1887,³¹ this two-story gable-front frame house has a limestone foundation and a rear shed-roof addition. The circa 1915 one-story porch has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, wood rail balustrade, square wood supports, a gable roof with asphalt shingles and is approached by concrete steps. The front door, located under the east half of the porch, is a wooden panel door with an upper nine-light. Paired four-over-one windows under the west end of the porch are historic, but the two vinyl one-over-one double-hung windows on the second floor are modern replacements. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof.

²⁷ This section of North Huntington Street first appears on the 1911 Sanborn, but this house appears to date to around 1885.

²⁸ The house first appears on the 1901 Sanborn, 4.

²⁹ Sanborn Map Company, *Wabash, Wabash Co., Indiana, May, 1931* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1931). Hereafter cited as 1931 Sanborn.

³⁰ 1911 Sanborn 12.

³¹ 1887 Sanborn.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

Grandstaff Hentgen Funeral Service Incorporated – Contributing (86 East Main) (Photo 25)

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, the asymmetrical plan of this two-story frame Italianate building has remained largely unchanged since its construction, except for a rear addition between 1920 and 1931 and a porch that was enclosed between 1931 and 1945; both are now used for commercial purposes.³² 86 East Main is located in lot 119 of Wabash's original town plat.³³ The building has a rock-faced limestone foundation. The original one-story porch that wraps around the east and south elevations has been enclosed with brick and is covered with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The addition covers the east elevation and half of the south elevation. The addition is modern construction with a brick and limestone cladding, and is used commercially as a funeral home. The Huntington Street elevation retains its original two-story bay window. The first story of the main elevation features a central modern aluminum four-light hopper window flanked to the west by the previously-described one-story hipped enclosed porch and to the east by the historic principal entry. The entry, which is approached by concrete and brick steps with a metal railing, features a historic six-panel entry door, modern aluminum screen door, historic three-light sidelights, and a historic five-light transom covered by a one-story modern gabled frame porch with modern decorative iron supports, aluminum cornice returns and aluminum paneling in the gable. Three one-over-one double-hung historic wooden windows span the second floor of the façade and feature carved wooden bracketed moldings. The historic wooden cornice features elaborately carved brackets and molding. Aluminum siding clads the historic portion of the building. The deck roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Residential Building – Contributing (125 East Main Street) (Photo 26)

Constructed between 1911 and 1920,³⁴ this two-story side-gabled Colonial Revival frame house has a limestone foundation and two rear additions on the symmetrically-planned central block. The historic one-story gabled entry porch is supported by paired, wooden Tuscan columns and pilasters. The porch retains its original entablature and molding around the gable. The six-panel wooden entry door features eight sidelights and a three-light transom. On the first floor façade, ten-over-one double-hung wood windows flank the porch. On the second floor, six-over-one double-hung wood windows flank a group of three three-over-one fixed windows. All of the windows are original and retain their crowns that feature a very simple entablature. An original half-round wood window with a central key detail is centered in the gabled wall dormer. Wood pilasters edge the corners of the building. The original wood cornice extends under the eaves, along the gabled dormer and along the cornice returns in the gable ends on the side elevations. The original wood siding remains. Exterior brick chimneys rise on the two side elevations. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

James D. Connor House – Contributing (187 East Main Street) (Photo 27)

Constructed c. 1860,³⁵ this two-story symmetrical frame I-house combines stylistic features from the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Multiple rooms have been added to the rear of this building and a small one-story side-gabled addition to the east end of the façade features a one-over-one double-hung historic wood window and an entry with wood panel door. The structure has a limestone foundation. Dominating the façade, the centrally-located original wooden principal entry has recessed double single-light panel doors behind double eight-light panel doors, a single-light transom, and a one-story flat roof portico with a simple entablature that is supported by massive fluted pilasters. The original wood one-over-one double-hung windows with wood entablature crowns remain. Four of these windows on the first floor façade are located directly below four on the second floor. The center of the second floor façade features an original arched, wood, single-light panel door over paired three-light interior doors that lead to the portico with a decorative iron railing. Italianate details at the cornice line include elaborately carved paired wooden brackets, modillions, cornice returns and a wide frieze board. A small cross gable appears above the arched door. The original wooden clapboards and internal brick chimneys remain. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

This building was listed as contributing in the Wabash County Interim Report.³⁶

Residential Building – Contributing (218 East Main Street) (Photo 28)

³² 1931 Sanborn; Sanborn map Company, *Wabash, Wabash Co., Indiana, May 1945* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1945).

³³ *1875 Wabash Atlas*.

³⁴ 1920 Sanborn.

³⁵ The Connor House is illustrated in the *1875 Wabash Atlas*.

³⁶ *Wabash County Interim Report*, 58.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

Built circa 1885,³⁷ this two-story asymmetrically-planned brick Italianate house has a limestone foundation and several rear one-story hipped-roof brick additions. The brick is laid in a running bond. The façade is divided into three bays; each successive bay is stepped back from the most prominent one on the southwest corner of the building. The historic one-story front porch, which spans across the center and east bays, wraps around to the east side elevation. It has a wood rail balustrade, wood Tuscan supports, and a half-hipped roof. The principal entry has a wood single-light arched transom and enframing with decoratively carved pilasters and single light sidelights (now covered over). The entry has a wood two-panel wooden door and a wooden storm door. The building retains its historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with bracketed cast concrete sills and bracketed wood segmental arch hoods. Two of these windows are evenly-spaced on each floor of the west bay, two are closely spaced in the center bay and a single window on the east bay. On the west elevation, an original arched roof dormer features a six-over-six double-hung window and carved brackets under the eave. An original wood one-story flat-roofed cant bay window on the east elevation features three one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The cornice of both the house and the bay window features carved, paired, wood brackets and scroll-like applied moldings centered in slightly-recessed panels. The house has a deck roof with patterned colored slate tiles with scalloped edges.

This building was listed as notable in the Wabash County Interim Report.³⁸

Residential Building – Contributing (221 East Main Street) (Photo 29)

This cross-gabled two-story frame house has a limestone foundation and was built before 1911.³⁹ The full-length one-story front porch has a concrete block foundation, modern decorative metal supports, a modern decorative metal balustrade, and a half-hipped roof. The front entry at the east end of the porch has a wooden panel door with a quatrefoil-shaped upper light and decoratively carved lower panel and a modern aluminum screen door. On the west end of the porch, a wide historic wood single-hung window has a larger lower pane surmounted by a shorter upper pane and modern vinyl fixed shutters. On the second story of the façade, paired original one-over-one double-hung wood windows feature decorative wood crowns. A projection near the top of the front gable is decorated with historic corbels. Horizontal aluminum siding clads the building and asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (223 East Main Street)

This cross-gabled two-story frame house has a limestone foundation and was built before 1911 and is nearly identical to 221 East Main Street.

Residential Building – Contributing (306 East Main Street) (Photo 30)

This pre-1911⁴⁰ two-story, running bond brick Craftsman style apartment building has a symmetrical plan. The rear of the building includes an open court and two porches. The front façade features a historic two-story porch supported by full-height brick columns. The porch's brick balustrade is capped by concrete coping and the balcony retains its original wood rail balustrade. The centrally-located entrance has a twelve-light wood door, with aluminum storm door, single-light sidelights, and a cast concrete lintel. The entrance is flanked by wide original wood windows that have a large lower pane surmounted by thirty-four smaller panes. The two original nine-over-nine double-hung wood windows of the second floor have concrete sills and lintels and flank two centrally-located wood panel doors with aluminum screen doors. The east and west elevations feature groups of tripled four-over-one windows with continuous stone lintels. The central hipped-roof dormer features an original single-light wood window flanked by smaller single-light windows. The deck roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Residential Building – Contributing (324 East Main Street) (Photo 34)

This pre-1875,⁴¹ simple one-and-one-half-story front-gable frame vernacular house has a symmetrical rectangular plan and a limestone foundation. A front-gabled porch with a concrete floor and modern decorative metal supports covers the front entry door. The wood panel front entry door has a single upper light, and an eight light wooden storm door. Three

³⁷ This section of East Main Street first appears on the 1911 Sanborn, but this house appears to date to around 1885.

³⁸ *Wabash County Interim Report*, 58.

³⁹ 1911 Sanborn.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ *1875 Wabash Atlas*.

East Wabash Historic District

Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana

County and State

historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows are located on either side of and above the entry. Metal vents are located on the façade near the base and at the peak of the eaves. Horizontal vinyl siding clads the walls and the roof has asphalt shingles.

Residential Building – Contributing (354 East Main Street) (Photo 31)

Constructed circa 1885,⁴² this one-and-one-half-story Second Empire frame house has a T-plan, a one-story rear addition, a limestone foundation, and a mansard roof with a concave silhouette. On the front façade, the one-story hipped-roof porch was added between 1911 and 1920.⁴³ The porch features a balustrade of split-faced concrete blocks laid in an open running bond and cast concrete Tuscan supports decorated with split-faced bands. The entries on the north and west elevations under the porch consist of wood panel doors with an upper light and two lower panels and modern aluminum screen doors. On the west half of the façade, a vinyl one-over-one double-hung window is a modern replacement. On the east half of the façade, paired modern vinyl double-hung windows are centered within a shallow rectangular bay that projects from the façade. The second floor features dormers with modern vinyl one-over-one double-hung windows. Simple vinyl-clad molding bounds the joint of the dual-pitched mansard roof. The building is clad in vinyl horizontal siding and asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (381 East Main Street) (Photo 33)

This cross-gable vernacular house has a symmetrical plan and was built between 1911 and 1920.⁴⁴ The paired windows on the façade and the arrangement of the cross gable in the roof form suggest that it originally may have had Queen Anne details. The limestone foundation cuts into the steeply sloped site. The one-story full-width front porch has fluted resin composite Doric columns and originally may have featured a decorative cornice that is now obscured by vertical vinyl siding. The first story façade features a wide vinyl one-over-one double-hung replacement window with a single vinyl shutter and a nine-light vinyl panel replacement door with an aluminum screen door. On the second story, paired vinyl one-over-one double-hung replacement windows are flanked by vinyl shutters. The building is clad in horizontal vinyl siding and asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (391 East Main Street) (Photos 32 and 33)

Built prior to 1875,⁴⁵ this one-and-a-half-story cross-gable frame I-house now has Queen Anne stylistic influences. The building has a limestone foundation, asbestos shingle siding, a stamped metal shingle roof, and a rear addition that cuts into the hilly site. The one-story half-hipped front porch has modern decorative metal supports. The portion of the façade under the porch retains its historic wood siding. The principal entry door has a semicircular four-light upper light and four wood panels. On the first floor façade, two historic four-over-four double-hung wood windows are located to the east of the entry and one is located to the west. On the second floor façade, a one-over-one double-hung wood window is center in the cross gable. The window is flanked by shorter one-over-one double-hung wood windows with fixed wood shutters. A historic cornice, dentil molding, and scalloped wooden shingles decorate the cross gable and end gables.

Residential Building – Contributing (441 East Main Street) (Photos 35 and 37)

This one-and-a-half-story gable-front vernacular frame house was on the lot by 1875⁴⁶ and has a one-story historic rear ell addition and a limestone foundation. A one-story shed roof porch on the west elevation has wooden supports. The façade and the west elevation feature five of the same historic four-over-four double-hung wood windows, two on the first floor façade and one on the second, and two on the west side elevation. The entry door on the west elevation is a vinyl-clad panel door with upper light. The entry is covered by a small wood pent awning. Modern horizontal vinyl siding clads the building and asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (453 East Main Street) (Photos 35 and 37)

⁴² 1901 Sanborn.

⁴³ 1920 Sanborn; 1911 Sanborn.

⁴⁴ 1920 Sanborn; 1911 Sanborn.

⁴⁵ 1875 Wabash Atlas.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

Dating circa 1880,⁴⁷ this two-story gabled-ell frame house has Second Empire stylistic elements in its mansard roof. The building has a limestone foundation, aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The one-story shed-roof side porch features a large modern window on the west elevation. The bottom half of this elevation is clad with a cut stone veneer. The entry porch has two entry doors; both are wood panel with upper light. The westernmost entry has an eight-light wooden storm door and the easternmost has a wood screen door. On the first floor façade, the evenly-spaced one-over-one double-hung wood historic windows have fixed vinyl shutters. A one-over-one double-hung, historic wood window is centered in the second floor façade.

Residential Building – Contributing (459 East Main Street) (Photo 36)

Constructed circa 1920,⁴⁸ this one-story frame Craftsman style bungalow has a concrete foundation. The house has a half-length porch, which features an original brick balustrade with concrete coping and an original wood Craftsman pier with slanted sides. The centrally-located door on the first floor façade has a large single light and is constructed of wood. The façade also features two original wood eight-over-eight double-hung windows. A central hipped dormer has paired original three-over-one double-hung wood windows. Vinyl horizontal siding clads the building. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Cowgill House – Contributing (29 East Maple) (Photo 38)

Constructed circa 1880,⁴⁹ this one-and-one-half-story brick Second Empire house has an asymmetrical plan and a limestone foundation. The brick is laid in a common bond. The building retains the original forward and rear-facing wings; the forward-facing wing has a bow extension. The principal entry, located on the north end of the façade, features a wood panel door with a single upper light and two lower panels and a small copper awning with a mansard roof. The first floor contains both one-over-one double-hung historic wood windows and multi-paned historic casement windows. The home has five double windows on the Wabash Street façade; one on either side of each of the two entry doors and a fifth that is centrally located. On the Maple Street façade, three double-hung windows hang on the western half of the building and three casement windows on the eastern half. Historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows appear in the dormers. The window surrounds in the dormers include a pediment at the top and ornamental scrolls at the sides and base. Under the lower curb of the roof, the decorative brick cornice features dentils and brackets. The mansard roof has a straight slope between the curbs; it is covered with multi-colored hexagonal and diamond-shaped slate tiles that appear to be historic. The windows on the rear elevations feature brick flat arch lintels, while those on the side and front elevations have brick segmental arch lintels. All window sills are limestone.

This building was listed as notable in the Wabash County Interim Report.⁵⁰

Residential Building – Contributing (58 East Maple) (Photo 39)

According to the 1893 Sanborn map, this house was built prior to 1893.⁵¹ The symmetrical side-gabled one-and-a-half-story frame house shares a lot with 66 Maple; the house at 58 East Maple is the larger of the two. A gabled ell plan is augmented by two rear shed-roofed additions. The house has a limestone foundation. The single-story front porch has a concrete block foundation, a metal rail balustrade, metal rail porch supports, and a shed roof. The front porch covers the central half of the front façade. Two one-over-one double-hung windows are located symmetrically on each side of the principal entry. The principal entry door is a wooden panel door with an upper glass panel divided into three horizontal lights. The siding is vinyl and there is an asphalt shingle roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (65 East Maple) (Photo 40)

This two-story frame house is Queen Anne in style, constructed prior to 1893.⁵² The asymmetrical building has a hipped roof with lower cross gables. The limestone foundation with wood vents supports both the main house and a shed roof

⁴⁷ This section of East Main Street first appears on the 1920 Sanborn, but the house appears to date to around 1880.

⁴⁸ *Wabash County Interim Report*, 57.

⁴⁹ 1887 Sanborn.

⁵⁰ *Wabash County Interim Report*, 57.

⁵¹ Sanborn Map Company, *Wabash, Wabash Co., Indiana, 1893*. (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1893). Hereafter referred to as 1893 Sanborn.

⁵² *Ibid.*

East Wabash Historic District

Wabash County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

one-story front porch with a balustrade of horizontal siding, square vinyl-covered supports and a pedimented entry. The two-and-a-half-story tower at the northwest corner of the home features a conical roof with bowed window sashes designed to fit the radius. The first floor features a nine-light wooden door under the pediment, a central one-over-one double-hung wood window, and a one-over-one single-hung wood window in the tower. The second floor features a three-sided bay window with three vinyl one-over-one double-hung windows over the principal entry, a central one-over-one double-hung vinyl window, and a one-over-one single-hung wood window in the tower. Over the bay window, a small cross gable features a three-light half-circle fixed-pane wood window. The uppermost level of the tower features three single-light fixed-pane rectangular wood windows and thin vertical vinyl siding. The tower is clad in vinyl fishscales and the remaining exterior walls are clad in flush vinyl siding. The building has an asphalt shingle roof and a chimney of patterned brick masonry.

Residential Building – Contributing (66 East Maple)

On this site by 1875,⁵³ this gable-front T-plan one-and-a-half-story frame house shares a lot with 58 East Maple; the house at 66 East Maple is the smaller of the two and is set further back on the lot. The two one-story rear additions both have shed roofs. The front porch, located in the crook of the T-plan on the east elevation, has a shed roof with metal supports. The flush vinyl entry door has an upper light that is further divided into twelve diamond-shaped smaller lights. On the first floor façade, the paired one-over-one double-hung windows are original. A smaller original one-over-one double-hung wood window appears directly under the gable. The unadorned wood cornice is original. The building is clad in horizontal asbestos siding and is covered by a patterned asbestos shingle roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (74 East Maple) (Photo 39)

Constructed prior to 1875,⁵⁴ this one-and-a-half-story frame gabled ell house has a limestone foundation. Concrete steps lead up to the one-story full-length frame front porch. The half-hipped porch, which is a later addition, features three, square wood Craftsman supports and a clapboard balustrade. On the first floor, the gable features three original one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The ell features similar windows and a wooden panel door with a large single upper light. A single eight-light wood casement window is located beneath the gable on the second floor façade. Historic scalloped wood vergeboard decorates the gable. A shed-roofed frame addition at the rear of the house fills in the rear ell of the T-shaped original plan. The building retains its original horizontal wooden siding. An asphalt shingle roof covers the house.

Residential Building – Contributing (140 East Maple)

The original plan of this one-and-a-half-story gabled-ell vernacular frame house was a simple gable-front house, built before 1875.⁵⁵ Between 1896 and 1901,⁵⁶ the ell was added and a shed-roof rear addition was constructed. The front porch has a concrete block foundation, but the remainder of the house has a limestone foundation covered with concrete parging. Concrete steps lead to the one-story shed-roof front porch, which is under construction. Each floor of the front façade features a one-over-one double-hung window centered beneath the gable, the first floor window being modern vinyl and the second floor window wooden historic. The opening size of the first floor window has been significantly narrowed. The building is clad in painted wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Residential Building – Contributing (188 East Maple) (Photo 41)

This two-story frame house with a split-faced concrete block foundation and a hipped roof with wide eaves was constructed before 1896.⁵⁷ The building's massing, asymmetrical plan and tall, narrow windows are reminiscent of the Italianate style. The one-story porch, a historic feature, wraps around the south and east elevations. The shed roof is supported by unique cast concrete Ionic columns with urn bases that rest on a balustrade of split-faced concrete blocks laid in an open running bond. The principal entry features a twelve-light wooden entry door. On the façade, a historic tall and narrow one-over-one double-hung wood window appears to the west of the principal entry and a wider modern one-over-one wood window appears to the east. On the second floor façade, a historic two-over-two double-hung wood window directly over the entry is flanked by the modern vinyl-clad one-over-one window that appears on the first floor. Non-historic horizontal aluminum siding covers the

⁵³ 1875 Wabash Atlas.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ 1901 Sanborn.

⁵⁷ 1896 Sanborn.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

building. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (224 East Maple) (Photo 42)

Built between 1896 and 1901,⁵⁸ this one-story gabled-ell frame house has a limestone foundation and a rear addition with a hipped roof. The front porch in the crook of the ell has a flat roof and historic pierced post wood supports with elaborately carved details similar to those found on Italianate homes. The entry doors, located at the west end of the porch on the south and west elevations, have one modern single-light vinyl-clad panel door and one historic single-light wooden panel and modern aluminum screen doors. The façade has three modern vinyl-clad one-over-one double-hung windows, one at the west end of the porch and two on the gable portion of the façade. Modern horizontal aluminum siding clads most of the building, except for a portion under the porch that features vertical aluminum siding. An asphalt shingle roof covers the house.

Residential Building – Non-Contributing (260 East Maple) (Photo 43)

This one-story side-gable frame house has a fieldstone foundation and a one-story shed-roof addition with a concrete foundation, constructed prior to 1875.⁵⁹ A fieldstone foundation also supports a shed-roof rear addition. The historic front windows have been replaced with vinyl replacement windows. The front entry located in the shed-roof addition features a modern entry door. The historic siding has been removed or obscured by modern vertical wooden siding on the front elevation and aluminum horizontal siding on the side elevations. The dimensions of the form, the chimney form and placement, the wide wooden eaves, and the surviving historic two-over-two wood double-hung windows in the rear of the building suggest that this structure could be an older vernacular hall-and-parlor house.

Residential Building – Contributing (286-294 East Maple) (Photo 43)

Built before 1901,⁶⁰ this is a brick two-story hipped roof American Foursquare double-house. A split-faced concrete block foundation supports the symmetrically-planned structure. The bricks throughout the building are laid in a running bond. The historic full-length one-story front porch has a half-hipped porch supported by three unadorned brick columns. The porch's brick balustrade with concrete coping and overhanging eaves give the building strong horizontal lines. The two entry doors on the east and west ends of the porch are wooden panel doors with a single upper light and two lower panels. The evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor façade have limestone sills and segmental arch brick lintels with two rows of headers bordered by slightly projecting brick brackets. Six windows on the second floor mimic those on the first floor and are located directly above the first floor openings. A central dormer has a hipped roof and paired original wood twelve-over-one double-hung windows. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and a brick chimney projects from the center of the building.

Kaiser Hotel – Contributing (118-120 East Market) (Photo 44)

This large two-and-a-half-story running bond brick rooming house has a steeply-pitched roof and hipped roof two-story bays that project beyond the building on the east and west sides of the façade. The foundation, which features a slight bell-cast, and the open porch between the bays are of split-faced cut limestone. Each of the projecting bays features an original wood one-over-one single-hung window with cast concrete sills and segmental-arch split-faced cut limestone lintels on the first floor and original wood one-over-one double-hung windows with cast concrete sills and limestone lintels on the second floor. Between the bays, the first floor of the façade features two central original wood one-over-one double-hung windows with cast concrete walls and brick segmental arch windows flanked by wooden four panel doors. On the second floor, the evenly-spaced windows match those on the first floor, but have split-faced cut limestone segmental arch lintels. Directly above these windows, hipped roof dormers with wood two-over-two double-hung windows with concrete sills project from the slate roof. A cornice of three courses of split-faced cut limestone extends beneath the projecting eave. A brick chimney ascends along the center of the façade, while a second smaller brick chimney projects from the west side of the east bay. Surviving "ghost" lines, cavities in the brick walls, and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicate the former presence of a large porch between the two front bays. The original rooming house was built before 1887.⁶¹

⁵⁸ 1901 Sanborn.

⁵⁹ 1875 *Wabash Atlas*.

⁶⁰ 1901 Sanborn.

⁶¹ 1887 Sanborn.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

Residential Building – Contributing (176 East Market Street) (Photo 45)

Constructed by 1875,⁶² this two-story, five-bay I house has a brick first floor and a frame second floor. Unlike most other residential buildings in the district, the building is not set back from the sidewalk. Although the rear frame addition appears to have been on the house since at least 1887, it appears that the addition's height was increased to two stories between 1896 and 1901. The limestone foundation is obscured by the cut limestone porch foundation on the front, modern connections to an adjacent building on the west side, and a one-story side-gabled addition on the east side. The full-length historic front porch has an asphalt-shingle shed-roof porch and is supported by four symmetrically-placed square wood columns. The centrally-located principal door is a vinyl flush door with two upper lights and a metal screen door and also has single-light sidelights and a single-light transom. Square, Tuscan pilasters flank both the door and the door enframingent. On the front elevation, two one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows flank either side of the front entry, while five of these windows are evenly-spaced on the second floor. The first floor windows are taller than those on the second floor. A brick chimney is located near the east edge of the building. A one-story side-gabled addition on the east elevation has a vinyl flush door with an upper light to the east of paired vinyl windows. The structure is clad in modern aluminum horizontal siding and has an asphalt shingle roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (198 East Market Street) (Photo 45)

This Queen Anne inspired two-story decked-roof frame house has a limestone foundation and was constructed prior to 1875.⁶³ Concrete steps approach the historic one-story half-hipped, full-length, split-faced, staggered concrete block front porch with wooden square column supports and wood dentils at the cornice line. The front door, located slightly off center, has a historic wooden panel door with a large oval light, lower wooden panel, and decorative scroll molding. The one-over-one historic wood windows that flank the front door on the first floor have a taller lower sash and a shorter decorative leaded upper sash. On the second floor on the façade, the one-over-one historic wood windows have sashes of equal size. All historic window lintels feature crowns with a simple entablature. A gabled dormer on the front elevation has paired historic one-over-one wood windows with a larger lower pane surmounted by a smaller upper pane. The dormer also features scalloped wooded siding that curves into the recessed windows. The building's historic horizontal wooden siding is bounded at the corners of the building by wooden molding set in the form of a square Tuscan columns that appear to support the unadorned frieze board.

Residential Building – Contributing (42 East Sinclair) (Photo 62)

Built between 1887 and 1893,⁶⁴ this one-and-a-half-story gable-front frame house has a symmetrical plan, a limestone foundation, and Greek Revival details. On the façade, the central principal entry has a wooden panel door and a modern aluminum screen door. Historic wood engaged Doric columns and three-light sidelights flank the door. The assembly is slightly recessed and is framed by a historic wood entablature. A small flat portico with a historic wood roof covered by a modern vinyl roof and modern square wood supports cover the entry. The portico also features a historic wood saw-cut decorative balustrade. The façade retains its historic six-over-six double-hung wood windows; two flank the front entry and two are evenly-spaced over the entry. A modern vinyl triangular vent appears at the top of the gable of the shallow-pitched roof. Modern vinyl cornice molding and returns probably mimic the original wood features.

C. W. Cowgill House – Contributing (45 East Sinclair) (Photo 46)

Built in 1850, this Federal style, central passage, one-story side-gabled running bond brick house has an L-plan and an elevated ground floor set upon a limestone foundation. The plan's easternmost half is one-and-a-half units in depth with a brick shed addition while the westernmost half is one unit deep. On the façade, the central door is accessed by modern construction concrete masonry unit stairs with two symmetrical flights that run parallel with the façade. A concrete stairhead is located at the top of the stairs. The wood door is a modern replacement. Photographs from 1970 indicate that the doorway was originally decorated with a transom, but it is now boarded over. The doorway is flanked on each side by two historic two-over-two double-hung wood windows that are capped by limestone lintels and rest on limestone sills. On the west half of the façade, small rectangular vents are located directly below each window. They are currently boarded over. The brick cornice features decorative brick dentils set in a diagonal course. Brick chimneys are located at each gable peak. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

⁶² 1875 *Wabash Atlas*.

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ 1893 Sanborn.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

This house was listed as outstanding in the Wabash County Interim Report.⁶⁵

Residential Building – Contributing (58 East Sinclair) (Photo 47)

Circa 1870,⁶⁶ this two-story brick double-pile house with Italianate details has a limestone foundation and a hipped roof. On the façade, the historic one-story central entry porch features an entablature with cornice molding, dentils and small brackets supported by square Doric pilasters and square supports of modern dimensional lumber. The entry features a historic wood panel door with two oval panels and one octagonal panel covered by a modern aluminum screen door. Historic square wood pilasters capped by carved brackets flank the door. The single-light transom and three-light sidelights are also historic. The entire assembly is slightly recessed within a paneled enframing with a limestone sill and limestone lintel. On the first floor, two historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with limestone walls and lintels appear on either end of the entry while five of these windows are evenly spaced across the second floor. Historic wood brackets, dentils and a paneled frieze board ornaments the cornice. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. Sanborn Company fire insurance maps from 1893 through 1911 indicate the presence of a tower or cupola in the center of the hipped roof, another Italianate stylistic device. The tower was removed between 1911 and 1920.

This building was listed as Contributing in the Wabash County Interim Report.⁶⁷

Residential Building – Contributing (128 East Sinclair) (Photo 48)

This two-story cross-gabled frame house has a limestone foundation and was built by 1893⁶⁸. On the façade, the one-story full-length porch, probably a later addition, features a shed-roof porch, substantial brick supports and a brick balustrade with concrete coping that adds Craftsman stylistic details. The front entry, located under the porch at the east end of the façade, has a vinyl panel door with upper light. The one-over-one double-hung wood windows, located at the west end of the first floor façade and under the gable on the second floor, are original features. Historic decorative vertical wooden siding with a scalloped edge extends from the gable to a point just above the porch, giving the house Queen Anne characteristics. The building is clad with historic wood weatherboard. The rafter tails under the eaves have historic, exposed decoratively carved rafter tails. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (222 East Sinclair)

This one-and-a-half-story frame gabled-ell vernacular house is set deeper on its lot than other homes in the East Wabash Historic District; the hilly terrain of the district necessitated some site adjustments for local builders. The house has a limestone foundation and was built between 1896 and 1901.⁶⁹ A shed roof porch, located on the front façade in the crook of the ell, has a modern wood panel balustrade, one historic wood turned post support, three modern dimensional lumber supports, and decorative woodwork in the panel under the roof. The façade has three entrances, one on the gable portion on the façade and two under the porch. On the gable portion, a modern single-light wood door is covered by a modern aluminum screen door. Under the porch, the entrance on the ell features a modern wood flush door with three lights and a modern aluminum screen door. Also under the porch and accessing the gable is an entry with a historic wood panel door with a twelve-light upper glass panel. On the gable portion of the façade, a historic one-over-one double-hung wood window appears to the west of the entrance, and another double-hung four-over-four wood historic window appears under the gable above. On the ell portion of the façade, a historic four-over-four double-hung wood window is located just east of the porch. An unadorned wood cornice board appears under the eaves. Modern aluminum horizontal siding clads the building and asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Non-Contributing (127 Walnut) (Photo 49)

This one-story frame house with a deck roof is similar to several in the district, including 275 East Elm, 176 East Maple, 192 East Sinclair, 453 East Main, and 354 East Main as an example of the gabled-ell Second Empire house found throughout the district. The original form and limestone foundation are still partially discernable, but most historic features

⁶⁵ *Wabash County Interim Report*, 57.

⁶⁶ *1875 Wabash Atlas*.

⁶⁷ *Wabash County Interim Report*, 58.

⁶⁸ 1893 Sanborn.

⁶⁹ 1901 Sanborn.

East Wabash Historic District

Wabash County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

have been removed or covered. According to the *1875 Wabash Atlas*, this house was already on the property.⁷⁰ On the west facing elevation, a one-story shed-roof addition features three modern one-over-one aluminum windows on either side of the centrally-placed modern vinyl-clad flush entry door with upper light. The chimney on the façade facing Walnut Street has been covered with the same modern vertical wooden siding that covers the entire house. Multiple addition and alterations to the original fabric, including the removal of historic windows, the construction of an addition chimney on the façade, substitute siding, and an added porch have obscured enough character-defining features so that this house no longer contributes to the historic integrity of the district.

Saint Matthew's Evangelical and Reformed Church – Contributing (110 East Walnut) (Photo 50)

This frame, Late Gothic Revival church was erected in 1862 and expanded and remodeled in 1879.⁷¹ The building has a limestone foundation. The ell form has a bell tower nestled in the crook of the two wings of the structure. The bell tower has an open second floor with a wooden rail balustrade and arched supports below the dentil cornice and the steeply-pitched roof. The stained glass windows have Gothic arches and the large window in the Walnut Street facade features geometric tracery forming arches, surmounted by a circular window. Angel light windows are also found in the design of this window.⁷² The cross-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front entry consists of a modern wood flush door under a large stained glass equilateral arched transom window. The building has horizontal vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

This building was listed as Notable in the Wabash County Interim Report.⁷³

Residential Building – Contributing (132 Walnut) (Photo 50)

Constructed before 1875,⁷⁴ this asymmetrical, two-and-a-half-story, frame, Queen Anne house has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with lower cross gables and a split-faced concrete block foundation. The two-story cutaway bay at the west edge of the façade is typical of the style. On the façade, the historic one-story full-length half-hipped porch has a split-faced concrete block balustrade with concrete coping and short piers with slanted side that support arches clad in horizontal vinyl wood siding. On the first floor, the centrally-located front entry has a wooden panel door with a large oval light. Two historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows are located to the west of the entry and three are located to the east in a one story bay window. On the second floor façade, a small historic wood single-light window is centrally located. Two historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows are located to the east of the single-light window and paired windows are to the west. The front-facing cross gable features paired sixteen-light wood awning windows and prominent cornice returns. To the west of the gable, a gabled roof dormer contains small paired single-light wood awnings windows. Vinyl covered cornice molding trims the wide eaves. Vinyl siding clads the building and asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Residential Building – Contributing (171 Walnut) (Photos 49 and 51)

This brick, two-story, symmetrical I-house, built circa 1880 (post 1875),⁷⁵ has Italianate details. A limestone foundation supports the structure and the historic rear one-story brick addition, while a modern concrete block foundation supports another rear one-story addition. On the façade, the one-story porch with a brick balustrade with concrete coping, massive square brick supports and a flat roof is a later craftsman-style addition. The central entry features a historic wooden door with large single light, one single-light sidelight and a wood single-light arched transom. On the first floor, two windows are located on either side of the entry. The historic openings feature limestone sills and dual-course segmental arched hooded crowns. Historic wood one-over-one double-hung wood windows are on both the first and second floors. Aluminum storm windows that are a different, smaller size than the wood windows and wood paneling that resembles shutters fills the remaining space beneath the crowns. Four of these windows are on the first floor façade, two symmetrically placed on each side of the central entry door. Five of the same windows are evenly-spaced across the second floor façade. Paired historic, carved, wood cornice brackets and a plain frieze board appear under the eaves. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

⁷⁰ *1875 Wabash Atlas*.

⁷¹ *Wabash County Interim Report*, 57.

⁷² "Angel light – A triangular light in a Gothic window, formed by the arch of the window, an arch of a lower tier of tracery, and a million of an upper tier of tracery" from Francis D.K. Ching, *A Visual Dictionary of Architecture*, (New York; Chichester: Wiley, 1997).

⁷³ *Ibid*.

⁷⁴ *Ibid*.

⁷⁵ This section of Walnut first appears on the 1911 Sanborn, but this house appears to date from around 1880.

East Wabash Historic District

Wabash County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

This building was listed as Contributing in the Wabash County Interim Report.⁷⁶

Residential Building – Contributing (281-291 Walnut) (Photo 52)

This two-story frame house was on the lot by 1875⁷⁷ and has a limestone foundation. Although the building originally had a T-shaped plan, a rear addition was added between 1911 and 1920.⁷⁸ The frame side-gabled hyphen that connects 291 and 281 East Walnut Street is a modern addition. The one-story historic wood porch on the east end of the façade features pierced posts with elaborately sawn brackets and a cornice with dentil molding. Both entries under the porch features wooden panel doors with single upper light and two lower wooden panels and historic single-light wood transoms under pedimented hooded crowns. A historic four-over-four double-hung wood window with an arched hooded crown appears at the east end of the porch. To the west of the porch, two tall, historic, double, four-light wood casement windows with single-light transoms under arched hooded crowns are located on the first floor and a historic one-over-one double-hung wood window with an arched hooded crown is located on the second floor beneath the gable. The east half of the façade retains its historic horizontal wood siding, but the west half is clad in vinyl siding. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. A modern vinyl-sided hyphen connects the west end of the structure to 281 Walnut.

Residential Building – Contributing (292 Walnut) (Photo 53)

This simple wood one-and-a-half-story side gabled house has had multiple additions through the years, but was originally constructed between 1906 and 1911⁷⁹ on a limestone foundation. A historic porch with turned posts, elaborately carved brackets and a shed roof shelters the principal entrance that has a vinyl-clad flush door with twelve-pane upper light. A Craftsman-style bay window has a decoratively paned fifteen-over-one historic wood single-hung window and two three-light fixed windows. The home has an asphalt shingle roof and the building is clad in vinyl horizontal siding.

Residential Building – Contributing (309 Walnut) (Photo 54)

On the lot by 1875,⁸⁰ this two-story Italianate frame house has an asymmetrical plan, a concrete covered limestone foundation and aluminum siding. The prominent Craftsman style porch is a later addition, added between 1911 and 1920.⁸¹ The porch has a brick balustrade with cast concrete railing, brick piers surmounted by cast concrete coping and short wood piers with slanted sides, and a half-hipped roof. The principal entry has a wooden panel door with upper light and two lower wooden panels. Paired historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows appear on the east end of the façade on the first and second stories. Single examples of the same windows appear on the second story façade in the central and western portions of the elevation. The wide wooden frieze board features paired carved brackets, square recessed panels with applied cross-pattern details, and a band of scalloped molding under the wide overhanging eaves. The complex deck roof features two shed dormers with two-light awning windows. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Hanna Park – Contributing (East Hill Street, east of 402 East Hill) (Photo 2)

This urban park on the east side of the district is located on the site of one of Wabash's first cemeteries. Hanna Cemetery contained the remains of early settlers and workers on the Wabash and Erie Canal. Bodies were removed in 1909 to make way for Hanna Park, although local historians doubt that all remains were successfully located and removed. The park is defined by an open grassy area with scattered well-established trees. A WPA timber-frame shelter is central-located on a slight knob. The gabled shelter features a concrete slab floor, six timber stanchions resting on concrete cube forms, and an asphalt shingled roof.

Railyard Shed – Non-Contributing (No address, between Huntington and Allen, south of the railroad track) (Photo 63)

This long one-story frame structure serves as a large storage shed. The presence of a structure on this site dates to at least 1911⁸² and the use of the site for the storage of wood and wood products dates to at least 1887. The track side of the

⁷⁶ *Wabash County Interim Report*, 57.

⁷⁷ *1875 Wabash County Atlas*.

⁷⁸ 1920 Sanborn.

⁷⁹ 1911 Sanborn.

⁸⁰ *1875 Wabash County Atlas*.

⁸¹ 1920 Sanborn.

⁸² 1911 Sanborn.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

side-gabled building features large sliding wooden doors in the place of walls. The original horizontal wooden siding is still intact, but is obscured in some places by vertical vinyl siding. A standing seam metal roof covers the building.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE _____
 SOCIAL HISTORY _____
 TRANSPORTATION _____
 EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT _____

Period of Significance

1850-c.1930 _____

Significant Dates

N/A _____

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

unknown _____

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1850 to circa 1930, includes the platting of various blocks in the East Wabash Historic District and the construction of the contributing buildings. Additionally, the period of significance encompasses the platted additions that comprise the district, as outlined in section 7, including additions in 1854, 1855, 1866 and 1874. The expansion of the rail system to Wabash in 1856 was also important because it brought an increased population to the city as immigrants looked for work. Some of the houses in the district appear to have been constructed during this period to provide board for newcomers to the city. 1907 was the year that Hanna Park was established. The house at 256 East Main

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

is the most recent known contributing building, dating to sometime between 1920 and 1931 according to fire insurance maps.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The East Wabash Historic District is a residential neighborhood with a mixed housing stock that includes few grand residences, numerous modest family homes and many simple workers cottages. These modest family homes and simple workers cottages are primarily vernacular distillations of the high styled grand residences found in the West Wabash and North Wabash Historic Districts. The three Wabash historic districts share a similar proportion of all architectural styles popular in the area from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, demonstrating how all parts of the city saw population growth at a similar rate during this time. The area of the East Wabash Historic District was primarily settled by working-class residents, who typically wished to emulate the high styles of the day but did so in a distilled manner to keep construction costs low. Examples of this distillation can be seen when comparing the high styled Second Empire Thomas & Mary McNamee House, located in the West Wabash Historic District at 208 West Hill Street, to the house located 354 East Main Street in the East Wabash Historic District; the high styled Italianate Eagle-Pearson House, located in the North Wabash Historic District at 290 North Wabash Street, to the house located at 188 East Maple in the East Wabash Historic District; and the high styled Queen Anne Talbert-Weesner House, located in the West Wabash Historic District at 206 West Main Street, to the house located at 198 East Market Street in the East Wabash Historic District.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The East Wabash Historic District is in generally intact condition with very limited numbers of infill structures. It is locally significant under Criterion A and C of the National Register for its role as a key part of the historic transportation network of Wabash and north central Indiana, and for its diverse residential architecture. The district includes lots in the original town plat and some of the earliest additions. East Wabash also provides a glimpse into the social diversity of Wabash; several prominent residents were Jewish immigrants.

Of the district's 238 buildings, 204 are contributing.

The East Wabash Historic District comprises portions of both the original plat of the town of Wabash and of several later additions. The original plat was laid out by David Burr and Hugh Hanna in 1832 on the route of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Taking the form of a typically Midwestern grid plan, the original plat has streets that intersect at right angles. Running in tandem with the streets is a similarly constructed system of alleyways that were designed to run parallel but subsidiary to the street system. Standard lot sizes in the original plat are 66 feet by 132 feet.

Prospering with the arrival of the Wabash and Erie canal in 1837, Wabash grew quickly as a center for commerce in north central Indiana. From a population of sixty in 1835, Wabash grew to 964 in 1850, 1,520 in 1860 and 2,881 in 1870.⁸³ The East Wabash Historic District continued to grow along with the rest of the city of Wabash. An 1866 Town of Wabash Board of Trustees census indicated a population in the First and Second Wards of 552 and 429 respectively, roughly 29% of the city population of 2,868.⁸⁴ These two wards comprised all of the East Wabash Historic District and a portion of the largely commercial sector to the south. The 1875 *Atlas of Wabash County, Indiana* provides a map that indicates the presence of a house, its relative lot position, and basic plan. This shows a concentration of houses in the East Wabash Historic District that is dense on Main and Hill Streets and becomes less dense as the distance to the center city increases.⁸⁵ As the city grew in population, the city and the East Wabash Historic District were augmented with additional land that was platted in the same base gridiron plan as the original plat.

⁸³ *Atlas of Wabash County, Indiana.*

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

East Wabash Historic District

Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana

County and State

Criterion A – Events

The growth of Wabash owes much to its transportation linkages. Despite the importance of moving produce, goods, and people, there are no pre-1945 resources with direct association to the two primary modes of travel that formed the town. Scant traces of the Wabash & Erie Canal survive in the area. Historic railroad depots are gone. Districts like East Wabash retain the only significant resources that illustrate the impact of transportation on Wabash. East Wabash includes the following resources linked to transportation:

- Hanna Park, once a cemetery for canal laborers, likely still includes burials
- Homes built during the canal era
- Significant industrial buildings related to rail service
- Boarding houses and small hotels built to cater to rail workers
- Homes owned and built by rail workers
- Homes built by Wabash's railroad-based merchants such as grain dealers.

The settlement of Wabash County and north central Indiana began after the Paradise Spring Treaty of 1826 and the first purchase of land in the 1830s. At the base of the plateau that contains the East Wabash Historic District flowed a small spring, known as the Paradise Spring. This spring flowed from the limestone of the plateau, through a flat, open flood plain into the Wabash River. This open site was chosen for the negotiations between the Miami and Potawatomi Tribes and the United States Government.⁸⁶ Present were General John Tipton, Indian Agent at Fort Wayne; Governors Lewis Cass of Michigan and James Brown Ray of Indiana, serving as United States Commissioners; and the assembled chiefs of the Miami and Potawatomi Nations. Preparatory to this negotiation, which took weeks, two roads had been cut through the virgin timber of Indiana. These early roads to Wabash, from Anderson and Huntington, were the beginning of a transportation network, and were cut to enable the large-scale delivery of trade goods and supplies for the treaty negotiations.⁸⁷ The U.S. commissioners and negotiators distributed over \$31,000 worth of goods to the assembled tribes (\$600,000 modern equivalent).⁸⁸ Also at the Treaty Grounds, "several" cabins and buildings were erected to house the traders, commissioners, and to shelter negotiations. The modern Paradise Springs Park that borders the East Wabash Historic District is located to the south of Main Street and to the east of Market Street. The cabins that are currently in the park are replicas erected on the site of the original treaty cabins. Continuing payments to the tribes as part of the 1826 treaties with the Native American tribes provided opportunities for traders and speculators in Wabash and throughout northern Indiana. These traders provided goods on credit to the tribes who would repay the traders upon arrival of the subsidy, often at several times the actual value of their debt. As payment of debt the traders sometimes acquired title to Indian land. Also as part of this treaty, houses "worth \$600" were to be built by the U.S. Government for nine chiefs of the Miami Tribe.⁸⁹ These houses were in the Wabash and Eel River Valleys, and only the Chief de Richardville House, near Fort Wayne remains.

The earliest settlers to Wabash used the roads and buildings left from the treaty to ease their labor in establishing a new community. Early inhabitants like Samuel McClure, Benjamin Hurst, Robert Wilson and Col. David Burr reused old treaty buildings as residences.⁹⁰ Col. David Burr probably moved into the treaty ground in 1827 and certainly by 1828.⁹¹ Burr purchased a portion of the land that would become Wabash and the East Wabash Historic District on October 11, 1830.⁹² Subsequent purchases in the City of Wabash, but not in the East Wabash Historic District, by other speculators included those made by Indian Agent John Tipton and Col. Hugh Hanna. Hugh Hanna, like his brothers Samuel associated with Fort Wayne, and John, associated with Lafayette, was an early settler to Indiana who achieved great wealth through land speculation and the use of what would today be considered "inside" information. The knowledge he gained as brother of one commissioner of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and business partner of another commissioner, of the exact route that this key internal improvement would take, allowed Hanna to purchase land at an advantageous site for a town and, together with David Burr, found Wabash. This process would happen during the settlement period at other Indiana towns on the Wabash and Erie Canal like Lagro and Logansport, and indeed throughout the West and Midwest as new modes of transportation were introduced. The proprietors of these towns would resell the land in smaller town lots to new settlers

⁸⁶ Mary O'Hair, *Thumbnail Sketches of Wabash; for 1880-1955 Diamond Jubilee* (n.p., 1955), 4.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸⁸ Stewart Rafert, *The Miami Indians of Indiana; A Persistent People 1654-1994* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society Press, 1994), 91-93.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 92.

⁹⁰ T.B. Helm, ed., *History of Wabash County Indiana* (Chicago: John Morris, Printer, 1884), 214-215.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 215.

⁹² *Ibid.*, 216.

East Wabash Historic District

Wabash County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

and vastly multiply their wealth. For example, in the 1850 U.S. Census, the 50-year-old "farmer" Hugh Hanna is listed as having a worth of "\$40,000" at a time when many others were worth only hundreds of dollars.⁹³ The large Hanna family had a network of business and land relationships that extended across western Ohio and northern Indiana. Frontier land was a valuable asset, especially if it was located at a key transportation node. The value of this land made it an attractive investment, and attracted speculative capital from both inside and outside the Midwest.⁹⁴ Samuel Hanna, Hugh's older brother, used his position as a prominent Indian trader to acquire land through repayment of, often specious, Indian debt.⁹⁵ Hugh Hanna also acquired land directly from Indians, as specifically mentioned in the 1834 treaty with the Miami tribe.⁹⁶ In this treaty, he is specifically provided one quarter section of land, in recompense for the disapproved transfer of a quarter section of land of the Indian Guire, who had assigned his rights to land gained in the 1826 treaty to Hugh Hanna in repayment of debt. Hugh Hanna and his brothers and brothers-in-law used the possession of tracts of land at key transportation nodes to found towns, and resell the same land in smaller parcels to amass wealth, in addition to their other various business interests. Hanna brothers and brothers-in-law had business and property interests in Piqua and Troy, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Lafayette, South Bend, Wabash, Thornton, and Crawfordsville, Indiana.⁹⁷ After Hugh Hanna platted the town of Wabash, he purchased land for, and platted, the town of Laketon in Wabash County.⁹⁸ This coordinated pattern of land speculation, interrelated town foundation, and trading is significant.

The establishment of "Wabashtown" in April 1834 was prompted in large part by the Wabash and Erie Canal. This large-scale transportation project was designed to provide a navigable route through Indiana from Maumee River to the Wabash River, thus linking the Great Lakes system to the Ohio River system. Congress authorized this project in 1826, and in 1827 provided for land grants. Ground was broken for the first segment of the canal in 1832.⁹⁹ A three-member Board of Commissioners, including Sam Hanna and David Burr, oversaw the implementation. The two men who would lay out the Original Plat of the City of Wabash thus had intimate knowledge of the route of the Canal. Aligning perfectly with the proposed Canal, the newly recorded grid pattern Plat for Wabashtown extended from Sinclair Street on the north to the canal on the south, and from Allen Street on the east to Carroll Street on the west. The streets running north and south, Allen, Huntington, Wabash, Miami, and Carroll were named for the Indiana Counties that the Wabash and Erie Canal would flow through. The east and west running streets, Canal, Market, Main, Hill and Sinclair, were named more prosaically. David Burr sold his half interest in the town of Wabash to Hugh Hanna on November 25, 1836, for the sum of \$4,000.¹⁰⁰ In addition to laying out the original plat, Hugh Hanna was responsible for, and profited from, additions to the original plat. Land that would become the Northern addition was added to Wabash and the East Wabash Historic District in 1854. Eastern addition, also in the East Wabash Historic District, was also added in 1854. Other additions to the town of Wabash that lie in the East Wabash Historic District include the North and Eastern Outlots and Inlots, added in 1855, the Hanna's Eastern Addition added in 1866 and the 1874 Will Miles Addition. These additions border the original plat and the earlier additions, and extend the city to the north and east. Hugh Hanna never added the land that his Main Street house, now demolished, rested on to the city of Wabash. That portion of the East Wabash Historic District is still legally in the metes and bounds description in which he bought it, roughly near the present day 300 block of east Wabash. The East Wabash Historic District contains roughly one-third of the Original Plat within its boundaries.

Construction of the canal began at Fort Wayne and proceeded in a southwesterly direction, first to Huntington, then Lagro and Wabash. Construction was slow, tedious and often fatal for the mostly Irish immigrant laborers who actually dug and constructed the canal. For the traders, engineers and businessmen who supervised and provided for the workers and canal it was a means to prosperity.¹⁰¹ At one point, there was a near battle between Catholic and Protestant Irish canal workers between Wabash and Lagro that was only averted after police arrived and escorted the leaders of each side to trial in Indianapolis. Burials of workers who died while working on the Wabash and Erie Canal took place in Wabash at the

⁹³ 1850, 7th Census of the United States, Population, Wabash County, Indiana, Wabash.

⁹⁴ Brian Page and Richard Walker, "From Settlement to Fordism: The Agro-Industrial Revolution in the American Midwest," *Economic Geography* 67, no. 4 (Oct. 1991): 285.

⁹⁵ Paul W. Wehr, "Sam Hanna comes to Fort Wayne," *Old Fort News* (Summer 1970): 2-6.

⁹⁶ Charles J. Kappler, ed., "Treaty with the Miami," *Indian Affairs and Treaties: Volume II Treaties* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904), 425-428. The treaty was dated 23 October 1834.

⁹⁷ Wehr, 5.

⁹⁸ "Hugh Hanna," vertical file, Archives, Wabash County Historical Museum, Wabash, Indiana.

⁹⁹ Tom Castaldi, *Wabash and Erie Canal: Notebook Three Wabash and Miami Counties* (Fort Wayne, IN: Parrot Printing, 2004), 67.

¹⁰⁰ "Hugh Hanna" file.

¹⁰¹ Peter Way, "Evil Humors and Ardent Spirits: The Rough Culture of Canal Construction Laborers," *The Journal of American History* 79, no. 4 (March 1993): 1397-1428.

East Wabash Historic District

Wabash County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

Hanna Cemetery, now the site of Hanna Park. (Photo 2) Although some bodies were removed in 1909, "many burials still remain unknown in the park."¹⁰²

The opening of canal traffic to Wabash on July 4th, 1837 brought a wave of new immigrants and opportunities to Wabash and north central Indiana.¹⁰³ In an era where overland travel was difficult and slow, the presence of the canal and the relatively easy transportation it provided was a boon to the growth of the city. The reduction in transport costs that proximity to the canal brought was a key factor in the opening and settlement of the Midwest.¹⁰⁴ Duplicate tax returns for 1835 list sixty men in Wabash, most likely traders and innkeepers, providing goods and material to the canal and canal workers.¹⁰⁵ Completion of the canal to west to Lafayette and east to Lake Erie in the 1840s spurred further traffic along the canal as both goods and people moved into and through the city. By 1850, just thirteen years after the canal reached Wabash, the population of the city had boomed to 964. Canal traffic continued until 1872 but was eclipsed by the 1856 arrival of the railroad in Wabash. Canal era structures in the East Wabash Historic District range in construction date from 1837 to 1872. The East Wabash Historic District has several homes that predate the 1872 closing of the Wabash and Erie Canal, including the Cowgill House at 45 East Sinclair Street, the Italianate house at 58 East Sinclair Street, the Federal style house at 37 East Main Street and the Greek Revival style house at 187 East Main. (Photos 27, 46, 47 and 60)

In 1852, the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company was organized. A route was surveyed the next year, and the railroad finally began operations in Wabash in January 1856.¹⁰⁶ East Wabash Historic District residents Calvin Cowgill and Hugh Hanna were early promoters of this line.¹⁰⁷ This rail line, known generally as the "Wabash", runs as part of the Norfolk Southern system through the East Wabash Historic District in an east-west orientation between Hill and Sinclair Streets. Trains continue to this day to run several times daily through the district. Investor Jay Gould expanded service on the "Wabash" with a St. Louis to Detroit line in 1881.¹⁰⁸

The principal passenger depot in Wabash, now demolished, was located in the East Wabash Historic District on Huntington Street along the tracks. Businesses like the Treaty Creek Stone and Lime Company, still at 98 North Huntington Street were constructed alongside the rail line to take advantage of the transportation possibilities offered by this line. (Photo 22) Other businesses located along the track in the East Wabash Historic District included grain elevators and soy processors, like the buildings of the Wabash County Farm Bureau Co-Op still at 159 East Sinclair Street; lumber sheds, like the one once owned by the Smith-Hubbard Lumber Company that extends between Allen and Huntington Streets; and coal yards. (Photo 63) In addition to providing shipping and opportunities for Wabash businesses, the "Wabash" provided employment to Wabash residents. Many East Wabash Historic District residents worked on or for the railroad, either the "Wabash" or the "Big Four" railroad whose tracks run adjacent to, but outside of, the district boundary. The "Big Four" shops and depot, located to the immediate south of the East Wabash Historic District, were large employers. Many of these workers lived as boarders in the District, in addition to dozens of those that owned their own homes.¹⁰⁹ Several remaining large buildings in the East Wabash Historic District at one time provided rooms for boarders. Some of these include the large stone and brick double house at 106-108 East Hill Street, constructed between 1901 and 1911, the Craftsman style "flats" at 306 East Main Street, and the hotel at 118-120 East market variously named the "Kaiser" or the "Dixie." (Photos 30, 44 and 55)

In addition to the transportation possibilities offered by the railroads in Wabash, East Wabash Historic District residents had access to interurban lines that extended north and south on Wabash Street, the main north and south route through Wabash and the western boundary of the district, and continued north on Manchester Avenue all the way to the Pioneer

¹⁰² Ron Woodward, *Cemeteries of Noble Township, Wabash County, Indiana*. (Warsaw, IN: Scheuer Publications, 1990), 40.

¹⁰³ Castaldi, 75.

¹⁰⁴ A. Fishlow, *American Railroads and the Transformation of the Ante-Bellum Economy*. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1965), 52-67.

¹⁰⁵ Castaldi, 71.

¹⁰⁶ Clarkson W. Weesner, ed., *History of Wabash County Indiana* Vol. 1 (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1914), 238.

¹⁰⁷ James Brownlee, 1889-1890 letters to "The Wabash Plain Dealer," *Wabash County History Bicentennial Edition 1976* ed. Linda Robertson (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1976).

¹⁰⁸ Craig Sanders, *Limiteds, Locals, and Expresses in Indiana, 1838-1971* (Bloomington, IN: The Indiana University Press, 2003), 169-171.

¹⁰⁹ *1897-1898 Wabash and North Manchester City Directory* (n.p, 1981).

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

Hat Works at 775 Manchester Avenue.¹¹⁰ The Wabash River Traction Company, incorporated in 1900, constructed and operated this first interurban route to and from Wabash.¹¹¹ After 1902, interurban lines also ran east to Huntington and Fort Wayne on the right-of-way of the Wabash and Erie Canal.¹¹² Joining the large web of Interurban companies and routes, Wabash was connected to dozens of cities in Indiana by interurban. This service ran until 1930.¹¹³

As a commercial and transportation center for north central Indiana, Wabash and the inlaying East Wabash Historic District were an early home for Jewish settlers in the mid-nineteenth century. A business that remains as a lasting influence of the Jewish community in Wabash is the Belgian draft horse industry. Founded in 1884 by Jewish East Wabash Historic District Residents Nathan Meyer and Herman Wolf, along with coreligionist Abe Strauss who lived in the outlots north of the District, the Wabash Importing Co. imported Belgian draft horses and Hanoverian Coach horses.¹¹⁴ This breed is the most numerous draft horse in the United States, and the Belgian Draft Horse Corporation of America remains a Wabash institution. It is important to note that, although a highlight for the Jewish population of Wabash, their settlement and endeavors were not uncommon. Current research highlights a similar trend in small and mid-size cities.

Criterion C - Architecture

The East Wabash Historic District is home to a large variety of architectural styles that reflect its long history as a residential district. Styles include Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Prairie and Colonial Revival.

Early brick side gable houses like those at 45 East Sinclair Street and 37 East Main Street represent Federal style architecture, as applied to a basic center passage form, in the East Wabash Historic District. Federal style architecture is marked by symmetrical window and door placement, an elaborate door surround, a cornice emphasized with "tooth-like dentils" and windows with double hung sashes, usually six panes per sash, and the panes separated by thin wooden muntins.¹¹⁵ The homes are among the earliest extant houses in the East Wabash Historic District and indeed in the City of Wabash.

The one-story Calvin W. Cowgill house, at 45 East Sinclair Street, was the home of an important early settler to the county. (Photo 46) Cowgill, born into a Quaker family, left the Church and Society over his desire to become a lawyer and his deviation from "plainness in dress".¹¹⁶ Passing the bar in Indianapolis in 1851 opened few doors for him, so he moved to Wabash in 1852. Mr. Cowgill was active politically, serving both locally and nationally. He was a successful lawyer and businessman serving as a key organizer of the Grand Rapids, Wabash and Indiana Railroad, an early Director of the Wabash First National Bank, and President of the Wabash Natural Gas Company.¹¹⁷ His house, c. 1850, is constructed of brick and has a typical five-bay Federal pattern. Two symmetrically arranged windows flank a central entry door with transom light. A raised stoop is accessed by stairs that descend to the street level. The exterior wall extends to meet the roof, which has no gable end overhang. The Federal style brick house, at 37 East Main Street, was constructed prior to 1875 and in 1897 was the home of Edwin Blice and his wife Agnes K. Blice. (Photo 60) It is also constructed of brick, recently obscured by vinyl siding, but is a full two stories in height. Little is left to the historical record by Mr. Blice other than that his occupation was that of carpet weaver.¹¹⁸ Also in residence during 1897-1898 were Oren A. Small and his wife Anna E. Small.¹¹⁹ Mr. Small was the secretary and treasurer of the Tribune Publishing Company, which was owned by his father Enoch P. Small. The house has a symmetrical arrangement of windows and doors and had historically been utilized as a double house that provided accommodation for two families. Two centrally placed entry doors are flanked by single windows on each side, while the second floor has a more typical five opening pattern.

¹¹⁰ Harold Wolf, interview by George Dingley, transcript, 18 April 1973, File F535.j5 i5, Indiana Jewish Historical Society Collection, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Indiana.

¹¹¹ Jack M. Miller, "Wabash Enjoyed Interurbans 37 Years," *Wabash County History Bicentennial Edition 1976*, ed. Linda Robertson (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1976), 55.

¹¹² *Ibid.*

¹¹³ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁴ George W. Butler, "1889 Manual of Wabash" (Elkhart, IN: Mennonite Publishing Co, 1889).

¹¹⁵ Lee McAlester and Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000), 153.

¹¹⁶ B.F. Bowen, *Biographical Memoirs of Wabash County, Indiana* (Chicago: B.F. Bowen, Publisher, 1901), 243.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 243-244.

¹¹⁸ *1897-1898 Wabash City Directory*.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

The Greek Revival style in the East Wabash Historic District is represented by a single house, the large, two-story I-house, known as the James D. Connor House, with later Italianate additions at 187 East Main Street. (Photo 27) The stylistic hallmarks of the style include an emphasized wide-trimmed cornice line of both the main roof line and the porches, porches supported by typically Doric order columns, a low pitched roof and a front door with side- and rectangular transom lights.¹²⁰ The Connor House, constructed prior to 1885, has a symmetrical arrangement anchored by an emphasized front entry that has a pedimented entry porch, and double doors with transom lights. The wide Greek Revival style architrave trim work has been augmented by Italianate style brackets and dentils and a round-arched doorway at the center of the second story. Window openings have simple wooden crowns.

The home at 187 East Main Street is also an I-house. Typically of a simple two-room wide and one-room deep design, I-houses have their origin in the Upland South and the Mid-Atlantic regions.¹²¹ From there they stretched north to Pennsylvania and west across the entire Mid West. They were the most widely distributed of all old folk house types.¹²² I-houses date back from Colonial times and were constructed until the beginning of the twentieth century. I-houses vary in construction material including wood frame, stone, and brick.¹²³ The appeal for I-houses was the flexibility in the addition of details, and many times the exterior detailing on a house would change to keep up with changing styles. In the case of 171 North Walnut and 309 East Hill Streets, the I-house form was elaborated with Italianate brackets and frieze boards.

The district has a relatively few number of Gothic Revival buildings. They are best represented by the Saint Matthews Evangelical and Reformed Church at 110 East Walnut, and the Gothic Revival style house at 74 East Maple Street. (Photos 39 and 50) Gothic Revival style is characterized by a steeply pitched roof and cross gables, usually with decorative vergeboard. The wall surface extends into the gable unbroken by eave or trim, and windows, often arched may also extend into the gable. The use of flat Gothic arches, especially on porches is common.¹²⁴ This style employs "vertical or perpendicular accents in contrast to Greco-Roman horizontality."¹²⁵ Gothic Revival style was not prevalent in Indiana until after 1850.¹²⁶ The Gothic Revival-style Saint Matthews Church, constructed in 1870, has peaked Gothic arched stained glass windows, and flat Gothic arched supports and a strong vertical emphasis in its bell tower. The house at 74 East Maple Street was constructed prior to 1875, and has added Gothic Revival stylistic detail to a simple gabled-ell house. The roof extends beyond the walls so that the bargeboard with cusped tracery and finial can cast a dramatic shadow.¹²⁷

Italianate style houses are numerous in the East Wabash Historic District as would be expected from the population growth of the city during the 1870-1890 period when Italianate style architecture was in favor in Indiana. Italianate style architecture is marked by a low-pitched hipped roofs with projecting cornices that are supported by decorative brackets. It is also characterized by an emphasis on the vertical; houses are rarely one-story, windows are frequently tall and narrow, often arched and with crown elaboration above, and three faceted bay windows are common. Towers are an occasional feature.¹²⁸ The wood Italianate style Emanuel Beitman House at 86 East Main was home to one of the early Jewish community founders of Wabash. (Photo 25) Emanuel Beitman was interred in the Rodef Sholem Cemetery October 21, 1898. He was an 1888 Treasurer of the Rodef Sholem Congregation.¹²⁹ Also living in the house were Mollie Beitman, Emanuel's wife, and Miss Birdie and Miss Blanche Beitman, presumably Emanuel's daughters. Stylistically Italianate features of the Beitman House include an elaborate cornice including carved eave brackets and raised circular and oval cornice moldings, two-story cant bay window and decorative bracketed window crowns.

The wood Italianate style Jacob Hyman House at 142 East Main was the home of the first Jewish child

¹²⁰ McAlester and McAlester, 179.

¹²¹ Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 1: Houses* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 52.

¹²² *Ibid.*

¹²³ Fred B. Kniffen, "Cultural Diffusion and Landscapes," in *Geoscience & Man*, ed. H. Jesse Walker and Randall A. Detro, vol. 27 (Baton Rouge: Department of Geography & Anthropology, Louisiana State University, 1990), 53.

¹²⁴ McAlester and McAlester, 197.

¹²⁵ Wilbur Peat, *Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1962), 85.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, 87.

¹²⁸ McAlester and McAlester, 211.

¹²⁹ Rodef Sholem Congregation Membership Records.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

born in Wabash.¹³⁰ Jacob Hyman (1846-1910) was born to the first Jewish settler in Wabash, Michael Hyman, in 1846. He was the father of Jacob Hyman, Junior who would found the Star Woolen Mills, an important Wabash factory. Also living at the house were Jacob's wife Caroline and Louis L. Hyman, presumably Jacob's son, a stenographer and clerk for the Big Four Railroad.¹³¹ The house has Italianate stylistic features in its elaborate cornice details, which includes detailed brackets, dentils and raised oval and circular molding in the cornice. Other Italianate style elements include a low-pitched hipped roof, a two-story bay window, highly ornamented bracketed window crowns, and tall, narrow windows. A more elaborate brick example of the Italianate style can be seen in the William A. Elward house at 192 East Hill Street. (Photo 57) William A. Elward was born near Lagro, in Wabash County in 1838. The son of an Irish Wabash and Erie Canal worker, he became a prosperous operator of multiple Wabash County grain elevators.¹³² His villa-style Italianate house has a three-story campanile, or bell tower, in addition to more usually seen cornice detailing with brackets, two-story bay window, and tall, narrow windows with window crowns.

The Second Empire style, while never a dominant stylistic trend in Indiana, nonetheless exerts an unusually large influence in the district. The Second Empire style derives from architectural trends from Emperor Napoleon III's France (1852-70), and is characterized by the use of the dual-sloped hipped or "mansard" roof, usually with roof dormers. The use of brackets under the eaves and of molded cornices at both of the roof slopes is common.¹³³

The Second Empire style is represented by a group of mansard-roofed homes, constructed before 1901 that all use a variation of the same plan. These houses are located at 275 Elm Street, 176 East Maple Street, 127 Walnut Street, 192 Sinclair Street, 193 Spring Street, 453 East Main Street and 354 East Main Street. (Photos 8, 31, 35, 37 and 49) The houses were built for middle income families. Located somewhere between the homes of the large industrialists and business owners and the rented flats and walkups of those with lower incomes, they and similar middle income family houses of other architectural styles form the backbone to the East Wabash Historic District. They have roof dormers, and are in an irregular "L" shaped plan. A slightly larger Second Empire style house is found at 223 East Hill Street and was owned by George G. Lumaree. (Photos 13 and 16) George G. Lumaree was President of the Wabash Mercantile Company.¹³⁴ This company owned a large department store in downtown Wabash, the Big Four Department Store. The Lumaree house has a double hipped mansard roof with dormers, cornice detailing with brackets, window crowns and a front entry with sidelights.

The Queen Anne style house of Harry S. King, 141 East Hill Street and the house at 309 Elm Street are good examples of the Queen Anne style in the East Wabash Historic District. (Photo 56) In Indiana, the Queen Anne style was popular "a little bit before 1880 and died out during the 1890's."¹³⁵ Queen Anne style architecture is characterized by an avoidance of uninterrupted wall surface, irregular massing and silhouettes, and a steeply-pitched roof frequently composed of multiple gables. Clapboard of varying shapes and patterned shingles are used to break up the wall surface, as are window openings of different sizes and shapes.¹³⁶ A porch usually extends either partially or fully across the width of the house.¹³⁷ Turrets are often used to add to the interest of the silhouette and as an element of a picturesque appearance. King was a prosperous Wabash businessman, born in Wabash in 1860, to Thomas W. King, a "well-known and popular grain dealer."¹³⁸ Harry Stitt King followed his father into the grain, seed and hay business, eventually taking over the business in 1890 upon his father's retirement. He also, in addition to that business, ventured into the flour business with William A. Elward (192 East Hill Street), who owned the grain elevator complex at 159 East Sinclair Street.¹³⁹ King's house featured typical Queen Anne style elements such as a patterned slate roof, cutaway bay windows, and recessed second floor porch, and pedimented gable ends with decorative trim. The house at 309 Elm Street shows signs of the Queen Anne style in its hipped roof with lowered cross gables, cutaway bay windows, wraparound porch with conical tower, and wide cornice trim.

The Colonial Revival style can be seen in the East Wabash Historic District at 125 East Main Street. (Photo 26)

¹³⁰ Levine, "The Jewish Community of Wabash, Indiana," 2.

¹³¹ 1897-1898 *Wabash City Directory*.

¹³² Weesner, 668-670.

¹³³ McAlester and McAlester, 241.

¹³⁴ 1897-1898 *Wabash City Directory*.

¹³⁵ Peat, 6.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, 150.

¹³⁷ McAlester and McAlester, 263.

¹³⁸ Bowen, 225.

¹³⁹ 1897-1898 *Wabash City Directory*.

East Wabash Historic District

Wabash County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

The hallmarks of this style are symmetrical façades based on the designs of eighteenth-century houses of the English Colonies. The style also frequently includes the use of side and transom lights, columns, and pediments for central entries.¹⁴⁰ The house at 125 East Main Street, constructed between 1911 and 1920, includes Colonial Revival elements such as a front entry emphasized by a pedimented porch. An entry door has side and transom lights, and an entry porch is supported by Tuscan order columns. The house is also symmetrically arranged, and has cornice returns, paired end chimneys, and pedimented cornice returns.

The district features a single Tudor Revival house at 256 East Main Street, constructed between 1920 and 1931. (Photo 58) The Tudor Revival style was characterized by a steeply pitched roof, usually with a dominant cross gable, the use of half-timbering on the exterior, and an ornamented chimney.¹⁴¹ This wood clapboard clad example features a steeply-pitched front-gabled roof and a steeply-pitched covered entry porch with basket-handle arch. This house reflects the influence of popular catalogue house designs of the era.

The Prairie School style in the East Wabash Historic District is shown in the house at 120 East Main. Arising out of the city of Chicago and the architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright, Prairie School style houses emphasize the horizontal with low-pitched roofs, often hipped, overhanging eaves, horizontal rows of windows and surface detail that accentuate that horizontal, and one-story porches.¹⁴² The Prairie School style house at 120 East Main was constructed between 1911 and 1920, has a wide overhanging eave, patterned rows of horizontal brickwork, and horizontal rows of windows.

The Craftsman style usually features a low pitched roof with decorative exposed beams or braces, exposed roof rafters, and wide exposed eave overhangs. Porches are common with square or tapered square support columns.¹⁴³ 165 Elm Street represents the Craftsman style through its exposed knee braces, porch with square support columns, and gabled roof dormer. Two housing types were the vehicle of the Craftsman style, the American Foursquare and the bungalow. The American Foursquare, often not truly square, had rectilinear proportions, a square plan, a low-pitched hipped roof, broad overhanging eaves, a large front dormer, and a front porch.¹⁴⁴ Though often simple houses, as the Foursquare became more popular, builders incorporated different stylistic references, such as Craftsman and later the Prairie Style. 286-294 Maple is an example of an early Craftsman Foursquare (Photos 43 and 59), while 57-63 E. Hill is an example of a more straightforward Foursquare (Photo 10). The bungalow is the house form most commonly associated with the Craftsman style. These one to one-and-half-story houses feature a low-pitched roof, exposed beams and rafters, porches, and other Craftsman elements. The "twin" houses at 157 and 167 North Allen are examples of Craftsman-style bungalows with a hipped roof with shed roofed dormer, square support column with lower masonry base, and Craftsman style windows with multi-paned upper sash over a single paned lower sash. (Photo 3)

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

1850, 7th Census of the United States Census, Population, Wabash County, Indiana. Wabash Carnegie Public

¹⁴⁰ McAlester and McAlester, 321.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 357.

¹⁴² McAlester and McAlester, 439.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, 453.

¹⁴⁴ Stephen Sennott, *Encyclopedia of 20th-Century Architecture Vol. 1 A-F* (New York: Fitzroy Dearborn, 2004), 43-44.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

Library, Wabash, Indiana.

- Brownlee, James. 1889-1890 letters to "The Wabash Plain Dealer" *Wabash County History Bicentennial Edition 1976*. ed. Linda Robertson. Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1976.
- Butler, George W. "1889 Manual of Wabash." Elkhart, IN: Mennonite Publishing Co, 1889.
- Castaldi, Tom. *Wabash and Erie Canal: Notebook Three Wabash and Miami Counties*. Fort Wayne, IN: Parrot Printing, 2004.
- Coron, C. R. and Textoris, D.A. "Non-calcareous algae in Silurian carbonate mud mound, Indiana." *Journal of Sedimentary Petrology* 44 (1974): 1248-1250.
- Helm, T.B., ed. *History of Wabash County Indiana*. Chicago: John Morris, Printer, 1884.
- Hodges, Lance T. "Fossil Binding in Modern and Ancient Reefs." *Origins* 14, no. 2 (1987).
- "Hugh Hanna" file. Vertical files, Archives, Wabash County Historical Museum, Wabash, Indiana.
- Kniffen, Fred B. "Cultural Diffusion and Landscapes." In *Geoscience & Man*, ed. H. Jesse Walker and Randall A. Detro. Vol. 27. Baton Rouge: Department of Geography & Anthropology, Louisiana State University, 1990.
- Indiana Jewish Historical Collection, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- McAlester, Lee and Virginia McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000.
- Miller, Jack M. "Wabash Enjoyed Interurbans 37 Years." *Wabash County History Bicentennial Edition 1976*. ed. Linda Robertson. Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1976.
- National Register of Historic Places, "Wabash County Historic Districts," National Register of Historic Places, n.d. <www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com> (9 June 2006).
- Niggle, Karen, ed. *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory Wabash County: Wabash County Interim Report*. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1982.
- Noble, Allen G. *Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 1: Houses*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.
- O'Hair, Mary. *Thumbnail Sketches of Wabash; for 1880-1955 Diamond Jubilee*. N.P., 1955.
- Paul, Hosea. *Atlas of Wabash County, Indiana*. Philadelphia: Hosea Paul and Company, 1875.
- Peat, Wilbur. *Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1962.
- Rafert, Stewart. *The Miami Indians of Indiana; A Persistent People 1654-1994*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society Press, 1994.
- Sanborn Map Company. *Wabash Indiana 1887*. New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Co, 1887. Available on microfilm at Bracken Library, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana.
- Sanborn-Perris Map Company. *Wabash Indiana 1893*. New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Co, 1887. Available on microfilm at Bracken Library, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana.
- Sanborn-Perris Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Wabash, Indiana, 1896*. New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Publishing Co, 1896. Available on microfilm at Bracken Library, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana.

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

Sanborn-Perris Map Company. *Wabash Indiana, 1901*. New York: Sanborn Map Co, 1901. Available on microfilm at Bracken Library, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Wabash, Indiana, 1911*. New York: Sanborn Map Co, 1911. Available on microfilm at Bracken Library, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana.

Sanborn Map Company. *Wabash Indiana, 1920*. New York: Sanborn Map Co, 1920. Available on microfilm at Bracken Library, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana.

Sanders, Craig. *Limiteds, Locals, and Expresses in Indiana, 1838-1971*. Bloomington: The Indiana University Press, 2003.

Sennott, Stephen. *Encyclopedia of 20th-Century Architecture Vol. 1 A-F*. New York: Fitzroy Dearborn, 2004.

Way, Peter. "Evil Humors and Ardent Spirits: The Rough Culture of Canal Construction Laborers." *The Journal of American History* 79, no. 4 (March 1993).

Weesner, Clarkson W., ed. *History of Wabash County Indiana Vol. 1*. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1914.

Wehr, Paul W. "Sam Hanna comes to Fort Wayne." *Old Fort News*. Fort Wayne, IN: Allen County Historical Society, Summer 1970.

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: Center for Historic Preservation, Ball State University

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 185 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | <u>16</u> | <u>599420</u> | <u>4517320</u> | 3 | <u>16</u> | <u>599950</u> | <u>4517050</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u>16</u> | <u>599910</u> | <u>4517400</u> | 4 | <u>16</u> | <u>600160</u> | <u>4517080</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 5 | <u>16</u> | <u>600180</u> | <u>4516800</u> | 6 | <u>16</u> | <u>599470</u> | <u>4516680</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

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

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of East Market Street and South Allen Street, the boundary proceeds east on the north side of East Market to the southeast lot corner of 161 South Allen Street. Here the boundary turns north and proceeds along the east property line until it meets the south property line of the houses on the south side of East Main Street. The boundary turns east and follows the south property line of the houses on the south side of East Main Street for approximately two blocks until it meets South East Street. Here the boundary crosses South East Street and continues east along the south property line of 441, 453, and 459 East Main Street. At the southeast corner of the south property line of 459 East Main Street the boundary turns north along the east property line of the house. The boundary continues north, crosses East Main, continues along the west side of the north-south alley, turns east at the east-west alley and continues along the north side of the alley to the southeast corner of the south property line of 429 East Hill Street. Here the boundary turns north and follows the east property line of 429 East Hill Street, crosses East Hill Street, and follows the west side of East Hill Street to the northeast corner property line of Hanna Park. The boundary turns west, follows the north property line of Hanna Park to the northwest property corner, turns south and follows the west property line of the park until it meets the northeast property corner of 402 East Hill Street. Here the boundary turns west, follows the north property line of 402 East Hill Street, crosses North East Street to the point directly west of the north property line of 402 North East Street. The boundary makes a 90 degree turn north, continues along the east property line of 390 East Hill Street to the north property line of said lot where it meets the southeast corner of the east-west alley. The boundary continues west along the south edge of the alley, crosses North Spring Street, follows along the south side of the north property line of the homes on the north side of East Hill Street, crosses North Allen Street where it turns north. The boundary proceeds north along the west side of North Allen Street, crosses East Sinclair Street, where it turns east at the southeast corner of 192 East Sinclair Street. The boundary continues east, crosses North Allen Street, continues on the north side of East Sinclair to the northwest corner of East Sinclair and North Spring Street where it turns 90 degrees to the north. The boundary continues on the west side of North Spring Street to the northeast corner of the east-west alley where it turns east, crosses North Spring Street, and follows the east-west alley to the southeast corner of 193 North Spring Street. Here the boundary turns north and follows the east property line of 193 North Spring Street, turns west at the northeast corner of the property line of said lot. The boundary proceeds along the north edge of the lot to the northwest corner of the lot, turns north, crosses East Maple Street, and continues on the east side of North Spring Street where it meets the southwest corner of the east-west alley. The boundary turns east, follows the north edge of the east-west alley to the southeast corner of 309 North Spring. The boundary proceeds on the east property lines of the properties on the east side of North Spring Street, crosses Elm Street, and continues along the east property lines until it meets Walnut Street. Here the boundary turns west, follows the south side of Walnut Street, crosses North Spring Street, to meet the northeast corner of 291 Walnut Street. The boundary turns 90 degrees north, crossing Walnut Street, follows the west edge of North Spring Street to the northeast corner of the north property line of 292 Walnut Street. The boundary turns west and continues along the north property line till reaching the northwest corner of said property. The boundary turns 90 degrees south following the west property line of 292 Walnut Street and crosses Walnut Street to a point directly across from said property line to the south side of Walnut Street. The boundary turns west following the south side of Walnut Street crosses North Allen Street to meet the northeast corner of 189 Walnut Street. The boundary turns 90 degrees north, crosses Walnut Street, follows the west edge of North Allen to the northeast corner of the north property line of the homes along the north side of Walnut Street. The boundary turns west and continues along the north property lines until it meets North Huntington Street. The boundary turns south and continues along the east edge of North Huntington, crosses Walnut and Elm Streets, where it then meets the east-west alley at the south edge of the property at 111 North Huntington Street. The boundary turns west and continues on the south edge of the east-west alley to the northwest corner of 26-28 East Maple Street. Here the boundary turns south, follows the west edge of the property, crosses East Maple Street to the northeast property corner of 29 East Maple Street. The boundary turns west and follows the south edge of East Maple along the north property line to North Wabash Street. At the northwest corner of 29 East Maple the boundary turns south, follows the east side of North Wabash Street to the northwest corner of the east-west alley. The boundary turns east, proceeds along the north edge of the east-west ally to the southwest corner of the property at 41 East Maple. The boundary turns south, crosses the alley and follows the west property line of 42 East Sinclair. It crosses East Sinclair and turns west along the south curb line to the intersection with North Wabash. Turning south and continuing along the east edge of North Wabash Street, the boundary meets the southwest corner of 25-27 East Sinclair. Turn east and continue along the north curb line to a point in line with the west property line of 92 East Hill Street. The boundary turns south and crosses the rail tracks and proceeds along the west property line of 92 East Hill. The boundary crosses East Hill Street to meet the northeast corner of 81 East Hill Street. Here the boundary turns west, follows the south side of East Hill Street to the northwest property corner marker of 23 East Hill Street. The boundary turns south and follows the west property line to

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

meet the east-west alley north of East Main Street, turns east and runs along the north edge of the east-west alley to the southeast corner property line of 23 East Hill Street. The boundary turns south crosses the alley and follows the west edge of 34 East Main Street, crosses East Main Street, turns west at the northeast property corner of 29-31 East Main Street, follows the north property line briefly, turning south at the northwest property corner of said building. Here the boundary follows the west edge of the property, meets the east-west alley north of East Market Street. The boundary turns east, continues along the north edge of the alley and crosses South Huntington Street to the southwest corner of the east-west alley north of East Market Street. The boundary turns south, follows the east side of South Huntington to the intersection of South Huntington and East Market Streets. Here the boundary turns east and proceeds along the north side of East Market until it reaches the intersection of East Market and South Allen Streets. Cross South Allen to the northeast corner of the intersection. This is the point of origin for the boundary and thus encloses the parameter of the East Wabash Historic District.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district comprises the portion of the east side of historic Wabash that retains its integrity. It is bounded on the west and south by other National Register of Historic Places districts, on the east by a railroad right of way and large limestone cliff that is unsuitable as a building site. To the north is an area of Craftsman and Colonial Revival houses that was developed at a later date than the East Wabash Historic District.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Galbraith – Graduate Assistant; Shawn Niemi – Graduate Assistant; Maianne Preble – Graduate Assistant; Beth Bjorklund – Graduate Assistant; Susan Lankford - Director

organization Center for Historic Preservation, Ball State University, for date 11-10-10
Wabash Marketplace, Inc.

street & number 650 West Minnetrista Boulevard telephone 765.213.3540 ext. 228

city or town Muncie state IN zip code 46922

e-mail smlankford@bsu.edu

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:

East Wabash Historic District
Name of Property

Wabash County, Indiana
County and State

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

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

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

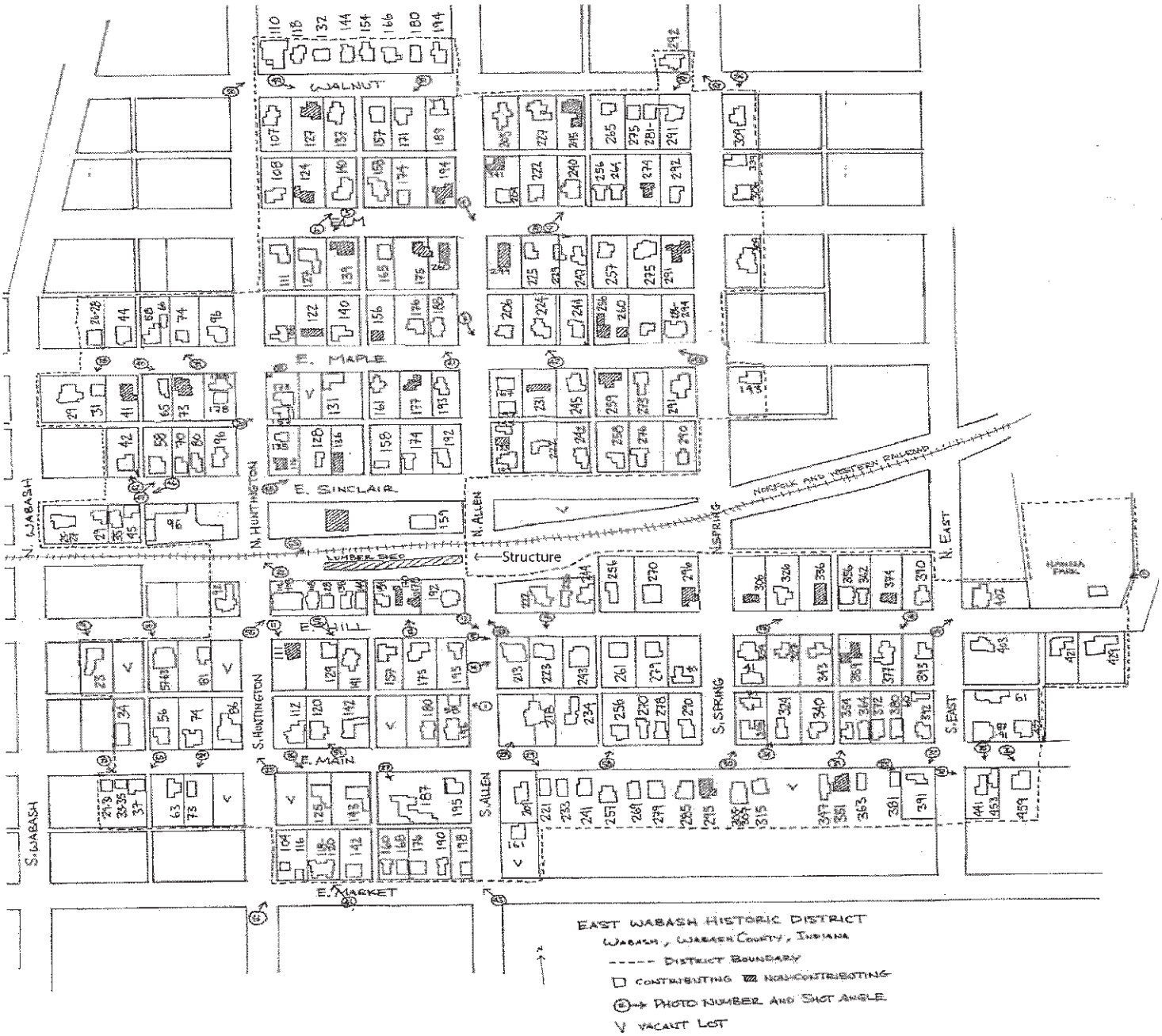
Sketch Map:

East Wabash Historic District

Wabash County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State



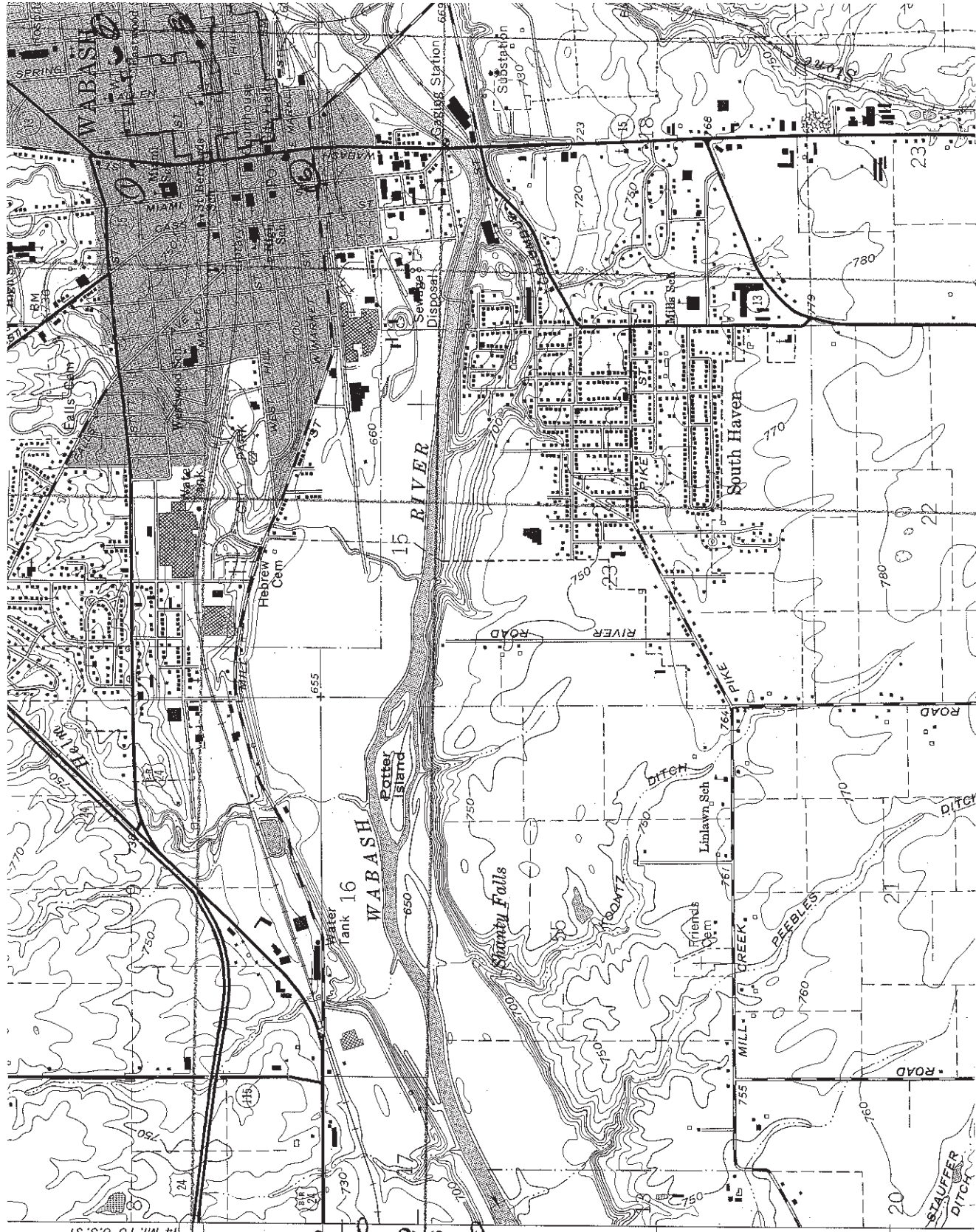
East Wabash

Historic District

Wabash County, Indiana

- ① 16 599920 4517320
- ② 16 599910 4517400
- ③ 16 599950 4517050
- ④ 16 600160 4517080
- ⑤ 16 600180 4516800
- ⑥ 16 599970 4516680

WABASH
QUAD



14 MI. TO U.S. 31

ERR 111 MI.

4515

4514