

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: Cromwell Historic District

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: Jefferson Street between Second and Orange Streets

City or town: Cromwell State: IN County: Noble

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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:

 x A B x C D

Matthew K. Zoll deputy SMO

7/24/2015

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

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>33</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>33</u>	<u>11</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

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

SOCIAL: meeting hall

RECREATION AND CULTURE: auditorium

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

EDUCATION: library

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass

other: _____

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 Cromwell Historic District contains approximately five blocks lining the town's main corridor, Jefferson Street, which is also State Road 5. The district includes much of Cromwell's original town limits and railroad-era additions to its north side. The southern part of the district contains the town's historic commercial area while the northern blocks are a tree-lined residential neighborhood. The historic commercial area is located on the east side of the street, and most buildings date from about 1875-1915. The residential area is similar but has a few slightly newer homes constructed into the 1920s. There are a few outstanding examples of architecture in the district including the Sparta Bank and the Lutheran church in the commercial area, a Tudor cottage, and the Hussey home near the north end of the district. There are also an unusually large number of bungalows and homes with Craftsman elements in the residential area.

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Narrative Description

The resources in the district include commercial, residential, and religious buildings. The resources considered non-contributing fall into two categories. The resources whose construction dates fall after the period of significance are considered non-contributing. Resources in the district that have been significantly altered but are within the period of significance are also considered non-contributing. Alterations that substantially change the historical appearance of the buildings include removal of historical details, new siding that covers historic details, or the change in window and door locations and sizes. For example, the house located at 225 N. Jefferson Street has had rigid insulation installed over its walls, covering all historic materials, and its window opening sizes have changed due to the installation of new windows. Similarly, the house located at 238 N. Jefferson Street, though it retains its basic side-gabled appearance, has vinyl siding, new windows, and a new porch. These cumulative changes render the house non-contributing. Buildings that have retained integrity of design and materials, as well as form, massing, and fenestration, have been classified as contributing.

Jefferson Street (west side beginning at south side of district)

101 S. Jefferson St., Poyser-Hursey Garage, c. 1915. Non-contributing

Originally, this was one story, flat-roofed building of molded concrete block construction. Block is visible on the side walls. It has an added gabled roof that is covered with metal siding. The front wall is covered with metal. The front wall has a large wood garage door on its north side and a metal and glass display window on its south side. A metal and glass entry door is south of center on the front wall. The side walls have historic wood doors and windows. The side walls have stepped parapets. Due to the new materials covering the front wall and the new gabled roof built over the original roof, the building is rated non-contributing.

The building originally opened in c. 1915 as a garage owned by the Poyser family. The Poyser family sold the business to the Hursey family in 1940; it was known as Hursey's Garage into the 1970s.

225 N. Jefferson St., Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Non-contributing. Fourth from right in photo 0009. Currently, this house is obscured by the addition of rigid insulation sheets.

229 N. Jefferson St., Bungalow, c. 1910. Contributing. Third from right in photo 0009.

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall with side gables and an incised front porch. The walls are covered with clapboards. Several courses of boards at the bottom of the walls and on the porch walls are wide with a large bead; this forms a base on the house that reaches to sill height. The house has a combination of Craftsman style and 8/8 wood windows. A gabled dormer is centered on the front of the house. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. It has wide overhanging eaves supported by wood knee braces.

The porch has a wide set of steps centered on its front wall. The porch roof is supported by a group of three tapered posts on each front corner of the porch. The front wall of the first floor

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has two entries. Each entry is composed of a pair of Craftsman wood doors and sidelites. The front wall of the dormer has three 8/8 wood windows. The dormer has exposed rafter tails and three knee braces that support its roof.

231 N. Jefferson St., Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing. Second from right in photo 0009. The house is one-story tall with a front gable and a lower cross gable on its south front corner. The foundation and walls are of tan-colored brick. The house has Craftsman style 3/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. It has exposed sawn rafter tails and purlins that support the eaves. A front porch with a hipped roof is located on the front wall of the gable-front part of the house. The porch has wide piers on each front corner and low walls composed of brick. A small cross gable on the porch roof is aligned with the center of the main roof.

The front wall has a wood door and storm door centered with front gable. A window composed of three 1/1 wood windows is in the front wall north of the door. A row of three 3/1 wood windows is located in the front wall of the side-gabled extension south of the door.

233 N. Jefferson St., Gable-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing. Right side of photo 0009.

235 N. Jefferson St., Upright-and-wing, c. 1880. Contributing

237 N. Jefferson St., Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

239 N. Jefferson St., Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing

241 N. Jefferson St., Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1930. Contributing.

Left side of photo 0008.

This brick house is one-and-a-half stories tall with side gables and a lower, wide front gable extension on the south side of the front wall. Some details were executed in dark brick. The house has 6/1 metal windows with sills composed of bricks. The roof is steeply pitched and is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall is dominated by the wide front gable on its south side. The south slope of the front gable continues outward and covers a wall extending toward the south from the front of the house. The north side of the front gable is dominated by a massive chimney that divides into two shafts above the gable roof. The chimney buttress is trimmed with mouse-toothed rusticated bricks and there is a tall thin, arched niche that is centered on the chimney's front. The double chimneys at the top are turned with their corners perpendicular to the single massive chimney below. The space between the two chimneys is filled with random-laid bricks. The chimneys have clay chimney pots. The entry is located south of center on the gable-front. The entry is recessed in a broad full-round arch composed of two courses of bricks and dark-colored rusticated bricks that form voussoirs. The door has a full round top; it is wood and has a window composed of multiple lights. A small window divided into diamond-shaped art glass by wood mullions is north of the door. A 6/1 window is centered on the front gable. The top of the gable wall is enclosed with vinyl siding. A large brick-floored terrace is in front of the front gable.

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The north side of the front wall has a row of three 6/1 windows. A gabled dormer is centered in the roof on this side of the front wall. The dormer's walls are covered with vinyl. It has a 6/1 window on its front wall.

243 N. Jefferson St., Edwin Kline-DeMotte House; Gabled-ell, c. 1890, Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0008.

245 N. Jefferson St., Forrest Henney/Henney Funeral Home; Bungalow, c. 1910, Contributing
Third from left side of photo 0008.

347 N. Jefferson St., Colonial Revival, c. 1925. Contributing.

Fourth from left side of photo 0008; fourth from right side of photo 0007.

The house is two stories tall, sided with wood clapboards, and has side gables. The foundation is composed of clay tile blocks. The house has a combination of 6/6, 8/8, and 4/4 wood windows with metal shutters. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles; there are cornice returns on the side gables with small sections of hipped roofs above the returns. A concrete terrace is centered on the front wall.

The front wall is symmetrically arranged. The entry has a surround composed of fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. The door is wood and it has a window divided into nine panes of glass in its top half and a panel divided with an X in its bottom half. A three-sided window bay is on the first floor to each side of the door. The bay's side walls have 4/4 windows and its front wall has an 8/8 window. The bay has a metal roof with flared eaves. The front wall's second floor has a small 1/1 window centered in it. A pair of 6/6 windows is located to each side of the center window.

349 N. Jefferson St., Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing. Third from right in photo 0007.

351 N. Jefferson St., Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing. Second from right in photo 0007.
The application of rustic wood shingles to the exterior has rendered this house non-contributing.

353 N. Jefferson St., Upright-and-wing, c. 1880. Contributing. Right side of photo 0007.

455 N. Jefferson St., Upright-and-wing, c. 1885. Contributing. Left side of photo 0006.

The house's upright part is one-and-a-half stories tall; the wing is one-story tall. The foundation is composed of stone. The walls are covered with Dutch lap wood siding. The windows are 2/2 wood with pediment lintels. The house has corner boards that form tall, thin pilasters with simple capitals. Tall cornice boards are located at the top of the walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has a Craftsman-era porch across its full width. The porch has a hipped roof that is supported at its outside corners by tapered wood posts. The posts are located on top of large, tapered masonry piers that are covered with stucco. The piers have a concrete capstone. Smaller tapered piers are centered on the front wall of the porch. The steps are located between them. The porch has a balustrade composed of wood posts and a handrail. A wide picture window is

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centered on the first floor of the upright part of the house. A 2/2 window is centered in the front gable. A wide picture window is centered on the front wall of the wing. The entry door is wood and it is located on the north wall of the upright part of the house.

457 N. Jefferson St., Upright-and-wing, c. 1905. Non-contributing. Middle of photo 0006.

459 N. Jefferson St., Hussey House; Queen Anne, 1901. Contributing. Photo 0005.

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall in an L-plan. A rounded tower is located inside the ell and faces the intersection. The house's foundation and porch piers are of brown-colored brick. The walls are covered with clapboards. The windows are 1/1 wood. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A Craftsman-style porch wraps around the full-width of the front wall to the east wall of the north-facing gabled wall. The porch piers are tall with stone caps and stone posts that support the porch roof. The porch balustrade is composed of stone balusters and railings. The porch roof is nearly flat with wide overhanging eaves. The porch floor and roof curve with the curvature of the tower on the north wall of the porch. The porch was originally wood; this later porch was constructed in c. 1915.

The entry is located in the north side of the front wall. The door is a wide wood door with a window in its upper half. The door has a transom composed of panes of lozenge-shaped leaded glass. A wide window is centered in the wall south of the door. A tall cornice board is at the top of the first floor's walls; it forms a continuous line with the cornice at the top of the porch walls. The second floor's front wall has an oriel bay on its north side. The bay has two 1/1 windows. Two 1/1 windows are centered in the wall south of the bay. The bottom of the gable wall is enclosed with a pent roof that extends out to form a roof over the oriel bay. The pent roof is supported by consoles with acorn finials. A new Palladian window is centered in the gable wall.

The tower has three 1/1 windows on its first and second floors. A frieze board is at the top of the tower's walls. The roof is conical and is covered with asphalt shingles. It has a metal finial at the top of the roof.

The house was constructed for Harry and Ella Hussey in 1901. The Husseys operated a large drugstore in Cromwell under the name Hussey & Son. Harry Hussey joined his father, Martin, in the drugstore business near the turn of the 20th century. The Hontz family, who established a hardware store in town in 1894, purchased the home from the Husseys. The Hontzes then sold to Roger Heintzelman, who owned a grocery store in town.

463 N. Jefferson St., Gabled-ell/Craftsman, c. 1910. Contributing

The house is two stories tall and has a stone foundation and clapboard-sided walls. The house has corner trim boards and frieze boards at the top of its walls. The house has 6/1 and 8/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A wide porch with a low-pitched gabled roof is centered on the front wall. The porch has corner piers and walls composed of brick. Two short piers flank concrete steps in the center of the porch's front wall. Tapered posts are on the corner piers and support the porch roof. The porch roof's gable wall is framed by frieze boards.

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The front gabled part of the house has a metal storm door on its north side and a picture window on its south side. A row of three 6/1 windows is centered in the front gable wall, the center window is taller than the flanking ones. A 6/1 window is in the south side of the ell's front wall. Window's top sash is short. A pair of 6/1 windows is in the north side of the ell's front wall. They also have short top sashes. Two gabled wall dormers are located on the front of the ell. The dormers have 8/1 windows; the top sashes are short.

465 N. Jefferson St., Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

Jefferson Street (east side beginning at south side of district)

106 N. Jefferson St., 2-part commercial block, 2012. Non-contributing.
Second from right side of photo 0001.

108 N. Jefferson St., Kline Building-Maccabee Hall; 2-part commercial block, c. 1880.
Contributing. Third from right side of photo 0001.

The building is a two-story, flat-roofed, stuccoed structure. The front wall's first floor is covered with wood. It has aluminum and glass storefront windows and doors. The second floor's front wall is covered with stucco. The wall has six windows; the middle two are paired together. Each window has a stone sill. The historic windows have been replaced with wood and glass. The parapet wall is divided into five panels. Flashing covers the top of the parapet wall.

The building was used by Edwin F. Kline as a dry goods and grocery establishment beginning 1901. The Kline Home Store operated from this location until the 1950s. The second floor of the building was used as the meeting hall for the Cromwell chapter of the Maccabees.

114 N. Jefferson St., Sparta State Bank, Neoclassical, c. 1915. Contributing
Fourth from right side of photo 0001.

The building is one story tall and its walls are composed of brown-colored bricks with stone trim. The front wall has a stone base composed of two courses of stone. The front wall has a broad stone pediment supported by fluted Ionic columns on bases. The frieze of the entablature has SPARTA-STATE-BANK carved into it. The tympanum of the pediment is brick. The parapet wall is slightly taller than the pediment. It is composed of bricks and has a stone cap.

The entry is centered on the front wall. The entry is composed of a deep surround with a stone architrave supported by pilasters. The entry has an aluminum and glass storefront door, transom, and side-lite. A stone sill course is on each side of the portico. A wood and glass window is centered on the sill course on each side of the portico. The windows have metal cornices. A stone sill course is on the front wall at the top of the portico. Three short wood windows are located between the sill course and the architrave of the pediment. The windows are divided by wood mullions in multiple X patterns.

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116 N. Jefferson St., 1-part commercial block, c. 1910. Non-contributing
Fifth from left side of photo 0002.

The front wall of the building's first floor is covered with metal and the storefront door and windows are composed of new glass and metal. The building had a second floor, but it was removed sometime prior to about 1909. The changes render the building non-contributing.

120 N. Jefferson St., Smith's Hall/Knights of Pythias Hall, 1910. Contributing
Fourth from left side of photo 0002.

The brick building is two stories tall and was divided into two storefronts historically. The first floor's front wall has a wide, recessed entry whose side walls angle in toward the entry's back wall. The back wall has two aluminum and glass doors. The storefront's walls are covered with vinyl siding and vinyl shingles. Aluminum and glass display windows are located on the front wall and side walls of the recessed entry. A stone cornice is at the top of the storefronts.

The second floor's front wall has six 1/1 wood windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels. A building stone with "Smith's Hall" and "1910" is centered in the front wall above the windows. A broad recessed panel composed of bricks is on each side of the building stone. The parapet is composed of a corbelled cornice.

The building's first floor was occupied by the C. L. Schlabach (also spelled Slabaugh) Dry Goods Store during the early 1900s. The business had been established in Cromwell in 1888. The Knights of Pythias had previously used the second floor of 122 N. Jefferson, but later used the public hall on the second floor of this building for their meetings. The public hall was referred to as an opera house. In 1966, the Cromwell Masonic Lodge relocated to the opera house.

122 N. Jefferson St., C. M. Sloan Furniture & Undertaking; 1-part commercial block, c. 1910. Contributing. Third from left side of photo 0002.

124 N. Jefferson St., Cromwell State Bank; 1-part commercial block, c. 1910. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0002.

226 N. Jefferson St., Pret Lung Meat Market; 1-part commercial block, 1917. Contributing
Left side of photo 0002.

The building is two stories tall and its walls are brick. The first floor's front elevation has a stairway door on its north side. The door is metal. The storefront entry is recessed on the front wall's south side. The door is metal and is located in the north wall of the recessed entry. The first floor's front wall is covered with wood. A metal and glass window composed of three lights is centered in the front wall. A short metal and wood canopy is located at the top of the storefront wall. The second floor's front wall has two 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmented arches. A building stone is centered above the windows. It has "Pret Lung 1917" carved into it. A simple corbel table is at the top of the front elevation.

A meat market had been in operation at this location prior to a large-scale fire in 1909 that destroyed the building in which it was located. Pret Lung, the owner of the meat market,

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constructed this building to house his business in 1917. Voors Electric Appliance Repair has been at this location since 1977.

230 N. Jefferson St., Gabled-ell, c. 1898. Contributing

The house is two stories tall with a short ell near the back of the gable-front part of the house. The foundation is composed of stone. The walls are covered with vinyl. The windows are 1/1 wood with metal storm windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a porch that is across the full width of the gable-front and wraps around the north side of the house to the front wall of the ell. The porch area in front of the ell is enclosed and forms a vestibule. A large wood door with a full window is in the front wall of the vestibule. A small window composed of art glass is in the north wall of the vestibule. The porch has a wood floor and balustrade. Four tapered piers composed of small stones and a stone cap are located around the perimeter of the porch. They serve as plinths for Doric columns that support the porch roof. The porch roof is hipped on its southwest corner.

The first floor's front elevation of the gable-front part of the house has a wide window with a transom composed of art glass. The transom is divided into lozenge-shaped panes of leaded glass. The second floor of the front elevation has a wide 1/1 window centered in it. The front wall of the ell's second floor has a 1/1 window. A three-sided bay with a hipped roof is centered on the first floor of the north elevation of the ell. It has a 1/1 window in each of its walls. A 1/1 window is centered in the second floor of the north elevation.

232 N. Jefferson St., Hall-and-Parlor, c. 1875. Contributing. Left side of photo 0009.

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall with side gables; the second floor is short with knee walls on its east and west sides. The foundation is of molded concrete block. The walls are covered with vinyl. The windows are 1/1 wood. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A small front porch is located on the front of the house. It has a low-pitched gabled roof that is supported by wood posts. The entry door is located just south of center on the front elevation. The door is wood and has a window in its upper half and two panels in its lower half. A window is centered in the front wall south of the door. A window is located north of the door. It is located an equal distance from the front corner as the other window is from the other front corner. 1/1 windows are centered in the first and second floors of the side gables.

234 N. Jefferson St., Gabled-ell, c. 1910. Contributing

236 N. Jefferson St., Gabled-ell, c. 1910. Contributing

238 N. Jefferson St., Hall-and-Parlor, c. 1875. Non-contributing

240 N. Jefferson St., Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing. Left side of photo 0004.

242 N. Jefferson St., Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall with side gables. The foundation and porch piers are of brick. The walls are covered with clapboards. The windows are wood. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has an incised porch across its full width. The porch has piers

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on its outside corners. The piers have capstones and tapered wood posts that support the roof. The entry is located in the center of the front elevation. It has a wide wood door with a window in its upper half. A wide window with a transom composed of art glass is centered in the wall north and south of the door. The transom is composed of lozenge-shaped leaded glass. A gabled, clapboard-sided dormer is centered in the roof on the front of the house. Three windows are located in its front wall. The windows are composed of small rectangular panes of glass that form a perimeter frame to a large rectangular center pane.

244 N. Jefferson St., Gable-front, c. 1875. Contributing

346 N. Jefferson St., Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Non-contributing

348 N. Jefferson St., Gabled-ell, c. 1890/1915. Contributing

350 N. Jefferson St., Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

352 N. Jefferson St., Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Non-contributing
Application of vinyl siding and resized openings have altered this house.

Olive Street

219 N. Olive St., Italianate/Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing. Photo 0010.

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall and has a stone foundation. It has a clapboarded exterior and corner boards that form pilasters with simple capitals. Narrow cornice boards are located at the top of the walls. The windows are 1/1 wood with bracketed pediments. The top sashes have segmental arches. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a wood porch with turned posts that spans the full-width of the front elevation and wraps around the full-width of its south elevation (excluding the rear ell). The roof is hipped on its southeast corner.

A wood door is centered in the front elevation. The door has a window in its top half and a panel in its lower half. The door has a segmental arch hood and a wood screen door. A window is centered in the front elevation north and south of the door. A window is centered in the gable wall. The south elevation of the main part of the house has a window centered in its east side and a door that matches the front door in its west side. West of the door is a wide wood window with a transom. West of the taller main section of the house is a lower ell with a triple window group. A lean-to section is west of the ell.

Orange Street

111 W. Orange St., Calvary Lutheran (Cromwell Evangelical Lutheran) Church, 1910, Late Gothic Revival. Contributing. Photo 0003.

The red brick building has an L-plan with an entry/bell tower in the corner of the L, on the northeast corner of the building. The building has a foundation composed of molded concrete block. A corbelled cornice of brick laid with the roof's rake is at the top of the walls and the main corners of the church have slightly raised pilaster strips. The roof is covered with asphalt

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shingles and the soffits are covered with metal. The building has pointed-arch windows with stone sills. The windows are composed of art glass divided by wood mullions that form lancets.

The front gable has a single, large window centered in it. A wood door and transom is located on the east wall of the front gable. A porch with concrete steps and a concrete stoop is in front of the entry/bell tower. The porch has a gabled roof with an open wood truss on its front wall. The roof is supported by wood posts and knee braces. A pair of wood doors with etched windows in their upper halves is centered on the front wall of the tower. A pointed-arch window is located on the east wall of the tower. The second floor of the tower has pointed-arch openings in the belfry. The openings have been filled in with wood and metal louvers. The top of the tower has a short projecting story resting on a corbel arcade. The short story has stone tablets. The tower has a low-pitched pyramidal roof.

The Lutheran congregation organized in Cromwell in about 1866. They constructed their first building in 1870. It was a frame building that sat on the site of the current building. Due to the size of their respective congregations, and need for a house of worship, the Methodists and Lutherans considered building a union church. Instead the Methodists constructed a building one block west of the Lutheran church in about the same year. The Lutherans started with 33 members and were part of the Albion circuit for pastors. This building replaced the frame building in 1910. The cornerstone was laid on July 11, 1908.

102 E. Orange St., Queen Anne, c. 1905. Contributing

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall with a large two-story circular tower on its northwest corner. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and vinyl shingles. The windows are mostly 6/6 metal replacement windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch is located across the full-width of the front wall and wraps around to the west side of the house; it curves with the tower. The porch floor is wood. Rows of Doric columns support the porch roof. The porch roof is low-pitched and curves with the tower's walls. A small pediment is centered on the front wall's porch roof. It aligns with the steps to the porch. The pediment is supported by pairs of columns on each side of the steps.

The entry is centered in the front elevation. The entry has a wood door with a window divided into six panes of glass in its upper half. A 6/6 window is centered in the wall east and west of the door. The front wall of the second floor is gabled. A three-sided bay is located just west of center of the gable wall. It has a 6/6 window in its front wall. A wide, short wood window is centered in the wall east of the bay. The top of the gable wall is enclosed; the bottom of the wall enclosing the gable flares out and creates a roof for the bay. A 1/1 wood window is centered in the top of the gable wall. The tower has small 4/4 windows in its first and second floor walls. The tower's walls are covered with vinyl shingles. The roof is conical and is covered with asphalt shingles.

No Address-Orange St., Biddle's Bakery; Gable-front, c. 1925. Contributing

A one-story gable-front building fronts the alley on the rear lot of a property that faces Orange Street. It is covered with Dutch-lap siding and has wood windows. The building was used by Charles Biddle as a bakery.

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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

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

c. 1875-c. 1953

Significant Dates

1909

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 1874, the estimated year the first building was constructed in the district at 102 Jefferson Street. The period ends in c. 1953, about the year the population growth stabilized and the town's role as a center for commerce in Sparta Township began to diminish. 1909 is a significant date due to the destruction of a large part of the commercial area in a fire on October 31, 1909.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

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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 Cromwell Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The district is eligible under criterion A because of the development of commerce in Sparta Township. Commerce is an area of significance due to the concentration of commercial activity in the south end of the district and because of the community's position as the center for commerce in the township. Already located on the road to Ligonier, trade was further developed with the opening of the Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Chicago Railroad through Cromwell in the late 1870s. The district is also eligible under criterion C. The community's best examples of architectural styles and vernacular housing types popular during the period of significance are found in the district.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The Cromwell Historic District is significant for its embodiment of small town building types. The district includes institutional, commercial, residential and religious building types and forms. The Cromwell Historic District also has a small concentration of architectural styles popular during the period of significance, though much of the district's architecture is vernacular with stylistic details.

An example of the Italianate style in the district is a house located at 219 Olive Street. It was constructed in about 1885. It is a simple gable-front house with a wrap-around porch with turned posts. The Italianate elements include the house's segmented arch windows, pediment hoods, and the arched hoods over the doorways.

Of particular note are two Queen Anne style homes. The Hussey House located at 459 Jefferson Street is by far the best example due in large part to the original architectural features being well-preserved on the house. The house has a massed roof with lower cross gables, a round corner tower with a conical roof, and a wrap-around porch. The second example is of similar scale and details, however, its original siding has been covered and many of its windows have been replaced. The second house also features a round corner tower and wrap-around porch. It is located at 102 East Orange Street. Both homes were constructed in about 1901.

The Late Gothic Revival style is represented in the district at 111 West Orange Street. The Cromwell Lutheran church has typical elements of the style including large pointed-arch

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windows divided into lancets composed of art glass. The building also has a steeply-pitched gabled roof and a corner entry tower. It was constructed between 1908 and 1910.

The popularity of Arts & Crafts-inspired housing in the early 1900s swept away interest in the revival styles and vernacular types. For its size, the district has an unusually large number of bungalows and older homes with added Craftsman elements. It appears the bungalows and the Craftsman remodels were completed between about 1900 and 1930. There are five examples of bungalows in the district. Three have gabled dormers centered on their front walls, one has a small shed dormer centered on its front wall, and one is a simple single-story gable-front house with a lower cross gable on its front corner. All but the example at 242 Jefferson Street have their original wood siding or brick and their original windows. They all have incised porches except for the example at 231 Jefferson Street. It has a full front porch with a hipped roof and a small gabled dormer over the porch steps. The district also has three examples of gabled-ell houses that were remodeled with Craftsman-styled porches. The clearest example of this remodel is located at 455 Jefferson Street. The house appears to date to about 1885; however the porch has large, tapered piers covered with stucco and short square posts that support a hipped porch roof. There are two other examples of this Craftsman remodel located at 463 and 348 Jefferson Street. The example at 463 Jefferson Street also has Craftsman style windows.

One of the most important commercial buildings, with regard to architectural style, is the Sparta State Bank located at 114 Jefferson Street. The bank building was constructed in about 1915 with brick and stone trim in the Neoclassical style. The building is one-story and fairly narrow. The front of the building features a full pediment on fluted Ionic columns. A band of frieze windows is located near the top of the wall beneath the pediment. The windows are divided into x patterns with wood mullions.

One of the most important residential buildings, with regard to architectural style, is a small Tudor Revival cottage located at 241 Jefferson Street. It was constructed in about 1930; its walls are brick with dark-colored brick trim. The house has side gables and a lower front gable. The front gable contains a wide arched recessed entry and a pair of chimneys with clay chimney pots. A tall narrow arched slit is between the chimneys on the front wall where the chimneys are joined together.

Most of the district's vernacular residential architecture is dominated by simple gabled-ell and upright-and-wing houses with a few examples of gable-front and hall-and-parlor houses. The upright-and-wing houses and the hall-and-parlor examples are likely representative of the earliest types of houses located in the town. The upright-and-wing, which traces its origin to Upstate New York, was one of the earliest irregularly massed housing types that spread through the upper Midwest. Side-by-side examples of upright-and-wing houses in the district are located at 455 and 457 N. Jefferson Street (photo 0006). The gabled-ell evolved from the upright-and-wing during the late 19th century.

The hall and parlor house traces its origin to European precedents, and then in this country to Pennsylvania and Virginia where the homes were often constructed of logs. The style remained popular in rural areas until the end of the 19th century when symmetry was introduced to building

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design. Two examples of hall-and-parlor houses are located near each other at 232 and 238 North Jefferson Street. Gable-front houses and cottages are associated with the oldest parts of New England and became popular by the mid-19th century when the Greek Revival style came to dominate American architecture. The type lent itself to narrow residential building lots in developing Midwestern towns. There are six examples of gable-front houses in the district, the most notable being the house at 219 Olive Street, which has Italianate features (photo 0010).

Due to a massive fire in the commercial area in 1909, all of the buildings in the north half of the block, on the east side of Jefferson Street were reconstructed between 1910 and 1917. With the exception of the Sparta State Bank, these buildings are fairly simple early 20th century examples of commercial parapet-front architecture. The largest of these buildings is Smith's Hall, also known as the opera house, located at 120 Jefferson Street. It was built to replace a nearly identical building that burned in the fire in 1909. It was built in 1910. It is a brick building, two-stories tall with two storefronts and a tall front parapet. A small frame building that fronts the alley east of Jefferson Street has a high level of integrity. Constructed as a bakery in about 1925, the building retains its original Dutch-lap siding, monitor roof vent, and chimney. While its windows have been covered with wood, their placement/location has not been changed.

COMMERCE

The first commercial activity in Cromwell was carried out by its first resident, Abel Mullen. Mullen settled in what would become the village site in 1849. He constructed a building north of the intersection of Orange and Jefferson Streets in which he manufactured black salts (lye) from ashes. Mullen became the first post master when an office was established in the community. Aaron Moore opened the first general merchandise store after the town was platted. The store continued until about 1876. Other early merchants included Adam Maggart, Charles Grant, Eli Messimore, Jeremiah Carstetter, and Isaac McCammon, the town's first blacksmith. In 1866, George Reed began to manufacture wagons and sleighs.

By 1874, Cromwell boasted two churches (Lutheran and Methodist), several stores, shops, and one hotel. The following merchants and businesses were located in Cromwell in 1874: F. O. Airgood, who manufactured carriages and wagons; E. F. Benner who was a jeweler and music dealer; F. Oscar Engvall, a native of Sweden who sold boots and shoes; George Hontz who was a contractor, builder, and furniture dealer; Aaron Moore who had retired from the dry goods business; A. Mayfield who was the proprietor of the Cromwell House hotel (102 Jefferson Street); G. W. Reed who manufactured harnesses and wagons; Daniel Sarber who was a fruit tree agent; Vanderford & Brothers, who sold dry goods, glassware, groceries, and boots & shoes; and C. E. Johnson, a brick manufacturer. Simeon Smith and John Stombach were listed in an 1874 directory as farmers and carpenters in Cromwell. John Gants was listed as a physician and H. G. Tucker was listed as a physician and surgeon.

The town's most significant growth occurred after the opening of the Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Chicago Railroad on the north side of town in 1876. The railroad connected the northeastern Indiana towns of Avilla, Garret, Kimmel, Albion, and Cromwell with both Chicago and points

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east. Additions to Cromwell expanded the community northward toward the railroad with lots platted in anticipation of the railroad in 1874. The business district quickly filled in with brick buildings and the residential area grew northward with new homes constructed into the 1930s.

A summary of business establishments in 1906-1909 include the State Bank of Cromwell, managed by S. B. Tucker, and E. F. Kline, who established his dry goods and grocery business in 1901. The state bank was located at 124 Jefferson Street and Kline's store was located at 108 Jefferson Street. Another hardware was established by Harvey Hontz in 1894. Hontz had been born and raised in Sparta Township. C. M. Sloan was the only undertaker in Cromwell in 1909. His business was located at 122 Jefferson Street. C. L. Slabaugh began his dry goods establishment in 1888. His store was located at 120 Jefferson Street. A pool, billiard hall and lunch room was operated by Harry Knox. W. B. McMeans was a tinsmith who began his business in 1877. Kora Mullen was the proprietor of the Star Bakery and Restaurant. It had been established in 1903. A. W. Beazell had a harness shop at 106 Jefferson Street. G. P. Kreager began his "sample room", a saloon, in 1903. Martin Hussey and his son, Harry, owned a drugstore that the elder Hussey had established in 1879, shortly after the railroad was opened through Cromwell. Moore & Company was a hardware first established by Aaron Moore shortly after the town was platted. Other businesses included M. Poyser who operated a bakery, a meat market by the name of Dunlap & Leatherman, saloons operated by Elmer Klopenstine and S. Slintz.

A devastating fire on Halloween night in 1909 burned most of the business houses on the east side of Jefferson Street plus four businesses on the west side of the street. This included all of the commercial buildings north of the alley on the east side of the street. Merchants that were affected by the fire included Perry Nuison, McMaen's tin shop, the J. D. Kreager building, the C. L. Schlback stock building, Moore & Co. Hardware, the S. B. Tucker building, Cromwell State Bank, the Knights of Pythias Hall, O. B. Galloway DDS, and Glenn Miller, attorney.

Businesses that were located in the downtown during the 1910s-1950s include Chester Biddle's bakery (located on the alley behind 108 Jefferson Street); it opened in the early 1920s. An automobile garage opened in about 1915 at 101 Jefferson Street. First known as Poyser's Garage, it was later owned by the Hursey family who operated it until the 1970s. A few businesses that were located in the downtown during the 1940s-1950s included Heintzelman's Grocery, located at 122 Jefferson Street, and Harper's Hardware, located at 120 Jefferson Street. The community had a newspaper beginning in about 1901; it continued until 1974 under the operation of the Robbins family.

A distinct connection exists between the commercial area and Jefferson Street. Many of the town's leading merchants chose to build their homes on Jefferson Street in the district. These include several of the town's early merchants, Aaron Moore, Adam Maggart, George Hontz, and A. Mayfield. Later merchants who made their home on Jefferson Street in the district include Martin and Harry Hussey, Charles Schlabaugh, Stephan Tucker, and Edwin Kline. When Forrest Henney moved to Cromwell, he established his funeral home and residence at 245 Jefferson Street.

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Cromwell is the only sizable community in Sparta Township and it served as the township's main commercial center. A small village predates Cromwell in the southern part of the township. The community, dating to the late 1820s-1830s, is named Indian Village due to the nearby residence of Chief Papakeecha. The village, which is connected to Cromwell by State Road 5, never grew beyond a post office, two churches, a cemetery and a few residences. The town of Kimmel was platted on the Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Chicago Railroad east of Cromwell. It developed a few churches, commercial buildings, several residents, and a bank. Its primary purpose was to serve as a shipping port for produce, particularly onions, raised on nearby farms. Though Cromwell never matched the larger Noble County market towns of Ligonier, Kendallville, or Albion, it had significance to the farming families of Sparta Township.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Harrison Wood employed the county surveyor to lay out the village of Cromwell in 1853. The plat of Cromwell was created on an existing route (later, Jefferson Street) between Ligonier and points south, and runs at a diagonal. Orange Street, which crosses Jefferson Street at the town's principle intersection, was an important route linking the community with Kimmel and Albion, the Noble County seat. The plat reflects the importance of transportation between these communities. The original plat included 28 lots radiating from the intersection of Orange (also known as Albion Road) and Jefferson Streets. The first resident was Able Mullen, who had constructed a log house a few years prior in the spring of 1849. The town was named after the English political and military leader, Oliver Cromwell.

The first school in Cromwell was located near the railroad tracks on the north side of town. It was constructed out of logs in about 1840. A frame building replaced it in 1860; it was located on west Orange Street. In 1878, a two-story brick building was constructed for the community school; it was replaced with a larger consolidated school in 1911. Only the gym is extant.

The railroad provided the impetus for quick population growth. By 1895, the population was 450. By 1899, it reached 500. Then in 1901, it climbed to 640 and to 700 by 1919. By 1953, the population stabilized. Cromwell incorporated as a town in 1902; the same year it installed lights. By 1914, the town had reached its historic boundaries with new plats mostly established on each side of Jefferson Street north to the railroad. The city's streets were paved in 1921.

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

150 Years: Cromwell Sesquicentennial Celebration, 2003. Cromwell Business Association

Atlas of Noble County, Indiana. Chicago: Adreas & Baskin, 1874.

Frick, Harry, *Cromwell Centennial 1853-1953*. Wawaka, IN

Goodspeed, Weston, 1882 Noble County, Indiana History. Chicago: F. A. Battery & Company, 1882.

Jakle, John A. Common Houses in America's Small Towns. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1989.

McEwen, William, History of Northeast Indiana: Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, DeKalb Counties. Volume I. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1968 edition.

Noble County West Library Branch, Cromwell: Cromwell History Clippings File

Replogle, Daniel, Cromwell History, 2013 Edition. Cromwell Historical Society, 2013.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Cromwell series: 1895, 1901, 1919

Treesh, Helen Lightfoot, *Noble County Early Churches 1830-1900*. Self-published, no date.

United States Federal Census: 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940

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 # _____

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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): 113-359-26002-26012, 113-359-26016

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property approx. 7.25 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 615872	Northing: 4584680
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 616028	Northing: 4584609
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 615805	Northing: 4584082
4. Zone: 16	Easting : 615596	Northing: 4584191

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

The street grid lies approximately 20 degrees off of true north/south and east/west directions. For purposes of the description northeast is north, etc.

Beginning at the northwest corner of Water Street and the north-south alley west of Jefferson Street, face north and continue in a line to the northwest corner of the property located at 465 Jefferson Street. Turn east and continue in a line to the west edge of Jefferson Street. Turn south and continue on the west edge of Jefferson to the south edge of 3rd Street. Turn east and continue in a line with the north property line of 352 Jefferson Street to the west side of

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the north-south alley east of Jefferson Street. Turn south and continue in a line with the west edge of the alley to a line extended west from the north property line of 219 Olive Street. Turn east and continue on the north line of 219 Olive to the west edge of Olive Street. Turn south and continue in a line with the west edge of Olive Street to the north side of Water Street. Turn west along the north edge of Water Street and continue to the west edge of the north-south alley west of Jefferson Street. Turn south along the west edge of said alley to the south edge of the east-west alley that runs beside 108 Jefferson Street. Turn east along said east-west alley and continue to the east property line of lot for the historic Biddle's Bakery building.* Turn south down the east lot line of the former Biddle's Bakery and then turn west down the north line of 103 E. Orange Street and go to the west edge of the north-south alley east of Jefferson Street. Turn south and continue in a line with the west edge of the alley to the southeast property corner of 102 East Orange Street. Turn west and continue in a line with the south property line of 102 East Orange Street, crossing Jefferson Street and following the south line of 101 West Orange Street, and continuing west along the south line of 111 West Orange Street to the southwest corner of the property located at 111 West Orange Street. Turn north and continue in a line with the west property line of 111 West Orange Street to the south side of Orange Street. Turn east along the north edge of Orange and continue in a line to the east edge of Jefferson Street. Turn north and continue in a line to the north edge of Water Street. Turn west and continue in a line to the east edge of the alley west of Jefferson Street, or the place of beginning.

*Biddle's Bakery building has no street address, but is parcel 57-16-16-300-078.000-016.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected due to the inclusion of a large concentration of contributing resources along the town's main corridor, Jefferson Street. This includes the intact part of the historic commercial area as well as the community's best residential architecture, both of which relate to the themes of commerce and architecture.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Cromwell Historical Society/PIP
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: October 29, 2013

Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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: Cromwell Historic District

City or Vicinity: Cromwell

County: Noble

State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 19, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of commercial area, looking northeast on Jefferson Street from Orange Street.

1 of 10

Name of Property: Cromwell Historic District

City or Vicinity: Cromwell

County: Noble

State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: October 14, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of commercial area, looking southeast on Jefferson Street.

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Name of Property

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Name of Property: Cromwell Historic District

City or Vicinity: Cromwell

County: Noble

State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: October 14, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at Calvary Lutheran Church

3 of 10

Name of Property: Cromwell Historic District

City or Vicinity: Cromwell

County: Noble

State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: October 14, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the 200-300 block of North Jefferson Street.

4 of 10

Name of Property: Cromwell Historic District

City or Vicinity: Cromwell

County: Noble

State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: October 14, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at 459 N. Jefferson Street.

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Name of Property: Cromwell Historic District

City or Vicinity: Cromwell

County: Noble

State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: October 14, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at Jefferson Street from 3rd Street.

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Name of Property: Cromwell Historic District

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Name of Property

Noble County, IN

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City or Vicinity: Cromwell

County: Noble

State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: October 14, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at Jefferson Street from 3rd Street.

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Name of Property: Cromwell Historic District

City or Vicinity: Cromwell

County: Noble

State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: October 14, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the 300 block of N. Jefferson Street.

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Name of Property: Cromwell Historic District

City or Vicinity: Cromwell

County: Noble

State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: October 14, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south on North Jefferson Street at the 200 block.

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Name of Property: Cromwell Historic District

City or Vicinity: Cromwell

County: Noble

State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: October 14, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 219 N. Olive Street.

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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.