

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Stonebraker, John & Caroline, House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 100 South Washington Street

City or town: Hagerstown State: IN County: Wayne

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B x C ___ D

		<i>Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer</i>	<i>10-25-2014</i>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>			
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.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

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(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Eastlake

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone

walls: wood: weatherboard

roof: asphalt

other: brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The John and Caroline Stonebraker House sits on the southwest corner of residential Walnut and Washington streets in Hagerstown, Indiana, population 1,787 in 2010. The house and its neighboring houses, the homes of merchants and business owners, date from the late 19th to early 20th Century. The Stonebraker House, a late Victorian residence with Italianate and Eastlake features, was constructed around 1875 by John and Caroline (Carrie) Stonebraker on the town lot where John's mother, Jane, and John had resided in an earlier house. During the time that they lived in the house, John and Carrie made alterations to it in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As it exists today, the house is Hagerstown's finest example of Italianate/Eastlake residential architecture. The house retains a high degree of integrity from its period of significance, 1875-1928, including its elaborate Eastlake porch and richly detailed interior woodwork. Because the house is connected to the non-historic garage by an added, non-historic canopy roof rather than a habitable room, the garage is counted as a separate non-contributing building.

Narrative Description

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Constructed circa 1875 and having alterations made by the original owners before 1896 and again before 1928, this two-story late Victorian house has a foundation composed of cut limestone under the original house, a brick foundation under one addition, and stone piers under the porches. The house is sited on a corner lot at the intersection of Walnut and Washington Streets so that its two-sided porch faces both streets. The core of the two-story, frame residence has an L-shaped configuration under a hipped roof, a form commonly seen in Italianate residences. Its walls are clad in Dutch-lap board with wooden quoins at each corner. The forward section of the Washington Street elevation contains two windows on each floor while the receding part to the west contains a doorway and window on the ground floor and two windows above. All windows are tall, one-over-one, double hung sash with wood sills and pedimented lintels enriched with an incised vine design. The entablature and eaves assembly is uniform in its elements but varies slightly in design. The Dutch-lap boards and quoin work terminate with a molded stringcourse, above which is a frieze of horizontal bead board. The scroll-sawn tall brackets reach from stringcourse to eaves. The eaves were originally bead board, but some areas were recently rebuilt with cement board due to rot. The main roof is shallow hip roof clad in Dutch-lap asphalt shingles. The roof pitch breaks to a shallow flare at the wall junction, becoming nearly flat over the eaves. Variation in the entablature comes from bracket placement: on the Washington Street side, brackets are paired, two main corners, two between windows, except at the inside corner of the "L" where, likely, space complicated this arrangement.

The porch is an Eastlake style design containing millwork spandrels with acorn-shaped pendants and square panels with bull's eye centers on top of turned posts. A frieze with a sawtooth apron spans the distance between each post (photo 2). The porch ceiling is clad in bead board wood. Long, thin brackets, in a design that differs slightly from that of the brackets on the main, second-story cornice support the porch eave and the porch canopy roof is clad in fish-scale slate shingles. The porch deck is wood. Since the porch design appears in a millwork pattern book, and other known examples date to the 1890s, the porch can be dated as a c.1890 alteration.¹

The northern elevation, facing Walnut Street, has two openings on the first floor - a window and an entry with an original door (Photograph 3). The second story contains two windows. The main entablature includes a single bracket at the east end, two pair between the windows, and two pair at the west end. The porch ends at a projecting one-story section of the house (Photograph 4), which appears be part of the first historic addition, marked by the truncated hip roof that spans this room and the kitchen. Though the siding, millwork and style of the one story rear sections to the west closely match those on the main two story portion, foundation materials

¹ The porch is design 2347 in the *Combined Book of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Stair Work, Mantels, and All Kinds of Interior and Exterior Finish*, published continuously from 1871-1898. Known Indiana examples date to 1893, refer generally to the *Wells County Interim Report*, p. 46. The original porch design is unknown. The current porch and rear sections were in place by the time of 1896 Sanborn map.

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differ.² This rear one-story section abutting the west end of the porch on the north elevation has an entrance that faces the porch whose door is identical to the other doors on the house (Photograph 5). The north face of the one-story section has one paired set of double-hung, one-over-one sash windows in a surround like that of the single windows. Its lintel has the same pedimented form (though wider) seen on the other windows and the same incised vine design. The walls of this section are clad in Dutch-lap board siding rising to a quarter-round trim board, identical to that on the other walls of the house. There are wood quoins at the corners of the section that are somewhat smaller than the quoins on the corners of the other sections of the house. The walls of the section rise to a deep eave supported by three sets of paired brackets which are scaled appropriately for one story. This section has a hipped roof that fits beneath the second story overhang of the two-story part of the house and which bells slightly above the eave. This room and the kitchen to the south share a truncated hip roof.

Directly west of this section is a recessed portion that was a rear porch. It too likely was an early addition to the house, probably from the 1890s (Note: the 1896 Sanborn map shows that this addition and the section east of it were already added to or incorporated into the house). The walls are enclosed on this section with vertical wooden car siding or bead board. The addition has a brick foundation with a parge coat of concrete. There is one pair of short, four-pane wood casement windows centered in the vertical bead board wall. The windows have brass stay hardware connecting from sill to lower rail of the window. The casements and bead board enclosure were added c.1928.³ A recent pair of double-hung style metal storm windows has been fitted over the casement windows, which swing inward. Above the windows there is a wide fascia board (formerly the frieze board for the porch) with a repeating, cut-out, stylized flower design that forms a belt across this section and serves as the lintel over the paired windows. Above this wide fascia is a narrow fascia board and above this is a wide cornice. At the corners of this porch addition are turned porch posts, which match the posts found on the wrap-around porch and at the porch eave are single brackets, which match the brackets on the main porch (and which differ from the brackets found on the section immediately to the east). The roof of this enclosed porch fits just beneath the hipped roof of the first addition (Photographs 4 and 6). Originally, the roof over this former porch, a bathroom to the south, and short hall were nearly flat, but the current owner added a hip roof in recent years due to water penetration issues (photo 7, at left edge, shows the nearly flat pitch of the earlier roof). The newer roof has standard tab

² The house immediately south of the Stonebraker House is a c.1890 Queen Anne style house with the same Dutch-lap siding. Evidently lumber sources in town offered this material for several decades, making it less reliable as an indication of date. Portions of the foundation under this room are brick; the perimeter foundation is glacial fieldstone. Additionally, joists for this room are notched where they join into the south sill plate. In the attic of this rear section, the uniform rafters and joists of the sitting/bedroom and kitchen also indicate that this first rear section was an early addition. It appears that this room and the kitchen were added shortly after initial construction.

³ This date assumes changes were made just before ownership changed. The materials used in the alterations here and to the polygonal breakfast room are consistent with a c.1928 date.

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asphalt shingles. The new roof encompasses (and completely hides) a small dormer that faced west on the slope of the truncated hip roof of the bed/sitting room area.

On the rear, west side, of the house, the enclosed porch addition ends at what had been a projecting section, perhaps part of the section immediately west of the wrap-around porch. This bay has wooden quoins on both corners and contains a two-over-two, double-hung sash window with casing but no surround as well as an entry door with a transom. Over the door a new roof canopy stretches from the bay to a new garage behind the house (Photograph 6). The canopy is a modern addition but due to its placement at the rear of the house, and the fact that it could be removed with no trace, it has little impact on the integrity of the dwelling.

The southwest corner of the house has another enclosed porch, which is oblong in shape, terminating in a three-sided bay, projecting westward (Photograph 7). This enclosed porch sits on stone piers. The walls are Dutch-lap board and there are six-light casement windows on three of the walls. The stay hardware is similar to those on the enclosed porch on the west end of the Walnut Street elevation, however, these casements swing outward. Sanborn maps indicate this was an open porch as late as 1901. The Sanborn maps show this porch as square with no polygonal bay, so it is possible the new configuration was created that when it was enclosed. However, current-day property maps also show this as a square section, so it is possible both maps do not record this part of the house properly. This enclosed porch has a flat roof. A full-size window with typical detail is north of the polygonal end of the porch. It is on the wall of a one story rear section of the house, the lofty deck-on-hip roof of which connects across to the section with paired windows that faces north (compare photographs 4 and 7). The eaves of the rear of two story section have the usual horizontal bead board frieze, but with only one scroll bracket at the north and south corner of the roof.

East of this enclosed breakfast room/porch, the original two story section of the house sits on a cut stone foundation. This southwest corner of the main, two story portion of the house lacks the quoin work. Two windows identical to those found on the Washington Street façade are located on the second floor and one is located on the first floor. A one-story, rectangular bay rests on a foundation that is covered in a parge coat. The bay contains thin one-over-one, double-hung sash windows in each face, and its walls are of a slightly different kind of Dutch-lap board. The windows appear to have the same pedimented lintel with vine design found elsewhere on the house. Corner boards rise to the cornice line. At the bay's cornice there are short paired brackets, slightly different from those at the main cornice of the house, but matching those on the first north side addition. The brackets support the eave beneath a low-pitched hipped roof (Photograph 8). The main roof brackets are paired on this elevation but irregularly spaced: a pair at each outside corner, pairs framing either side of the window over the bay window, and a pair immediately east of the westernmost second floor window.

Behind the house to the west is a two-story, three-bay garage. The new garage is a non-contributing building (Photograph 9). It has wooden siding, three overhead garage doors on the first story and three double-hung windows on the second story. Siding, eaves, hip roof and window surrounds were selected and crafted to compliment the historic house.

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The interior reveals two significant periods of development of the house. The two-story section retains the original floor plan and woodwork. Although there may have been a one-story kitchen original to the house on the west side of the staircase, that space was incorporated into a later addition. The current rear section of the house appears to have been added later in the 19th century and, aside from the conversion of a bedroom into a bath, generally retains its floor plan and woodwork from this era. The house was divided into apartments by the 1940s, but luckily the historic floor plan worked well for the division into three apartments. By simply locking the original doors in key locations, it was possible to create separate ground floor spaces (one in front and one in back of the staircase). Additionally, the enclosed main stair with multiple door access allowed the upstairs to be made into the third apartment. No major floor plan alterations were necessary. The closet under the main stairs initially consisted of two small closets, one in the dining room and one in the living room. In 1945, when a family member related to the current owners bought the house, these two closets had been converted to a very small bathroom to the west and a closet to the east. The current owners removed c.1940 bathroom fixtures from the closet space in the dining room, and made this area one large closet. The closet space between two of the upstairs bedrooms was created by building a wall to convert three feet of space between the two rooms into closet.

An upstairs bathroom which had been built into the attic space over the kitchen was probably added before 1928 (the end of the period of significance) and was retained. And space that was created when additions were made before 1896 at the rear of the house is now used as laundry and bathroom on the second floor. The original use of that space is not known but some of it may have been used as pantry or work space and the larger room may have been a sitting room or bedroom.

Entering the house from Washington Street one steps into the living room. The parlor lies south of the living room through a wide opening that is framed by woodwork (Photograph 10) A door on the north wall of the parlor leads directly on to the porch. Both the parlor and living room have elaborate woodwork (probably of walnut) with denticulated cornices above all windows and doors. The woodwork was mill-produced. Typical baseboards are tall, and have a shoe mold, a single board with flat base, recessed horizontal beading, and heavy top bead. Typical doors have four raised panels, two tall ones over two short ones, with the bottom rail proportionally “weighted” to a heftier dimension. The most elaborate surrounds, in the living room and parlor, was applied to principal openings between the rooms, exterior doorways, and window openings. These surrounds consist of verticals with plain plinth block, followed by a board with two incised flutes and chamfered edges. One-third of the distance up from a baseboard or sill, a flat plinth block with raised molded bull’s eye interrupts the vertical boards. A “capital” of a console block with exaggerated double cyma profile, block with bull’s eye, necking mold, and cornice molds crowns the verticals. The top header piece is an elaborate entablature with keyhole-cut dentils, multiple beads that separate a frieze, and cornice moldings. Woodwork around the closet doorway in the living room has vertical boards with a center recessed area with narrow beads or flutes. These surrounds lack the intermediate plinth block and have a stylized pediment header with raised bull’s eye molding at the apex, and triangular ear blocks at the top of the verticals on both sides of the door (Photograph 11). Fittings and hardware also reflect the degree of integrity of the interior; cast iron rim locks with porcelain knobs, hinges, sash locks, and even an early

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trim-mounted brass doorbell are still intact. Both of these rooms have what appears to be either a mahogany or walnut original floor. The living room ceiling is currently covered with acoustic tile and trimmed with dark wood around the ceiling. The owner stated that the original ceiling was starting to fall so she added this slightly suspended ceiling. The original plaster exists above the tile.

West of the parlor, an interior door opens to what was probably the dining room. The trim in this room has the same pedimented header on the woodwork over the doors and windows as found on the closet in the living room, with a single triangular ear over each side trim piece. (Photograph 12) This closet opens into both the dining room and the living room and had a small bathroom inside when the current owner purchased the house, which she removed and then took out the interior (to the closet) wall between the two spaces to create one larger closet. West of the dining room is a small hall. The door on the closet appears to be original with the same two long panels over two short panels found everywhere in the front section of the house. From this hall one can turn south through a door opening with a transom above into the breakfast room (created out of the south-side porch) or north to a door leading to the basement. The basement door appears to be original and is identical to all the doors found in the front section of the house. Another door that once led to the kitchen was covered with old fiberboard at some point and has not been reopened. From the breakfast room one turns north into the kitchen. (Photograph 13, breakfast room; Photograph 14, kitchen).

A hallway with pantry in the south wall is west of the kitchen and leads to the basement on the south, bathroom on the north and the rear house door on the west. Doors here are shorter than in the front of the house but have the same two tall panels over two short panels. There are also transoms over all the openings at the rear of the house and the woodwork is far less elaborate with flat cornices and bull's-eye corner blocks as the only decorative trim. North of the kitchen is a sitting room or perhaps a former bedroom/sitting room. (Photograph 15). Here the woodwork is yet again slightly different, and more elaborate than that in the rear hall. It is of symmetrically molded boards with bull's eye molding on corner blocks and a three-pointed ear block at the top of each side board trimming the openings. Transoms are above the interior doors of this room (leading to the bath and laundry room). The doors here are shorter than in the front section of the house and the floor of this room appears to be poplar. On the northeast wall of the sitting/bedroom a door opens onto the porch and another door opens into the small interior foyer/landing and staircase. These doors match those of the front of the house and have no transoms above but have the stylized pediment over the door. Northwest of this bed/sitting room is the laundry room, due west is a large bath; both of these rooms have been remodeled in the modern era. (Photograph 16).

East of this bed/sitting room, through the tall door, is the foyer/landing with the stairway upstairs on the south and the door into the living room on the east. (Photograph 17). An exterior door on the north side of the house opens into this foyer. The stairs are an unusual feature of the house; unlike most high-style Italianate houses of its time and place, the stairs are enclosed. While perhaps an alteration, the degree of wear, and elements like the cyma reversa molded cap on the stair wall string board point to an early if not original date for the configuration of the stairs. Additionally, the heavy octagonal wall mounted railing with acorn-like finial ends was turned

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out of single piece of wood and is held to the wall with decorative cast iron brackets – all elements in keeping with an early date.

Upstairs there is a small landing at the top of the staircase. The landing opens to three bedrooms: small bedroom on the south, a larger bedroom on the southeast and the largest bedroom on the north east. The doors here are shorter than those in the original sections of the house downstairs but have the long panels over short panels. There are transoms above. The woodwork in the hall has the stylized pediment at the center found in some rooms downstairs and slightly tapered sections tabs above the side trim boards and appears to be walnut. The floor in the hall and bedrooms is pine that has been painted. The small south bedroom has painted woodwork in a style distinct from finishes downstairs. Moldings in this room are plain boards and a simple pediment with raking cornice such as those found on the exterior windows. The small single panel closet door on the east wall has no transom above and is both shorter and narrower than other doors. (Photograph 18). The closet was probably added when this was turned into an apartment. The other rooms have more elaborate milled and stained window and door trim, which matches the trim in the hall. On the west wall of the largest northeast bedroom is a door with transom that opens into the bathroom that was probably added in the 1920s. (Photograph 19, bathroom door on left). This bathroom has a niche, formerly a dormer window, which was enclosed when the current owners changed the roofline of the westernmost rear additions.

Finally, downstairs the basement is divided into three areas. Here the change in foundation shows that additions have been made to the house. The foundation is ashlar stone over cobblestone on the original section of the house and extending about 3 feet west of the staircase. (Photograph 20). At that point the foundation becomes brick beneath the west side additions to the house.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1875-1928

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in circa 1875, the probable date of construction. The period of significance extends to include important changes, such as the wrap-around porch (c. 1895), possible room additions to the rear from about the 1890s, and the conversion of a porch to a breakfast room in the 1920s, probably before Carrie Stonebraker's death in 1928.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Stonebraker House, c.1875, meets Criterion C for its architecture. Built of wood frame construction, the two-story house embodies the finer characteristics of a high-style Italianate house. Its asymmetrical, L-shaped plan; low hip roof; tall, narrow windows with pedimented lintels; richly ornamented bay window; and entablature with scroll brackets make it the most exuberant Italianate house in town. The builder used atypical materials: Dutch-lap wood siding with wooden quoins at principal corners, both to simulate masonry construction. Later additions and changes add to the complexity of the house: the owners replaced the porch in the 1890s with one likely ordered from a millwork pattern book; rooms were added to the rear that also used Italianate details, and lastly, some practical alterations in the 1920s made space for additional bathrooms and a breakfast room. The Stonebrakers were a pioneer family in Wayne County. John Stonebraker, first owner of the house, was a successful dry goods merchant, a Civil War veteran, and grandchild of two of the earliest Euro-American settlers of the area. John's wife Caroline (Stake) Stonebraker was originally from Ohio.

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

Architectural Significance

The Italianate style traveled from England to the United States by the late 1830s. In the U.S., homes of this style were popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing's style books in the 1840s and 1850s. These romantic homes were American versions of Italian Villas in the form of informal rural farmhouses. Later period Italianate style homes tend to be more ornate than the earlier ones and the Stonebraker House is no exception.⁴ Although Downing and others may have put the idea of Italianate design into American heads, it was industry and the railroad that transported the machinery and patterns for producing the brackets, interior wood trim and other millwork elements found in the style across the country, making these mass-produced items available at every small town's lumberyard. The style had been rising in popularity for nearly two decades by the time that the Stonebrakers chose it for their new home. However, as they lived in and expanded the living space of their house, they added the most up-to-date architectural details and ideas.

⁴ Andrew Jackson Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969 reprint of 1850 original).

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Constructed circa 1875, the high-style Italianate-style Stonebraker House is the second Stonebraker House that has stood on this property. This house has an asymmetrical plan, which was expanded to its current footprint by 1896, as shown in the first Sanborn map of Hagerstown.⁵ The house displays a number of design elements found in Italianate-style dwellings including a low-pitched hipped roof, paired brackets beneath the eave. The wooden quoins representing the stone quoins typically found on masonry examples of Italianate style buildings are a high-style touch. Typically an Italianate-style house would have small porches that did not wrap around and the façade. However, the Stonebraker house has a wrap-around porch. Perhaps their later-period Italianate design included this newer style porch or perhaps, given the asymmetrical plan of the house, the owners who updated their Italianate-style home with additions toward the end of the 19th Century, chose at that time to extend their Italianate-style front porch around the ell of the original structure. Whether or not that wrap-around porch is original cannot be known. But the Stonebrakers' neighbor, opposite them on Washington Street, also had a wrap-around porch on their Italianate-style home by 1896. So if not original, then both owners chose to make a similar change to their homes. These well-to-do families either updated their homes within 20 years or so after construction or made a more modern porch choice for their Italianate-style houses at the beginning.

Although it is not possible to say with certainty if the wrap-around porch was original or a change, the Stonebrakers had made significant changes by 1896. It appears that two additions had been made to the north and west side by this time. The south side still had a small rear porch in 1896. It was still a porch in 1901, but the conversion of the porch into a breakfast room had probably occurred before Carrie Stonebraker died in 1928. Breakfast rooms became newly popular in the U.S. in the 1910s. They were being added to existing homes and included in newly constructed ones in the quarter of the 20th Century, becoming common elements of homes and topics of articles in the shelter magazines and newspapers that inspired homeowners across the country.⁶ The Stonebraker house became part of this trend when its owner[s], converted their one remaining rear porch into a sunny spot for breaking the morning fast.

The Stonebraker house is a good example of a high-style Italianate-style house from the last quarter of the 19th Century which evolved like many other homes did with updates and architectural details added by the original owners as they lived in the home. The house has high-style architectural details on both the interior and the exterior, including an elaborate frieze and brackets on the porch and several different styles of elaborate interior woodwork. The plan remains much as it was originally in the area east of the staircase and reveals the additions and changes made in the 1890s through the 1920s in the rear areas of the house, including the breakfast room created out of the former side porch. The public rooms of the house are typically high-style while the rear of the house and the upstairs rooms, the private spaces, have simpler styles in woodwork and finishes.

⁵ 1896 Sanborn Map of Hagerstown, Indiana.

⁶ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1955, 2009), 286.

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According to the county interim report, the Stonebraker House is the only Outstanding-rated Italianate dwelling in all of Jefferson Township.⁷ Another house in Jefferson Township, although in the Second Empire style (25025), has similar Dutch lap siding and wooden quoins. Two Italianate-style homes in the town have similar style porches, including the house across the street from the Stonebraker House.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

In 1821, Adam Stonebraker settled in Jefferson Township, Wayne County, a mile south of a settlement called Nettle Creek.⁸ Three years after Stonebraker arrived in the area, William and Hannah Justice sold 80 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 17 around Nettle Creek to John Ulrich for \$1600. In 1830, Adam Stonebraker's son, George, married Jane Brown and settled with her near his father's house and Nettle Creek.⁹ That same year, John Ulrich's son Jacob Ulrich, along with George Gillespie, laid out a plat for Hagerstown, Indiana, on a portion of Ulrich's land where the settlement of Nettle Creek was located.¹⁰ That plat included Outlot 10, where George Stonebraker's son, John, would eventually build the Stonebraker House that is the subject of this nomination.

These intrepid pioneers must have thought their investment in Wayne County land was better than money in the bank when the Mammoth Internal Improvement Act of 1836 authorized a number of infrastructure projects including the Whitewater Canal, which was planned to run along the eastern edge of the newly platted Hagerstown and straight through Adam Stonebraker's land south of town. The Whitewater Canal was planned from the west branch of the Whitewater River to as far above the National Road as feasible, and then down the valley to the Ohio River at Lawrenceburg. It was to be joined with the Central Canal, by a canal if practical, or if not, then by a railroad. The General Assembly appropriated \$1,400,000 for the construction of the Whitewater Canal.¹¹ Excitement over a canal boomed many towns in Indiana and Hagerstown was no exception. By 1838, Jacob Ulrich, Henry Herman and George Gillespie & Co. had platted an addition to Hagerstown.¹²

George and Jane Stonebraker gave birth to son, John, in 1839. That year, George Gillespie and wife Matilda and Jacob Ulrich and wife Mary conveyed Lot 1 in Block 18 of the Town of Hagerstown, situated on the southwest corner of Walnut and Washington streets for \$110 to Charles Finkel and his heirs.¹³ Sadly for Hagerstown, in 1839 the State abandoned construction

⁷ Indiana Department of Natural Resources, *Wayne County Interim Report*, (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2001), 39-46.

⁸ Andrew W. Young, *History of Wayne County*, (Cincinnati, R. Clarke & Co., 1872), 289.

⁹ Young, *History of Wayne County*, 289.

¹⁰ Abstract of Title, in property owner's possession Hagerstown, Indiana.

¹¹ Young, *History of Wayne County*, 108-109; Donald F. Carmony, *Indiana 1816-1850: The Pioneer Era*, (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau and Indiana Historical Society, 1998), 195.

¹² Young, *History of Wayne County*, 142.

¹³ Abstract of Title, in property owner's possession Hagerstown, Indiana.

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on the Whitewater canal after it reached Brookville and about half the work was completed to Cambridge City, before it reached Hagerstown. But Hagerstown's boosters did not have to suffer the loss of the canal's potential for their town after all, for in the legislative year 1840-1841 the General Assembly chartered the Whitewater Valley Canal Company.¹⁴

Work continued and by 1846 the Whitewater Valley Canal opened to Cambridge City. The Hagerstown Canal Company dug the canal from Cambridge to Hagerstown in 1847.¹⁵ Hagerstown may have experienced an influx of residents and businesses with the completion of this transportation improvement. But, the reality of canals in Indiana is that they were never very successful and the Whitewater Valley Canal was no exception. Still, the promise of the canal had increased the population of Hagerstown somewhat and the town built its first permanent school in 1848.¹⁶ After the canal arrived, Charles Finkel and wife Lavina decided to sell the lot they had purchased in Hagerstown in 1839. They made a small profit over the \$110 they had paid, selling it for \$150 to Allen R. McGriff, a small enough profit to indicate that there was not yet a house on the property. In 1849, McGriff and his wife Eliza made a larger profit when they sold the property to Michael Roney and his heirs for \$350.¹⁷ That increase may indicate that property values in Hagerstown were climbing after the construction of the canal. Or the McGriffs may have built a house on the lot, which would also explain the increase in value. Although the canal may not have brought the hoped-for boom of Hagerstown, another transportation innovation—the railroad—arrived on the heels of the canal and like many other railroads brought far greater boom times with it for the lucky towns in its path.

The George Stonebraker family still lived on the outskirts of Hagerstown during this period of the town's early development. In 1850, George Stonebraker died, leaving his wife, Jane to care for their four sons: William, James, John and Joseph. John was only 11. The death of George Stonebraker could easily have changed the fortunes of his family for the worst, but that does not appear to have been the case. George may have left a sizeable inheritance to Jane. She had four boys to help with farm work so that may have made it possible to continue to farm their land. Jane must have also made a tidy sum by selling right of way through the Stonebraker land to the Whitewater Valley Railroad when it began construction through Wayne County in the 1850s. The train ran from Cincinnati to Hagerstown, laying track in some areas on the old Whitewater Valley Canal tow path or even in the old canal bed. The rail line cut through the Stonebraker holdings south of Hagerstown before turning north to travel alongside the canal and past the eastern edge of town.¹⁸

Whether it was inheritance, railroad compensation, or her own savvy that kept Jane Stonebraker and her family afloat after her husband's death, it is clear that they managed well. In 1859 Jane

¹⁴ Young, *History of Wayne County*, 109.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 110.

¹⁶ L. S. Bowman, "Memoirs of the Early Schools of Hagerstown," (1957), 2.

¹⁷ Abstract of Title.

¹⁸ D. J. Lake, *Atlas of Wayne County, Indiana*, (Philadelphia: Griffing, Stevenson & Co., 1874), 5.

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Stonebraker purchased Lot 1, Block 18 from Michael Roney and his wife, Isabella, for \$400.¹⁹ The following year, the census data shows that John (21), Joseph (18) and a 17-year-old girl named Sarah Stanly were living with Jane Stonebraker. Sarah was the house keeper. Jane's household was near her son's William's home. William Stonebraker and his wife, Amanda, had a five-year-old daughter, Mary, and a two-year-old son, John B. The 1860 census asked the value of each head of household's real estate. Jane Stonebraker reported hers as a substantial \$5,500. William valued his real estate at \$3,500, plus an additional \$3,000 in personal property.²⁰ This was a relatively wealthy family.

During the terrible years of the Civil War, Jane Stonebraker's sons, James, William and John were required to register to serve. Records show they were all registered and subject to do military service by June of 1863. The Draft Registration indicates that up to that time none of the brothers had served in the armed forces. William, aged 31, listed his profession as "Merchant." John (24) was listed as a "Clerk," and James (26) was a farmer. John's brothers were both married but he was still single.²¹ A later census asked about service in the war and John Stonebraker checked the box stating that he had served. But by late 1864, John Stonebraker was back home and living with his mother at a house at 100 South Washington Street. He was still working as a clerk, according to the Hagerstown *Directory* published in early 1865.²² Two of John's brothers, William and Joseph Stonebraker, also resided in Hagerstown. William and Joseph were both in the dry goods business in town; one of them employing John as clerk. In 1864, John was single and living with his mother. By 1865 both of those circumstances had changed. That year, John Stonebraker married Caroline (Carrie) Stake in Greene County, Ohio.²³ The newlyweds came back to Hagerstown to live.

John brought his new bride home to an up-and-coming town. Although the canal had been out of operation for a decade or so, there were now three turnpikes and the railroad bringing new residents, visitors, and products into and out of Hagerstown each day.²⁴ John Stonebraker's brothers, William and James and their wives were founding members of a new Christian Church, which in 1869 built a beautiful church building on Washington Street, a block from Jane Stonebraker's home.²⁵ In 1868, Both William and Joseph Stonebraker were heading dry goods businesses. William's firm was called Beck & Stonebraker. Joseph, who was also a doctor, was

¹⁹ Abstract of Title.

²⁰ 1860 Census of Population.

²¹ National Archives and Records Administration, *Consolidated List of Civil War Draft Registration Records*, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?h=1683762&db=ConsolidatedListsofCivilWarReg&indiv=try> (accessed November 12, 2012).

²² *Directory and Soldiers' Registry of Wayne County, Indiana*, (Richmond, Ind.: W. H. Lanthurn & Co., 1865) 190.

²³ *Family Search* <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XDNW-6TB> (accessed October 15, 2012); 1910 Census.

²⁴ *Directory and Soldiers' Registry*, 12.

²⁵ Young, *History of Wayne County*, 283.

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co-owner of Stonebraker and Brumback. John Stonebraker was still listed as a clerk in that year's county atlas.²⁶

By 1870, Hagerstown's population had reached 830, but that year it was reduced by one. Jane Stonebraker who had lived in a house at the corner of Walnut and Washington Street died. According to the property's Abstract of Title, John Stonebraker purchased Jane's property with its existing house from his siblings, Joseph H., William and James, for \$1,000 that year.²⁷ The 1870 census showed John Stonebraker (31) was a dry goods merchant with real estate valued at \$3,000 and personal property valued at \$2,000. He was one of the town's wealthier residents. His wife, Caroline, was 28 and the census reported that she "keeps house."²⁸ The house that John and Carrie Stonebraker purchased after his mother's death is not the house that currently exists on the property. The footprint of the house John purchased from his mother's estate is shown on an 1874 map of Hagerstown. It had a rectilinear plan and stood near the southern edge of the property. A smaller square structure (perhaps a small barn or summer kitchen) occupied the spot where the current house stands, on the northern edge of the property. Sometime after that 1874 map was published and before the 1896 Sanborn was published they built the current home and had also made additions to it.

It is interesting that John and Carrie waited at least five years after buying the house on Washington Street before they built their new home. It seems likely that in the 1870s, the reasons for building a new home were similar to those we have today. Perhaps the Stonebrakers were cautious about money and were simply waiting until they could more easily afford a new home. Or perhaps it was the birth of their daughter, Mary Belle, in 1873 that persuaded them to build a more expansive home. There may be reason to speculate that at some point the Stonebrakers had another child, a son, who did not survive. The only evidence that indicates a son might have been born is that in his will, John Stonebraker writes his name as "John Stonebraker, Sr." A man becomes a senior only after there is a junior. No record mentions a son, but that "Sr." in Stonebraker's 1915 will hints at a loss. If so, John Jr. had to have been born and died between census years for no child other than Mary Belle ever shows up in their census records. Whatever the reasons, sometime after the 1874 map of Hagerstown shows a simple rectilinear home on their lot, the Stonebrakers built a new Italianate style asymmetrical plan home.

Judging from the house style, which fell out of favor by around 1885, it seems most likely that the house was constructed in conjunction with the need for extra room after a child's birth [or children] and with John's elevated work status as a dry goods merchant.²⁹ Interestingly, despite their construction of a larger house and the addition of a child [or perhaps for a time more than one child] to the family, John and Carrie Stonebraker do not seem to have had live-in help, or at

²⁶ John C. W. Bailey, *Wayne County Gazetteer*, (Chicago: Printers' Co-Operative Association, 1868).

²⁷ Abstract of Title.

²⁸ 1870 Census of Population.

²⁹ John Stonebraker's profession is listed as "dry goods" in *Manufacturing Mercantile Resources & Industries, Wayne, Henry, Delaware & Randolph Counties*, 1884, 89.

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least no name other than the family members' is listed with John, Carrie and Mary's in the census records.³⁰

Along with the Stonebrakers several others built new homes in their Hagerstown neighborhood in the years after the 1874 map was published. That map showed several unoccupied lots in the blocks around the earlier Stonebraker House. The occupied lots had small homes with simple footprints, although the asymmetrical plan of the house across Washington Street is noticeable. By 1896, the Sanborn Map shows that the Stonebrakers had constructed their larger home, and several of the previously occupied lots around their property showed house footprints that were larger and more elaborate than those shown on the 1874 map. Many of these homes remain today in Hagerstown. Most of the homes in the adjacent area were constructed between 1880 and 1920. Neighboring houses include a number of resources rated "Notable" in the county interim report (2001). Washington Street has a small collection of houses rated "Outstanding" in the county interim report, although some of these postdate the 1896 map. Along with the Stonebraker House, other Outstanding-rated houses include an English Cottage at 298 S. Washington Street, a Cross-gable house at 339 S. Washington Street, the Stonebreaker[sic]-Harter House, a Federal style building at 199 S. Washington (probably the home of John's brother, William), and a Craftsman bungalow at 349 S. Perry Street. According to the interim report, the Stonebraker House is the only Outstanding-rated Italianate dwelling in all of Jefferson Township.³¹

By 1900, John Stonebraker is shown in the Census as a "Landlord" with no other occupation listed. He was 61 that year. Carrie, who was 58, was still "keeping house." Mary Belle, who was now married to Frank Geisler, the son of a neighboring family, no longer lived with her parents. She and her husband were living on Seventh Street in Hagerstown.³² The 1901 *Sanborn Map* of Hagerstown shows the house footprint exactly as it was in 1896—the south porch still denoted as a porch by the dashed lines separating it from the body of the house but the two one-story sections on the north side were part of the living space.³³

The 1910 Census, the last that would count John Stonebraker, showed him reporting "Own Income" as his job, indicating he was living on the income he had previously earned. He was 71. His wife, Carrie was 68. That year the census asked whether the respondents could read and/or write. Both John and Carrie indicated that they could do both. The census also reveals that their daughter, Mary Belle, her husband Frank Geisler and their daughters Lucile, age 13 and Caroline, age two and one-half (the latter apparently named after her grandmother) were now also living in the Stonebraker House with Mary's aging parents.³⁴ Frank's occupation was listed as "Dry Goods." Perhaps he was employed in the Stonebraker family business. It makes sense that the south side porch was enclosed to make a breakfast room in these years after Mary Belle and her husband moved into the home around 1910.

³⁰ 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900 Censuses.

³¹ Indiana Department of Natural Resources, *Wayne County Interim Report*, (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2001), 39-46.

³² 1900 Census. 1896 *Sanborn Map*.

³³ 1901 *Sanborn Map* of Hagerstown, Indiana.

³⁴ 1910 Census.

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On October 30, 1914, John Stonebraker died at age 76.³⁵ His will left all his property to his wife Carrie, excepting \$2,000 and his piano, which he bequeathed to his daughter “Mamie, wife of Frank Geisler”. The will had been written in 1892. In a codicil to the will, John left \$500 to his granddaughter, Lucile H. Geisler.³⁶ Carrie Stonebraker continued to live in the house with her daughter and her family after John’s death. In July 1928, Carrie Stonebraker sold her home to her daughter, Mary Belle, for one dollar. On October 19, 1928 Carrie Stonebraker, the last original owner of the Stonebraker House died. Two years after Carrie Stonebraker’s death, in 1930 the census shows that “Mamie” Geisler, a widow, and her daughter, Carolyn, were living on Washington Street. Carolyn was 20 by then.³⁷ When her mother died in 1938, she sold the house her grandparents, John and Carrie Stonebraker, had built a half-century earlier on the property that had been first been purchased by her great-grandmother.³⁸

³⁵ *Find a Grave*, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=stonebraker&GSiman=1&GScid=87341&GRid=70300824> (Accessed October 19, 2012).

³⁶ Will recorded in the Abstract of Title.

³⁷ 1930 Census.

³⁸ Abstract of Title, in property owner’s possession. Hagerstown, Indiana.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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- Sanborn Map of Hagerstown, Indiana*. 1896, 1901.

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Young, Andrew W. *History of Wayne County*. Cincinnati: R. Clarke & Co. 1872.

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): 177-257-27100

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map): 16 – 657050 - 4419370

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NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 657050 | Northing: 4419370 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

This property is identified as 100 South Washington Street, Parcel 026-00089-00, Lot 1, Block 18, Town of Hagerstown, Indiana. The boundary begins at a point where the south side of the sidewalk south of Walnut Street meets the northwest edge of the sidewalk west of Washington Street. From this point the boundary line travels west along the southern edge of the sidewalk south of Walnut Street, passing the house and the garage until it reached a point approximately 116 feet from the beginning point where it stops at the western corner of the property. Hence the line turns south and continues along the western edge of the property for approximately 58 feet. Here the line turns east and travels across the lawn to the western edge of the sidewalk west of Washington Street. Here the line turns north and travels along the western edge of the sidewalk passing in front of the house to the beginning point.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary as described is the historic property boundary.

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001, looking west across Washington Street at Stonebraker House façade.

1 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002, looking west at detail of porch frieze.

2 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003, looking south across Walnut at Stonebraker House façade.

Stonebraker, John & Caroline, House
Name of Property
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Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004, looking west at two additions of Stonebraker House façade.

4 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005, looking southwest at door to west side of Stonebraker House.

5 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: March 30, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006, looking northwest, showing canopy on rear roof of Stonebraker house attached to garage.

6 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

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Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007, looking northeast at breakfast room/enclosed porch on south side of Stonebraker house.

7 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008, looking northwest at bay window on south side of Stonebraker House.

8 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009, looking southeast at new garage and rear of Stonebraker House.

9 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010, looking northwest from the parlor into the living room.

10 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

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County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: March 30, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011, looking southeast from living room into parlor.

11 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: March 30, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012, looking west into the dining room from parlor.

12 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: October 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013, looking southwest into breakfast room from hall behind dining room.

13 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014, looking north into kitchen from breakfast room.

14 of 20.

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Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015, looking west at bedroom/sitting room from foyer/landing.

15 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: October 8, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0016, looking north from bathroom into laundry room.

16 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0017, looking south up the first floor stair case from the foyer/landing.

17 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: March 30, 2013

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Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0018, looking south into the small bedroom at closet door.

18 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: March 30, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0019, looking north into largest bedroom, bathroom door on left.

19 of 20.

Name of Property: Stonebraker House

City or Vicinity: Hagerstown

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Connie Zeigler

Date Photographed: July 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0020, looking south at the original stone foundation from the basement.

20 of 20.

Stonebraker, John & Caroline, House
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Property Owner:

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

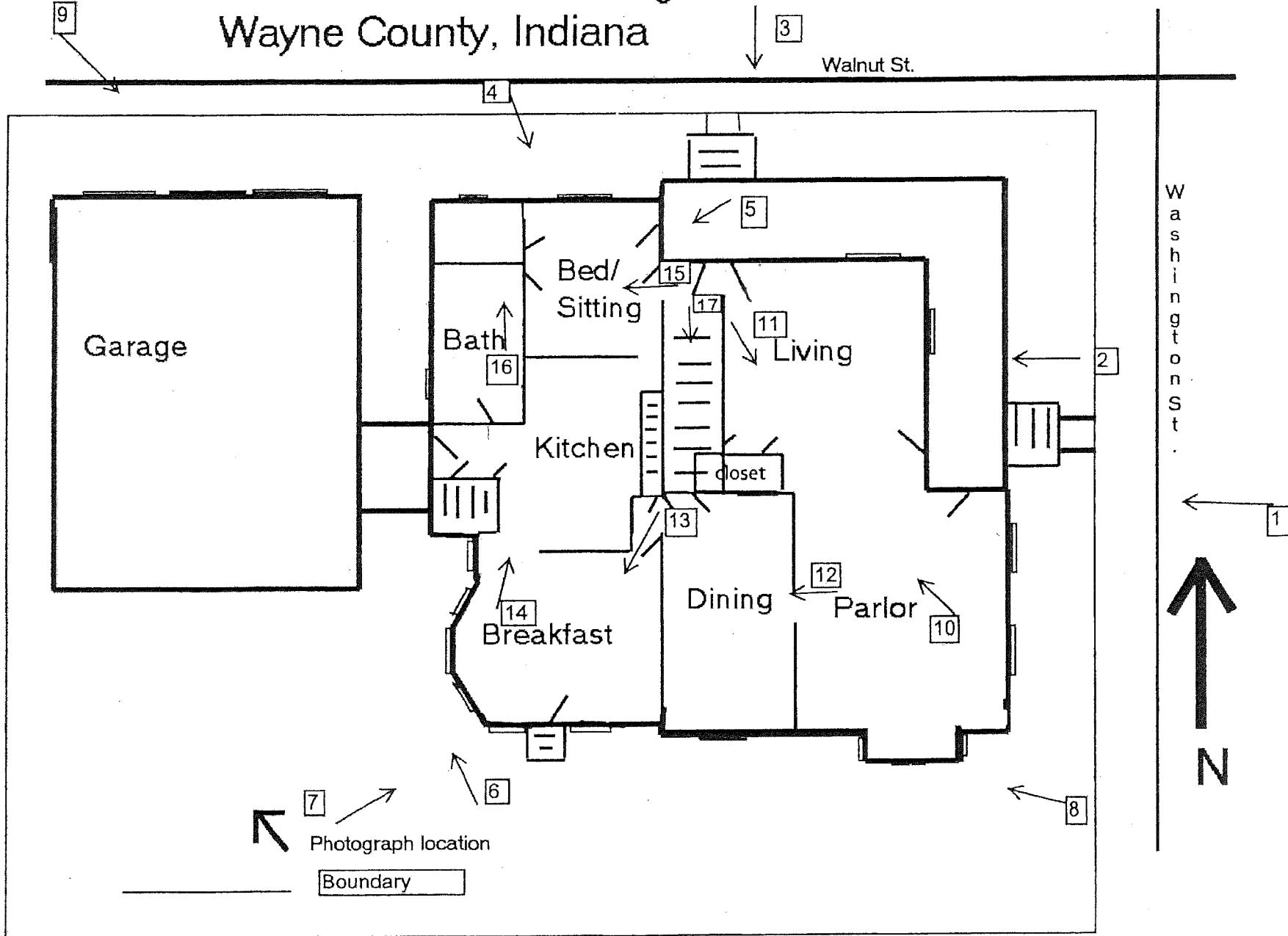
name Clona and Philip Bond

street & number 301 S. Elm St., Hagerstown, IN telephone 765-969-1608

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 100 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.

Stonebraker House, Hagerstown Wayne County, Indiana



Stonebraker House, Hagerstown
Wayne County, Indiana -- Second Floor

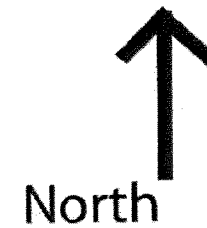
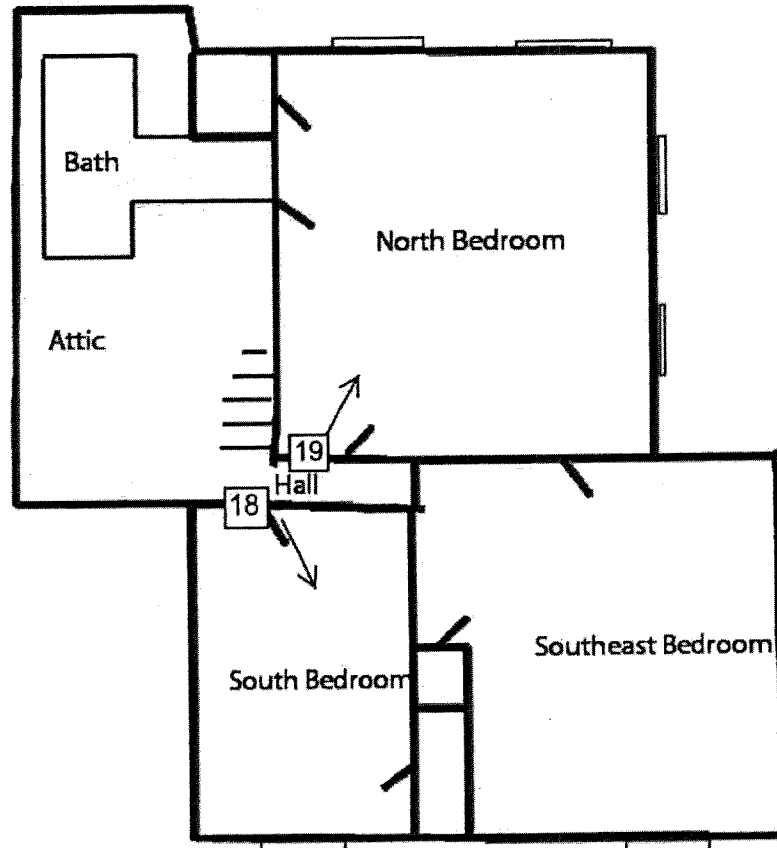
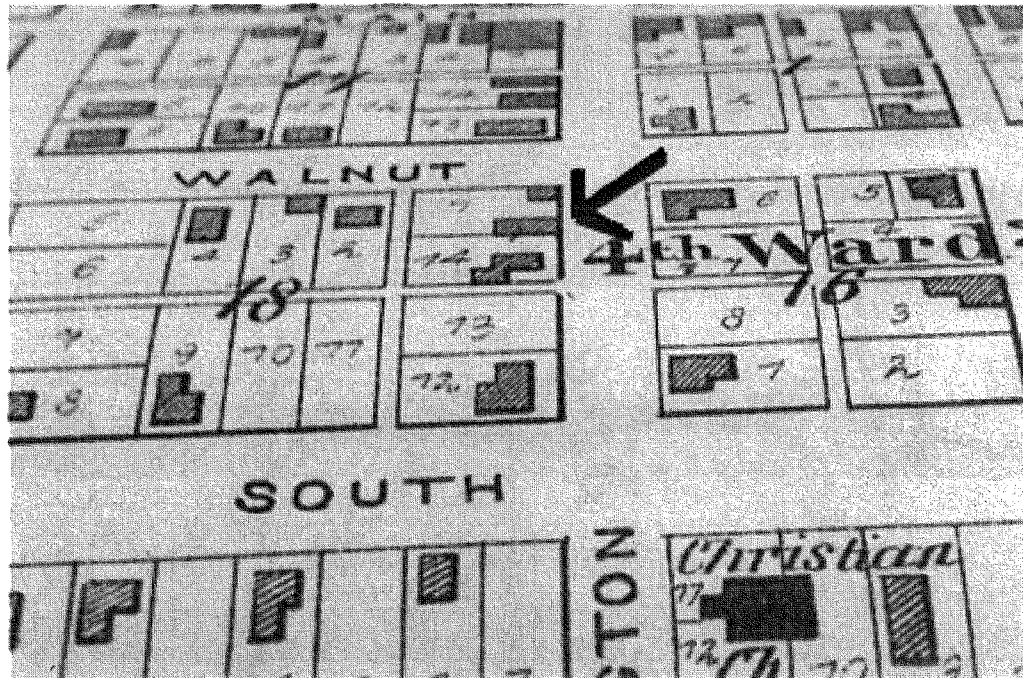


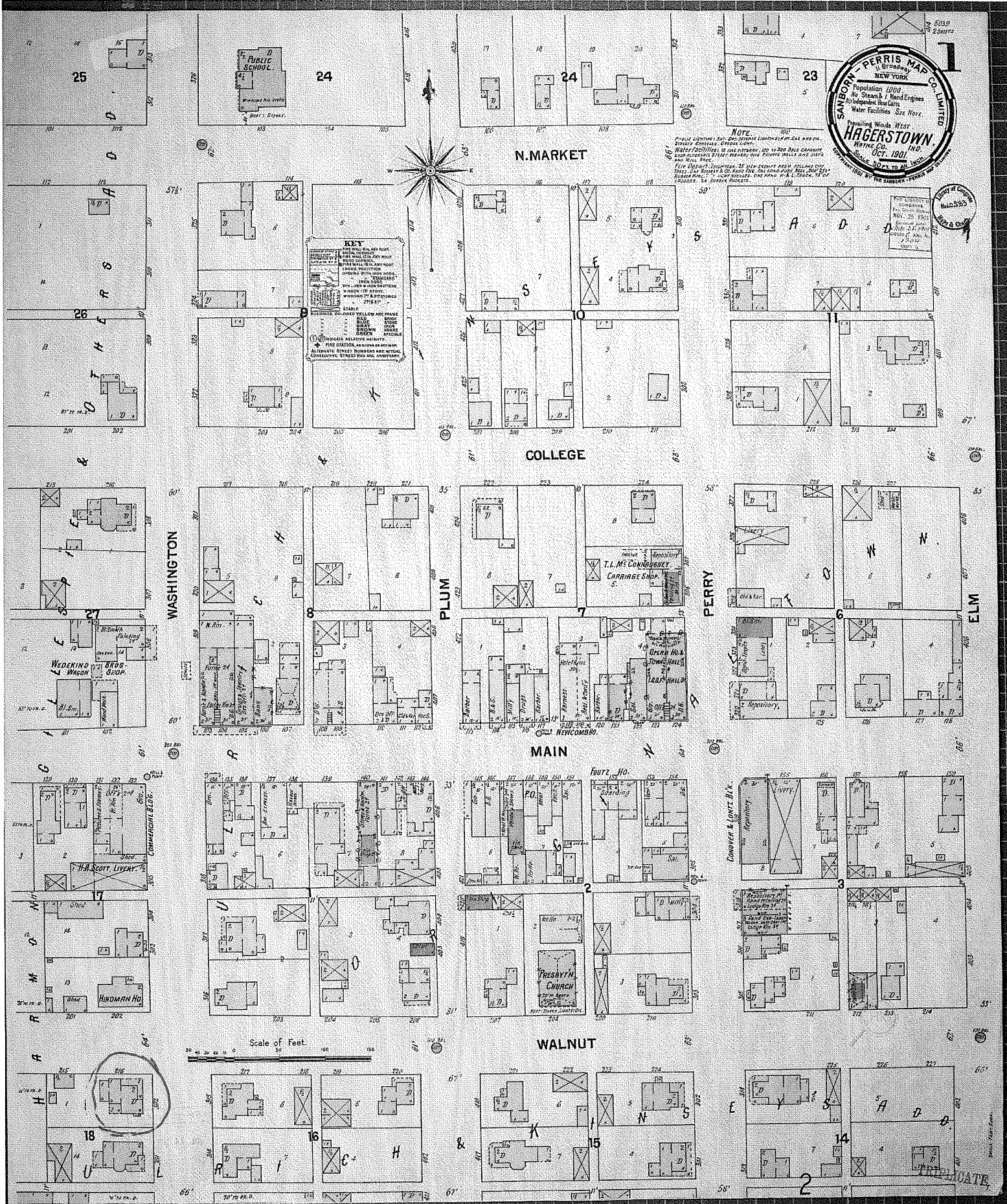
Photo locations

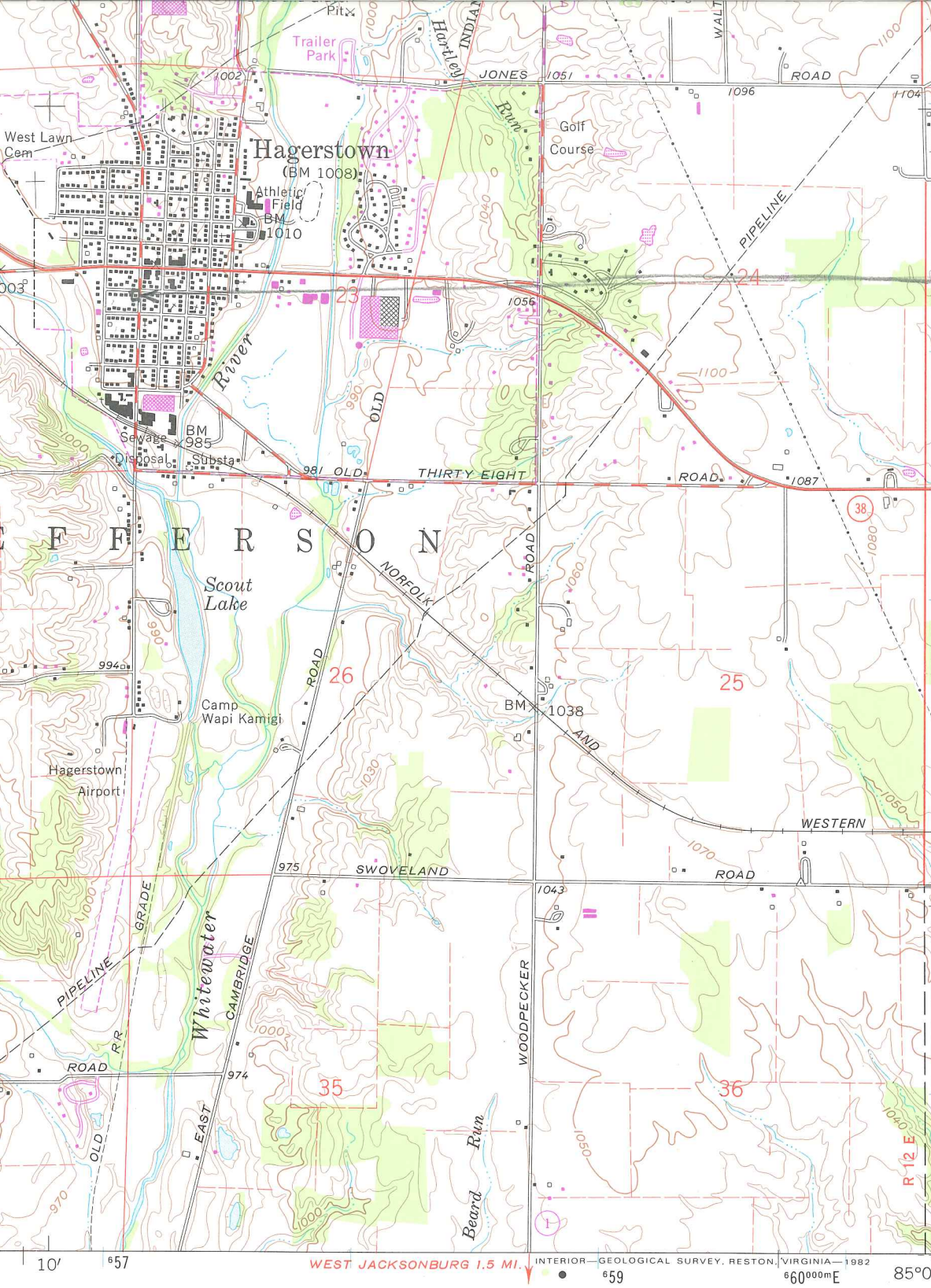
Stonebraker House, Wayne County, Indiana

Map of Hagerstown 1875



1901
 SANBORN MAP, STONE SPACER USE, UPAINE CO., IN





STONEBRAKER
 JOHN CAROLINE #2
 HAGERSTOWN,
 WAYNE CO, IN
 6657050 4419370
 NAD 83 UTM

1 MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty
- Medium-duty
- Light-duty
- Unimproved dirt
- U.S. Route
- State Route



HAGERSTOWN, IND.
 N 3952.5—W 8507.5/7.5

1960
 PHOTOREVISED 1981
 DMA 3963 I NW—SERIES V851

(JACKSONBURG)
 3963 I SE