

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

*FIN*

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Toner Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number East Main Cross from the CSX tracks to White Oak Lane N/A  not for publication

city or town Edinburgh N/A  vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Johnson code 081 zip code 46214

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Paul E. Moran*  
Signature of certifying official/Title

1/31/2011  
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

entered in the National Register. \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet \_\_\_\_\_

determined eligible for the National Register. \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet \_\_\_\_\_

determined not eligible for the National Register. \_\_\_\_\_

removed from the National Register. \_\_\_\_\_

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Toner Historic District  
Name of Property

Johnson County, IN  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
66	20	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
66	20	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

INDUSTRY: manufacturing

RELIGION: Religious facility

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

INDUSTRY: manufacturing

RELIGION: Religious facility

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVAL: Colonial Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> C. AMERICAN MOVEMENT: Craftsman/bungalow

OTHER: American Foursquare

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

\_\_\_\_\_ Metal:aluminum

roof Asphalt

other Synthetics: Vinyl

Wood: Weather-board

Stucco

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

Toner Historic District  
Name of Property

Johnson County, IN  
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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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, method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination if 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Development and Planning

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

c. 1845 to c. 1959

**Significant Dates**

1845

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Toner, Jacob L.; Woodsides, Martin; Dunlap and Company

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Roughly 20 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	6
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5	8	9	1	7	0
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4	3	5	6	4	5	0
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3 

1	6
---	---

5	9	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	3	5	6	3	4	0
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2 

1	6
---	---

5	9	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	3	5	6	4	7	0
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4 

1	6
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5	8	9	2	0	0
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4	3	5	6	3	0	0
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See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Connie J. Zeigler/President

organization C. Resources, Inc. date January 31, 2010

street & number 963 Hosbrook St telephone 317.955.0377

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46203

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name Various – contact Rebecca Smith, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

street & number 340 W. Michigan telephone 317.639.4534

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46202

**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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

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

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*Toner Historic District, Johnson County, IN*

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**2. Location**

The Toner Historic District extends along East Main Cross Street from just east of downtown. The Toner district begins on its western edge just east of the railroad tracks and then continues along East Main Cross Street westward to the west side of White Oak Lane. Streets that intersect with East Main Cross Street within the district, are--from west to east--Kyle, Lincoln (only on the north of East Main Cross), Clay and Grant (which cross E. Main Cross), Franklin (only on the north side) and Brown (only on the south side of East Main Cross).

**Section 7—Architectural Description**

**General Description of Toner Historic District**

The Toner Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with residential development in Edinburgh and under Criterion C for its collection of significant buildings spanning the era from the circa 1850 to 1959. The Toner Historic District is perhaps the only residential area of Edinburgh that has a collection of substantial homes with high historic integrity, built in every era of the historic period. It is a lived-in museum of the history of domestic architecture in a middle-sized Midwestern town. And because the expansion of this fashionable residential area was intertwined with the growth of Edinburgh, it is also a tangible history lesson on the growth and development of this Midwestern town over the course of a century.

The Toner Historic District is a residential area lying on both sides of a primary east-west thoroughfare in Edinburgh, Indiana, East Main Cross Street. The district historically and still today begins less than a block from the downtown commercial area of Edinburgh. It is with the classic walking town that continued to develop, in close proximity to downtown, through the end of the historic period (1959). New homes were constructed as infill or on newly platted land, expanding the town by a few lots at a time. Even these new homes remain only a few blocks from the commercial district downtown; East Main Cross Street remained a desirable street address through the end of the historic period.

There are 86 buildings in the district. 66 are contributing and 20 are non-contributing. 34 of the contributing buildings are homes; 29 are garages/domestic outbuildings and the remaining 3 are a church and two industry-related buildings-- a coal weigh station and the Jones Core building.

The first sections of the district were platted in 1845, the year the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad opened through Edinburgh, the district lies directly next to the railroad line, and the two of three

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non-residential buildings within the Toner Historic District (the third is the Presbyterian Church) are industrial buildings constructed next to the railroad. These two buildings, which date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, provide the only buffer between the trains and the homes of the wealthy merchants and business persons and middle-class workers whose homes populate the neighborhood.

East Main Cross is a wide, tree-lined street with sidewalks on both sides of the street stretching through the entire district. The east-west spine of a grid, East Main Cross has many connecting streets from the north and the south. Kyle, Grant and Clay cross East Main Cross. Other streets that enter the district: Brown, Franklin, Clay and Lincoln, tee where they connect with East Main Cross. Several additions comprise the Toner Historic District, which probably accounts for a lack of uniformity in setbacks on the street. Generally speaking properties closer to the railroad track (within the original Pruitt and Pfaltzgraff plats) have shallower setbacks from the street, and are of a higher style and larger size. As the district progresses eastward from downtown, generally speaking, the setbacks increase and the houses and width of lots become smaller. Nearly all properties have expansive back yards; most have unattached garages, if they have a garage. Often these garages are placed a considerable distance from the house, towards the very rear of the back yards.

**Rationale for Buildings Selected for Descriptions and for assigning Contributing/Non-Contributing status**

Construction dates and styles of housing in the Toner Historic District cover a wide range. Houses in the district range in from circa 1850 to circa 1959, and styles range from Gothic Revival to Queen Anne to Ranch and other American and revival forms. Street numbers are even on the north side and odd on the south side.

The buildings described below represent either common types found in the district or those types that are very unusual and therefore remarkable within the district. (See site plan for photograph locations.) Properties described below are considered contributing unless noted otherwise.

Generally speaking, contributing properties had to retain original fenestration and the original porch. Most porches were originally open; now many are enclosed. Some of these are enclosed with period windows or with clear windows that do not detract from the integrity of the district. Porches that are highly altered, missing or permanently enclosed with siding generally rendered the houses non-contributing. Contributing houses that are clad in aluminum or vinyl typically retain overall massing, original fenestration and often details, such as knee braces; some of these homes probably also retain

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the original wooden siding beneath the modern aluminum or vinyl. Homes with replaced façade windows were counted as contributing unless the replacements did not fit the original openings or resulted in fenestration changes, or unless there were additional changes detracting even more from integrity. The retention of original wooden clapboard outweighed the loss of windows in some cases to give the building a contributing rating. Two contributing industrial buildings are from the period of significance, retain original fenestration, and are not obviously significantly altered.

Because this was a walking-distance residential area of Edinburgh, and because of its early development, garages were an afterthought sometimes constructed several decades after the houses. While there are a few garages that appear to have been built at the same time as some of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century houses on the street, such as the one behind the bungalow at 713 E. Main Cross, most were not. Not all houses have garages. Even some of the homes constructed after the automobile became a common form of transportation do not have garages. With few exceptions, the garages that exist tend to be behind the homes, not visible from East Main Cross Street. However, because garages are within the boundaries of the district, the historian surveyed them and assigned them a contributing or non-contributing status. There are also a few summer kitchens or out domestic outbuildings within the district; these were evaluated using the same criteria as used for garages. Contributing garages/outbuildings were built in the historic period, retained original footprint and original fenestration.

**Building Descriptions**

**304 E. Main Cross (Center, photograph 1)**

Constructed circa 1865 by Jacob L. Toner for Ivory H. Legate, this two-story, Italianate-style dwelling (now a funeral home) has a circa 1890 porch. Facing south and rising from a brick foundation to brick walls painted a light gray, the house has a cruciform plan. An 1890s Queen-Anne-style porch wraps around three sides of the dwelling. The porch canopy is supported by turned posts which are connected by a turned-spindle balustrade and a frieze supported by spandrels at each post. The porch also has a one-story protruding turret and gabled sections. The three-bay protruding façade holds the entry door beneath a half-arched brick lintel in the first (western-most bay). Double-hung sash windows with single glazings occupy the two final bays on the first story and all three bays on the second story. Chamfered stone sills and engraved stone lintels decorate all windows. Some of the windows on the south-facing cross bays have two-over-two glazings. Above the windows, the brick walls rise to oculus frieze windows in the cornice frieze. A deep eave is

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supported by paired brackets. House and porch roof are clad in composite shingles, the porch turret roof is seamed metal. The house is currently in use as a funeral home and has a red cloth canopy shielding the seven-step stairway to the front door and another canopy over an entrance ramp on the eastern side. The Legate residence is a fine example of Italianate-style architecture. There are two other Italianate-style homes in the district, including a one-story home at 308 E. Main Cross and the Toner House described below (both contributing).

The first owner of 304 E. Main Cross St. was Ivory H. Legate. Legate was one of the largest landowners in Edinburgh. He platted the I.H. Legate addition to Edinburgh in 1850. Legate was also the owner of a flour mill, located about two blocks from this residence, which he sold in 1865 to Jacob L. Toner, the man who built this house for him. Legate died in 1866.<sup>1</sup> A later resident was Samuel Cutsinger, who moved to Edinburgh in 1884.<sup>2</sup> Samuel owned the Blue River Starch Works, Samuel Cutsinger & Co., located about seven blocks from this home.<sup>3</sup>

**306 E. Main Cross (Right, photograph 1)**

The Edinburgh Presbyterian Church congregation organized in 1864. They constructed the present building in 1916 on the foundation of their former building, which was originally constructed as a Methodist Church in 1850.<sup>4</sup> Rising from a brick foundation to variegated brown brick walls, the two-story Craftsman-style church has a three-bay façade. The central double entry doors are reached up a flight of 10 concrete steps. The doors are aluminum framed modern replacements that fit the original opening with a lintel composed of a brick soldier course with limestone keystone and limestone corner blocks. Triangular-headed stained-glass windows flank the entry doors. On the second story, a five-section triangular-headed stained-glass window is centered beneath the gable. A limestone keystone and limestone corner blocks decorate the soldier course lintel. Above this window the brick walls rise to a deep eave supported by triangle-shaped brackets. A gabled dormer steeple sits atop the Roman clay-tile roof. The dormer roof is also clad in tile. On the eastern and western facades, two-over-two casement windows fill openings in the basement; triangular-headed

<sup>1</sup> Abstract of title to the Lot 69 in Ivory H. Legate's Addition to the Town of Edinburgh, Indiana in property owner's possession; Sarah B. Otto, editor, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana, 1820-1986* (Franklin, IN: Franklin Printing Service, 1987), 239, 30.

<sup>2</sup> D. D. Banta, *History of Johnson County* (Chicago: Brant and Fuller, 1888), 408.

<sup>3</sup> Sarah B. Otto, editor, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana, 1820-1986* (Franklin, IN: Franklin Printing Service, 1987), 31; Banta, *History of Johnson County*, 408; Map of Edinburgh, 1880, <http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/HistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9> (accessed January 8, 2010), 139.

<sup>4</sup> Otto, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana*, 176.



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stained-glass windows mark the bays. A small, one-story, service entry addition with flat roof is at the rear of the western façade. The interior of the church retains its original floor plan. The sanctuary also retains original pews, wainscoting and a Mohler pipe organ installed in 1918. A separate garage behind the church is also contributing. The Edinburgh Presbyterian Church is a fine example of religious architecture.

**406 E. Main Cross (Left, photograph 3)**

This two-story, Federal/Two-thirds I-house style home, probably the oldest residence and the only one of this style in the district, was constructed circa 1850. Rising from a parged foundation, the three-bay house has wooden clapboard siding. The entry door is in the eastern-most bay. The entry has a stoop one step up from the front walk. The entry is shaded by a Colonial Revival-style gable-front canopy, which is an alteration made in the historic period. The other bays on the ground floor, and all three bays on the upper story, hold new double-hung sash windows within the original window openings. The window openings are framed by decorative shutters. The original wood lintels display old hardware that must have once held awnings, wooden storm windows, or the hardware for working shutters. The walls rise to an undecorated, wide frieze board beneath a deep eave. The roof is clad in composite shingles. This dwelling has been altered with new windows and a new porch canopy but it retains its original massing and original wood clapboard siding and it continues to contribute to the historic district. There is a non-contributing garage on the property constructed after the period of significance.

**410 E. Main Cross (Center, photograph 3)**

This two-story dwelling was constructed by Martin Woodsides for Howard Mutz in 1912.<sup>5</sup> It is a fine example of an American Four-square with Craftsman details. Rising from a brown brick foundation to brown brick walls, the house has two bays and brick courses forming quoins on the corners. The entry door is in the westernmost bay of the façade. It is reached up a flight of four concrete steps. The entry is sheltered by a porch canopy supported on both ends by brick piers that pierce the porch roof in the manner of through tenons. Each of these piers is topped with a limestone cap. A solid brick balustrade on the porch has limestone coping and a scupper with limestone details.

The entry door is original dark-stained oak framing a single light. Sidelights hold leaded and stained glass windows. The original ribbon windows beneath the porch canopy are three, double-hung windows with wooden sashes with Craftsman-style leaded glass. Above the porch canopy the bays

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<sup>5</sup> Otto, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana*, 240.

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are symmetrical with two pairs of double-hung sash windows with leaded glass. Between the window pairs the brick has been laid in a decorative diamond pattern. A hipped dormer with two single-light casement windows is above the deep eave. The roof is clad in composite shingles. A brick exterior chimney rises on the eastern façade from foundation to the height of the peak of the hipped roof. The chimney has limestone coping at the top. There is a contributing Craftsman garage on the property. There are several American Four-square plan houses in the district. They include the Free Classic style home at 506, the Craftsman style home at 603 E. Main Cross, and the Colonial Revival style at 609 (all contributing). The first resident of this home was Howard Mutz. Early settlers to Edinburgh, the Mutz family came to be substantial landowners. The family co-owned the Edinburgh Furniture Company as early as the 1870s.<sup>6</sup> Howard was the son of Adam Mutz, who purchased property on Walnut Street in 1892. In 1904, not long before building this home, Howard Mutz sold his stake in Adam Mutz's land on Walnut Street to his brother, John R. Mutz.<sup>7</sup>

**504 E. Main Cross (Right, photograph 4)**

This *non-contributing* square-plan house with design elements that suggest both Second Empire and Colonial Revival styles was constructed circa 1979. Both this home and the altered ranch house next door at 502 E. Main Cross were built after the original home at this location burned. This two-story home appears to have been built at least partly on the stone foundation of the original home. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The three-bay façade is symmetrical with the entry door in a slightly protruding center bay beneath a two-story porch canopy supported by narrow Tuscan columns. Windows have six-over-six lights. Both the porch and façade cornices are detailed with dentils. A mansard roof is clad in composite shingles. This house and the residence at 502 E. Main Cross are non-contributing because they were constructed outside the historic period.

**600 E. Main Cross (Right, photograph 5)**

This two-and-one-half-story Craftsman-style home has some Tudor Revival style elements. It was constructed with a cruciform plan in circa 1905. The dwelling rises from a brick foundation to clapboard clad walls. The house has three bays on the first story and four bays on the second story. Entry to the house is reached up a flight of 6 steps. The porch has a brick balustrade with limestone coping and brick piers. The scupper drain has limestone detail. The deep porch has a hipped roof. Fenestration on the first floor consists of a central door with leaded glass window and leaded-glass sidelights. The two flanking bays each hold a wide one-over-one, double-hung window with four

<sup>6</sup> Otto, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana*, 32.

<sup>7</sup> Abstract of title to the Lot 69 in Ivory H. Legate's Addition to the Town of Edinburgh, Indiana in property owner's possession.

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lights over one light. The second story flares slightly over the first story. The second story windows are configured with a small four-pane casement window in the center and two four-over-one, double-hung sash windows on each side of the casement. The upper half story of the house has a stucco and decorative half-timbered exterior. Four small casement windows, each with nine panes, are grouped in ribbon style on in the center of the wall below the roof peak. The edges of the roof are supported by decorative brackets. The rafter tails are exposed. The roof is clad in Ludowici-style French tile and brick chimneys pierce the roof in two locations. Plat book records indicate that in the 1910s Alma Graham (probably the daughter of Henry Maley, owner of the home at 606 E. Main Cross St.) owned this property, which had improvements amounting to \$7,000, indicating that this substantial house was already constructed.<sup>8</sup> It is a fine example of a Craftsman home with Tudor Revival elements. There are several other two-story Craftsman style homes in the district, including 400 E. Main Cross (noncontributing) and 401 and 704 E. Main Cross (contributing).

**606 E. Main Cross St. (Right, photograph 6)**

This two-story red-brick Italianate style house has an unusually deep setback from the street. It was constructed by Jacob L. Toner in 1870. Rising from a stone and brick foundation to brick walls the house has a cruciform plan with a protruding façade with a hexagonal bay window on the first story and four window bays on the upper story. The entry door is located in a recessed bay on the western façade beneath a side porch. The porch has square columns supporting the boxed cornice, which has dentils along the frieze. There are limestone quoins on the corners of the façade. All windows openings have carved limestone sills and hood mold wooden lintels. The hexagonal bay window has limestone quoins on each corner. Above the fenestration on the bay window, the walls rise to a cornice with an eave supported by decorative brackets. Windows in the bay are one-over-one double-hung sashes. Upper story windows are two-over-two, double-hung sashes. Above the second-story windows the brick walls rise to a limestone course below the eave. Above the limestone course there are four frieze windows. Brackets placed between these windows support the deep eave at the roof line. The hipped roof is clad in composite shingles. A small clapboard-clad outbuilding, perhaps the original summer kitchen, stands to the northeast (rear) of the house and another contributing outbuilding is north of the house. Jacob Toner, a builder and carpenter known for his skill at creating decorative woodwork, lived in this home until 1883. Toner had built the Central Hotel (later called the Toner House) in 1854, which was just five blocks from this property. He later purchased a flour mill from I. H. Legate and built Legate's home at 304 E. Main Cross St. Henry Maley purchased the Toner home in 1883. Maley was the owner of a saw mill in Edinburgh

<sup>8</sup>Plat book; Banta, *History of Johnson County*, 426-27.

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and later opened the Edinburg Cabinet Company.<sup>9</sup> In 2010 a sign proclaiming this the Toner-Maley Bed and Breakfast stands in the wooded front lawn.

**700 E. Main Cross (Left, photograph 7)**

This Colonial Revival style dwelling is an Architect's Small House Service Bureau design constructed circa 1929.<sup>10</sup> It rises from a dark brown brick foundation to dark brown brick walls. The three-bay house has the entry in the protruding center bay. The protruding entry bay has pilasters flanking the door and rising to the Classical pediment with a decorative fan at its center. The red-painted paneled entry door is probably original. The bays that flank the entry hold window openings with brick sills and brick soldier-course lintels. The windows in these flanking bays are replacement, double-hung sashes, configured with a wide window flanked by narrower windows. These windows do not fit the original openings precisely and wood has filled the gaps. On the second story a shed-roof dormer spans most of the width of the house. It is finished in stucco. A pair of original short windows in the center bay has double-hung sashes with four lights over one light. Beneath these windows is an original flower box supported by a pair of brackets. The flanking windows are larger double-hung sashes with six glazings over one. These may be original windows, if not, they are replacements that fit the original openings. All windows on both floors have what are probably original three-slat decorative shutters. The deeply pitched roof is covered in composite shingles. External chimneys rise above and pierce the roof on both ends of the house. A small shed-roof canopy over a patio has been added on the western façade. Neighborhood lore has held that the owner of this was a Sears house.<sup>11</sup> However, the house is from the Architect's Small House Service Bureau.<sup>12</sup> Although some windows have been replaced on this home, some original windows remain and the house retains many original elements. Therefore it continues to contribute to the historic district despite some changes. There is a non-contributing garage on the property. There are other Colonial Revival style homes in the district (505, 609, 711, 803, and 806 – all contributing). There are no other known Architects Small House Design Service designs or kit homes within the district. Mary Drake was an early owner of this home according to the Plat books of Edinburgh.

<sup>9</sup> Banta, *History of Johnson County*, 426-27; Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 80.

<sup>10</sup> This particular house was photographed and published in *Small Homes of Architectural Distinction*, an ASHSB publication first printed in 1929 and reprinted by Dover in 1987. The house is shown in the reprint on page 63.

<sup>11</sup> Nellie DeArmond, at neighborhood meeting, Edinburgh, Indiana, October 27, 2009.

<sup>12</sup> Robert T. Jones, ed. *Authentic Small Houses of the Twenties*, (Mineola, NY: Dover Publications, 1987), 63.

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**800 E. Main Cross St. (Far Left, photograph 8)**

This one-story English Cottage residence was constructed circa 1925. The three-bay dwelling is asymmetrical with a slightly off-center gable front. The foundation is not visible due to aluminum siding that covers it. The walls are clad in tan aluminum siding. The entry door is within the easternmost bay and is reached through an enclosed porch. The porch is enclosed with wooden double-hung sash windows configured with four-over-four glazings. To the west of the porch and door is a three-sided bay window. Each side holds an original double-hung sash window glazed three over one and each window is framed by two-slat decorative shutters. Above this bay window the façade is clad in wooden shakes beneath the gable. The next bay holds three windows placed in a ribbon configuration. These original windows are short, double-hung sashes glazed two over one. These windows are also framed by two-slat wooden shutters. The roof is clad in composite shingles. Only slightly altered, this property contributes to the historic district. This is the only house of this type in the district. There is a non-contributing modern garage behind the house. P. R. King was the first owner of this home. King was the Superintendent of the Union Starch & Refining Company.<sup>13</sup>

**808 E. Main Cross (Far Right, photograph 9)**

This *non-contributing* two-bay residence was constructed circa 1920 in a one-story bungalow style. The house rises from a rusticated stone block foundation to vinyl-clad walls. The entry is reached up a flight of three steps to a porch with concrete deck. The porch canopy is supported by four square, wooden piers. A balustrade of square posts spans the distance between the piers. The entry door is a now a double wooden door replacement for what may originally have been a single door with side lights. The second bay on the façade holds a single window with a one-light fixed sash. This replacement window does not exactly fit the original openings and the extra space is infilled with wood trim. A shed roof dormer on the roof has three sliding glass windows. The roof is clad in composite shingles. A new non-contributing garage sits to the west of the house. Typical of non-contributing residences in the district, this house has been altered with an addition and replacement windows (and door) that do not fit into the original openings.

**805 E. Main Cross St. (Left, photograph 10)**

This significant Ranch style house was constructed circa 1959. It rises one story from a concrete foundation to limestone-veneer walls. The three-bay façade faces North onto E. Main Cross Street. The recessed entry is in the center bay of the façade, reached by a few steps onto the concrete deck of the porch, which is defined by a simple cast iron rail and balustrade. The porch and entry are sheltered by the deep overhang of the house roof. The entry door is flanked by sidelights which each

<sup>13</sup> Branigan, *History of Johnson County*, 540.

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Flanking the recessed entry bay and porch are sets of three double-hung sash windows placed in ribbon configuration and glazed with one light over one light. The ribbon windows are framed by decorative shutters. A limestone-clad raised flower bed spans the width of the westernmost and center bays, rising up from the ground about three feet. The house expands outward from the facade on the western side by one bay at the location of the side entry door and then outward again by another bay at the attached garage. A deep eave is formed by the low-pitch hipped roof, which is clad in composite shingle. A wide limestone-clad chimney pierces the roof behind the westernmost bay of the facade. There are other ranch style homes in the district: 502 (noncontributing) and 403 E. Main Cross (contributing). Vice and Margaret Roth built this home in the late 1950s. Mr. Roth was the President of Amos-Thompson Corporation.<sup>14</sup>

**713 E. Main Cross St. (Center, photograph 11)**

This two-bay, one-and-one-half-story, Craftsman bungalow was constructed circa 1912. It rises from a brick foundation to clapboard walls, then to a beltline, then to wooden shakes. The entry door is in the westernmost bay of the facade. It is reached up a short flight of steps onto the porch. The porch and the clapboard walls are painted a cream shade. The porch canopy is supported by three brick piers spanned by a brick balustrade with limestone or concrete coping. Beneath the porch canopy a beltline painted clay-red defines the shift from cream-colored clapboard to teal-blue wooden shakes. The entry bay holds the original door flanked by original double-hung sash windows with 24 lights over one light. The eastern bay of the facade holds a paired set of these same windows. The porch has a shed roof covered in composite shingle. Above this porch roof, the shed roof dormer and the remainder of the roof are clad in clay tiles. On the eastern facade, a square oriel window has a shed roof covered in terra cotta tile. On the western facade the external red-brick chimney pierces climbs from foundation through the roof. There is an original, contributing garage behind the residence. There are many bungalows in the Toner Historic District. In addition to the outstanding Amos residence, bungalow dwellings at 313, 705, 707, 709, 801 and 802 E. Main Cross are contributing. Bungalow dwellings at 601, 701, 703, 804, and 808 E. Main Cross are non-contributing due to alterations (primarily installation of new windows). The industry-related former coal weigh station at 300 E. Main Cross is also a bungalow style building and it is also contributing to the district.

Martin Woodsides built this house for the Roy Amos family around 1912. Amos opened the Amos-Thompson veneer mill in Edinburgh in 1912 and continued to own and operate a veneer business

<sup>14</sup> Information from librarian, Wright-Hageman Library, Edinburgh, Indiana.

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until his death.<sup>15</sup> Amos-Hill Associates the descendant of that early veneer business, is still operation in Edinburgh.<sup>16</sup> Amos also constructed the house at 711 E. Main Cross (contributing) for his son in 1935.<sup>17</sup>

**607 E. Main Cross (Far Right, photograph 13)**

This one-and-one-half-story Gothic Revival dwelling from about 1860 is one of several of the type in the district. Rising from a parged foundation to walls clad in aluminum siding, the house has a symmetrical 3-bay façade with a center gable. The center bay holds the entry door beneath a cantilevered, sloped copper canopy. The entry door has a single light above a paneled section. There is a transom above the door and the entry is framed by paneled sections on the walls perpendicular to the door and flanking the door. On either side of this center bay are paired windows beneath elaborate hood molds. The double-hung sash windows are glazed four-over-four. On the second half story, beneath the gable a pointed arch tripartite window has pointed arch hood mold lintels over each section; the window frames are also arched. The three segments of the window are each separate, double-hung sashes glazed four-over-four. The central large window is flanked by very narrow side windows. A balconet decorated with a simple wrought iron balustrade rests upon the copper porch canopy at the sill line of this tripartite window. Decorative fretwork covers vents on either side of this tripartite window and just above it. The walls rise to a wide cornice and somewhat deep eave and a steep gable. Paired brackets decorate the cornice board along the sides of the gable and meet in a set of three brackets at the peak of the gable. The roof is clad in composite shingles and a brick chimney pierces the roof above the westernmost bay. Although the porch canopy may be a replacement, the retention of original windows makes this house a contributing resource. There is a period garage and another contributing outbuilding on the property. The district has three other Gothic Revival style residences, including the altered but still-contributing dwellings at 310 (addition incorporating a side door has altered the design of the house) and 500 E. Main Cross (originally the home of Walker D. Pritchard, owner of Pritchard and Mullendore agricultural implements in Franklin, and a descendant of one of the earliest pioneers of Edinburgh, this house's porch has been removed but the house retains its basic form and some original windows, and the contributing residence at 501 E. Main Cross.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Sarah B. Otto, editor, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana, 1820-1986* (Franklin, In: Franklin Printing Service, 1987), 91.

<sup>16</sup> Amos-Hill Associates, <http://www.amoshill.com/id1.html> (accessed January 3, 2010).

<sup>17</sup> Information from Nellie DeArmond, current owner of 711 E. Main Cross Street.

<sup>18</sup> Elba L. Branigan, *History of Johnson County*, (Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen & Co., 1913), 538.

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**311 E. Main Cross (Left, photograph 18)**

This beautiful Queen Anne style home was constructed circa 1890. The two-and-one-half-story frame building has a brick foundation and clapboard siding. It also displays the asymmetrical massing and multiple gables typical of the Queen Anne style. The four-bay façade holds the entry door in the westernmost bay. The door is reached up a flight of three-wooden steps onto the wooden porch deck. The porch has decorative wooden posts with turned segments, chamfered square segments and embossed flowers. The wooden balustrade had turned spindle balusters. The porch roof is hipped. There is a three-light transom above the door. The door itself is wooden with embossed panels below and a single light above. To the east of the door is a cutaway bay holding an original one-over-one, double-hung sash window. The next façade bay holds an identical window and the furthest east cutaway bay holds another identical window. Above the first-story windows are a beltline and then several rows of fish scale shingles, another beltline, and then clapboard again at the second story. The windows on this story are repeats of the first story configuration and style; a window is located directly above the location of the first story door. Above these windows the cutaway bays are decorated with pendants. The frieze between the cutaways is paneled and clad in wavy siding. The next half-story is clad in fish scale. A pair of fixed-sash, one-light windows is located beneath the gable roofline. To the rear and slightly above the first facade gable a second gable is decorated with a fan design in wood. The composite shingle, cross-gable roof is pierced at the center of the highest roof peak by a paneled and tiered brick chimney; another chimney is over the kitchen and another is on over the easternmost bay. The house is painted a dark blue-gray with burgundy and white trim. This is the finest Queen Anne residence in the district. Others of this style include a nice example at 409 E. Main (contributing) and two altered homes with new windows and without surviving decorative elements at 405 and 407 (both non-contributing). Edward Wheatley lived in this fine home in the 1910s.<sup>19</sup>

**305 E. Main Cross (Right, photograph 18)**

One of two industrial buildings in the district, the circa 1880 Functional brick portion of this building is shown as a Marble Shop on the 1899 Sanborn Map of Edinburgh. The directory of the historical atlas states that this was Willett and Freese marble.<sup>20</sup> It appears to have had its facade

<sup>19</sup> Plat Book of Edinburgh, at the Wright-Hageman Library, Edinburgh, Indiana. This plat book does not show the specific year, however, it is printed with the date of "191\_" with the blank left empty, indicating that it dates the 1910 or later, 11.

<sup>20</sup> 1893 *Sanborn Map* in *Atlas of Johnson County Indiana, 20-1900* at <http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/HistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9> (accessed January 8, 2010), 148, 144.



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remodeled in circa 1920 (when it was a garage) and additions added to the west and south after that.<sup>21</sup> It is now used by Jones Core. Rising from a concrete pad to brick walls this early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Functional building has four bays in the original brick portion and two bays in an addition on the western side of the building. The shed-roof addition is clad in ribbed metal siding and has an overhead garage door in one bay and a sliding door in the other. The circa 1920s façade of the original building has window openings on each end of the façade flanking a garage door opening and the entry door. The window bays have concrete sills and cast-steel or -iron lintels. One window is closed with concrete block. The other window is a sliding sash framed with tall vertical glazings. The entry door is deeply recessed into the brick wall. It has one long single light in a wooden frame. The transom above the door is now enclosed with plywood. The garage door has a metal lintel and a replacement door from circa 1950 with panels and three horizontal lights. Three identical window openings on the second story have concrete sills and brick lintels. All are covered in plywood. Above these windows the building rises to a stepped parapet with a concrete coping. The eastern facade of the building reveals the building's original age. Here, window openings have jack-arch lintels rather than the squared lintels on the façade. Windows are irregularly spaced on this long façade. Although the bulk of the Toner Historic District is residential, this industrial building is a reminder that the railroad was both the reason for development of the residential district and the reason for the growth of industry in Edinburgh. It is also representative of the common intermingling of industry and residences found in all of the older portions of Edinburgh. Although it has been altered, it still displays characteristics of a 19<sup>th</sup> Century Functional industrial building, and alterations to the original building were either made in the historic period or are additions that have not resulted in significant loss of historic fabric. Another industry-related building is the small bungalow/coal weigh station with in-ground scales directly across the street from this building. Both of these buildings contribute to the historic district.

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<sup>21</sup> *1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Edinburgh, Indiana.*

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The Toner Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with residential suburban development in Edinburgh and under Criterion C for its collection of significant domestic architecture spanning the era from the 1850s to circa 1959.

The Toner Historic District is in the walking town of Edinburgh, located a block from the downtown commercial area of Edinburgh. The Toner Historic District is one of few, perhaps the only, residential area of Edinburgh that has substantial homes with high historic integrity that were built over more than a century of town development. It shows in brick and stone, clapboard and concrete the history of domestic architecture in a middle-sized Midwestern town. And because the expansion of this fashionable residential area was intertwined with the growth of Edinburgh, it is a mirror of the city's growth and development over the course of a century.

The district's period of significance begins in 1845 and stretches to circa 1959. The district owes its existence to the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, which opened through Edinburgh in 1845, the year in which the first plats were filed in this district, bordering the railroad tracks. The railroad made the merchants and masters of business and industry who eventually settled in the Toner Historic District successful enough to build grand homes there. The railroad also made a primary industry of Edinburgh, the wood industry, possible by shipping its products across the nation. In turn, Edinburgh's wood industry fueled the development of the Toner District. Many of the residents who built homes here owned or worked at wood-products industries. From the time that Jacob Toner, a skilled wood craftsman, constructed I. H. Legate's Italianate house in 1865, to the late 1950s, when Vice Roth, then owner of Amos-Thompson Corporation (a veneer company), built a stylish ranch house at the edge of the district, it has been the location of choice for residents important in Edinburgh's wood-products industry. In addition to those already mentioned the Toner District also housed the Mutz family, owners of the Edinburgh Furniture Company, Henry Maley, owner of a saw mill and the Edinburgh Cabinet Company, and Roy Amos, founder of the Amos-Thompson veneer mill. The wood industry was a thread that wove through the district from nearly its early years to the end of its period of significance, circa 1959, when the owner of Amos-Thompson Corporation constructed his home.

The Toner Historic District was within an easy walk of commercial and industrial Edinburgh. Many of the residents of the district were associated with Edinburgh's wood industries. Unlike the walking-distance residential areas of other towns and cities, which lost favor as residents chose to move farther from the smoke of industry and hustle and bustle of downtown, an East Main Cross Street address carried cachet throughout the historic period. Homes of every historic era and nearly

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every popular architectural style exist here. Toner District residents continued to build, here near the center of town, within a few blocks of business houses and industrial buildings— in fact there are two industry-related buildings within the district. New homes sprang up in the district filling lots that were newly platted and infilling others when older homes burned. The most recent homes in the district date to the 1980s or later; contributing resources date from about 1850 to circa 1959.

**Architectural History**

The Toner Historic District is overwhelmingly residential in composition. Within the district 83 of its 86 buildings are homes or garages/domestic outbuildings. One of the non-residential buildings is a church with an outbuilding and the other two are the Jones Core industrial building and a coal weigh station with in-ground scales (the last two of which are situated directly east side of the railroad tracks).

The first portions of this district were platted as additions to Edinburgh in 1845 by the Pfaltzgrafs and the Pruitts.<sup>1</sup> A later addition by Harvey Lewis, and later still, the King's Addition, comprise the bulk of the remainder of the Toner Historic District.<sup>2</sup> Although the two Pruitt additions stretched north of East Main Cross Street by several properties, the Toner Historic District includes only those properties within the original plats that lie directly adjacent to E. Main Cross. These homes adjacent to the street, though built in different eras, tend to be similar in size, and though of different styles, also tend to display the middle-class to affluent socio-economic status of their original owners. In general, the grandest homes are within the 300 to 600 blocks of the street and the homes in the 700 and 800 block are smaller. However, the oldest homes are smaller in size than those built in the years between 1870 and 1915, and the last home built on the street was constructed at the farthest east edge in the late 1950s. It is comparable in size and scale to those constructed in the high Victorian era in the 300 and 400 blocks.

The district has homes of nearly every popular domestic style constructed in the U.S. between 1850 and 1959. The oldest of the extant buildings in the district is probably the Federal style home at 406 E. Main Cross (see Section 7 for description) constructed circa 1850. Gothic Revival style homes

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<sup>1</sup> Indiana Department of Natural Resources/Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, *Johnson County, Indiana Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1985) 62; John V. Bergen, ed., *Illustrated Historical Atlas, 1820-1910*; Indianapolis: William Burford Printing Co., (1983-1984), map

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*; Plat books, Wright-Hageman Library, Edinburgh, Indiana.

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became popular in the 1860s, in large part due to the books of Andrew Jackson Downing. There are several Gothic Revival style homes in the district representing that period. There are a handful of Italianate homes from the 1870s and a few late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Queen Anne style homes.

Perhaps the largest numbers of homes of any particular design period are those representing the Arts & Crafts era at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Two-story Craftsman style homes and smaller and more modest bungalows are well represented within the district (see Section 7 for descriptions and specific addresses). The combination of burgeoning industry, business and wealth in Edinburgh and the popularity of the Arts and Crafts movement from England traveling to the American shores in the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries resulted in a Craftsman building boom along E. Main Cross Street in the early 1900s. The bungalow plan was a referent to houses in India during the heyday of the British Empire. In the U.S., the bungalow is an American house style which also has antecedents in the British Arts and Crafts Movement. Although the bungalow was considered a modern house style, the Arts and Crafts Movement from which it and the larger two-story Craftsman style homes sprang was a celebration of the craftsmanship of artisans of previous centuries. The bungalows and two-story Craftsman homes in the Toner Historic District were undoubtedly filled with the dark oak furnishings of the Stickley brothers or their less expensive competitors, such as Sears, Roebuck & Co. Although Craftsman details fell out of popularity as the new century progressed into its second decade, bungalow homes remained popular, mingling with new Revival styles.

A popular house plan in the district is the American Four-square. There are Four-squares with Craftsman details and Four-squares with Colonial Revival details in the district. While some cite influences for the American Four-square spring from the work of the Prairie-style architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, there were a handful of earlier architects who used the four-square plan prior to Wright. As its name implies, the American Four-square is considered an indigenous American architectural style.

There are several early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival style homes within the district. American Colonial Revival homes became popular especially following the Chicago Exposition of 1893, where Daniel Burnham's Classically inspired White City prompted Americans to revisit their own roots. There are a number of Colonial Revival style homes within the district, ranging in construction dates from about 1917 to about 1929 (see Section 7 for descriptions and specific addresses). European Revival style homes also became popular after World War I when soldiers returning from Europe brought back with them an interest in the architectural styles of older countries. The English Cottage style home at 800 E. Main Cross represents this design ethos.

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Edinburgh residents (and their cohorts across the nation) obtained design advice from agencies or sellers of prefabricated kit houses in the 1920s. At least one resident, Mary Drake, at 700 E. Main Cross did just that when she hired the Architect's Small House Service Bureau to design her home in a more recently platted section of the district east of Clay Street.

By the 1940s and stretching through the 1950s, a new American style had emerged. The ranch home swept the nation from the east to the west coast. Both a small 1940s ranch at 403 E. Main Cross, built as infill within the district, and a large late 1950s ranch at 805 E. Main Cross (see Section 7 for description), built at the edge of the district, represent this stylistic tide.

Spanning more than a century, the Toner Historic District serves as a bricks-and-mortar catalog of nearly every American residential architectural style during that time (as well as a church and a small and a large industrial building). The residences within the district also span the range from modest to high style. For these reasons, the Toner Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its fine architectural collection.

**Historic Context for the Toner District**

The Toner Historic District is a walking-distance development that remained a popular residential area throughout the historic period, offering a rare view of substantial affluent and middle-class homes of all eras within a few blocks of "downtown" Edinburgh.<sup>3</sup> Instead of giving up the old walking city for newer suburbs along the town's edges, Toner District residents continued for more than a century to build homes near the center of town, within a few blocks of business houses and industrial buildings, and even to include two industry-related buildings within the district. The most recent homes in the district date to the 1980s or later; contributing resources date from about 1850 to about 1960. The context for this district begins with Anglo American occupation of the land.

The Miami Nation ceded to the U.S. government land that included present-day Johnson County in the Treaty of St. Mary's in 1818, two years after Indiana statehood.<sup>4</sup> Anglo-Americans began to settle in the area of Edinburgh by 1819. By the end of 1820 the land office in Brookville, Indiana, counted 39 entries for land sales of almost 4,400 acres in Johnson County. Most of these sales were in the

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<sup>3</sup> Sam Bass Warner, *Streetcar Suburbs: The Process of Growth in Boston, 1870-1900* (Cambridge, Mass: 1978), 46.

<sup>4</sup> *A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1875*  
[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?hlaw:13:./temp/~ammem\\_vVs9::](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?hlaw:13:./temp/~ammem_vVs9::) (accessed January 9, 2010).

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area of present-day Edinburgh.<sup>5</sup> Some of the first families to arrive were the Campbells, Cutsingers, and Thompsons, all of whom had purchased land and settled in the area by 1820.<sup>6</sup>

Although Alexander Thompson laid out a portion of the town of Edinburgh, with Main Cross as the north boundary, Walnut on the east, Thompson on the south and Pleasant on the west in 1823, the first official plat of the town dates to 1825.<sup>7</sup> Two years later, in 1827, Isaac Collier and John Campbell filed plats for additions to the town.<sup>8</sup>

When the U.S. Census counted Indiana residents in 1830 there were 415 residents of Blue River Township, the township that contained Edinburgh. Of these, 209 were men, 206 were women and 212 were children. Entire families pioneered the wilderness of Johnson County and lived in the log buildings of Edinburgh. By 1834 additions had expanded the village to 108 lots.<sup>9</sup>

The first major growth spurt in Edinburgh occurred when the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad opened through town in 1845. The railroad made Edinburgh a center of distribution for the farmers in the county.<sup>10</sup> The town became a destination for those seeking to sell their surplus agricultural products. The potential of the railroad also inspired townbuilding entrepreneurs to develop new additions conveniently near to downtown businesses and the rail crossing. The Pfaltzgraffs and Pruitts platted the land to the east of the new railroad tracks beginning in 1845.<sup>11</sup> When the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad laid tracks through Edinburgh in 1853, it became a competitor to the Madison and Indianapolis and brought with it another boom time for the town.<sup>12</sup> In fact, Edinburgh residents incorporated their town the year that the J & I arrived.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>5</sup> John H. Colton, Map of the State of Indiana, <http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/HistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9> (accessed November 19, 2009).

<sup>6</sup> Sarah B. Otto, editor, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana, 1820-1986* (Franklin, In: Franklin Printing Service, 1987), 4, 2, 61.

<sup>7</sup> Abstract of title to Lot 69 in Ivory H. Legate's Addition to the Town of Edinburgh, Indiana in property owner's possession.

<sup>8</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 5.

<sup>9</sup> Sarah B. Otto, editor, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana, 1820-1986* (Franklin, In: Franklin Printing Service, 1987), 13, 5.

<sup>10</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 35.

<sup>11</sup> *Johnson County Interim Report*, 62.

<sup>12</sup> Sarah B. Otto, editor, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana, 1820-1986* (Franklin, In: Franklin Printing Service, 1987), 23.

<sup>13</sup> *Johnson County Interim Report*, 55.

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The following year, in 1854, Jacob L. Toner built a hotel to accommodate the travelers arriving in town from, or for, the train. Toner's Central Hotel (renamed the Toner House in 1862) was located near the depot at the corner of Main Cross and Holland just west of the railroad tracks. Ivory H. Legate built a large flour mill in town that year, as well. Legate was also a land speculator. He had platted the I. H. Legate addition to Edinburgh in 1850 from land he purchased from the Alexander Thompson estate. The plat along South Walnut Street added 16 lots to the town.<sup>14</sup> In 1865 Legate sold his mill to Jacob Toner, the man who would later build Legate's home—and become his neighbor on East Main Cross Street.<sup>15</sup>

A compilation map of the all the plats of Edinburgh up to 1866 shows that there were already 17 buildings in what is now the Toner Historic District by the end of the Civil War. These buildings on the street included a Presbyterian Church (in a previous building at the same location as the existing church); the township school, which was the only building east of Grant Street on the north side of East Main Cross (the fairgrounds were directly behind the school building); a hotel four lots east of the railroad track; industrial buildings; and a handful of residences. Among homes already constructed on the street by 1866 were the Federal style home at 406 East Main Cross and four Gothic Revival style homes at 310, 500, 501 and 607 East Main Cross.<sup>16</sup> Edinburgh pioneer George Cutsinger donated the land on East Main Cross Street for the Edinburgh school. The two-story brick building was located on this property east of Grant Street until it burned in 1867.<sup>17</sup> Following that fire, the school was moved to another location and the land on which it had stood was incorporated into the fairground.<sup>18</sup>

East of the residential district on East Main Cross the Edinburgh Union Agricultural Society began holding annual fairs in 1859. The M & I Railroad sold half-price tickets on train rides to Edinburgh during the fair.<sup>19</sup> The fairgrounds occupied its spot east of the town limits along the Edinburgh, Flatrock and Norristown Turnpike, which turned into East Main Cross Street in Edinburgh. The

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<sup>14</sup> Abstract of title to the Lot 69 in Ivory H. Legate's Addition to the Town of Edinburgh, Indiana in property owner's possession.

<sup>15</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 25.

<sup>16</sup> *Map of Shelby and Johnson counties, 1866*

(<http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FHistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9&CISOBOX=Edinburgh> (accessed January 10, 2010).

<sup>17</sup> *Johnson County Interim Report*, 66.

<sup>18</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 31.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, 204-05.

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good quality turnpike undoubtedly encouraged traffic into Edinburgh and may have brought attention and new residents to East Main Cross Street. The half-mile horse racing track at the fairgrounds was a draw, bringing potential stakeholders through the developing neighborhood of what is now the Toner Historic District and showing off the early somewhat modest homes that were built on the street in the 1850s and 1860s, and later the grand homes of the Toners, Legates and others built from the 1870s on.<sup>20</sup>

As industry and enterprise shaped commerce in Edinburgh, the captains of these moneymaking ventures began to build homes that reflected both their stature and the popular architectural styles of the day. In 1870, Jacob L. Toner built his fine Italianate home at 606 E. Main Cross. Toner was known for his elaborate finish work. The residence displays his craftsmanship in its decorated exterior hoodmolds, and in its interior woodwork, including crown moldings with drip pendants in the arched entries, which are still extant.<sup>21</sup> Toner's building skills apparently impressed Ivory H. Legate. Legate hired Toner to build an Italianate style home for his (Legate's) family at 304 E. Main Cross.<sup>22</sup> Both of these beautiful brick Italianate dwellings are extant and contributing to the Toner Historic District.

In the boom times of the 1880s, the population of Edinburgh grew by several hundred, reaching 2,031 by 1890.<sup>23</sup> In the 1880s, industry became a bricks-and-mortar presence in the district when the Willett & Freese marble dealers located just east of the M & I Railroad tracks on E. Main Cross Street. They were one of three marble dealers in the town at the time, an industry that depended entirely on the railroad both to ship in raw materials and to ship out finished products.<sup>24</sup> The Willett & Freese marble company building is extant in the district. On the other side of the track, toward

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<sup>20</sup> Map of fairgrounds in *Atlas of Johnson County, Indiana*,  
<http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FHistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9&CISOBX=Edinburgh> (accessed January 14, 2010).

<sup>21</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 239; .

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, 239.

<sup>23</sup> *Atlas of Johnson County*, 295,  
<http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FHistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9&CISOBX=population> (accessed January 16, 2010).

<sup>24</sup> *Sanborn Map of Edinburgh, Indiana*, 1886, p 146, 144 in *Atlas of Johnson County*.  
<http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/HistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9>  
(accessed January 15, 2010).



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downtown Edinburgh, a roller skating rink occupied a large building on the north side of E. Main Cross, shops and Masonic orders filled the buildings a block or two to the west.<sup>25</sup>

Following a peak in population in 1890, Edinburgh counted almost 200 fewer souls in 1900, decreasing to 1,820 by that census year.<sup>26</sup> Despite that decrease in population, however, the town seemed to be improving and historical records show that new improvements to infrastructure and new industries were taking hold in Edinburgh in the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. After 1891, the fairgrounds closed at the eastern edge of East Main Cross Street.<sup>27</sup> Its closing opened this land for additional residential development at the turn of the century. Although there was a financial panic in 1893, the generally good financial times of these late Victorian years saw a number of new homes built in the Toner Historic District. These included the Queen Anne style homes at 311, 405, 407 and 409 E. Main Cross Street.

Business and industry was expanding in Edinburgh during these years, taking advantage of the railroad to transport their materials and products. In 1891 Henry Maley and C. F. W. Schlimpler established the Edinburg Cabinet Company. They produced fine furniture and hand-carved custom items. According to one Edinburgh history, a huge buffet made by the Edinburg Cabinet Company was installed in the Maley home at 606 E. Main Cross Street (originally the Toner home), and that buffet was still in the home more than a hundred years later. In 1897 the company switched from this hand-made work to producing sewing machine cabinets.<sup>28</sup>

In the 1890s Edinburgh constructed a "colored" school. Twenty-seven African American children attended this segregated school located on Grant Street north of the Toner Historic District.<sup>29</sup> A modern sign of the times came when C. M. Keller, General Electric Company and J. B. Allfrer Engine Company opened an electric company and the town installed electric street lights in 1897. Telephone service arrived in 1898.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, 146.

<sup>26</sup> *Atlas of Johnson County*, 295,

<http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FHistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9&CISOBOX=population> (accessed January 16, 2010).

<sup>27</sup> *Johnson County Interim Report*, 66.

<sup>28</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 80-81.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 64.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, 66, 67.

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With the new century, Edinburgh once again was entering a time of growth. By the end of the first decade of the 1900s the population had recovered and slightly surpassed the previous high, reaching 2,040 by 1910.<sup>31</sup> A new industry that would become synonymous with Edinburgh came to the city in 1902 when veneer manufacturing began in Edinburgh. J. Roscoe Mutz, A. J. Loughery and Cash W. Davis opened the town's first veneer plant, Muloda (a name formed from the first two letters of each owner's name). In 1905, David R. Webb purchased the company. After his death, his descendants renamed the business the David R. Webb Company. It is still in operation in Edinburgh in 2010.<sup>32</sup> In 1903, Union Starch and Refining Company opened in town, creating a large number of jobs for local workers. The company had 400 employees by 1913. Beginning in 1903, the Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Company Interurban (later Indiana Railroad System and Interstate Public Service) began service through Edinburgh, traveling along Main Street and east on Main Cross Street to the train depot at the northeast corner of Main and Main Cross. Edinburgh students traveled to and from Franklin College, and other commuters came and went to work and shopping in Franklin, Columbus and Indianapolis on the interurban.<sup>33</sup>

The interurban, and soon enough the automobile, provided residents with the opportunity to live at the edges of town rather than in the Toner Historic District. But, Edinburgh's movers and shakers continued to build their homes on East Main Cross Street within a few blocks of the commercial district and very near the railroad tracks. It is easy to imagine that their daily experience remained similar to the one described by Alex Marshall in *How Cities Work: Suburbs, Sprawl and the Roads not Taken*: walking down the street to "a cascading chorus of hellos from front porches."<sup>34</sup> The front porches of Edinburgh were still within walking distance of work and shopping.

The foundations of the early 1900s supported substantial industrial growth and prompted a building boom along East Main Cross Street in the 1910s. By 1910, Edinburgh was the only Johnson County town with its own waterworks and electric plant.<sup>35</sup> The availability of electricity fed the town's industries. At the beginning of this new decade there were six veneer producers in Edinburgh. In 1912 Roy Amos (a Toner Historic District resident) and Henry Wertz (Amos's father-in-law) opened another. That business closed briefly in 1914, but it reopened a year later as A. M. & O.

<sup>31</sup> *City and Town Census Counts* [http://www.stats.indiana.edu/population/PopTotals/historic\\_counts\\_cities.asp](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/population/PopTotals/historic_counts_cities.asp) (accessed January 16, 2010).

<sup>32</sup> Jeffrey J. Hittler, *A History of the David R. Webb Company, Inc.* Edinburgh: (David R. Webb Co., Inc., 1994), 16.

<sup>33</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 68-69, 48.

<sup>34</sup> Alex Marshall, *How Cities Work: Suburbs, Sprawl, & the Roads not Taken* (Austin, Tex.: University of Texas Press, 2002), 205.

<sup>35</sup> Hittler, *History of David R. Webb*, 15.

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Company. In 1916 it became Amos Lumber Company and then Amos Lumber and Veneer Company in 1925 (today's Amos-Hill Associates is the direct descendant of this business).<sup>36</sup>

In a bustling town fueled by burgeoning industry, developers were platting new additions and subdivisions. Maplewood Addition was laid out on East Main Cross at Franklin Street in 1912. It was originally marked with concrete posts at its south entrance on Main Cross Street (these posts are no longer extant) and the homes built in the Maplewood Addition, along East Main Cross, are within the Toner Historic District. In 1915, Maplewood Addition was annexed into Edinburgh. This annexation extended the corporate limits east to Franklin Street and the 800 block of East Main Cross (six blocks from the railroad track at the edge of downtown), which remained the eastern boundary until 1952.<sup>37</sup>

The construction firm of Dunlap and Company built the David R. Webb home at 502 E. Main Cross St. in 1912. Webb was the owner of the David R. Webb veneer company. Webb's daughter and son-in-law, Ruth and P.R. Brodbeck (who became a principal in the Webb company), later lived in the home, which was destroyed by fire in 1977. Two new non-contributing homes, 502 and 504 E. Main Cross, were constructed on the lots where the Webb home once stood.<sup>38</sup> Also in 1912, local builder Martin Woodsides built the Cutsinger home at 410 E. Main Cross St. and the Roy Amos bungalow at 713 E. Main Cross St. (see Section 7 for descriptions).<sup>39</sup> In 1916, the Presbyterian Church congregation constructed a modern, new church in the Craftsman Style on the foundation of their 1860s building. Two years later they installed a Mohler pipe organ in the sanctuary. Both the church and the organ are extant in the Toner Historic District (see Section 7 for description).<sup>40</sup> Growth and expansion were catchwords for the Edinburgh of the 1910s. By 1920, Edinburgh and the U.S. had survived the Great War and soldiers' returns from foreign soil back to regular life. Taxable property in Edinburgh amounted to \$2,966,405 as the country entered a new decade.<sup>41</sup>

In the 1920s, Brothers Harry, Howard Teal and their father Wilford Hill established Hill Brothers Veneer Company, yet another firm of that type in the town. Hill Brothers operated under the

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<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 91; <http://www.amoshill.com/id1.html> (accessed January 18, 2010).

<sup>37</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 91.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, 240.

<sup>39</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 240; Interview with Nellie DeArmond, owner of 711 E. Main Cross St.

<sup>40</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 176.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, 109.

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original name until Hammermill Paper Company purchased the plant in 1967. Roy Amos, owner of Amos Lumber and Veneer, and owner of the home at 713 E. Main Cross Street, purchased the W. T. Thompson Veneer Company in 1927. In 1929, the business became the Amos-Thompson Corporation.<sup>42</sup> A number of homes were constructed in the Toner Historic District in this decade before the Great Depression, including several bungalows and an English Cottage. However, most of these homes from the 1920s are more modest in size and style than their predecessors, and most of them are east of the by then long-established blocks of the district, although a few were constructed as infill. These new homes were those of middle-class workers rather than business and industry owners. One new resident constructed an Architect's Small House Service Bureau home at 700 E. Main Cross Street around 1929, just before the Great Depression stopped construction.

Along with the country at large, Edinburgh suffered in the Great Depression. The town's population dropped from 2,376 in 1920 to 2,209 in 1930.<sup>43</sup> In 1930, Edinburgh Farmers National Bank closed-- a fate that many U. S. banks suffered in these years of financial panic.<sup>44</sup> In 1934, the National Housing Act established the Federal Housing Authority to spur new construction with easier to obtain mortgage loans, though there is no evidence that new homes were built in the Toner District in this period.<sup>45</sup> As business and industry slowed, residential construction came to a near standstill and existing properties lost value. This is well demonstrated by the abstract of title of a property on South Walnut Street in Edinburgh, just a few blocks from the Toner Historic District. In 1938 the tax value of the home and property on Lot 69 in the I. H. Legate addition was \$3,300, but the house and lot sold for only \$2,500 in 1939.<sup>46</sup>

When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the country entered World War II and the huge war effort brought the economy out of depression. The war brought Edinburgh back to life. Local industries, such as the David R. Webb Veneer Company, converted to war time production -- Webb manufactured special veneers for US aircraft and made gunstocks during the war. Even more significant to Edinburgh, the federal government purchased 44,000 acres west of Edinburgh and, less than a month after entry into World War II, began construction on Camp

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<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, 94, 93.

<sup>43</sup> *City and Town Census Counts* [http://www.stats.indiana.edu/population/PopTotals/historic\\_counts\\_cities.asp](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/population/PopTotals/historic_counts_cities.asp) (accessed January 16, 2010).

<sup>44</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 111.

<sup>45</sup> Alan Rabinowitz, *The Real Estate Gamble: Lessons from 50 Years of Boom and Bust*, (New York: Amacom, 1980), 67-70.

<sup>46</sup> Abstract of title to the Lot 69 in Ivory H. Legate's Addition to the Town of Edinburgh, Indiana in property owner's possession.

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Atterbury, an army training camp large enough to house 30,000 men.<sup>47</sup> Although there is no evidence that anyone directly connected to Camp Atterbury settled in the Toner district, Edinburgh was deluged with the camp workers. According to one local historian, the town population jumped from 2,466 before the war to 4,328 practically overnight.<sup>48</sup>

With the war's end, a return to normalcy in Edinburgh included the conversion of the previously closed Union Starch buildings into a factory that packaged items such as marshmallow crème and syrups.<sup>49</sup> Camp Atterbury remained a working army facility until 1948 when it was deactivated. The U. S. Army reopened it in August 1950 during the Korean War. It remained open at much lower staffing levels through the Korean conflict, closing in March 1954 (in 1970 it reactivated as a National Guard facility).<sup>50</sup>

In the period of abundance after the war, the president of Amos-Thompson Corporation, a venerable firm, constructed a fine ranch home at the edge of the Toner Historic District. Like the large Italianate and Queen Anne homes of earlier periods, this large ranch was a grand representative of the most popular architectural style of its period. This home is the most recent contributing resource within the Toner Historic District.

The Toner Historic District is a walking-distance neighborhood near the downtown commercial area of Edinburgh filled with homes of all historic eras. It came into existence due to the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. The railroad brought wealth to the merchants and masters of business and industry who settled in the Toner Historic District. These affluent business and industry owners created jobs for the middle-class workers who began to move into the newly platted areas at the edge of the district or build modest infill houses in the 1920s and afterwards. Unlike the common experience of walking suburbs in larger towns and cities, which became "the region of cheap secondhand housing," the Toner Historic District remained an area of impressive home with housing for the affluent and middle class until after the historic period ended in circa 1959. It reflected the growth and expansion of Edinburgh in its own expansion eastward. Homes of every

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<sup>47</sup> Clifford M. Brown, *The History of Camp Atterbury*, [http://www.indianamilitary.org/Camp%20Atterbury/History/history\\_of\\_camp\\_atterbury.htm](http://www.indianamilitary.org/Camp%20Atterbury/History/history_of_camp_atterbury.htm). (accessed January 17, 2010).

<sup>48</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 89, 213.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, 70.

<sup>50</sup> Clifford M. Brown, *The History of Camp Atterbury*, [http://www.indianamilitary.org/Camp%20Atterbury/History/history\\_of\\_camp\\_atterbury.htm](http://www.indianamilitary.org/Camp%20Atterbury/History/history_of_camp_atterbury.htm). (accessed January 17, 2010).

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historic era and nearly every popular architectural style are seen here and these homes render the district significant for its architecture (Criterion C). The district housed many business owners associated with the town's wood industry and it is also significant for its association with the community development of Edinburgh (Criterion A).

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**Geographical Data**

***Verbal Boundary Description***

The Toner Historic District begins west of White Oak Lane at a point where the right-of-way of East Main Cross Street meets the property eastern line for 805 E. Main Cross St., the line then travels approximately 100 feet south of East Main Cross Street along the property line fence. The line then turns to the west and travels due west in a more or less straight line on the northern edge of an unpaved alley at the rear property lines of the homes in the 900 and 800 blocks of East Main Cross Street until it crosses Dr. Brown Street. Thence it continues westward in a more or less straight line along the northern edge of the unpaved alley at the rear property lines of the homes in the 700, 600, and 500 blocks of East Main Cross Street until it crosses South Grant Street. Thence it travels in a more or less straight line due west along the edge of the same unpaved alley to the spot where it crosses South Kyle Street and thence due west in a more or less straight line until it meets the right-of-way beside the CSX (former Madison and Indianapolis) railroad tracks. The boundary thence turns north, northwest and follows the right-of-way on the eastern edge of the railroad right-of-way across East Main Cross Street, continuing to travel along the eastern edge of the right-of-way to a spot approximately 200 feet north of East Main Cross Street.

At this point the boundary line turns due east and travels in a more or less straight line across the rear (northern) property lines of the properties in the 300 block of East Main Cross Street. Thence the line crosses North Kyle Street to a point on the eastern edge of North Kyle Street where it turns due south. Thence the boundary line travels in a southerly direction approximately 50 feet to a point where it turns due east again. From this point the property line travels due east in a more or less straight line along the rear property lines of the homes in the 400 block of East Main Cross St. until it reaches the garage behind 410 E. Main Cross St, where it turns north approximately 15 feet to include the garage and then turns due east traveling east until it crosses North Grant Street. Thence the line continues in a more or less straight line along the rear property lines of the homes in the 500 block of East Main Cross Street until it reaches the garage behind 506 E. Main Cross Street, where it turns north and travels approximately 25 feet north, where it turns east and travels east until it crosses Lincoln Street. Thence the line turns north and travels approximately 15 feet north to a point where it turns east and continues east in a more or less straight line behind the homes in the 600 block of East Main Cross Street until it crosses North Clay Street. Once the line reaches the eastern edge of North Clay Street it turns due south and travels in a southerly fashion for approximately 35 feet, thence the line turns once again due east. The line continues in an easterly

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direction in a more or less straight fashion until it reaches the garage behind the home at 704 E. Main Cross, where it turns north and travels north for approximately 15 feet to a point where it turns due east again and travels eastward until it crosses North Franklin Street. Once the line reaches the eastern edge of North Franklin Street it turns south approximately 15 feet along the eastern edge of the right of way of North Franklin Street to a point where it once again turns toward the east and continues in a more or less straight line behind the homes in the 800 block of East Main Cross St. Thence the line travels due east in a more or less straight line to the rear of the properties in the 800 block of East Main Cross Street to a point where it encounters the fence at the northeastern corner of 808 East Main Cross Street. Thence the line turns due south and travels in a southerly fashion across East Main Cross Street until it reaches the point of origin.

***Boundary Justification***

The district boundaries include all properties that line both sides of East Main Cross Street from the White Oak Lane on the east to the railroad track on the west. On the north and south the boundaries are drawn to include all primary buildings and all outbuildings connected with the residences along East Main Cross Street. The district boundary is more or less a straight line on the south side where it follows an unpaved alley along the rear of the properties lining East Main Cross Street. On the north side, where there is no alley that defines the boundaries of all properties, there are varying northern property lines. Therefore on the north the boundary of the district moves north or south to basically follow the property lines and/or include all buildings and structures connected with the homes lining East Main Cross Street.

On the east, the boundary ends at the property line of 805 East Main Cross Street, just west of White Oak Lane because to the east of White Oak Lane on the south side is a non-contributing bungalow residence and then a large tract of land on which a new subdivision is being developed. On the north side of East Main Cross Street east of the district is a non-contributing modern school and then modern subdivisions.

The western boundary is set where the initial Pruitt and Pfaltzgraff additions began just east of the railroad track. West of the railroad track the commercial district of Edinburgh is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Toner Historic District, Edinburgh, Johnson County, Indiana, Properties Table

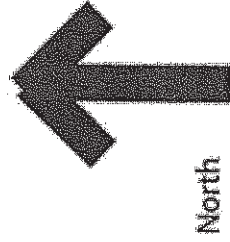
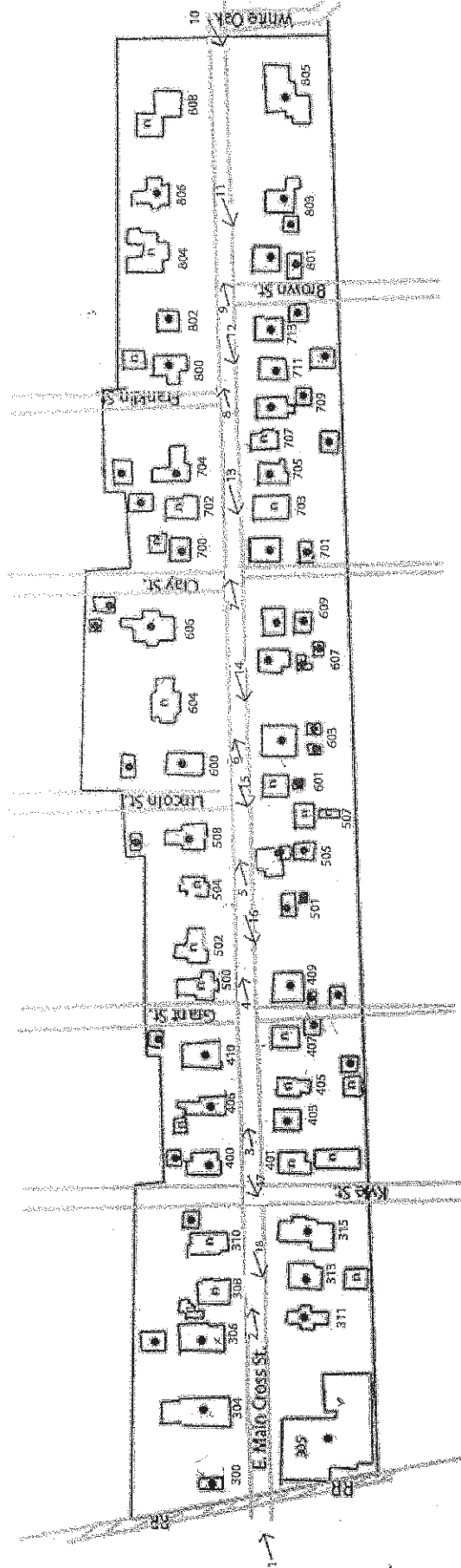
11/23/2010

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Street	Number N. side	Number S. Side	House or Primary building Rating	IHSSI property rating & #	Garage Rating	Other Outbldg Rating if applys
2	E. Main Cross						
3		300		C	N/A	N/A	
4			305	C	N/A	N/A	
5		304		C	O-42001	N/A	
6		306		C	N-42003	C	
7		308		C	N-42004	NC	
8		310		C	N-42005	C	
9			311	C	O-42018	N/A	
10			313	C	C-42019	NC	
11			315	C	C-42020	N/A	
12		400		C	N-42006	C	
13			401	NC	C-42021	N/A	NC
14			403	C	NC-42022	N/A	
15			405	NC	N-42023	NC	C
16		406		C	O-42007	NC	
17			407	NC	N-42024	C	
18			409	C	N-42025	C	C
19		410		C	O-42008	C	
20		500		C	N-42009	N/A	
21			501	C	N-42026	C	
22		502		NC	C-42010	N/A	
23		504		NC	C-42011	N/A	
24			505	C	N-42028	C	
25		506		C	N-42012	C	
26			507	NC	N/A	NC	
27		600		C	O-42013	C	
28			601	NC	C-42031	C	
29			603	C	N-42032	C	C
30		604		NC	R-42014	N/A	
31		606		C	O-42015	C	C
32			607	C	N-42034	C	C
33			609	C	N-42035	C	
34		700		C	N/A	NC	
35		702		NC	N/A	N/A	C
36			701	C	N/A	C	
37			703	NC	N/A	N/A	
38		704		C	N/A	C	
39			705	C	N/A	N/A	
40			707	C	N/A	C	
41			709	C	N/A	C	
42			711	C	N/A	C	

Toner Historic District, Edinburgh, Johnson County, Indiana, Properties Table

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
43			713	C	N/A	C	
44		800		C	N/A	NC	
45			801	C	N/A	C	
46		802		C	C-44010	N/A	
47			803	C	N/A	C	
48		804		NC	N/A	N/A	
49			805	C	N/A	N/A	
50		806		C	N/A	N/A	
51		808		NC	C-44011	N/A	
52							

# Toner Historic District, Edinburgh, Indiana



12 → Photo direction and number

—	Boundary
□*	Contributing Resource
□	Non-Contributing Resource

FINAL 12/2010

1" inch = approx. 100 feet

