

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINAL

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 Eastern Enlargement Historic District

other names/site number None

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by East Franklin Street on the north, Wood Street on the east, rear property lines of properties on south side of Anderson Street on the south and College Street on the west.

N/A	not for publication
N/A	

city or town Greencastle

vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Putnam code 133 zip code 46135

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national ___ statewide X local

James A. Yocum, 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

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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

5. Classification

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

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
272	23	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
272	23	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- EDUCATION: school
 SOCIAL: clubhouse
 RELIGION: religious facility
 RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility
 TRANSPORTATION: rail-related
 DOMESTIC: single dwelling
 : multiple dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
 : multiple dwelling
 RELIGION: religious facility
 SOCIAL: clubhouse
 FUNERARY: mortuary

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
 : Gothic Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: BRICK
 walls: WOOD: weatherboard

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LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

STUCCO

: Queen Anne

roof: ASPHALT

: Stick/Shingle

other: SYNTHETICS: vinyl

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Located east of the downtown business district of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, the Eastern Enlargement Historic District is characterized by its grid-type arrangement of streets typical of towns throughout the state. Platted in 1836, the district expanded eastward from the downtown square and contains a variety of architectural styles that chronicle the tastes of each generation of home owners. The oldest house in the district, the Braman House (Greek Revival) at the corner of East Washington Street and Bloomington Street, dates from 1840. Other houses throughout the district demonstrate stylistic change over time that includes: Civil War-era Greek Revival; Victorian mainstays such as Queen Anne and Italianate; the more middle-class vernacular type homes of the turn-of-the-century; and a large number of early-twentieth-century simple bungalows, from the 1920s and 1930s, and a few Minimal Traditional and Ranch-style homes from the late 1940s and 1950s. Mingled among these more common structures are the stately sorority and fraternity houses associated with the social organizations of nearby DePauw University. Historically, the district has been the place of residence for many of Greencastle's most successful entrepreneurs, faculty members and the president of DePauw University, and some of the working-class folks of the community. The architectural integrity of nearly 90% of the residences is very high.

Narrative Description

The district is roughly bounded by East Washington Street on the north, Wood Street on the east, Anderson Street on the south and College Street on the west. The topography is relatively flat with a few small elevation changes in the western portion and along East Washington Street. The present configuration of streets differs from the original plat. East Walnut Street does not exist on the original plat (Morton Street) and does not appear on various maps until the early twentieth century. This distinction from other streets in the district is readily apparent as evidenced by the majority of vernacular type and bungalow homes along both sides of the street; these same architectural styles are "infill" homes, sandwiched between Victorian and earlier homes, on older streets such as East Washington and East Seminary. With minor exceptions, these examples of "infill" and a review of the various styles relative to their location along the streets in the district provide a time line of the most active periods of construction.

The Eastern Enlargement area is recognized, by most viewers, as a neighborhood best exemplified by its easily identified stylistic examples of changing architectural trends through a period of nearly 13 decades of residential evolution. High-style, larger houses like the Italianate-style John Ireland House at 429 East Anderson Street speak to the success achieved by many of the town's business class. However, a good measure of the district's fabric is vernacular cottages with only a few stylistic details. Types range from T- and L-plan houses, mostly of frame construction. In the early 1900s, bungalows with various roof forms and the American Foursquare houses were the frequent choices of area homebuilders.

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Streetscape – East Washington Street

1) 301 East Washington Street
c. 1900 Italian Renaissance

Contributing – Photo #1

One-of-a-kind in the district, this three-bay, two-story house incorporates a number of the architectural details of the style as demonstrated by the deep bracketed eaves, flat-topped and arched (simulated) window openings, a symmetrical façade, and a centered, distinctive entry point to the interior. A three-bay Italianate house appears on this lot in the 1886 bird's-eye view of Greencastle; this house may be a remodeling on an older home. This particular example has stucco exterior walls, a wide cornice, and a very low-pitched roof. The first story window units in the flank bays are casements and glazed six-by-two in each half; the upper story units are double hung and glazed eight-over-one. Below the upper windows are decorative metal railings that visually insinuate the presence of narrow balconies. The center bay has a faux arched bay window in the upper story and the entry door and surround in the first story. The window unit is double-hung and glazed six-over-one. The entry door is protected by a narrow canopy-type cover supported by pilasters on each side. The wooden door has three lights in the upper third and wooden panels in the lower two-thirds. The roof is sheathed in composition shingle and has a simple stucco chimney rising above east elevation.

2) 306 East Washington Street
1933

Non-contributing – Photo #2

This one-story commercial building, once a service station, is architecturally and subjectively askew from the rest of the district inventory of residential resources and therefore provides no contribution to the whole.

3) 410 East Washington Street
1900 c. 1885 Hip-Roof cottage

Contributing – Photo #3

This one-story residence has a simple façade consisting of a full-width front porch with a shed roof supported by square columns on each front corner and a central entry door flanked by single window units. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The Craftsman-period porch has a concrete deck and a low wooden balustrade between the support columns. The window units are double-hung and glazed four-over-four. The door is modern and has divided lights in its full length. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with composition shingles and has a round vent stack in the left rear of its surface.

4) 507 East Washington Street
1957 Minimal Traditional

Contributing – Photo #4

This small one-story residence is typical of the aesthetically simple home offered to many first time buyers in the 1950s. The asymmetrical façade includes a small gabled bay on the left side, a small porch in the angle of the "L", a large chimney in the middle, and a picture window on the right side of the facade. The exterior walls are covered in limestone veneer with small portions of wooden shakes used to accentuate the peak of the gable and above the picture window. The porch has a concrete slab deck and the small roof is supported on one corner by a metal vertical element. Paired double-hung window units grace the gable on the left and the large picture window on the right has a center fixed sash pane with movable smaller sashes on each side. Left of the wooden entry door are three fixed-sash lights set into the exterior wall. The wood door has three lights in the upper portion and wood panels in the lower.

5) 511 East Washington Street
1873 Italianate

Contributing – Photo #4

Once owned by local entrepreneur James W. Cole, this relatively small example of the style is one of the earliest to be built along Washington Street. The façade of the brown-painted brick residence contains an entry in the left and two elliptical-arched windows, one in the center and one in the right portion wall surface. Elliptical limestone hoodmolds delineate the tops of the window openings and the sashes are glazed one-over-one. The door surround is a one-piece detail with molded limestone sides and an elliptical-arched lintel to match the hoodmolds. A narrow frieze board separates the exterior wall surface from the shallow eaves. The mansard roof mimics the Second Empire style. The east elevation is dominated by a large limestone three-sided bay with elliptically-arched double-hung window units with one-over-one glazing. A similar three-sided bay of brick and a secondary entrance grace the west elevation. A large modern addition, including a two-car garage extends from the rear. A period entrepreneur, James W. Cole, maker of water pumps and later

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lightning rods, moved to Greencastle in 1882 from St. Louis, Missouri. Cole's lighting rod factory set up business next to the pump factory. Cole and his family are listed in the 1895 city directory as residing at this address.

6) 606 East Washington Street
1893 Queen Anne

Contributing – Photo #5

Although in need of a good paint job, this two-story home is in remarkably good condition and retains a very high degree of architectural integrity. The asymmetrical façade contains a large wrap porch with a hipped roof supported by four round wooden columns that rest on a concrete deck and a tall three-story round tower in the right portion of the elevation. The exterior walls are clapboard-clad except the front gable end and the tower that are sheathed in fish scale and modified chisel point wooden shingles. A small second-story, hipped-roof porch, with a low wooden balustrade, is located in the juncture between the curve of the tower and the flat plane of the gable end; the porch roof is supported by two short round columns resting on wooden bases. The double-hung window units throughout are glazed one-over-one. A smaller paired window unit with an arched transom is located in the center of the gable end. The roof-wall junction, of both the tower and the rest of the house, is defined by a narrow frieze board and rafter ends. The roof throughout the building is sheathed in composition shingles. The east elevation has a large fixed-sash arched window unit in the second story exterior wall. A tall brick chimney and a gable dormer are visible on the east slope of the moderately-pitched roof.

7) 623 East Washington Street
c. 1900 Indeterminate

Non-contributing – Photo #6

This two-story home no longer demonstrates the architectural elements of the style. Fenestration changes, insensitive additions, and siding choices clearly rob the building of any architectural or historical significance relative to the other resources in the district.

8) 625 East Washington Street
1868 Italianate

Contributing – Photo #6

Two-story and painted a shade of green not common to the district, this house once belonged to local entrepreneur John D. Allen. The visual image of the façade is somewhat obscured by an inappropriate and massive flat-roofed porch that post dates the main block of the home. The clapboard-clad exterior walls extend upward to a plain frieze board at the roof-wall junction; paired brackets support the deep overhang of the eaves. Window openings are topped with small pedimented hoods, the surrounds are plain and the glazing of the double-hung sashes is one-over-one. The center opening in the upper story has a door for access to the roof of the porch. The front entry has an original wooden, paneled door with a large single light in the upper half; a transom light tops the entry opening. An antique cast iron fence around the front yard separates the house and property from the public sidewalk. Allen was a local dealer in marble. He and his wife Virginia, both born in Indiana, were the first owners of the house. The 1870 census notes a real estate value of \$5,000.00 which no doubt includes their residence and his work place. This house has a number of past residents including the Albert Cooper family (wife Emma and three daughters) residing here in 1910; Cooper was a local butcher. The 1923 city directory lists the family of J. I. Nelson as the residents of the house. Nelson was a dealer in coal and a partner in the local firm of Nelson & Rector.

9) 624 East Washington Street
c. 1885 Gothic Revival/Italianate

Contributing – Photo #7

Artfully painted to accentuate the architectural details, this one-and-one-half-story house exhibits many of the design elements of the style such as; the irregular roof shape, prominent front porch, and cross bracing in the front and side gable ends. The flat roof of the front porch is supported by four square columns with chamfered corners. The side entrance in the east elevation has a small stoop for access. The exterior walls are clapboard-clad and the roof-wall junction is highlighted by a sawtooth detail painted in a contrasting color. The gable ends have board and batten vertical siding. The window units are double-hung with two-over-two glazing. The wooden front and side doors have a large single light in the upper portion and paneling in the lower. The east elevation has a three-sided bay with the same window units already described. The roof surface is covered with composition shingles and a low brick chimney pierces the roof at the right rear of the building. The exterior architectural integrity of this house is outstanding in design and materials.

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10) 704 East Washington Street
1952 Minimal Traditional

Non-contributing – Photo #8

Fenestration changes, siding replacement, and window/door replacements to this otherwise very simple post-war home have compromised the architectural integrity of this house to an extent it no longer meets even minimum requirements for contributing to the district profile.

11) 715 East Washington Street
c. 1890 L-Plan/Queen Anne /Stick

Contributing – Photo #9

Simply constructed but possessing a few architectural details to define its personality, this small one-story clapboard –clad house is typical of other working class homes in the district and one of a cluster of the same size and style in the immediate vicinity along East Washington Street. The individual architectural details that set it apart such as the band board above the front gable window, the triangular window of obscure glass, shingles in the gable peak, the simulated half-timbering in the gable, and the small brackets in the eaves add a touch of the “special” to a very simple façade. The shed roof of the porch, supported by two square wooden columns, protects a concrete slab deck and wooden railing around the perimeter of the floor surface. The double-hung window sashes are glazed four-over-four and the two front doors off the front porch have a large single light in the upper half and panels in the lower; transom lights cap the entry opening.

12) 718 East Washington Street
1914 Craftsman Bungalow

Contributing – Photo #10

This one-and one-half-story bungalow has almost all of the architectural elements common to the style and the period. Its short flight of steps and low wing walls provide access to its brick balustrade and four battered roof support columns, and its shed roof which are hallmarks of the Craftsman bungalow. This particular example has clapboard-clad exterior walls on the first story and shingle-clad walls in the second story gable ends. The large window units in the first story of the façade are double-hung and glazed one-over-one. The door has divided lights in the upper half and wooden panels in the lower. The front slope of the moderately- pitched roof has a low-silhouette shed dormer with three small windows. The fixed-sash units are glazed three-by-three. A simple brick chimney penetrates the front slope of the composition-shingle roof surface.

13) 720 East Washington Street
1914 Bungalow

Contributing – Photo #10

Next door to 718 East Washington is another example of the bungalow residences in the district. This example is a one-story, hipped- roof house with an engaged porch rather than the appended porch next door. Similar to many bungalows, this house has a prominent porch that dominates the façade with its large square brick support columns and low brick balustrade that defines the perimeter of the concrete slab deck. The left half of the façade is occupied by a large double- hung window that is glazed six-over-one. Another large window unit with the same glazing configuration is visible under the porch roof. The exterior walls are vinyl clad. The west elevation has a ribbon window unit with small double-hung sashes next to paired smaller windows of the same type. The wooden door has six divided lights in the upper third and panels in the lower two-thirds of its length. The roof surface is sheathed with composition shingle.

Streetscape – East Walnut Street

14) 415 East Walnut Street
c. 1890 T-Plan

Non-contributing – Photo #11

Once a typical example of the gabled T-plan houses common throughout the district, this example has suffered fenestration changes, vinyl siding and window unit modern replacements, and numerous additions to the main block of the home. These modifications have compromised the architectural integrity of the house and rendered it non-contributing to the overall fabric of the district.

15) 614 East Walnut Street
1910 Craftsman Bungalow

Contributing – Photo #12

The façade of this one-and one-half-story home is dominated by a wide porch and massive gable dormer on the front slope of the moderately-pitched roof. The porch, painted brick, consists of a set of left side steps leading to a

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concrete slab deck whose perimeter is defined by a low brick balustrade; the shed roof is supported by three battered-brick columns. The exterior walls are vinyl clad. The original window units in the first story are double-hung and glazed either four-over-one or three-over-one according to their size. The windows in the gable dormer are modern double-hung and glazed one-over-one. The placement of a large dormer on a Craftsman bungalow roof is a typical design feature but this particular dormer is likely a non-period modification. The entry door is vinyl-clad and a modern replacement. A tall red-brick chimney is positioned on the east elevation and rises through the deep overhang of the eaves.

16) 618 East Walnut Street
1928 Bungalow

Contributing – Photo #13

Located next door to 614 East Washington Street is an example of the one-story gable-front bungalow that is as prevalent in the district as other earlier vernacular homes. The porch of this house is modified from the original through replacement of the support columns for the gabled porch roof and the balustrade around the concrete slab deck. The exterior walls above the raised, rusticated stone foundation are vinyl clad. The double-hung window units and the door are modern replacements. Small double-hung paired windows are located in the peak of the front gable. The roof is covered with composition shingles.

17) 624 East Walnut Street
c. 1915 Gable-Front

Contributing – Photo #14

This two-story gable-front home demonstrates a number of other stylistic design elements associated with formally recognized architectural styles. Specifically, the double-hung window units are glazed in a bungalowoid configuration with divided lights in the upper sash over a single-glazed lower sash. The eaves knee braces are more common to the Craftsman style of bungalow. The porch of the house has been modified with modern materials in the support posts for the gabled roof and the wooden balustrade that marks the perimeter of the wooden deck. The exterior walls, above the rusticated concrete block foundation, are metal-siding-clad as are the eaves. As noted the double-hung window units are glazed either three-or-four -over-one. The front door has three lights in the upper portion and a flat panel in the lower. The low-pitched roof is shingled with composition material.

18) 626 East Walnut Street
1900 Pyramid-Roof Cottage

Contributing – Photo #14

The unusual pyramidal roof of this small one-story home sets it apart from its more common neighbors. Painted in bright colors, the exterior walls are clapboard-clad and the roof-wall junction of the hipped roof is shallow with little eaves overhang. The front porch shed roof is supported by three tapered wooden columns; a low wooden balustrade, with square balusters, marks the perimeter of the porch's wooden deck. The double-hung window units are glazed one-over-one. The door has a single light in the upper half and panels in the lower. The roof is clad with composition shingles.

19) 641 East Walnut Street
1900 American Foursquare

Contributing – Photo #15

The clapboard-clad exterior walls of the two-story home rest on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The engaged porch has an unusual surface cladding of wooden shingles on its support columns and the balustrade between them. Wooden steps provide access to the wooden deck of the porch. The double-hung window units are modern replacements. The front door has divided light through its entire length. The pyramidal roof is sheathed with composition shingles and a red-brick chimney penetrates the roof surface on the north-facing slope.

20) 647 East Walnut Street
1946 Minimal Traditional

Contributing – Photo #16

An example of some homes completed in the district after WWII, this small one-story house captures the essence of the Minimal Traditional style employed to rapidly produce homes for returning veterans who wanted to settle down and start a family. Basically rectangular in plan with little attempt to embellish the basic components, this house has exterior metal-siding-covered walls, a low-pitched roof, windows (modern replacements), and a divided-light door to access the interior. The shed roof of the slab porch is supported by two metal standards. A small flat-roofed addition is appended to the west elevation.

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21) 649 East Walnut Street
1960 Ranch

Contributing – Photo #16

Unadorned with stone detailing common to many of its brethren, this one-story very simple Ranch-style house is likely one of the most recent homes built in the district. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad and the window units are modern replacements. The entry door has divided lights in a three-by-three configuration and a paneled lower half. The front gable in the right portion of the façade houses the family garage. The attached garage is an integral part of the structure in keeping with the Ranch-style general design that signified the emergence of the automobile as a completely necessary component of the American suburban experience. The low-silhouette roof is covered with composition shingles.

22) 653 East Walnut Street
1950 Minimal Traditional

Contributing – Photo #16

One-story and with brick exterior walls, this example of the style gives the impression of more permanence than do some examples of the style built immediately after WW II. A low red-brick planter extending across the façade at ground level relieves the monotony of the plain brick walls. The simple concrete slab stoop is protected by a shed-style overhang supported by a single pole. The original window units are replaced with vinyl-clad, double-hung models popular with modern homeowners. The door has a single light in the upper portion and a flat panel in the lower. The gable ends of the low-pitched roof are vinyl-clad.

Streetscape – East Seminary Street

23) 201 East Seminary Street
c. 1925 Neoclassical

Contributing – Photo #17

One of many social organization residences in the district, the Delta Zeta sorority house announces its presence. The massive three-story multicolored brick building is positioned on a large lot with mature trees that create an air of Southern charm to the Hoosier scene. A massive, flat-roofed, two-story portico dominates the façade of the building; the architrave rests on four slightly tapered, fluted columns with Doric capitals. The perimeter of the portico's roof is defined by a metal railing. Window openings in the exterior wall are delineated by stone sills and soldiered brick lintels with decorative stone lintels. The two window openings in the first floor on either side of the entry door are arched; brick insets occupy the space between the square top of the window units and the top of the arch. These four units are modern replacements, double-hung and glazed sixteen-over-twelve. Other modern units are also double-hung and glazed one-over-one. A continuation of the architrave on the portico accentuates the roof-wall junction on the original portion of the house; a narrow and less detailed frieze board and cornice extends across the additions on the left and right of the main block to complete the visual image. A low, stone-capped parapet marks the limits of the original building's roof. The front slope of the roof has seven dormers with elliptical eaves; five on the original roof and smaller examples on the additions. Two large brick chimneys define the right and left limits of the original building.

24) 209 East Seminary Street
c. 1885 Italianate

Contributing – Photo #18

Known as the O'Hair House, this two-story painted brick house is named in honor of the O'Hair Family (particularly Fred L. and Robert L.) who distinguished themselves as trustees of DePauw University. The house once served as the Health Center for DePauw University. The corners of the two-story painted brick building are accentuated with contrasting painted quoins as are the window surrounds. The left bay of the façade has a three-sided one-story bay window. The wrap porch has a solid, low brick balustrade, interspersed with sections of stone balusters, that connects the short square wooden supports for the porch roof. Window surrounds typically have stone sills and flat lintels; the surrounds on the façade have hoodmolds. The window units are double-hung replacements, glazed one-over-one. The original wooden door, protected by a storm door, has a single light in the upper portion and panels in the lower. A simple unadorned frieze board marks the roof-wall junction of the low-pitched roof. According to the census of 1900, Robert and his wife Eva, with two daughters and two sons, occupied the house at the time of the enumeration. Robert was for many years the president of the Central National Bank and involved in many community projects.

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25) 301-305 East Seminary Street
1905 Gable-Front

Contributing –Photo #19

An interesting example of multi-occupant housing, the two-story brick and stucco-clad apartment house lacks any specific architectural characterization. The two-bay façade is dominated by identical two-tiered porches that serve each half of the structure. Entrances to the apartments are located between the porches and underneath the porch floor of the upper portion, centered in the bay. The shed roof of the upper portion of the stacked porches rests on square wooden columns that visually extend the full height without interruption. The perimeter of each porch deck is delineated by a plain wooden railing. The window openings have brick sills and soldiered brick lintels painted in a contrasting color. The window throughout are double-hung and glazed one-over-one. The door lintels are also soldiered brick and painted. The pair of doors in the center between the porches is protected by a simple shed-roof overhang supported by large knee braces. The doors vary in material and type, some metal with no lights and some wooden with divided lights in the upper portion. The low-pitched roof has twin low-profile gables that define its front edge.

26) 403 East Seminary Street
1925 Colonial Revival

Contributing –Photo #20

This massive two-story, red-brick and vinyl-sided sorority house belongs to the local chapter of Alpha Chi Omega. The three-bay façade contains the main entrance in the left bay, an integral or engaged porch in the center bay and a one-story, flat-roofed secondary entrance in the right bay. The right bay includes a small veranda, with a low balustrade, located on top of the secondary entrance structure. The entrance in the left bay is protected by a simple gabled portico whose roof is supported by two square wooden columns. The door surrounds is comprised of pilasters supporting a broken pediment and wooden sidelights with a single pane. The door is paneled, varnished wood. The center bay has windows and three full-height square wooden columns support the roof of the engaged porch. Window units throughout the house are modern replacements, double-hung and glazed either nine-over-nine or six-over-six. The front slope of the moderately-pitched roof has seven gable dormers; each with a small double-hung window unit glazed six-over-six. Completed in 1925 at cost of \$50,000.00, the sorority house has been the home of the chapter since its construction.

27) 504 East Seminary Street
c. 1930 Tudor Revival

Contributing –Photo #21

Another example of an impressive size and architectural detail is the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity house with its asymmetrical facade. Established at the Virginia Military Institute in 1865, the organization's founders sought to bring together the disunited brotherhood of the nation that fought against each other in the Civil War. The size and sprawling nature of the house with its limestone veneer, half-timbered walls, and crenellated three-sided central bay and nearby parapet suggest a desire to incorporate a sense of permanence that assures a future for its members and residents. First impressions also suggest the architect attempted to include details of the organization's crest in some of the architectural character-defining features such as the crenellations in the tower on the crest. The window units are a mixture of arched and flat units with modern glazing in all the units. The decorative half-timbering is painted brown with contrasting stucco exterior wall surface of a lighter color. The Tudor arches above the entry opening and door are accentuated by a label lintel. The very tall angular chimney rising above the west elevation is another stylistic detail.

28) 505 East Seminary Street
1890 Queen Anne

Contributing –Photo #22

A two-story home had a high degree of integrity but recent changes have reduced its architectural integrity somewhat by eliminating original details as part of its "updating." The gabled roof of the wrap porch is supported by five turned posts with decorative bracing at their top connection with the cornice. Eastlake ornamentation in the cornice of the porch gives the house a special visual image. Exterior walls are clad with cement siding and terminate in deep open eaves. The paired and single window surrounds include dentil details on flat lintels above fixed-sash transom lights; the units are double-hung sashes with one-over-one glazing. The hipped wall dormers are unusual architectural details in the district. The irregular roof is clad with composition shingles. The door is a modern metal replacement with no design features.

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29) 623 East Seminary Street
1906 Tudor Revival

Contributing --Photo #23

A large and dominating brick portico, centered in the façade under a large front gable in a side-gable roof, protects the entry door. A Tudor arch spans the space between the two large square brick supports for the flat roof of the portico; a low metal railing marks its perimeter. The exterior walls are a combination of stucco and decorative half-timbering. The window units are double-hung and glazed nine-over-one. The double doors have large single lights set in a simple wooden frame with Tudor-arch top rails. Two gable dormers with paired double-hung windows are situated on the front slope of the moderately-pitched, composition-clad roof.

30) 639 East Seminary Street
1918 Colonial Revival

Contributing --Photo #24

Painted a Wedgwood Blue color and almost austere in its exterior treatments, this two-story home has a symmetrical façade with ranks of windows on either side of a single door. The stucco-clad exterior walls terminate in a wide wooden frieze board, with vertical striations, painted a contrasting white color. The window units are double-hung and glazed eight-over-one. A simple concrete slab stoop and a shallow, gabled canopy-type roof supported by two large brackets define the entry point to the interior. The metal-framed door has divided lights and the upper rail is fashioned in a segmental arch. The composition-shingle-clad hipped roof has a flat top.

31) 646 East Seminary Street
1937 Cape Cod

Contributing --Photo #25

An upscale representative of the very simple architectural style attributed to Cape Cod houses, this example has a centered gable in the facade, two gable dormers, and a three-sided bay on the east elevation. The exterior walls are clad with cement-asbestos shingles. The front porch is constructed with a concrete slab deck and two round fluted columns supporting a flat roof over the entry. The double-hung window units are glazed three-over-one. A large brick chimney is centered in the ridge of the composition-shingle-clad roof.

32) 707 East Seminary Street
c. 1890 Queen Anne

Contributing --Photo #26 (The far left)

This home has almost all the bells and whistles of the style to include an elaborately detailed front porch, a bayed front gable, and an asymmetrical façade. The exterior walls are clapboard-clad. The hipped roof of the full-width front porch is supported by six turned wooden posts that are interconnected by a decorative cornice and an unusual low-silhouette balustrade, designed with segmental arches and rounded detail in lieu of traditional balusters. The three-sided bay in the front gable is two-story and has an intermediate hipped roof clad with composition shingles. The window surrounds consist of a sill, plain sides, and a gabled drip cap with an incised scroll detail painted a contrasting color (in this case mauve on a cream drip cap). The window units throughout the house are double-hung and glazed one-over-one. A sawtooth detail in the roof-wall junction visually separates the flat wall surface and the eaves overhang. The peak of the front gable is elaborated with diagonal wooden detail, knee braces, and cross bracing. The door has a large square light in the upper half and panels in the lower half.

33) 711 East Seminary Street
1885 Vernacular

Contributing --Photo #26

The façade of this house is dominated by two elements of the structure, a full-width front porch and a massive, hipped-roof dormer located in the front slope of the pyramidal main roof. The front porch has a shed roof supported by large square brick columns at its front edge, a low brick balustrade capped with stone, and a concrete slab deck. The exterior walls are clapboard-clad and rest on a rusticated limestone block foundation; a wooden water table visually separates the vertical wall surface from the foundation. Window units are double-hung with two-over-two glazing. The entry door is wooden with a paneled surface; a transom light separates the top rail from the lintel. A number of additions have been appended to the north elevation.

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34) 717 East Seminary Street
1880 Stick

Contributing –Photo #26

Attractively painted in contrasting colors to accentuate the architectural details, this small one-story home captures many of the style-defining features associated with Stick Victorian homes. Characteristics such as the cross-gable, steeply-pitched roof, variously patterned shingles and boards to highlight certain elements of the house, and exposed rafter ends combine to draw the eye to them individually and as a sum of the parts. The flat surfaces of the exterior walls are clapboard-clad. The gable ends are clad in a combination of vertical and diagonal boards. Located in the center of each gable peak is a diamond-shaped vent opening with a pierced circle of wood in the center of the diamond. Window surrounds are prominently visible (painted contrasting colors) and detailed with bulls-eye blocks in the lintel. The units are double-hung with one-over-one glazing. There is a sawtooth, Eastlake-influenced detail that emphasizes the roof-wall junction around the house; small curved knee braces support the eaves of the gable ends at their lower corners. The front porch is a concrete slab and likely not a part of the original item. The front door surround is the same as the window surrounds already described. The door is wooden with a centered single light; a transom light is positioned above the door. The roof is sheathed in composition shingles.

Streetscape – East Anderson Street

35) 423 East Anderson Street
1924 Colonial Revival

Contributing –Photo #27

The enclosed front porch of this two-story home is readily recognizable as an add-on, not a part of the original structure. The exterior walls are covered with shingles. The window units are modern replacements; they are double-hung and glazed six-over-six, eight-over-one or eight-over-eight. The front door of the porch is a modern replacement with three-by-three glazing in the upper half and paneling in the lower half. A short brick chimney rises above the composition-shingle-clad roof.

36) 425 East Anderson Street
1851 Gable Front/Italianate

Contributing –Photo #27

A simple example of the style, this one-and one-half-story red-brick has a gable front façade with two windows and a single door in the first story, and a single window in the peak of the gable. The front porch is a concrete slab which appears to have replaced the original structure whose roof line remains shadowed on the façade. The window openings have shallow sills and segmental arch brick lintels. The window units, covered by storms, are double-hung and glazed four-over-four. The door opening has a replacement arched canopy over the flat lintel of the opening. A wooden paneled door provides access to the interior. A narrow frieze board emphasizes the roof-wall junction. The steeply-pitched roof is clad with composition shingles.

37) 427 East Anderson Street
1920 American Foursquare

Contributing –Photo #27

Two-story and painted a lavender color, this house has been modified in the past by the addition of a second entrance for the upstairs portion of the house. The hipped roof of the full-width porch is supported by four columns, the piers of which are brick and the upper half of battered-style wood. A low brick balustrade, capped with stone, connects the columns on both sides of the entrance to the concrete-slab deck. The exterior walls are clapboard-clad. The double-hung window units are glazed one-over-one. The left entry door is metal and a modern replacement; the one on the right has divided lights with wooden rails, stiles, and muntins. The wide eaves are closed with metal siding and the low-pitched hipped roof is composition shingles.

38) 426 East Anderson Street
1915 Colonial Revival

Contributing – Photo#28

The façade of this two-story home contains a full-width, hipped roof front porch that almost overshadows the rest of the elevation. The porch roof is supported by six columns similar in shape and size to Craftsman-style examples. The lower half of each is stucco-clad and the upper half constructed of wood. The lower story has four windows, two on either side of the centered door, and the upper story has three evenly distributed across the width of the façade. The window units are double-hung and glazed eight-over-twelve. The entry door is paneled with no lights. A low-silhouette gable

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dormer is centered on the front slope of the hipped roof. A large square red-brick chimney rises above the roofline on the west elevation.

39) 429 East Anderson Street
1887 Italianate

Contributing –Photo #29

The most ornately detailed example of the style in the district, the two-story, red-brick house that once belonged to John Ireland, demonstrates many, if not all, of the architectural details that define the upscale Italianate house of the period. The deep front gable of the façade has an asymmetrical pattern of window and door openings that includes the standard rectangular shape in the first and second stories and a roundel in the peak of the gable; the door opening is a tall rectangle which houses the door frame and a transom light. The window surrounds include stone sills, plain sides, and stone lintels detailed with an incised flower blossom and vine pattern. The surround of the roundel window is brick with stone detailing that has the date “1887” in the side details and a flower-incised detail centered at the top of the opening. The window units are double-hung and glazed one-over-one. The wooden door, protected by a curved canopy-style overhang with large elaborately decorated brackets, is a very simple example with a square light in the upper half and panels in the lower half. A stone stringcourse extends across the façade and down the side walls of the front gable on a level with the tops of both story window openings. The roof-wall junction is defined and accentuated with a robust detailing of frieze board and pendants. The roof is sheathed with slate shingles. The cross gable portion of the roof in the rear of the main block has an unusual saltbox profile. A tall rectangular chimney rises above the roof line over the east elevation. Ireland’s primary business interest was a planing mill in partnership with W.O. Goulding, another local entrepreneur. His widow, Harriet Ireland, was living in the house with her daughter Ella, also a widow, at the time of the 1900 census enumeration. Ella operated a rooming house in the vicinity.

40) 446 East Anderson Street
1927 Tudor Revival

Contributing – Photo #30

The three-bay façade of this fraternity house consists of a two-and one-half-story center section anchored on both ends by massive gable-front wings of the same height. The wings are identical. The exterior brick walls have window openings in both stories and a stone stringcourse visually separates the first and second stories; stone quoins define the building corners on the first floor. The surrounds of the four-sash ribbon window units are stone and the sashes are double-hung with one-over-one glazing. A shortened version of the other window units in the wing is located in the peak of the gable. The roof-wall junction of the gables is accentuated with stone detail on the forward corners. The center section is truly representative of the style with arched entrances to the porch, half-timbering and stucco finish on the exterior wall, and gabled/shed roof dormers across the front slope of the roof surface. The windows in this section are modern double-hung units with one-over-one glazing. The home of the local chapter of Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the building was dedicated in June, 1925 and was reputedly the largest house on the campus at that time. The brick used in constructing the building was donated by an alumnus and brother, William Snyder, who was living in Brazil, Indiana.

41) 509 East Anderson Street
c. 1915 Craftsman

Contributing –Photo #31

Once a private residence and later expanded through a series of additions into an apartment house, this structure is similar to others in the district that have been converted to multi-occupancy to accommodate students from nearby DePauw University. The asymmetrical façade has a large two-story porch in the left bay and a large front gable in the right bay. The square brick columns of the front porch support the second story of the open porch which provides access to the interior of the upstairs apartments. The exterior walls are siding-clad on the first story and stucco-covered on the second. All of the double-hung window units are modern replacements glazed nine-over-nine. The low profile roof is composition-shingle clad. A second entrance is located in the west elevation.

42) 513 East Anderson Street
1883 Italianate

Contributing –Photo #32

Once the home of Isaiah Vermillion, a local entrepreneur in the dry goods business, this two-story home retains a very high degree of integrity. The façade consists of a full-width front porch, ranks of windows, and the entry door. The canopy roof of the front porch is supported by four turned wooden posts that rest on the wooden deck. Lace-like brackets with pendant details and segmental curves, directly below an Eastlake-influenced frieze, interconnect the posts. The frieze

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of the porch consists of square panels with a pierced detail representing a star-shaped flower and leaves. A smaller side porch, constructed and detailed in the same manner, provides access through a secondary entrance in the east elevation. The exterior walls are clapboard-clad and terminate an extremely plain roof-wall junction with only small scroll brackets and an unadorned frieze board to define it. The window surrounds have wood sills, chamfered sides with a raised detail at the top, and a pedimented lintel with an incised scroll detail. The window units are double-hung and glazed two-over-two. The door has a large single light and a small wooden panel near the bottom rail. A one-story, three-sided bay extends out from the east elevation. Isaiah Vermilion, born in the Greencastle vicinity farmed for many years before moving into town to enter into the dry goods business. During his business lifetime he owned, usually in partnership with others, a series of stores serving consumers in and around Greencastle. Married to Caroline Elliott in 1865, Isaiah's family eventually included seven children. Mrs. Vermillion died in 1893 and he passed away in 1906.

43) 602 East Anderson Street
c. 1925 Bungalow

Contributing –Photo #33

This rendition of a one-story, gable-front bungalow has a second story in the rear which is most likely an add-on rather than a normal cross gable configuration. The front porch roof is supported by three battered columns with brick piers and wooden upper portions. A low brick balustrade connects the piers. The exterior walls are covered with wide metal siding and the eaves are closed with the same material. A four-sash ribbon window unit is positioned to the left of the entrance door. Each double-hung sash, glazed one-over-one, has a transom light above it that is fixed-sash and glazed with six divided lights, mimicking the glazing in the fixed-sash window units in the peak of the front gable. The door has divided lights through its full length with plain painted rails and stiles. The rear portion of the house is elevated to provide the height for a second story.

44) 604 East Anderson Street
1916 Craftsman

Contributing –Photo #33

The façade of this two-story home demonstrates the symmetry achieved in many examples of the style through its fenestration, its balance in the placement of the columns that support the porch roof and the porte-cochere, and use of the knee braces to define the eaves and the roof-wall junction. The house is highly similar to kit-house manufacturer Aladdin's "Shadow Lawn" model. The perimeter of the concrete slab porch deck is delineated by a low brick balustrade that connects the support columns on either side of the entrance. The exterior of the house is clad in vinyl siding. The windows in the first and second stories of the façade are three-sash units with a large sash in the middle and smaller sashes on both sides; they are double-hung and glazed one-over-one. The entry door has a small rectangular light in the upper half of its length. The low-pitched roof is sheathed with composition shingles and a narrow brick chimney rises above the roofline at the east elevation.

45) 606 East Anderson Street
1920 Bungalow

Contributing –Photo #33

The front slope of the roof of this one-story home has an unusual segmental gable in the center of its surface that extends from the front edge and blends into a flat slope before the ridge line. The façade has two multi-sash window units, one on either side of the center entry door. The double-hung window units have a standard-sized central sash and one smaller sash on each side; all three are glazed one-over-one. The entrance to the house has a concrete slab stoop with a metal railing in front of a wooden door with divided lights in the upper one-quarter of its height and panels in the lower three-quarters. A stucco surfaced chimney is located on the east elevation. A detached porte-cochere covers a portion of the driveway located near the west elevation of the house.

46) 607 East Anderson Street
c. 1890 Shingle

Contributing –Photo #34

This massive example of the style has been the recipient of an insensitive modification in the form of a large outside covered stairway attached to the east elevation of the home. Like some other large homes in the district this home became a multiple occupancy building, probably for DePauw student habitation. The remainder of the two-story house has retained its architectural integrity. Access to the interior of the house is gained through the engaged porch in the east elevation; the addition of the stairway has created a tunnel effect on the porch. The exterior walls are obviously shingle-clad. The window units in the house are varied in their configuration and their size. The façade has an example of a large

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picture window with a fixed-sash center light and smaller double-hung sashes on each side that are glazed twelve-over-one; a three-sash unit with larger center sash flanked by smaller sashes all double-hung and glazed either nine-or six-over-one; and finally, a double-hung window unit glazed fifteen-over-one. The steep-pitched roof has a large shed-roof dormer (with a small gable in the left margin) centered in the front slope. The wide eaves have exposed rafter ends. A red-brick chimney rises above the composition-shingle-clad roof surface. A small one-story wing extends out from the west elevation; a three-sash window unit is centered in the front wall of the wing.

47) 610 East Anderson Street
1910 Craftsman

Contributing –Photo #35

A typical example of the style, this home captures many of the standard architectural details of the style such as the full-width, engaged front porch with battered support columns, the large gable dormer on the front slope of the moderately-pitched roof, and the knee braces in the wide eaves at the roof-wall junction. The exterior walls are clapboard-clad. A low brick balustrade marks the perimeter of the concrete-slab deck of the porch. The window units are varied in size and type. The first story of the façade has a three-sash, double-hung unit with a center sash glazed one-over-one and flanking sashes glazed nine-over-one. Other single units in the first story are also glazed nine-over-one. The front gable dormer has a four-sash ribbon of double-hung window units glazed nine-over-one. The roof is covered with composition shingles.

48) 620 East Anderson Street
1925 Gothic/Tudor Revival

Previously Listed (1996) –Photo #36

Once a fraternity house and now a residence for senior citizens, the façade of this three-story example of Collegiate Gothic architecture has two identical flank bays, one of either side of the central bay that contains an imposing porch and the entrance to the interior. The entire structure is built of or is sheathed with stone that imparts a feeling of permanence to the building. Entrance to the one-story porch is through one of three segmental arches defined by hood molding above the openings; the corners of the porch are buttressed. The balustrade around the perimeter of the porch's flat roof draws the eye upward to the hooded window openings in the second story and the parapets along the cornice that simulate wall dormers. The left and right bays contain a water table, a four-sash ribbon window units in the first story (with hood molding above the lintels) and single window units in the second and third stories. All the window sashes are double hung and glazed eight-over-eight; transom lights above each sash in the ribbon units single pane and fixed. A stone stringcourse across the full width of the façade visually separates the first and second stories. Stone corbelling at the outer corners of the front gables on the flank bays resembles the corner towers on medieval castles. The steeply-pitched roof is composition-shingle-clad. Designed by Indianapolis architect Robert Frost Daggett and built by local contractor Walter Heath, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity house cost about \$125,000.00 at the time of its completion in 1925. The contractor noted in a newspaper article that it was like putting a puzzle together because of the staggered joints between the stone blocks of the exterior.

49) 110 Taylor Place
1905 American Foursquare

Contributing –Photo #37

Like others in the district this "once" two-story, single family home adjacent to DePauw University has been transformed into a multi-occupant building. The two-tiered, full-width front porch has a flat roof supported by four full-height posts, with simple wooden railings between them, dominates the façade. The exterior walls are clad with wide vinyl siding. The double-hung window units are glazed one-over-one; the door on the second story which provides access to the upper porch has large single light with a sidelight on the right side. The main entrance has a wooden surround with sidelights and a door with a single light in the upper half and panels in the lower half. The front and south slopes of the hipped roof have hipped-roof dormers with three-sash ribbon window units, glazed one-over-one in double-hung sashes. A two-story metal fire escape is fixed to the south elevation.

50) 3 Bloomington Street
1840 I-House/Greek Revival

Contributing –Photo #38

The oldest home in the district, this two-story clapboard-clad home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. The flat-roofed portico is non-period but does not detract from the overall integrity of the house. The portico roof is supported with clusters of three wooden posts at each front corner; a low decorative railing around the perimeter of the

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roof adds a touch of upper class to the very plain main block. Window units are double-hung with two-over-two glazing; the window openings have very shallow drip caps typical of the time period. A plain frieze defines the roof-wall junction. Red-brick chimneys pierce the roof surface at both ends of the ridge. The house was built and first occupied by Elisha Braman the local architect of the second county courthouse.

51) 11 Bloomington
c. 1885 Italianate

Contributing --Photo #39

A far simpler example of the Italianate style than others in the district, this one-story wooden home demonstrates several architectural details commonly viewed in larger, more ornate, models. Specifically, they include chamfered posts and small scrolled brackets that support the flat roof of the front porch, scrolled brackets that define the roof-wall junction of the main hipped roof, and pedimented crowns above the window openings. Exterior walls are vinyl-clad. Double-hung window units are glazed one-over-one. The wooden front doors, one on each margin of the façade, have arched single lights in the upper half and panel in the lower half. A non-period side porch is attached to the south elevation.

52) 105 South College Street
c. 1890 L-Plan/Italianate

Contributing --Photo #40

Built in the L-plan form common to many of the type of single-story homes from the last decades of the nineteenth century, this example has a very small engaged front porch with a concrete deck and two posts supporting the roof edge. The exterior walls are clapboard-clad. The window surrounds have narrow wooden sills, cove-detailed side casings, and gabled crowns with a bulls-eye detail in the peak of the gable. Double-hung window sashes are glazed three-over-one. The original door has a large single light in the center; the rails and stiles are plain. The hipped roof is sheathed with composition shingles.

53) 115 Bloomington Street
1877 Italianate

Contributing --Photo #41

Simple in construction and design, the façade of this two-story, clapboard-clad home has an entrance on the left and two ranks of windows to the right of the door. The window units are double-hung and glazed two-over-two. The door is protected by a shallow pedimented portico, the roof of this element supported by two square columns resting on concrete bases. The door has a large single light in a frame of plain rail and stiles. The roof-wall junction is defined by a broad frieze board and paired scroll brackets supporting the wide eaves. The hipped roof is covered with composition shingles. A secondary entrance, under a gabled-roof overhang, is located in the north elevation.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1840 – 1961

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

None

Architect/Builder

Daggett, Robert Frost

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 was chosen to incorporate the primary years of Greencastle's development from the early years following settlement through the growth years of the late-nineteenth century after the arrival of the railroads to the mature years of sustained economic viability in the first half of the twentieth century. The oldest-known resource (the Braman House, 3 Bloomington Street) defines the beginning of the period of significance. Significant housing trends continued to be reflected in the district up to the 50-year cut off.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The Eastern Enlargement Historic District captures the essence of many periods in the overall history of Greencastle. East Washington Street, once the home of many of Greencastle's financial and social elite, still retains elements of the district's reputation as the "better neighborhood" in the stately Victorian homes once owned by such entrepreneurial and community stalwarts as James W. Cole, John D. Allen, Alvah Brockway, and the Ridpath Family. Scattered throughout the district are similar examples of the Victorian period, typically the property of the wealthy and well known, that were built on the unusually large lots that were initially platted in the enlargement; these same lots were later subdivided to make room for smaller, less conspicuous homes of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. Infill residences from the early 1900s showcase these architectural signposts from an earlier era. Changes along other streets of the district show the evolutionary progression of architectural tastes and the inevitable creep of modern, less aesthetic examples of middle-class homes.

The district is nationally eligible for the National Register in Criteria A and C.

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

The Eastern Enlargement Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the development and expansion of the Greencastle, Indiana, community, including DePauw University, from the early decades of the nineteenth century to the middle decades of the twentieth century (1840 – 1960) and as an example of the pattern of events that demonstrate the impact on local economies of the transportation revolution beginning in the 1850s and continuing through the early years of the twentieth century.

The district is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its association with the development of the community and its inventory of architectural resources that include examples of popular styles from the 1840s to the 1950s including upscale Victorian styles to the more common-place Minimal Traditional homes of the post-World War II period. Eastern Enlargement is the largest cohesive collection of vernacular and high style residential architecture in the county.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Putnam County's early years of settlement reflect the same experiences of many of Indiana's counties. The Treaty of 1818, between the Miami tribe of Native Americans and the federal government, was one of many that opened unsettled lands in the Northwest Territory for occupation and ownership by whites anxious to find new homesteads. This particular treaty "extinguished Indian title to the soil of Putnam County." The majority of the settlers in the region came from Kentucky, the Carolinas, Virginia, and a few from the Northeast, notably Pennsylvania. Putnam County officially became a political entity by an act of the General Assembly approved on 31 December 1821. Originally organized with only six townships, the county, over time, expanded to a total of 14 townships through a process of adding and dividing lands in and around the original boundaries. Not long after organization the first settler, Ephraim Dukes, a prior resident of Pennsylvania, arrived in the vicinity of Greencastle's future location.¹

Early settlers found a number of opportunities for their future. The land was covered by a dense forest of valuable hardwoods and in future decades this same forest would sustain the development of a lively and profitable timber cutting and milling industry that set the fortunes of several local wealthy entrepreneurs. The bottom lands of the Walnut Fork of the Eel River provided the basis for a healthy agricultural sector of the local economy. The early years were dedicated to subsistence farming but by the middle of the nineteenth century the county's farmers produced sufficient quantities for local consumption and shipped excess production, grain and animals, to other markets. Limestone and coal deposits offered quarrymen and miners opportunities to develop these raw materials into useful products for building, heating, and

¹ *Biographical and Historical Record of Putnam County, Indiana* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1887), pages 208-209; Jesse W. Weik, *Weik's History of Putnam County, Indiana* (Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen and Company, 1910), page 35.

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on a small scale, smelting. When the National Road reached the county in the 1830s the area around Putnamville became the home for “valuable quarries for paving curbs and step stones.”²

Greencastle did not become the county seat by accident. Mr. Ephraim Dukes and his wife conveyed 70 acres of land from their original 160 acres “in consideration that the county seat is located at the town of Greencastle” in September 1823, thereby assuring a presence of the county government in his town. Local mythology holds that the name of the new county seat is the same as Dukes’ hometown in Pennsylvania. For a time his first name, Ephraim, graced a street in town but it was changed circa 1910 to College Avenue. In 1825, John W. Clark conveyed an additional 80 acres for expanding the limits of Greencastle and in so doing established the original plat of Greencastle consisting of 150 acres divided into 214 lots. The lots located around the square sold within a range of \$40.00 and \$111.00. The boundaries of the original plat were Liberty, Gillespie, South, and Hill Streets.³

Putnam County took an early interest in endeavors educational. By 1830, county officials issued an order for the establishment of a county seminary. It built a single-story, two-room brick building designated for the purpose of teaching elementary level “readin’, writin’, and cipherin’” to youths of the community. With a mixed record of success (attendance) the county agent made the building available to the trustees of the newly formed Indiana Asbury University to use for a period of three years, starting in 1837. The cost of \$200.00 for the three-year period was minimal and gave the university time to construct its own facility. When the three year period expired the county kept the building open as a free school for “any scholar in Putnam County.” By 1854, the county supported, by taxation, four primary schools and one high school for its citizens.⁴

Greencastle became involved in the growing trend for educational institutions in a big way with the establishment of Indiana Asbury University in 1837. Named for the United States first Methodist bishop, Francis Asbury, the institution laid the cornerstone for its first building in June of the same year. For several years thereafter, university classes were conducted in the county’s seminary building. Similar in some ways to later subscription efforts by local boosters to get an enterprise to locate in their domain, Greencastle and other communities competed for the honor of hosting the new university. The Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church met at a gathering in Bloomington to resolve issues of future control of its university with state officials; conferees decided to go in the direction of a learning institution under church control rather than share supervision/authority with the state of Indiana. To decide where the new university would be located, numerous settlements (few populous towns existed at this point) offered subscriptions to woo the church to use their locality for this new educational endeavor. Among the competitors were Rockville, Putnamville, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Madison, and Greencastle, which won the privilege to host with a subscription of \$25,000.00 garnered from among its 500 of its citizens. . When classes opened on 5 June 1837, “...barefooted and without coats” five students joined their professor to begin their search for greater knowledge.⁵

Greencastle, in the 1840s and 1850s, slowly gained in population and in the numbers and types of enterprises needed to produce the basic necessities and provide limited employment for the small workforce.

The decade of the 1840s in Putnam County is best described in terms such as “slow and steady” or “plodding.” New settlers arrived in the county from the East and the South in a trickle. The 1830 Decennial Census of the United States enumerated “8,261 white persons and 4 colored persons” in Putnam County. Like most of Indiana, Putnam County’s farmers were intent on clearing fields and eking out an existence; county seats were establishing themselves as the centers of government and commerce within their respective boundaries; and a rudimentary collection of cleared trails euphemistically identified as “roads” began to appear, both in the state and in the county. The National Road reached Putnam County in the 1830’s. One source from the time noted that the thoroughfare (actually only a muddy trace with trees stumped low enough to allow wagons to pass over them) was characterized by, “...one continuous procession of immigrants to all parts of the west.” One quote of the time that summed up the rigors of travel on the National Road and further west went something like, “The cowards never started and the weak died along the way.” Whether the cowards started or not, Indiana received its portion of the road from the federal government, circa 1835, in spite of first refusing to accept responsibility. The road became the source of income to various private turnpike companies, most of whom operated their sections of the road for limited periods of time as dirt or plank roads. Putnam County’s section eventually

² Weik, *History of Putnam County, Indiana*, pages 30-31.

³ Weik, *History of Putnam County, Indiana*, pages 35-37.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pages 85-89.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pages 95-97.

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received a coating of crushed rock in the late nineteenth century. The 1840s in Putnam County did mark limited commercial/industrial activity. Tanneries and grist mills appeared on the streams around Greencastle in the 1840s. Chair-making, shoe making, and a wool-carding operation served the community at large and the square in the settlement hosted a general store, a tailor, and a tin ware maker among its number.⁶

One singular event that occurred during the 1840s was the approval of plans for a new (second) courthouse on the square. Elisha Braman, a local architect originally from Connecticut, received the contract for the design and he had local builder Elisha Adamson construct the 65 feet by 50 feet building for a sum not to exceed \$8,000.00.⁷ Braman's house, at the corner of Washington and Bloomington Streets, is the oldest house in the Eastern Enlargement Historic District.

The 1850s made the previous decade look even more somnolent by its burst of economic activity resulting from the arrival of the railroad. The frenzy of the railroad era touched the entire state, Greencastle's chapter in that story began in 1851 when a group of promoters joined together to form the Terre Haute & Indianapolis (TH&I) Railroad. Starting at both ends of the proposed track (Indianapolis and Terre Haute) the two sections met midway between at Fillmore, Indiana, and Greencastle on 18 February 1852 and the railroad era was born in Putnam County. By 1854, a new north-south line named the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago crossed the TH&I tracks south of Greencastle; now farmers, passengers, and goods could travel or be shipped in all directions to markets far afield from Greencastle. Eventually, three different railroads would serve Greencastle and Putnam County.⁸

Access to rail transportation drew business to Greencastle like iron filings to a magnet. While the presence of natural resources like wood, coal, iron, and water power and agricultural products in the form of wheat, pigs, and wool cannot be ignored when discussing economic growth, train tracks made the difference. The availability of these items and the means to get them to market brought entrepreneurs and their money to town. The Renicks, who started their carriage factory in the late 1840s, rapidly expanded their inventory of wheeled conveyances to make wheel barrows, plows, and other wood/metal implements for shipment around the state. The Goulding & Ireland Planing mill operation, near the recently built rail line in the north end of Greencastle, manufactured doors, sashes, venetian and panel shutters, and window and doors frames from the mid-1850s into the early-twentieth century. (Ireland's one-time residence on East Anderson Street is in the Eastern Enlargement district.) Carding mills grew in number to handle the increasing amounts of sheep and their wool being processed in the community. John Standeford operated a horse-powered mill; by the late 1850s, two more mills were operating, one on each end of town.⁹

The Eastern Enlargement, first surveyed in 1836, expanded the town limits of Greencastle to the east; throughout the middle and late nineteenth century, it became the site of the homes for many of Greencastle's more affluent businessmen and educators from Indiana Asbury University. In the first two decades of its existence construction of homes was slow but steady. A review of historic maps reveals the presence of a growing number of homes along the major streets. East Washington, Seminary Streets, and Bloomington Streets, by 1864, are lined with many residences in the 300 and 400 blocks of the first two and south to Hanna Street along the last. By 1886, the density of homes along the aforementioned streets increased and extended out to the east as far as Arlington Street and south along both sides of Bloomington to Hanna. Scattered examples of homes from this early period remain today, intermingled with later examples of houses built as infill around the turn of the century and into the early 1900s. Morton Street, later Walnut Street east of Bloomington, did not appear on these early maps but by 1900 the street began to sprout new homes and their numbers kept pace with the construction along the early thoroughfares in the Eastern Enlargement. According to the 1870 Decennial Census, marble dealer J.D. Allen resided at 625 East Washington Street with his wife Virginia and another affluent merchant, Isaiah Vermillion, the owner of a dry goods store, maintained a home at 626 Seminary Street with his wife Elizabeth, but later owned a large house at 513 East Anderson Street that remains today. The Frank P. Nelson House at 701 East Seminary Street, built in 1878, was the traditional home of the president of Indiana Asbury University for many years. Allen's, Vermillion's, and Nelson's houses were all variations of the Italianate design, a popular choice in the

⁶ Sesquicentennial Committee, *A Journey through Putnam County History*, no publisher, 1966, pages 31 and 35; John J. Baughman, *Our Past, Their Present: Historical Essays on Putnam County, Indiana* (Greencastle: Putnam County Museum, 2008), page 30.

⁷ Baughman, *Our Past, Their Present*, page 26.

⁸ *Ibid*, pages 107-111.

⁹ Sesquicentennial Committee, *A Journey through Putnam County History*, pages 168 and 169.

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district in the decades following the Civil War. While these three are high-style, builders also applied Italianate details to smaller cottages in this same district.¹⁰

After a slow start, Indiana Asbury University began a steady period of growth through the middle decades of the nineteenth century. By 1859, the university offered its primarily male student body, through its eight departments, subjects such as philosophy, mathematics, languages, history and the law; eight years later in 1867, Indiana Asbury became coeducational in all of its departments.¹¹

The Civil War touched Putnam County and Greencastle as it did in other communities in the state of Indiana. The county's first entrants (volunteers to the man) into the war effort were the Union Guard and Asbury Guards, both militia companies that departed for Indianapolis on 22 April and 24 April 1861 respectively to be mustered into federal service as parts of larger organizations; the Union Guards became part of the Tenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. By the 1865, Putnam County and Greencastle provided 18 company-size units for federal service and two of these companies were primarily manned by Indiana Asbury University students. Putnam County soldiers/units actively fought in such well-known actions as the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Vicksburg. Hoosiers from the county served in 52 different units during the war either as smaller component of larger units from other states or as regimental-size organizations. By the war's end nearly half of the service-eligible men in the county had done their duty as protectors of the Union. Generally speaking, folks in the county supported the war and its objectives but a small group of men in the county, members of the Society of Knights of the Golden Circle, besmirched the county's record when they attacked a recruiting officer at the Cooper Hotel in downtown Greencastle in 1864. Little came of the incident and after Lincoln's reelection, in that same year, opposition melted away.¹²

Chartered in 1865 and funded with \$30,000.00 in subscriptions, the Greencastle Street Railway began to serve the community in 1866. The endeavor, directed by W.D. Allen, William Daggy, and E.T. Keightley, successfully traversed the city streets in winter and summer in cars powered by mules. A common practice of the times, the directors had their fingers in a number of enterprises or offices; for instance, Daggy operated the largest pork packing business in the area and Keightley was the county auditor. A consortium bought the line from its subscribers in 1891 for the purpose of electrification but the costs attendant to this move were too high and the line languished for years to come. The interurban that appeared on the scene a few years later offered intra-city service and provided intercity transportation to other locales in Greencastle's web of commercial and passenger intersection.¹³

The years after the Civil War were rife with attempts by varied persons/organizations to establish some form of institution to serve the specific educational needs of a group; after a generally auspicious beginning most failed because of financial difficulties. Indiana Asbury University was not immune from this same problem and in 1883 it was faced with the very real possibility of having to close its doors. The man who came to the rescue was Washington C. DePauw, a wealthy industrialist from Salem, Indiana. Born in 1822, DePauw made a name for himself as a philanthropist and a smart businessman to the extent the Methodist church elected him a trustee of the university in the 1870s. By 1881, he was the chairman of the board of trustees and had made his first donation of \$2,000.00 to help defray expenses. With bankruptcy and closure of the university just over the horizon in October 1883, DePauw promised university officials that he would donate \$2.00 for every \$1.00 they could raise through whatever means available. He did just that and the final total of his donation was nearly \$500,000.00. His effort ended the issue of potential closure and in gratitude the Board of Trustees renamed the university De Pauw University, over his reputed objection. With this single act, the university appears to have turned the corner.¹⁴

The last three decades of the nineteenth century were generally good to Greencastle. With the availability of transportation and raw materials at hand, Greencastle's business and industrial sectors took off in a climbing curve that

¹⁰ *Atlas Map of Putnam County, Indiana* (Chicago: J.H. Beers and Company, 1864), no page; *Birdseye View of Greencastle, Indiana* (Chicago: Shober & Carqueville Lithography, 1886), no page.

¹¹ Weik, *History of Putnam County, Indiana*, pages 97-101.

¹² Pamphlet, "Greencastle- A Hundred Years View," no publication data, 1924; Clipping File "Civil War" (Miscellaneous), in the Putnam County Historical Society collection at the county public library. Note: This collection contains a wealth of information concerning the county and city's history, particularly for those involved in genealogical research.

¹³ George William Pierce, "The History of Greencastle" (Master's Thesis, DePauw University, 1929), page 48 and 50. Available in the DePauw University Archives, Roy O. West Library.

¹⁴ Clipping File, "Putnam County", Indiana State Library; Weik, *History of Putnam County, Indiana*, pages 101-102.

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didn't slow down. John F. Darnell's Iron and Nail Company opened for business in the late 1860s, and continued to flourish through 1890 when the plant moved to Muncie, Indiana to take advantage of the natural gas boom's cheap energy in eastern Indiana. The community's largest nineteenth century business, it employed 125-150 men and manufactured as high as 250 kegs of nails a day. Another period entrepreneur was James W. Cole, maker of water pumps and later lightning rods. Moved to Greencastle, in 1882 from St. Louis, Missouri, the Cole Bothers Lighting Rod factory set up business next to the pump factory and by 1885, the combined output of both endeavors was 55 pumps and 77 lightning rods sets of 60 various types. (Coles' house is located in the district at 511 East Washington Street). Alvah Brockway, a maker of spokes and other wooden items, was at one time a partner with Cole but later established his own factory. He retired in 1875 and lived for a while at 629 East Washington Street. Smaller businesses like tanneries, flouring mills, a broom factory, and a shoe factory rounded out the business community of this three-decade period. Interspersed throughout this same period were other consumer-related businesses like bakeries, florists, barber shops, drug stores, and dry cleaners that operated around the downtown square and served the entire county with goods and services.¹⁵ Many of the homes along the older sections of East Washington Street were owned by the successful and wealthy of this heightened period of economic growth.

Some of the very "not good" aspects of the period were the natural and man-made disasters that visited themselves on the community, particularly during the 1870s. A tornado in the late 1860s did considerable damage to buildings on and around the campus of Indiana Asbury University. Until the 1870s Greencastle had been spared the danger of large fires that plagued most Indiana communities of the time. However, bad luck caught up with it between 1871 and 1879 when the town suffered a major fire each year except in 1878. Varied businesses and buildings were the recipients and included Higgert's brewery in 1871, Gage's flouring mill in 1872, the Female College of Indiana in 1873 but the worst to come occurred on 28 October 1874. In a newspaper article in the *Banner* titled "Burnt Out: A Night with the Fiend," the editor spelled out the damage to the downtown area. Started in a furniture factory on Indiana Street, the fire swept up Indiana Street and consumed an entire block between that street and Vine Street then continued north and east like "ten thousand demons of hell." The fire proceeded so quickly that the mayor's call to Indianapolis and Terre Haute for assistance, which was met with all due haste, did not really play a part in subduing the flames. Local citizenry, aided by the limited resources of the hometown fire brigade did the job. The final tally of destruction, accounting for businesses and residences alike, came to \$350,000.00 and looting was rampant. The same article notes "Of course, a large quantity of goods were stolen during the excitement [of the fire]." One editorial comment in the same issue of the *Banner* quotes Clement Vonnegut, a hardware wholesaler in Indianapolis, in a note to C.J. Kimble, a local planing mill owner that he "...cannot do much to aid him in his loss, except to *square his account by donation.*" Vonnegut was the great-grandfather of well-known Indiana author Kurt Vonnegut.¹⁶

A positive that arose from this period of disastrous fires was the awakening of the community to the absolute necessity of a more plentiful and available amount of water to be used by its citizens not just for firefighting but also for daily needs. A direct result of the fires of the 1870s was the construction of 11 cisterns around town that would be filled and used by the small local fire department to fight future fires. While this measure satisfied an immediate need, it was far from the solution to the problem of daily water needs. The original choice of Greencastle's location relied on the presence of a spring that provided a regular flow sufficient for the uses of the early much smaller settlement. As Greencastle grew in both number of inhabitants and increased needs of the industrial period, local government decided to expand its capability past the use of area springs and develop another means of providing water to the town. In 1881, a petition asked the city council to construct a water works; like many public-inspired efforts this idea, although approved by the council, took another five years to get off the drawing board and into operation. By the late 1880s Greencastle could brag about a functioning water works that pumped water from Big Walnut Creek to a reservoir to be distributed to consumers, ten miles of water mains, and 100 fire hydrants. During the next decades, and well into the twentieth century, the water distribution system, under private and municipal authority, expanded as the city grew. The terminal aspect of water usage, sewer systems, did not become a reality to the community until 1915 when a tax levy was approved to provide

¹⁵ Sesquicentennial Committee, *A Journey through Putnam County History*, pages 167- 170.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, pages 187 and 188; "Burnt Out: A Night with the Fiend," *Banner*, 5 November 1874, pages 2 and 3.

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construction funds for a treatment plant. DePauw fraternities appealed to the Indiana Board of Tax Commissioners for relief from this levy and won their appeal.¹⁷

The waning years of the nineteenth century brought other changes to Greencastle. Mud streets began to give way to crushed stone and/or macadamized surfacing applications. The city embarked on a long term plan to install curbs and sidewalks along its major streets, and stopped oiling the dirt streets after citizens raised a fuss about ruined clothing and carpets. By 1893, Greencastle could boast of 23 miles of paved streets, an accomplishment noteworthy of a smallish community. To light their way along new un-muddy streets, recent arrivals from St. Louis, Missouri by the name of Ireland and Bell, joined forces with five locals to form the Greencastle Gas and Coke Company in 1886. Although the company could not get the city contract for lighting it did serve about 1,000 users for a short time until it went bankrupt in 1890. By eventually capturing the city contract for distribution of gas for lighting, heating, and power, the company under a new name, became successful in the succeeding years and well into the early decades of the twentieth century as the Indiana Gas and Water Company. The company's primary competitor for the lighting and power market in the city was the Greencastle Electric Light and Power Company, established in 1886, by hometown businessman James Cole of pump and lightning rod fame. Cole, granted a franchise by the city to provide electricity to city residents, proceeded to erect poles along major streets and his company provided electric lights for the 1886 commencement exercises at DePauw University. By 1891, his company had transmission lines along Washington, Seminary and Anderson Streets as far east as Arlington Street (all of them in the district.) To really make this a period of great advancement, telephones made an appearance in the community around 1895, after a number of false starts by various companies.¹⁸

The dawn of the twentieth century would find a Greencastle best characterized as a traditional Hoosier small town with the attendant issues of any community of the same size. Business, in spite of the loss of the nail factory to Muncie, remained a steady sector of the economic picture; the agricultural sector remained strong and would continue that way for many years to come; and the university continued to grow in the number of students, the stature of its graduates, and its position as a consistent employer in the community. In regard to the latter, DePauw graduates became presidents of railroads, high-ranking officials in national business firms such as General Electric and the Dow Jones financial company, bank presidents, and even owners/editors of noted, nationally-known newspapers. While this panoply of successful folks brought fame to the university and the surrounding town, friction between the "town and gown" communities occurred at times. One incident in the early 1850s involved the suspicion of illegal liquor sales to university students, by a local merchant, caused school officials to order students to leave specific boarding houses considered to be the focal points of this iniquitous activity. Concern for the widows operating these boarding houses as their main source of livelihood fueled an uproar from town folks and they quickly labeled the university president and his assistants as "tyrants." Some sources say that the controversy really stemmed from opposite political ideologies of some principals in the matter. Another head-butting incident occurred in the late 1860s when some enterprising city official decided the student body constituted an untouched "deep pocket" of free labor and ordered students to man shovels to work on city streets. For more than well over a century, moments of conflict, large and small, have brought these two elements of the larger community together to resolve their differences, but as one source mentions, "the university has been the most consistent employer through the history of Greencastle..." but in the final analysis, stuff happens in the best of families and the relationship is never really in jeopardy.¹⁹ The district reflects the importance of DePauw University to the community in terms of professors and students who live (lived) there. More concretely, Eastern Enlargement includes university-related institutional buildings such as several chapter houses of "Greek" organizations still active on campus. The houses are distinctive in design; at least one of them was architect-designed.

With three or four railroads at hand, manufacturers continued to consider Greencastle a prime location. From 1900 to the 1920s, some businesses failed but others retrenched or redirected their efforts. Racer Bittles moved his implement handle business to Greencastle in 1903 and prospered for many years. Local carpenters Day and Goss took over the old Goulding & Ireland planing mill and produced kitchen cabinets and parts for gramophone cabinets. One particularly prominent employer that came to town around 1902 was the American Zinc Products Company (the most current name of the company) which began operations as a tinplate factory, faltered for many years, but, by 1917, came

¹⁷ Baughman, *Our Past, Their Present*, pages 159-161; Pierce, "The History of Greencastle," pages 109-110.

¹⁸ Baughman, *Our Past, Their Present*, pages 171-172; Pierce, "The History of Greencastle," pages 176-178.

¹⁹ *Ibid*, page 225; Sesquicentennial Committee, *A Journey through Putnam County History*, pages 210-211.

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under the ownership of an Arkansas company and began to produce zinc sheet products. World War I spurred business along and by the mid-1920s the plant had 250-350 men working at producing zinc roofing sheets. In the 1940s, Ball Brothers Corporation bought the business to manufacture zinc components for its food packaging products and lithographer's plates. Large cattle pens, built near the various railroad depots, continued to serve as holding areas for livestock headed to nearby Chicago slaughter houses. Other smaller concerns established themselves in the economic matrix and produced cigars, soap, mattresses, garments, and canned vegetables for shipment to large markets.²⁰

The continuing success of area factories and businesses brought in new workers and supervisors plus as the university grew; its professors and administrators required housing. The first new development to meet these increased housing needs was Northwood, a planned upscale community north of Franklin Street and west of Arlington Street. Local residents came to consider Northwood a rival of the Eastern Enlargement for the affections of up and coming professionals, university professors and administrators, and the more successful business owners of the community, as a place of residence.

After many years of public debate and failed attempts to get county officials to fund it, an embattled county council moved to approve the construction of a new county hospital in the Northwood area. Arguments about the necessity for a new county hospital appear in newspaper articles as far back as the 1910s. The issue obviously reentered the public forum in the early 1920s because the hospital board of trustees met in February 1922 to review the plans for the proposed new facility and to approve the release of a request for bids to initiate construction. The plans, drawn by the Indianapolis architectural firm of D.A. Bohlen & Son, were approved and a request for bids announced in local newspapers. William Kreigh, a partner in the Northwood development and a member of the hospital board, and A.G. Brown, a Greencastle bank president, donated three acres of land in the northwest corner of Northwood for the site of the new hospital. In March 1922, the Board of Trustees received the bids and the next day awarded the contract to George W. Price, a Logansport, Indiana contractor, for the sum of \$65,338.00, an amount nearly \$20,000.00 below the original estimate. The hospital cornerstone, set in June 1922, covered a copper box filled with historical information about the hospital, copies of local newspapers, and lists of WWI veterans and county officials. Construction on the rest of the building moved forward in the summer of 1922 but lagged behind schedule. Part of the delay can be explained due to the untimely death of the prime contractor, Mr. Price, in January 1923. Infection set in after a compound fracture of the lower leg and "medical aid could not help him." After a short time to reorganize, construction continued and the open house commemorating its completion occurred in late July 1923. Members of a local sorority, Delta Theta Tau acted as ushers for the event.²¹

World War I awakened Putnam County and its citizens to the ever-growing role of their state and nation in the conduct of world affairs. The county met its quotas and other requirements for manning the forces of the United States Army and Navy and in giving home front support to the overall effort. On 6 June 1917, the newspaper in town noted that 1,405 men registered for the draft and that constituted *everybody* eligible. Liberty bond drives to raise funds for the fight successfully met their goals under the direction of local banker R.L. O'Hair. Total subscriptions from the drives eventually totaled nearly 3 million dollars. Local women's organizations supported the troops by collecting/providing warm clothing and other personal comfort items to be distributed to troops at home and overseas. The most costly sacrifice made by the county was the 22 dead servicemen who never came home to embrace their respective families. The soldiers and sailors who came home to the county experienced little change in the everyday life of their community. A daily reminder to the living is the "Spirit of the American Doughboy" sculpture, erected on the courthouse lawn in 1927, which was the work of E.M. Viquesney, a Hoosier artist from Spencer, Indiana.²²

In the two decades following "the war to end all wars" Greencastle, the Eastern Enlargement district in particular, continued to grow in population at a very slow rate, 3,780 in 1920 and all the way up to 4,872 by the beginning of the 1940s. Some of this growth is visible in the development of Northwood, which extended the city limits, and in the number of bungalows of all types that make up a significant percentage of the resources in the Eastern Enlargement Historic

²⁰ Baughman, *Our Past, Their Present*, pages 441-443; Pierce, "The History of Greencastle," page, 136.

²¹ "New Hospital Building Is Ready For Opening," *Indianapolis News*, 28 July 1923, page 16; "To Ask For Bids For Hospital Construction," *Greencastle Herald*, 1 February 1922, page 1; "George W. Price Is Awarded The Contract For County Hospital," *Greencastle Herald*, 23 March 1922, page 1; "Death Comes To Hospital Contractor," *Greencastle Herald*, 5 January 1923, page 1; and "Hospital Cornerstone Is Laid," *Greencastle Herald*, 13 July 1922, page 1.

²² Clipping File, "World War I" in the PCHS collection.

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District. The years of the Great Depression appear to have had little impression/impact on the community-at-large as evinced by the lack of specific information/comment about the period. In the 1910s and 1920s, the potential homeowners in Eastern Enlargement eschewed the Victorian housing forms of the past decades and turned to the bungalow and American Foursquare. The district includes a number of examples (see descriptions).

If the previous years in the county were quiet and uneventful, the events of 7 December 1941 once more awakened the citizens to the reality of a larger world "outside" the confines of the county/state boundaries that would change many of their lives forever. As in past wars, Putnam County stepped-up to the challenge and between volunteers and conscription did its part to man the force. On the home front, Red Cross volunteers fabricated bandages, supervised blood drives, filled kit bags for shipment to far destinations, gathered and sewed clothing for service members' use in cold climates, and operated canteens for off-duty entertainment of the troops. DePauw felt the impact of the war in two major areas, reduced faculty and enrollments, and its support of the United States Navy's V-5 and V-12 pilot preparatory courses which commenced in December 1942. By the end of the war, DePauw had furnished hundreds of pilot trainees to the service. Ration boards, staffed by local officials and ordinary citizens, administered the rationing program for many commodities such as gas, tires, shoes, butter, and sugar to name a few. Not always happy with decisions made by outsiders, Greencastle folks were at least able to identify responsible individuals and maybe this made rationing slightly more palatable. The purchase of war stamps and war bonds within the county was often funded by auctioning items such as livestock or personal items donated for that purpose. Local industries in defense work were the zinc mill and Barnaby Lumber. The war came home to many when a B-26 bomber crashed east of town in September 1942; one of the crew members who died was a former student and fraternity brother of current students that rushed to the crash site. The German V-1 bomb on the courthouse lawn stands in tribute to those county citizens who died in the conflict.²³

World War II ended in 1945 and the veterans came home to find not much changed since their departure. A few houses of the Minimal Traditional style were built and by the end of the 1940s a few Ranch-style homes began to fill empty lots in the district. Some development in the district may have been spurred by the opening of the city's biggest factory to date. In 1954, the IBM Corporation opened an 184,000 foot "punch card" manufacturing plant on the south edge of town. Punch cards were used in an early application of information-sorting technology. The plant employed nearly 1,000 workers and remained in operation until the late 1980s. Social life in 1950s Greencastle returned to its prewar day-to-day existence with folks earning a living, raising their kids, educating students at all levels, and generally enjoying life. Although the world outside Putnam County is much more invasive today, life in Greencastle and in the Eastern Enlargement Historic District remains much the same.

The character and the visual image of the district did not change dramatically in the decades following 1900 and that's an underlying special aspect of the district. During the summer months when trees and shrubbery are in full bloom and the university is on summer schedule, a walk along many district streets easily returns the stroller to a time when homeowners cut their grass with push lawnmowers, cars with loud blaring music issuing from their windows did not travel the thoroughfares, and television had not supplanted the front porch and a radio tuned to a baseball game as the thing to do on a lazy Saturday afternoon. The Eastern Enlargement Historic District is special – an architectural roadmap of the community for over 120 years of its existence, a community quilt of the past homes of many wealthy and educated citizens who affected the history of the city and DePauw University, the obverse of the same quilt containing the homes of many middle-class families who built the city during its economic and demographic heyday, and a symbol of the pride of its present owners who have undertaken the mission to preserve the physical and visible image of this "special" place.

²³ Clipping File, "World War II" in the PCHS collection; Baughman, *Our Past, Their Present*, pages 404-406 and 407-409.

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Birdseye View of Greencastle, Indiana. Chicago: Shober & Carqueville Lithography, 1886.

Clipping File, "Civil War" (Miscellaneous), in the Putnam County Historical Society (PCHS) collection at the county public library

Clipping File, "World War I," in the PCHS collection.

Clipping File, "World War II," in the PCHS collection.

Clipping File, "Putnam County," Indiana State Library.

Greencastle Herald, 5 November 1874, 1 February 1922, 13 July 1922, 23 March 1922, and 5 January 1923.

Indianapolis News, 28 July 1923.

Pamphlet, "Greencastle-A Hundred Years View," no publication data, 1924.

Pierce, George William. "The History of Greencastle." Master's Thesis, DePauw University, 1929.

Sesquicentennial Committee, *A Journey through Putnam County History*, no publisher, 1966.

Weik, Jesse W. *Weik's History of Putnam County, Indiana*. Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen and Company, 1910.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 133-250- 68000

Eastern Enlargement Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam, Indiana
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 90 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References USGS Quadrangle – Greencastle, Ind. 1:24,000
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>511760</u> Easting	<u>4388120</u> Northing	3	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>512850</u> Easting	<u>4387460</u> Northing
2	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>512850</u> Easting	<u>4388120</u> Northing	4	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>512080</u> Easting	<u>4387460</u> Northing
5	<u>16</u>	<u>E 511750</u>	<u>N 4387760</u>				

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

From the start point at the southeast corner of the intersection of East Walnut and South College Streets proceed south along the east curb of South College Street to its intersection with the north curb of East Seminary Street; turn east and proceed east along the north curb of East Seminary Street to its intersection with the west property line of 411 East Seminary Street; turn south, cross East Seminary Street and proceed south along the west property line of 412 East Seminary Street to its intersection with the south property line of the same address; turn east and proceed along the rear property line of 500 East Seminary Street to its intersection with the west property line of 504 East Seminary Street; continue along the rear property line of 504 East Seminary Street to its intersection with the west property line of 423 East Anderson Street; turn south and proceed along the west property line of 423 East Anderson Street to its intersection with the north curb of East Anderson Street; turn east and proceed along the north curb of East Anderson Street to a point opposite the west property line of 426 East Anderson Street; turn south, cross East Anderson Street and proceed south along the west property line of 426 East Anderson Street to its intersection with the rear property line of the same address; turn east and proceed along the rear property lines of 426 – 446 East Anderson Street to their intersection with the south property line of 312 South Bloomington Street and continue along that property line to its intersection with the west curb of South Bloomington Street; turn north and proceed north along the west curb of South Bloomington Street to a point opposite the intersection of the east curb of South Bloomington Street and the rear property line of 500 East Anderson Street; cross South Bloomington Street and proceed east along the rear property lines of 500 – 630 East Anderson to their intersection with the west curb of South Wood Street; cross South Wood Street to the east curb and turn north; proceed north along the east curb to its intersection with the south curb of Draper Street; cross Draper Street to the north curb and proceed along the east curb of Wood Street to its intersection with the south property line of 125 South Wood Street; turn east and proceed along the south property line to its intersection with the east property line; turn north and proceed along the east property line to its intersection with the north property line; turn west and proceed along the north property line to its intersection with the east curb of South Wood Street; cross South Wood Street to the west curb near its intersection with the rear property line of 733 East Seminary Street; turn west and proceed along the rear property lines of 733 – 701 East Seminary Street to their intersection with the east curb of South Arlington Street; turn north and proceed along the curb to its intersection with the rear property line of 700 East Washington Street; turn east and proceed along the rear property lines of 700 – 736 East Washington Street to their intersection with the west curb of South Wood Street; turn north and cross East Washington Street to the intersection of the east property line of 735 East Washington Street and the north curb; proceed along the east property line of 735 East Washington Street to its intersection with the rear property line of the same address; turn west and proceed along the rear property lines of 735 – 411 East Washington Street to their intersection with the west property line of 411 East Washington Street; turn south and proceed along the property line to its intersection with the north curb of East Washington Street; turn west and proceed along the north curb to its intersection with the east curb of North Locust Street; cross North Locust Street to the west curb; turn north and proceed along the west curb of North Locust Street to the rear property line of 307 East Washington Street; turn west and

Eastern Enlargement Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam, Indiana
County and State

proceed along the rear property lines of 307 – 301 East Washington Street to their intersection with the east curb of North Spring Street; turn south and proceed along the east curb of North Spring Street to a point opposite the intersection of the west curb of North Spring Street and the rear property line of 221 East Washington Street; turn west, cross North Spring Street and proceed along the rear property lines of 221-201 East Washington Street to their intersection with the east curb of North College Street; turn south and proceed along the east curb of North College Street to the north curb of East Washington Street; cross East Washington Street to the south curb and continue along the east curb of South College Street to the north curb of East Walnut Street; cross East Walnut Street and close on the start point at the southeast corner of the intersection of East Walnut and South College Streets.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries as described incorporate the majority of the original land area of the Eastern Enlargement that has not been subsumed by the expansion of the university and whose resources still retain architectural integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Warner
organization _____ date _____
street & number 5018 Broadway Street telephone 317-283-5450
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46205
e-mail jp_warner@sbcglobal.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Eastern Enlargement Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greencastle

County: Putnam

State: Indiana

Photographer: John Warner

Date Photographed: 13 December 2010

Eastern Enlargement Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam, Indiana
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 42. Looking north at 301 East Washington Street.
2. Looking southwest at 306 East Washington Street.
3. Looking west at 410 East Washington Street which is the third (blue) house from the left in the photograph.
4. Looking east at 507 and 511 East Washington Street. 507 is in the foreground.
5. Looking east at 606 East Washington Street and along the south side of the 600 block.
6. Looking north at 623 and 625 East Washington Street. 623 is on the left.
7. Looking southwest at 624 East Washington Street.
8. Looking southwest at 704 East Washington Street.
9. Looking west at 715 East Washington Street and at some other homes of similar style and size extending to the west along the north side of the street.
10. Looking southeast at 718 and 720 East Washington Street. 718 is on the right.
11. Looking northwest at 415 East Walnut Street.
12. Looking southeast at 614 East Walnut Street.
13. Looking south at 618 East Walnut Street.
14. Looking south-southeast at 624 and 626 East Walnut Street. 626 is on the left.
15. Looking northeast at 641 East Walnut Street.
16. Looking northeast at 647, 649, and 653 East Walnut. 647 is on the left.
17. Looking northwest at 201 East Seminary Street, the Delta Zeta house.
18. Looking northwest at 209 East Seminary Street
19. Looking northeast at 301-305 East Seminary Street.
20. Looking northeast at 403 East Seminary Street, the Alpha Chi Omega house.
21. Looking south at 504 East Seminary Street, the Alpha Tau Omega house.
22. Looking north at 505 East Seminary Street.
23. Looking north at 623 East Seminary Street.
24. Looking north at 639 East Seminary Street.
25. Looking south at 646 East Seminary Street.
26. Looking west at 707, 711, and 717 East Seminary Street. 717 is the first on the right side of the photograph.
27. Looking northeast at 423, 425, and 427 East Anderson Street. 423 is the house on the left in the photograph.
28. Look southwest at 422 East Anderson Street. The modern brick buildings to the right side are encroaching dorms associated with DePauw University.
29. Looking north at 429 East Anderson Street, once John Ireland's family residence.
30. Looking south at 446 East Anderson Street, the Phi Delta Theta house.
31. Looking northeast at 509 East Anderson Street, the Coan Apartments.
32. Looking north at Isaiah Vermillion's house at 513 East Anderson Street.
33. Looking southeast at 602, 604, and 606 East Anderson Street. 602 is the house on the right.
34. Looking north at 607 East Anderson Street.
35. Looking southwest at 610 East Anderson Street.
36. Looking south at 620 East Anderson Street, once the Delta Kappa Epsilon house.
37. Looking west at 110 Taylor Place.
38. Looking east at 3 Bloomington Street, reputedly the oldest house in the district.
39. Looking northeast at 11 Bloomington Street.
40. Looking east at 105 South College Street.
41. Looking northeast at 115 Bloomington Street.
42. Looking west along the 600 block of East Walnut Street.

Eastern Enlargement Historic District
Name of Property

Putnam, Indiana
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name Phillip Gick
street & number 911 E. Washington Street telephone 765-848-1110
city or town Greencastle state IN zip code 46135

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.

**Resources – Eastern Enlargement
Historic District**

<u>Address</u>	<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Comment</u>
<i>East Washington (NS)</i>			46. 510	C	
1. 201	N/C		47. 512	C	
2. 221	N/C		48. 516	C	
3. 301	C		49. 520	C	
4. 305	C		50. 522	C	
5. 307	C		51. 526	C	
6. 411	C		52. 602	C	
7. 413	C		53. 606	C	
8. 415	C		54. 614	C	
9. 417	C		55. 616	C	
10. 503	C		56. 620	C	
11. 505	C		57. 624	C	
12. 507	C		58. 628	C	
13. 511	C		59. 632	N/C	
14. 517	C		60. 634	C	
15. 601	C		61. 636	C	
16. 609	C		62. 638	C	
17. 613	C		63. 700	C	
18. 615	C		64. 704	N/C	
19. 619	C		65. 706	N/C	
20. 623	N/C		66. 708	C	
21. 625	C		67. 714	C	
22. 629	C		68. 716	C	
23. 631	C		69. 718	C	
24. 637	C		70. 720	C	
25. 703	N/C		71. 724	N/C	
26. 705	C		72. 730	N/C	
27. 707	C		73. 736	C	
28. 713	C		<i>East Walnut (NS)</i>		
29. 715	C		74. 305	C	
30. 719	C		75. 307	C	
31. 723	C		76. 309	C	
32. 725	C		77. 405	C	
32. 727	N/C		78. 407	C	
34. 733	C		79. 409	N/C	
35. 735	C		80. 411	C	
<i>East Washington (SS)</i>			81. 413	C	
36. 202	C	Note: 2 buildings at 1 address	82. 415	N/C	
37. 302	N/C		83. 607	C	
38. 306	N/C		84. 609	C	
39. 404	N/C		85. 611	N/C	
40. 406	C		86. 613	C	
41. 408	C		87. 615	C	
42. 410	C		88. 617	C	
43. 412	C		89. 627	N/C	
44. 416	C		90. 629	C	
45. 418	C		91. 633	C	
			92. 639	C	

<u>Address</u>	<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Comment</u>
93. 641	C	
94. 643	C	
95. 647	C	
96. 649	C	
97. 653	C	
<i>East Walnut (SS)</i>		
98. 208	C	
99. 210	C	
100. 408	C	
101. 410	C	
102. 412	C	
103. 606	C	
104. 608	C	
105. 612	C	
106. 614	C	
107. 618	C	
108. 620	C	
109. 624	C	
110. 626	C	
111. 628	C	
112. 630	C	
113. 632	C	
114. 634	C	
115. 640	C	
116. 642	C	
117. 646	C	
118. 650	C	
119. 654	C	
<i>East Seminary (NS)</i>		
120. 201	C	
121. 209	C	
122. 301-305	C	
123. 307	C	
124. 309	C	
125. 403	C	
126. 411	C	
127. 505	C	
128. 509	C	
129. 511	C	
130. 513	C	
131. 601	C	
132. 605	N/C	
133. 607	C	
134. 609	C	
135. 611	C	
136. 615	C	
137. 619	C	
138. 623	C	
139. 627	C	

<u>Address</u>	<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Comment</u>
140. 629	C	
141. 633	C	
142. 635	C	
143. 639	C	
144. 643	C	
145. 647	C	
146. 701	C	previously listed NR
147. 707	C	
148. 711	C	
149. 717	C	
150. 719	C	
151. 721	C	
152. 725	C	
153. 729	C	
154. 733	C	
<i>East Seminary (SS)</i>		
155. 412	C	
156. 500	C	
157. 504	C	
158. 514	C	
159. 516	C	
160. 520	C	
161. 610	N/C	
162. 612	C	
163. 614	C	
164. 616	C	
165. 618	C	
166. 626	C	
167. 632	C	
168. 636	C	
169. 640	C	
170. 646	C	
171. 702	C	
172. 708	C	
173. 712	C	
174. 718	C	
175. 724	C	
176. 726	C	
177. 728	C	
178. 730	C	
179. 732	C	
180. 734	N/C	
<i>East Anderson (NS)</i>		
181. 423	C	
182. 425	C	
183. 427	C	
184. 429	C	
185. 431	C	

Address	C/NC	Comment
186. 433	C	
187. 435	C	
188. 437	C	
189. 439	C	
190. 509	C	
191. 513	C	
192. 521	C	
193. 523	C	
194. 525	C	
195. 527	C	
196. 529	C	
197. 531	C	
198. 533	C	
199. 601	C	
200. 605	C	
201. 607	C	
202. 613	C	
203. 615	C	
204. 619	C	
205. 623	C	
206. 625	C	
207. 627	C	
208. 629	C	
209. 631	C	
East Anderson (SS)		
210. 426	C	
211. 430	C	
212. 436	C	
213. 446	C	
214. 500	C	
215. 522	C	
217. 530	C	
218. 532	C	
219. 602	C	
220. 604	C	
221. 606	C	
222. 608	C	
223. 610	C	
224. 612	C	
225. 614	C	
226. 616	C	
227. 620	C	previously listed NR
228. 624	C	
229. 626	C	
230. 628	C	
231. 630	C	

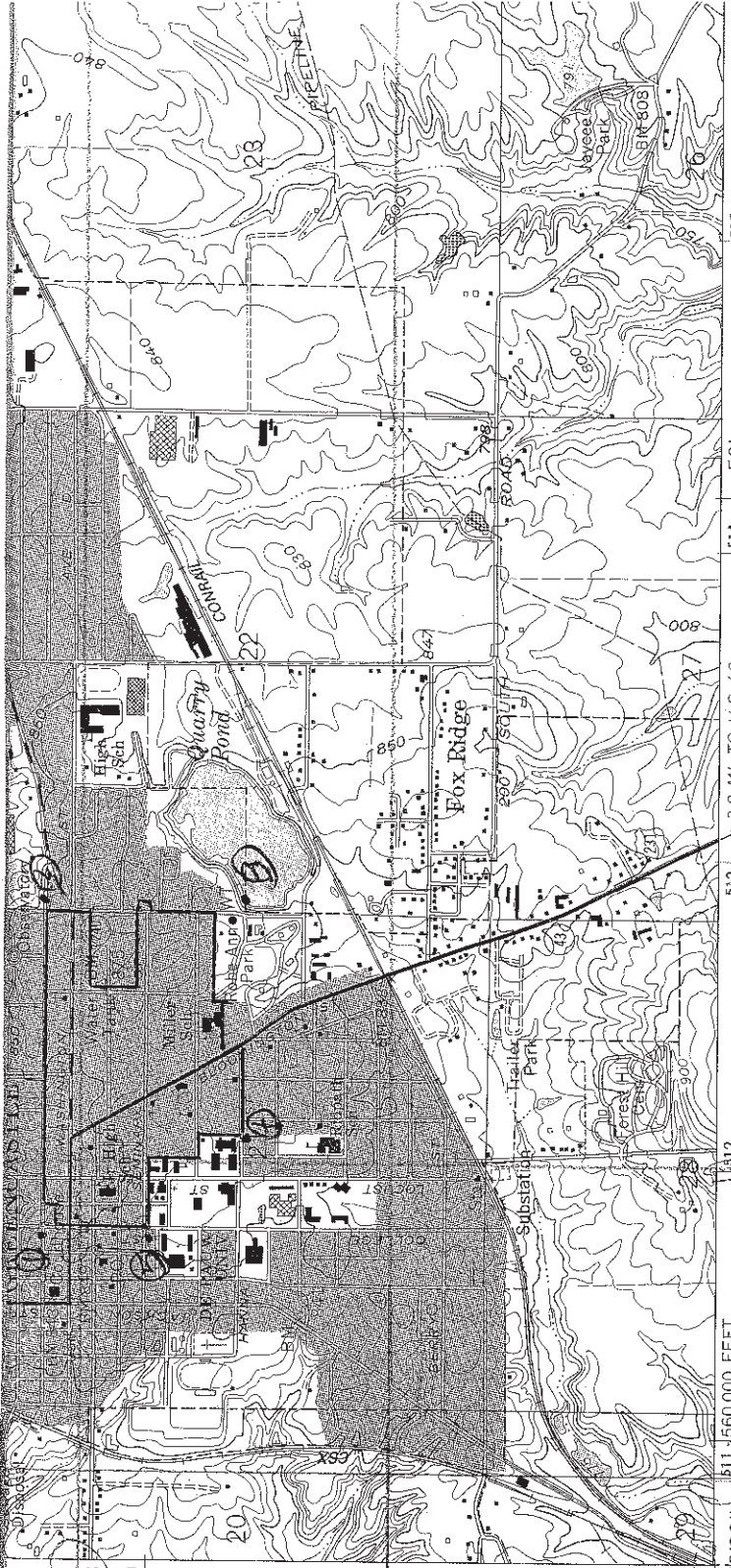
Address	C/NC	Comment
South Locust (ES)		
232. 5	C	
233. 7	C	
234. 9	C	
235. 101	C	
236. 107	C	
237. 111	C	
238. 201	C	
Taylor Place (WS)		
239. 106	C	
240. 108	C	
241. 110	C	
242. 112	C	
Taylor Place (ES)		
243. 101	C	
Bloomington (WS)		
244. 104	C	
245. 108	C	
246. 112	C	
247. 114	C	
248. 120	C	
249. 206	C	
250. 218	C	
251. 226	C	
252. 312	C	
Bloomington (ES)		
253. 3	C	
254. 7	C	
255. 9	C	
256. 11	C	
257. 13	C	
258. 15	C	
259. 101	C	
260. 105	C	
261. 107	C	
262. 109	C	
263. 115	C	
264. 203	C	
265. 205	C	
266. 207	C	
267. 211	C	
268. 225	C	
South Arlington (WS)		
269. 8	C	
270. 12	C	
271. 16	C	
272. 102	C	
273. 106	N/C	
274. 108	C	

<u>Address</u>	<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Comment</u>
275. 208	C	
276. 212	C	
277. 212.5	C	
<i>South Arlington (ES)</i>		
278. 207	C	
279. 209	C	
280 211C		
<i>Wood Street (WS)</i>		
281. 210	N/C	
282. 212	N/C	
<i>Wood (ES)</i>		
283. 125	C	
<i>East Poplar (NS)</i>		
284. 207	C	
<i>South Spring (ES)</i>		
285. 7	C	
286. 111	C	
287. 205	C	
<i>South Spring (WS)</i>		
288. 104	C	
289. 106	C	
290. 202-204	C	
<i>South College (ES)</i>		
291. 101	C	
292. 105	C	
293. 107	C	
294. 109	C	
295. 201	C	

EASTERN ENLARGEMENT
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 GREENCASTLE, PUTNAM
 COUNTY, INDIANA
 UTMS

- ① 16 511760 4388120
- ② 16 512850 4388120
- ③ 16 512850 4387460
- ④ 16 512080 4387460
- ⑤ 16 511750 4387760

GREENCASTLE
 QUAD



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

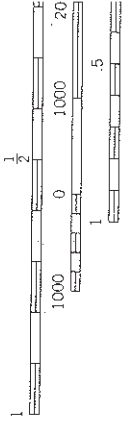
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1956. Field checked 1958. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Indiana coordinate system, west zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue

1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 1 meter south and 1 meter east as shown by dashed corner ticks

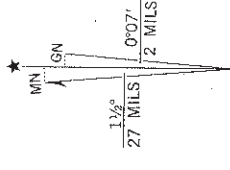
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
 Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTO
 NATIONAL GEC

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH
 FEDERAL ACQUISITION
 REGULATIONS
 DENVER, COLORADO
 AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC SHEETS

UTM GRID AND 1986 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



3.2 MI. TO U.S. 40
 CLOVERDALE 9 MI.



NOT TO SCALE

EASTERN ENLARGEMENT HISTORIC DISTRICT Greencastle, Indiana

- LEGEND**
- Contributing
 - Non-Contributing
 - Boundary
 - Photo Designator
 - Parking Lot

