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NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet. [NA] not for publication

city, town Huntington [NA] vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Huntington code 069 zip code 46750

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[X] private	[ ] building(s)	104	22 buildings
[X] public-local	[X] district		sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site	2	1 structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure		1 objects
	[ ] object	106	24 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Patrick L. Rabelm — July 21, 1992

Signature of certifying official — Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
COMMERCE/ TRADE: specialty store	COMMERCE/ TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/ TRADE: business	COMMERCE/ TRADE: business
COMMERCE/ TRADE: financial institution	COMMERCE/ TRADE: professional
COMMERCE/ TRADE: restaurant	COMMERCE/ TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/ TRADE: professional (See continuation sheet).	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)	
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque	foundation	STONE
LATE 19th & EARLY 19th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style, Chicago	walls	BRICK
		STONE: limestone
	roof	ASPHALT
	other	METAL: tin, cast iron

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District is located in the city of Huntington in Huntington County in northeastern Indiana. Huntington County is bounded on the north by Whitley County, on the east by Allen and Wells counties, on the south by Wells and Grant counties, and on the west by Wabash County. Surveyors laid out the county in a grid pattern, forming a rectangle that is sixteen miles from east to west and twenty-four miles from north to south. The city of Huntington is located a little northwest of the geographical center of the county.

Huntington County is set on a plain that is transversed by the Wabash River. Geologically formed during the last Ice Age, glaciers scoured and flattened much of the area and formed the Tipton Till Plain, a plain that extends over much of the northern third of Indiana. The Wabash River enters Huntington County from the east and moves in a northwesterly direction en route to the Ohio River and thence to the Mississippi River. The Wabash River joins the Little or the Little Wabash River just west of the city at the point known as the "forks of the Wabash." The Little River flows through the center of the city of Huntington and forms part of the southern boundary of the Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District.

The Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District is a compact area that has Jefferson Street as its central corridor. With slight adjustments to include important buildings, Cherry Street marks the western boundary, the alley just east of Warren Street comprises the eastern boundary, and Park Drive forms the northern boundary. (See accompanying map). The southern boundary is the most irregular because it follows the rear elevation of buildings on State Street and then proceeds southward to the Little River before turning easterly to connect with the alley between Warren and Guilford streets. All major routes of transportation--the path of the former Wabash and Erie Canal bed, the Little River, and the railroad tracks--are either located within or on the border of the district. This is important because these routes were crucial to the development of the Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District as a commercial and political center.

[X] See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
COMMERCE
POLITICS/ GOVERNMENT
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance
1845-1942

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Significant Person
NA

Architect/Builder
J. W. Gaddis/ John Kenower/ Robert W. Stevens/ W. A. Stevens/ Wing & Mahurin
J. Wetmore

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District is primarily significant for its association with the history of commerce, government, and transportation. The city's history as the center of government in Huntington County has contributed to its political significance. Transportation developments have influenced the development of the commerce; convenient access by canal and later, roads and railroads, facilitated the expansion of business and trade and the establishment of industry. Industry is, however, of secondary significance. Further, within the district there are several theaters and fraternal clubs that give the district social and recreational significance on a secondary level.

Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District is unique to local history. Geographically the heart of the city and the county, residents of Huntington and the entire county have come to the Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District since the 1830s in good times and in bad to conduct the affairs of government, to transact business, and to be entertained. Huntington was often called a "paper town" because its location on major transportation routes and its position as a local government center brought people into the business section of the town to spend money. The collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings that housed the activities of the Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District are dominated by Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque, Neo-Classical, and Twentieth Century Commercial style buildings. These architectural styles illustrate visually the three important eras of development in commerce, transportation, and government: 1845-1860, 18[illegible]895, 1900-1920. The district's period of significance extends from 1845 to 1942.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bash, Frank Sumner. History of Huntington County, Indiana. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1914.

Cutshall, Foster, E. "Remodeling of Theatre Brings Pleasant Memories," Huntington Theater Souvenir Program, 1940. Huntington Public Library, Theater File.

Danbom, David. The Resisted Revolution. Ames: The Iowa State University Press, 1979.

Fatout, Paul. Indiana Canals. West Lafayette: Purdue University, 1985.

"First Huntington Theater Was Achievement of its Day," Huntington Theater Souvenir Program, 1940. Huntington Public Library, Theater File.

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [X] 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:
- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [X] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: Approximately 27.3 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	626780	4526900
B	16	627200	4526420
C	16	626760	4526280
D	16	626510	4526670

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of West Park Drive and Cherry Street, proceed in a southerly direction along the east side of Cherry Street crossing Washington Street. At the southeast corner of the intersection of Cherry and Market streets proceed along the south side of Market Street to

[X] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District is a compact area that forms the core of the commercial and governmental activity of the town and is centered along Jefferson Street. In 1981 a survey was conducted to determine the boundaries which were altered slightly after a site visit by a DHPA officer in March 1992. The northern boundary of the district is Park Drive. The

[X] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Linda Weintraut, Historian; Jane Nolan, Historian
organization: WEINTRAUT & NOLAN
date: 26 June 1992
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★U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918

2. Roughly bounded by State and Court streets on the south, Cherry Street on the west, Park Drive on the North, and the north-south alley between Warren and Guilford streets on the east.

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Function	Current Function
GOVERNMENT: courthouse	GOVERNMENT: courthouse
GOVERNMENT: city hall	GOVERNMENT: city hall
GOVERNMENT: fire station	GOVERNMENT: fire station
GOVERNMENT: post office	
Historic Function	**Current Function**
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related	TRANSPORTATION: rail-related
TRANSPORTATION: road-related	

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne, Art Deco
EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The properties of Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District form an entity distinct from those properties outside the district. At the periphery of the district on three sides, the two and three story two-part, commercial buildings give way to small businesses, parking spaces, educational buildings, and properties related to residential neighborhoods. Churches are located on streets just outside the district on the northern and eastern sides of the district. The southern boundary of the district is the exception. In the late nineteenth century, entrepreneurs constructed two-part commercial blocks over the Little River and southward along Jefferson Street. In the 1980s, many of these buildings were demolished and a modern strip mall constructed just south of the river. For the purposes of this nomination, the river and the railroad tracks mark a distinct boundary between the aura of mainstreet and the development to the south.

The Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District, the heart of the original town plat, reflects the commercial growth of the city in its historic properties. One can easily imagine Huntington first being laid out in the flat area between the Little River and the rise north of Park Drive; it was probably those two natural features that affected the slightly northwesterly orientation of the district rather than the straight north/south alignment favored by surveyors. The Wabash and Erie canal ran on a diagonal path below the hill between Washington Street and Park Drive. Mills, factories, and warehouses lined the canal and the streets adjacent to the canal. Much of the commercial trade occurred one block south of the canal during the antebellum period. Two

brick buildings--the Moore/ Corlew Block of federal style and the Hotel Huntington of Greek Revival style--on Market Street remain from the antebellum period to neatly highlight the importance of the town during the canal days. Two other brick buildings of federal style (one is encased in aluminum siding) from the 1860s point to the economic growth on Jefferson Street just north of Market Street that began after the first railroad entered the town.

The most dominant architectural style to emerge in the second half of the nineteenth century in Huntington was Italianate. It was after the demise of the canal that Jefferson Street developed as the main route of trade as merchants constructed two and three story Italianate commercial blocks of brick. Commercial trade moved southward toward the railroad tracks, although Market Street remained an important street. A good streetscape that illustrates Italianate architecture in the city is located on the west side of Jefferson Street in the four hundred block. The Opera House (1881) on Market Street was built in the same period and, too, is a good example of Italianate architecture.

Queen Anne, Late Victorian, and Twentieth Century Commercial are other important architectural styles found in the district. Nearly all of these buildings were built of brick. Although some of the Queen Anne architectural details have been removed, the Lewis Block at the corner of Market and Jefferson streets is a good example of this style. Buildings of Late Victorian and of commercial style were frequently constructed on streets that intersected Jefferson Street and in the five hundred block of North Jefferson Street and on Warren and Cherry streets.

Although most of the buildings fit into the main catagories listed above, after 1900 several large buildings were constructed that deviate from the general character of the district. Neo-classical buildings such as the Courthouse, old Post Office, and Citizens' State Bank were built as a statement of the importance of political and banking functions to the city district. The City Hall/Fire Station was constructed of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. Also, prosperous businessmen in town constructed elegant buildings such as the Neo-classical Huntington Light and Fuel building, the Spanish Revival building of Our Sunday Visitor, the Colonial Revival Hotel LaFontaine, and the Art Deco Huntington Theater.

The Courthouse has symbolized the importance of the business of government to the city. Set on a small rise, the Courthouse is the only building in town to occupy a whole block and the only building with green space around it. The building is four stories tall and is capped with a stained glass dome, giving it an almost religious aura. A war monument on the northwest corner of the lawn carries forth the sacred imagery.

As a whole, the Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District illustrates the commercial and political development of the city. The district of 132 properties has integrity. The ratio of contributing to non-contributing buildings is approximately five to one (104 contributing to 22 non-contributing). The Hotel LaFontaine and the Moore/ Corlew Block have

previously been listed in the National Register. There are two contributing structures, the brick street on Court Street and the railroad tracks, and one non-contributing structure, a garbage building. The war memorial is the only non-contributing object; it was built after the period of significance. Recent demolitions of historic buildings have left a few holes in the fabric of the district, but it has not destroyed its essential character. Renovations in the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s have altered storefronts and second and third story windows, but a few unaltered or slightly altered storefronts still suggest the historic past of the district.

The following description of the individual buildings follows the numbering on the sketch map. The numbers of buildings increase from south to north on first Cherry and then Jefferson and Warren streets. State, Court, Franklin, Market, and Washington streets, and Park Drive are described moving from west to east.

1. 300 Cherry Street, West Side, City Building/Fire Station
(C) 1904, Richardsonian Romanesque Photo 1

Built in 1904 of rough faced limestone, the asymmetrical facade, rounded arches, towers, and broad hipped roof with two cross gables make the City Building a good example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. The Fire Station that adjoins the City Building at the southern elevation was constructed in 1917 after the prior fire station became obsolete.

The City Building is located at the junction of Market and Cherry streets. The facade rises three stories with circular towers at the corners. Each tower is topped by a corbel course and a conical roof. The towers are three ranked with 1/1 windows with transoms on the third floor and 1/1 lights on the first and second floors. The cross gable features a large lunette at the attic level; the third floor features a single light with stone transom over double-hung rectangular windows that are flanked by a single double-hung window. A banded belt course of limestone that separates the second and third floors is anchored at each end by a limestone winged head. Directly below each of the single double hung windows on the third floor is a single double hung window on the second floor. The first floor is separated from the second by a smooth limestone belt course and repeats the window treatment of the second floor. Recessed beneath the spring arch is a lunette that is located above double wooden doors. The northern elevation has the same visual elements as the facade, but it is symmetrical.

The two story fire station connected to the southern elevation of the city building, forms a continuous facade. A square projecting tower with a roof parapet with a simple banded cornice anchors the southern end of the fire station. The second floor tower is smooth limestone with ribbon windows that have transoms. Flanking the tower is a single 1/1 window and a pair of three ribbon windows above which is written CENTRAL FIRE STATION. A smooth belt course separates the floors. The tower is rough cut limestone on the first level with three ribbon 1/1 windows. An entry door and a pair of garage doors are located to the north of the tower.

2. 413 Cherry Street, East Side
(C) c. 1890, Queen Anne

This brown painted brick building rises two stories to a masonry topped flat cornice with a row of dentils beneath. There is an oriel with three 1/1 lights on the left side of the building and two 1/1 elongated rectangular windows on the right side. A shed roof extends over the first floor plate glass windows and the rough cut ashlar stone beneath it.

3. 423 Cherry Street, East Side
(C) c. 1890, Queen Anne

This building contains many of the same stylistic elements as 413 Cherry.

4. 8 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1890, Queen Anne Photo 2

This pressed metal facade rises two stories from the sidewalk to the shaped cornice graced with modillions at the flat roof line. An oriel and a 1/1 window mark the second level.

5. 12 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1890, Queen Anne Photo 2

6. 16 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1890, Queen Anne Photo 2

7. 20 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1890, Queen Anne Photo 2

This two story building with an attic story has a pressed metal oriel that extends through the cornice line and forms a tower that has a slate hipped roof and a finial. The cornice line has projecting brick. There are single light windows with stained glass transom windows in the oriel. To the right of the oriel there is a 1/1 window. The first and second levels are separated by a pressed metal belt course. The first floor has glass windows framed with wood and a wooden entrance door.

8. 26-32 North Jefferson Street, West Side Photo 2
(C) 1883, Italianate

Built as the Milligan Block, this three story red brick building has a slightly pitched roof with a pressed metal parapeted cornice that extends far above the roof line. The date, 1883, is in the rectangular pediment at the roof line above the diagonal corner entrance. Brick pilasters rise from the first floor with pressed metal details at each floor.

9. 308 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(NC) 1882, Italianate with Romanesque influence Photo 3

10. 312 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) 1882, Italianate Photo 3

The two story, two-part commercial block of tan painted brick features a very heavy projecting pressed metal brown cornice at the slightly pitched roof line. On the second floor, heavily decorated triangular pediments rest atop three long narrow rectangular replacement windows. The first floor has been altered with a modern storefront of diagonally laid unpainted wood and brick. The interior of the first floor retains its pressed tin ceiling.

11. 316 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) 1882, Italianate Photo 3

This three story building has many of the same details as 312 North Jefferson.

12. 352 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(NC) c. 1880s, c. 1950, Modern Photo 3.

The First National Bank of Huntington has incorporated 340, 344, 346, and 352 North Jefferson and 17 West Market Street, historically five separate businesses into one building. Dark brown brick and white limestone obscures the nineteenth century facade.

13. 400-412 North Jefferson Street, West Side
1845, Federal Photo 4

The Moore Block, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, rises two stories to a gable roof with parapet and is constructed of red brick laid in common bond. The facade features five double-hung 6/6 windows with smooth ashlar lintels and sills on the second floor. From left to right, the bays on the first floor contain a door that leads to the second floor, two windows, the first floor entrance, and a window. The 6/6 windows have shutters. Two, three story annexes with flat roofs and simple brick cornices were constructed along Jefferson Street around 1860.

14. 414 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1860, Federal Photo 4

This three-story building of dark pink painted brick features a simple cornice at the roof line. A stone lintel and sill mark a 2/2 window centered in the third floor. The second floor window is 1/1. A wide band of vertical aluminum siding separates the first and second floors. A brown and white canvas awning shields the first floor plate glass windows.

15. 418 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(NC) c. 1860, Modern facade covers older building

16. 422 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1895, Italianate

This two-part commercial block of yellow painted brick with gray trim rises three stories from the sidewalk to a cornice with modillions and dentils. Three heavily hooded elongated rectangular windows are located on the third and second floors. The first floor suffers from 1980s remodeling that covers the display area with rubble stone.

17. 426 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(NC) c. 1890, Modern Photo 5

18. 430 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1890/c. 1930 Art Deco Photo 5

This 1890s building was renovated in the 1930s with white tile flanked by peach tile, featuring horizontal lines.

19. 434 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1880, Italianate Photo 5

The two story building with dark red painted brick has a dark gray heavily ornamented bracketed cornice of pressed metal with diamond frets and dentils. There are enscrolled arched pediments with central rosettes above three elongated rectangular windows that have been filled in and painted gray. The first floor has a modern storefront with recessed plate glass display windows. This building was a harness repository in the late nineteenth century. It was connected to 438 by means of an interior doorway.

20. 438 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1880, Italianate Photo 5

This building is constructed similarly to 434. The brick has not been painted and 1/1 double-hung sash windows mark the second floor. A metal overhang shields the modern first floor storefront.

21. 442 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1880, Italianate Photo 5

The two story red painted brick building is similar to 434 and 438, but it has a smaller pressed metal cornice, and the windows are blocked in and covered with more modest hoods. A large metal band demarcates the first and second floors. The first floor renovation includes aluminum siding that frames the display window.

22. 446 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1880 Italianate Photo 5

This two story building of red brick rises to a wide overhanging pressed metal cornice with small brackets. A plaque is centered in the frieze board.

Corbelled dentils are located beneath the cornice. On the second floor, elongated segmental arched windows with stone sills are topped by brick hoods. A recessed storefront marks the first floor.

23. 450 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1920, Commercial Building Photo 5

Originally constructed as a bank, this building now houses law offices. The two story building of dark brown brick and limestone has a flat roof with limestone coping. A wide limestone belt course is located above the second story windows. One Chicago style window is flanked by a narrow 1/1 window; the windows are connected by a limestone sill course. The first floor facade features a central plate glass window flanked by a decorative low relief sculptured ornamentation above the bracketed cornice over the entablature. The north elevation facing Washington Street has five bays that continue the stylistic elements of the facade.

24. 500 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1870, Italianate Photo 6

This red painted brick building rises two stories from the sidewalk and features a diagonal corner at the intersection of Jefferson and Washington, giving it frontage on both streets. A simple brick corbelled cornice, unaccentuated because it is painted the same color as the rest of the building is located at the slightly pitched roof line. Three second story windows with flattened soldier arched hoods have keystones above the elongated window openings that now contain smaller modern windows with brick infill and stone sills. The first floor has been altered with a modern storefront and a wooden shed overhang. A door at the northern corner of the building leads to the second floor.

This building dates to the nineteenth century when it served as a saloon along the canal.

25. 506 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1930, Twentieth Century Commercial Style Photo 6

26. 510 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1910, Twentieth Century Commercial Style Photo 6

The two story red brick building with a low pitched roof has a brick parapet with decorative variegated brick dentils beneath. Inset low relief spandrels are positioned above each of the three, 1/1 double-hung elongated rectangular windows on the second floor. The windows have wide stone lintels with scalloped bases and stone sills. A stone belt course separates the first and second floors. The first floor has been altered with new brick and a large modern display window.

27. 514 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1910, Twentieth Century Commercial Style Photo 6

This brown brick building rises two stories to a parapet. The second story is visually divided into two sections. The left features corbelling beneath the simple cornice; a gray painted oriel is centered beneath it. The right section is composed of the same elements except that paired 1/1 double-hung windows with stone sills replace the oriel. On the first floor under the oriel, a door leads to the second floor. A modern storefront dominates the first floor.

28. 518 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) 1905, Late Victorian Photo 6

Historically known as the Hague Block, this two-story building is built of dark red brick. The shaped parapet rises to a center rectangular section that contains a plaque. Beneath the parapet are corbelled dentils and inset panels of brick. As in 514 North Jefferson, 518 is divided into two visual elements with an oriel on the left and paired windows on the right. The oriel is painted dark gray with pressed metal molding on the lintels and sills. An aluminum awning shades the modern storefront.

29. 522 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) 1905, Late Victorian Photo 6

This building is the other half of the Hague Block.

30. 526-538 North Jefferson Street, West Side, Huntington Theater
(C) 1904/1940, Art Deco Photo 6

This Art Deco theater rises three stories to a shaped parapeted roof. The central vertical projection of glazed burgundy tile extends upward from the horizontally projecting marquee that dominates the peach colored glazed tile facade. A round seal containing a rosette with geometric lines extending to the side and toward the base of the building is located on either side of the vertical projection. Three windows with 2/1 lights are set on either side of the marquee. The first floor is covered with burgundy tiles. Shops with oval display windows flank the recessed central door.

Centered beneath the marquee is a ticket booth of glazed tile. Recessed poster display windows lead to four double doors. In the main room of the theater, veneered wooden chairs still provide seating on the main floor and in the balcony. Walls painted with murals lead to the stage concealed by burgundy curtains. The theater maintains remarkable integrity.

31. 544 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) 1905, Late Victorian

Historically known as the C. Boos Building, this three story building has a flat roof line. Pressed metal coping and crown molding distinguish the cornice. On the second story, stone lintels with limestone soldier bricks are

laid above the elongated rectangular window openings with stone sills. The far left window has been filled in with cement blocks; center and right windows have smaller replacement windows. The second story windows feature limestone soldier brick lintels with a keystone above. This level also has smaller replacement windows.

32. 546 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) 1905, Late Victorian

33. 552 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) 1899, Late Victorian

34. 612 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(NC) c. 1870/c. 1940, Commercial Photo 7

35. 616 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1870, Italianate Photo 7

This two story building is brick painted two-tone tan. The brick cornice has dentils and modillions. Segmental brick arched hoods are atop elongated rectangular metal replacement windows with stone sills. Each of the three windows on the second floor has modern wood shutters. Multi-panes of glass divided into three sections separate the first and second floors. The modern first floor has three arched wood bays with a door opening and display windows.

In 1896, Peter Gelzleichter ran a grocery in this part of the Ufheil Block. Later the Cleveland Cleaner and Dryer cleaned, pressed, and repaired clothing for the prestigious homes a block north.

36. 618 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1870, Italianate with Queen Anne details Photo 7

This red painted brick building rises-two stories to a simple masonry parapet with a corbelled cornice with wide brick dentils. A brick stringcourse meets the entablature. The second story has a central metal faced oriel with three windows flanked by elongated arched windows with segmental brick arched hoods with decorative brick keystones. In addition to the central door opening, there is also a door to the second floor.

L. C. Strodel's meat market occupied this shop in 1896.

37. 622 North Jefferson Street, West Side
(C) c. 1870, Italianate with Queen Anne details Photo 7

This building was built at the same time as 618. Together they are known as the Ufheil Block. The building is similar to 618.

38. North Jefferson Street, Huntington County Courthouse
(C) 1904, Neo-Classical Photo 8

The present Huntington County Courthouse is the third to occupy the land donated by General John Tipton for a courthouse. The first was a frame building erected at the corner of Jefferson and Franklin Street in 1840. The cornerstone for the second courthouse was laid in 1858.

A well-known architect, J. W. Gaddis, was hired to design and build the third courthouse in 1903 for $346,773 including the furniture. P. H. McCormick of Columbus, Indiana supervised the construction. According to Gaddis, "The design is Grecian architecture, using the Ionic and Corinthian styles, which are noted for their beauty of detail and elegance of proportion."

The present courthouse is situated on a truncated square with sidewalks on all sides. An elevated green space encircles the building. Broad steps lead to a central door opening at each elevation.

The courthouse, constructed of buff oolitic limestone from Bedford, Indiana, rises four stories from a granite base to a flat roof with limestone coping topped with round knob finials for emphasis. The focal point of the roof is a stained glass dome topped with a cupola.

Each elevation is symmetrical with a central projecting portico. The entablature beneath the roof line is marked by a heavy cornice, modillions, egg and dart molding, and a smooth frieze. The portico is topped by a triangular pediment with cornice returns. There is a clock in each pediment flanked by symbolic limestone figures and a floral motif in low relief. The pediment is supported by four fluted columns with Corinthian capitals that rest on a second story balcony with a band course. A projecting balcony at the third floor level is supported by large brackets with a decorative leaf pattern. Three arcaded arches with square columns support the balcony. The entrance door topped by a lunette is located in the central arch and is flanked by a pair of rectangular windows.

The central portico is flanked by four bays, the closest of which is recessed. At the fourth floor level is an arched window with a keystone; below is a spandrel with decorative scrollwork over a pair of double hung windows. A beltcourse divides the second and third floors. On the second floor, the paired 1/1 windows have wide window surrounds with slight triangular pediments. The first floor is coursed dressed limestone. It contains two single windows with voussoirs and a keystone. The four elevations are identical except for the eastern one that has a chimney and a small addition.

The classical architecture of the exterior is carried out in the interior, although the dome is not in keeping, but was a "new thing" at the turn of the century. The interior has four grand entrances, with corridors that are wainscoted in marble, and stairways that are finished in marble. The rotunda is open from the first floor to a of art glass. A 1985 restoration repaired, cleaned, and rehung the glass.

The main corridors and courtrooms are finished in mahogany. Other offices are finished in oak. Courtroom ceilings are twenty-two feet high and each has four stained glass skylights and a large mural above the judge's bench. The Assessor's office has twelve murals depicting each of Huntington County's twelve townships from the early 1800s to the turn of the century. They are attributed to Will Peaco.

There are original mosaic tile floors throughout. The rotunda features a large American eagle in mosaic with an American flag and a Huntington banner.

39. 309 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) 1889, Italianate Photo 3

The two part, two story commercial block of brick painted mustard yellow is Italianate. A stepped roof with a heavy projecting cornice of pressed metal is topped by a large segmental pediment with an inset fan design with dentils beneath. In the cornice the date, 1889 is flanked by decorative round modillions separated by triglyphs with single brackets and dentils beneath. Elongated rectangular window openings on the second floor are topped with corbelled brick and separated by brick pilasters with corbelled details. Five of the windows have been closed with painted cement block; four have smaller rectangular windows with vertical wood strips filling the original opening. A central door with a stairway to the second floor is flanked by the original pressed metal pilasters. The first floor shop fronts have been modernized.

40. 315 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) 1889, Italianate Photo 3

41. 323 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) 1874, Italianate Photo 3

Historically, this two story commercial block was the D. Marx and Son clothing store. The red brick facade has a low pitched roof with a flat metal covered parapet. The cornice is decorated with brick string courses, dentils and rectangular corbelled brick. The three arched window openings in the second story have brick hood molds. The arches are filled in with white-painted wood. The modern first story has a shingled shed roof overhang that is connected to the roof of the building to the north.

42. 325 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(NC) c. 1961, Modern Photo 3

43. 327 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(NC) c. 1961, Modern Photo 3

44. 331 North Jefferson Street, East Side, A. W. Delong Building
(C) 1887, Italianate Photo 9

This narrow red brick building rises three stories from the street and has

anchors at each floor. The low pitched roof has a projecting metal cornice topped by a central triangular pediment. Decorative brackets support the cornice. A brick string course and an ashlar belt course are located above three rectangular brick panels with a herringbone pattern. Another ashlar belt course separates the panels from the three third story window openings with masonry sills. The windows are elongated and rectangular with one over one lights and metal triangular pediments above. Second story windows are similar but without the pediments. The first floor has been altered significantly.

45. 337 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) c.1890, Italianate Photo 3, 9
(Queen Anne with Italianate and Romanesque details)

The three story red brick Italianate building has a slightly projecting cornice with brick belt courses and vertical corbelled brick beneath. Second and third story windows are elongated and arched with 1/1 lights ashlar sills and heavy metal hood molds painted white. The first floor has been altered by a shallow corrugated metal awning shared with the building to the north and large plate glass windows in the shop front.

46. 401 North Jefferson Street, East Side, Lewis Block
(C) 1886, Late Victorian Photo 10
(Queen Anne with Italianate and Romanesque details)

Historically part of the Lewis Block, this two story, two-part commercial block of buff painted brick on the corner of Jefferson and Market Street is a single site local historic district. It originally housed a cigar shop.

A tower with a steep patterned slate hipped roof over the corner of the Lewis block has a prominent finial that extends from the apex of the roof. Pedimented dormers project from two sides of the tower. Each dormer has a large round light flanked by fluted metal pilasters. The tower has a projecting cornice beneath supported by brackets with low relief hollow metal circles in between. The second story window openings are elongated and rectangular with 1/1 lights and corbelled brick pilasters between them. One is bricked in. Heavy rough masonry lintels and the corbelling give the illusion of a tower that projects from the building far more than it does.

A small projecting metal belt course with flower medallions separates the first and second stories. Original narrow pilasters extend from the stone water table through the plate glass and brick to the belt course.

47. 407 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) 1886, Late Victorian Photo 10

Part of the Lewis Block, this building retains many of its original features including a large oriel with a curved metal roof.

48. 411 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) 1886, Late Victorian Photo 10

Part of the Lewis Block, the cornice over this building is interrupted by a large metal covered arch with a smooth inset embossed metal face surrounded by a floral motif. Historical photos indicate that a triangular metal covered pediment originally graced the arch.

49. 413 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) 1886, Late Victorian Photo 10

This part of the Lewis Block had an oriel identical to the one at 407. It has been removed and the ashlar details have been painted red.

50. 421 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) 1886, Late Victorian Photo 10

51. 425 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(NC) Modern facade covers a c. 1880 building Photo 10

52. 429 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(NC) Modern facade covers an 1880 building Photo 10

53. 433 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) ca. 1890, Italianate Photo 10

This dark red brick two story building has a stepped roof and a projecting bracketed cornice. Four elongated rectangular window openings in the second story have masonry sills and are separated by brick pilasters with Corinthian capitals. There are heavy metal hoods over the arched windows with a masonry stringcourse that connects the capitals.

54. 441 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(NC) Modern facade covers an older building

55. 445 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) c. 1890, Italianate

The red brick two story building has a projecting metal cornice covered with finials at either end and four brackets beneath. The cornice has rows of decorative horizontal rectangular metal panels over the three window openings in the second floor. The elongated rectangular 1/1 windows are separated by brick pilasters and topped with heavy rough ashlar lintels. A continuous rough limestone stringcourse forms the sills. The first story has been covered with aluminum siding and has plate glass windows.

56. 449 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) c. 1920, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

The dark brown brick two story commercial block on the corner of Jefferson and

Washington Streets has a flat roof with masonry coping. Two large inset Chicago style three bay windows separated by brick pilasters face on Jefferson, one on Washington. There is corbelled brick over each window opening and smooth masonry sills beneath. The first floor with its recessed door and large display windows retains much of its original character.

57. 501-509 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) c. 1920, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

Originally a theater, this brick building has masonry coping on a stepped parapet. The variegated red and brown brick has bold geometric patterns. No longer used as a theater, the old marquee is white with blue trim and is held up by four cables attached to the cornice. The modern first floor has a recessed entrance with large plate glass windows.

58. 511-515 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(C) c. 1910, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

This two story commercial block has buff colored and dark variegated brick. The roof has a masonry covered parapet with two long rectangular inset panels with corbelled brick. There are ten evenly spaced narrow elongated 1/1 window openings in the second floor. A continuous wide masonry belt course forms the lintel. The individual sills are also masonry.

59. 519-521 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(NC) 1935, 1989 renovation, Modern

60. 551 North Jefferson Street, East Side
(NC) c. 1960, Modern

The modern facade may be covering a building built as early as 1880.

61. 424-426 Warren Street, West Side
(NC) c. 1950, Modern Photo 15

62. 430-432 Warren Street, West Side
(NC) c. 1890, Late Victorian Photo 15

63. 532-534 Warren Street, West Side Photo 19
(C) c. 1892, Italianate

This red brick two story building was a carriage repository and agricultural implement shop. It has been remodeled with a projecting shed overhang in place of a cornice. The rectangular double-hung 9/9 lights with stone sills have modern shutters.

64. 538-542 Warren Street, West Side
(C) c. 1895, Italianate

Originally occupied by a grocery store and a tin shop, this brown painted brick

two story building has a slightly projecting cornice with corbelled dentils. Elongated rectangular window openings with painted masonry segmental arches above have stone sills. A string course with painted medallions separates the floors. The first floor has been incorporated into one shop with plate glass windows.

65. 301 Warren Street, East Side
(C) c. 1910, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

This green painted brick two story commercial block has a simple corbelled cornice with an oriel in the second story. The first floor has a modern brick arcade that is continued in the two connecting buildings to the north.

66. 305 Warren Street, East Side
(C) c. 1910, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

The one story green painted brick building has a stepped corbelled cornice and a modern arcaded first floor shop.

67. 309 Warren Street, East Side
(C) c. 1910, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

This one story building is connected to 309 and shares an arcaded first story.

68. 321 Warren Street East Side
(NC) c. 1970, Modern

69. 341 Warren Street, East Side
(NC) c. 1940, Gas Station

70. 525 Warren Street, East Side Photo 19
(NC) c. 1970, Modern

71. 529-531 Warren Street, East Side Photo 19
(NC) c. 1970, Modern

72. 549 Warren Street, East Side Photo 19
(C) c. 1920, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

This two story dark red brick building has masonry coping on a shaped parapet. Rectangular brick panels beneath the cornice are above three sets rectangular windows: four central ribbon windows flanked by paired windows. The large plate glass shop windows in the first floor have a recessed central door.

73. 607 Warren Street, East Side, YMCA
(C) 1929, Spanish influence, 1980 addition, Architect, Robert Stevens

74. 217 West State Street, South Side
(C) 1914, Neo-Classical Photo 1

The two story brick building rises from a limestone foundation to a shaped parapet with terra cotta coping atop a slightly pitched tiered asphalt roof; square brick pilasters anchor each end of the building. Within a modified ogee pediment centered in the parapet is a terra cotta circle beneath which are three terra cotta diamonds inset in slightly projecting brick squares. Smaller ogee pediments rest atop the brick pilasters beneath which is set a single white terra cotta diamond in a brick square. A heavy white terra cotta cornice with dentils and modillions rests beneath the parapet. Gold painted letters PUBLIC SERVICE INDIANA are centered under the cornice. Four equally spaced white terra cotta pilasters that separate each of the building's three bays rise to the cornice.

On the second floor, each bay has a large rectangular single light window enframed by triple sash windows to each side and a single light window above. Green painted spandrels separate the second floor from the first; from left to right are the words LIGHT, HEAT, and POWER in gold colored letters in each spandrel. Beneath the spandrels there are Luxfer glass window squares.

Two recessed aluminum entrance doors are located in the central bay on the first floor. Each flanking bay contains large plate glass windows framed in brass. On the left is a side entrance door in a large brick pilaster that rises to the parapet. On the right, a square brick gate post is attached to a large brick pilaster. A light fixture rests atop the gate post.

75. 207-211 West State Street, South Side
(C) c. 1910, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

Although two shops have historically occupied the storefronts, this building is counted as one resource because there was originally a wall on the first floor only. The second floor was one large room that has been used as the I.O.O.F. lodge. This building of rough and smooth cut limestone rises two stories to a rough cut stone cornice. Smooth inset geometric designs mark the frieze. Beneath the frieze is smooth limestone that gives way to rough cut limestone slightly below the midpoint of the windows. Above each inset window is a row of dentils. The first story storefronts have been renovated with aluminum encasing the plate glass windows.

76. 201 West State Street, South Side
(C) c. 1910, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

This rust red brick building was built to serve as a garage. The cornice is flat with corbelled dentils in the frieze. Two rectangular windows with 1/1 lights and stone sills are flanked by oriels with three 1/1 lights. A pressed metal stringcourse with medallions separates the first and second floor. The right of the building has a central door opening flanked by plate glass windows; the left side has a large garage door.

77. 205 West State Street, South Side
(C) c. 1910, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

78. 67 West State Street, South Side
(C) c. 1890, Late Victorian

79. 55, 61 West State Street, South Side
(C) c. 1940, Art Moderne

Originally built as a garage with a capacity of thirty-six cars, this two story building of cream colored brick with dark brown brick stripes is recessed from the street. Beneath the flat roof line are located four rectangular sliding sash windows in metal frames. The flat first story roof and canopy serves as a floor for small balconies with metal balustrades. The first story has two large central plate glass windows. The right side has an entry door, the left a large garage door.

80. 53 West State Street, South Side
(C) c. 1900, Late Victorian

81. 11 West State Street, South Side
(C) 1928, Neo-Classical

This one story, one-part commercial block was originally a passenger depot. It is constructed of brick and limestone and built in the shape of a truncated rectangle to fit a pie-shaped lot. Limestone pilasters with a roseate motif at the top rise from the smooth cut limestone foundation to the flat roof with limestone coping. On the facade, inset panels with herringbone patterned brickwork outlined in limestone are located above three arched windows with limestone keystones. An elongated limestone panel rests above the central door opening with a modern cantilevered white painted marquee sign. On the track elevation, a limestone inset panel has the word HUNTINGTON in relief.

82. 297 East Court Street, South Side
(C) c. 1887, Late Victorian

This one story board and batten freight depot with a gable roof and simple brackets under a wide eave overhang was built in 1887 to replace an earlier frame freight house. Several changes have been made in the original building. Small gables have been added over the two entry doors and three cupolas now grace the roof. The depot retains its elongated rectangular windows except in the western gable end where the original door has been changed to a window and the central window has been enlarged into a large three bay window with a lunette above it. Small triangular pediments have been added over the windows and decorative rectangular panels have been added beneath the window openings. Still, the raised floor of freight stations is there and the general character of the building suggests the original depot.

83. 208 West State Street, North Side, Hotel LaFontaine
1925, Colonial Revival Photo 11

Designed by Robert W. Stevens, the hotel is built with steel frame construction and faced with vitrified shale brick, the six-story main pavilion is flanked at a forty-five degree angle by five story wings. Projecting above the cornice of the main pavilion is a shaped parapet with a shell and scroll motif. Beneath the coping is a cornice of pressed metal enriched with dentils and modillions. The main pavilion has four bays with paired double-hung 6/6 windows in the center flanked by 8/8 windows. A beltcourse separates the first and upper floors. The central entry is enclosed in glass and has a metal canopy. Two pairs of French doors lead to the lobby.

Each wing has five bays and has many of the visual elements of the main pavilion. Limestone coping marks the roof line of the wings. Paired casement windows with eight lights in each sash are flanked by eight light fixed sash windows; a multi-pane transom is above each window. In the second bay from the central pavilion are side entrances with classical entablature, sidelights and a transom surrounding a multi-light single door. The east wing has a second entrance in the fourth bay from the central pavilion.

The Hotel LaFontaine is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

84. 47-57 West Franklin Street, South Side
(C) c. 1940

85. 10 West Franklin Street
(C) c. 1927, Neo-Classical Photo 12

In the flush times of the 1920s, the Citizen's State Bank constructed this building of smooth cut limestone, with the facade on Jefferson Street. Rising three stories from the sidewalk to a simple parapeted roof line with limestone coping, the facade of the bank featured three distinct bays. Immediately below the paired double-hung, sash, 1/1 windows on the attic floor, a belt course of limestone modillions separated the second and third floor and was anchored at each end with rosettes. The words CITIZENS STATE BANK were engraved into the belt course. Recessed windows with limestone voussoirs and keystone arches were separated by round plaques with low relief eagles; there plaques also anchored each corner of the second floor. Recessed spandrels above paired double-hung 1/1 light windows flanked a recessed central doorway on the first floor. Over the central door, a heavy projecting cornice with brackets supported a shield. Beneath the windows on the first floor, the elevation facing Franklin Street had seven bays and was similar to the facade.

Today, the facade faces Franklin Street. The inset spandrel has been covered with dark gray rock faced siding and the windows have been replaced with modern ones. A central door opening with a dark gray rock faced cantilevered flat roof overhang dominates the facade. The cornice has been removed from the central door on Jefferson Street and the southern elevation that once abutted a nineteenth century building has a modern drive-through window.

86. 32-36 East Franklin Street, North Side
(C) Victorian Romanesque, 1889 Photo 13

This three story, two-part commercial block designed by William A. Stevens, is red brick with masonry trim. The low pitched roof has a limestone covered parapet and a central triangular pediment with the date 1889 and decorative corbelling beneath. A large central window opening in the third floor has three double-hung ribbon windows with a round arch above with a round four part stained glass light and spandrels in the arch. The arch itself is defined by a rough cut Richardsonian surround. A masonry plaque above the central window has the words ODD FELLOWS on it and two sets of symbolic three chain links beneath. Single arched windows flank the central one and are separated by brick pilasters and connected by a masonry string course between the arches. The stone lintel for all three windows is continuous. On the second floor, three rectangular double-hung ribbon windows are flanked by single double 1/1 lights. Continuous masonry belt courses provide the lintels and sills. The first floor, which has been significantly altered, originally housed a grocery and a cigar shop on either side of the central door that leads to the upper stories.

87. 40-44 East Franklin Street, North Side, I.O.O.F. Lodge
(C) c. 1910, Twentieth Century Commercial Style Photo 13

This three story, two part-commercial block of dark red brick has a flat roof with a shaped limestone parapet with a long flattened triangular pediment. A masonry plaque in the center of the pediment has I.O.O.F. on it. The three ranked building has large inset Chicago style window openings in the second and third floors separated by brick pilasters with simple masonry capitals at the third floor level. A masonry string course with dentils beneath separate the first and second floors.

88. 48-54 East Franklin Street, North Side, U. B. Building
(C) 1915, Neo-Classical - Photo 13

This four story red brick building with smooth masonry trim has a raised basement. The flat roof has a masonry covered parapet with a small triangular pediment with the date, 1915 on a diamond shaped masonry plaque. Narrow string courses adorn the cornice above four simple masonry capitals atop four brick pilasters that rise from the slightly projecting masonry cornice above the first floor. Window openings in the six ranked building are all rectangular with 1/1 lights and stone lintels and sills. Fourth story windows have masonry arches with keystones surrounded by soldier course brick work. On the first floor, the recessed central door opening has a smooth masonry arch with stylized voussoirs. The top of the arch has been filled in with white painted vertical wood strips. The raised basement has smooth rectangular masonry blocks with square window openings. The building originally housed a business college.

89. 224 East Franklin Street, North Side
(C) c. 1910, Twentieth Century Commercial Style Photo 14

Historically called the Kriegbaum Block, this three story red brick commercial block originally housed agricultural implements. Now a used furniture store, the interior space has changed very little. The flat roofed building has a simple brick cornice with KRIEGBAUM inscribed on a smooth masonry plaque beneath. The nine ranked building has evenly spaced rectangular window openings on the second and third floors with 1/1 lights and stone lintels and sills. The first floor has been only slightly altered with three paired doors and four large paned glass windows.

90. 224 East Franklin Street, North Side
(C) c. 1915, Twentieth Century Commercial Style Photo 14

A former auto dealership with the address 424 Warren Street has been incorporated into the business at 224 East Franklin Street. The first floor still has the original garage openings and large plate glass show room windows. The second story was initially occupied by meeting rooms and was later used as a skating rink.

91. 53-49 West Market Street, South Side
(C) c. 1910, Queen Anne

Rising two stories, this red brick building forms a continuous facade with 45-39 West Market. It has a simple brick cornice with corbelled dentils beneath it. The second stories are marked by recessed balconies with molded concrete lintels and projecting balustrades and oriels with three, 1/1 windows on the second floor. A metal beltcourse with modillions separates the first and second floors. The first floor of the continuous facade has storefronts and arched entryways.

92. 45 West Market Street, South Side
(C) c. 1910, Queen Anne

93. 43 West Market Street, South Side
(C) c. 1910, Queen Anne

94. 39 West Market Street, South Side
(C) c. 1910, Queen Anne

95. 35 West Market Street, South Side
(C) c. 1895, Queen Anne

This two story building of pink painted brick with white trim has a slightly pitched roof and a cornice with small brackets. Brick dentils and corbelling mark the area beneath the cornice. The building forms a continuous facade with 31 West Market. Across the facade are five bays; oriels with 1/1 lights mark the elevation of each building. Three elongated rectangular double hung windows with stone lintels and projecting cornices are located between the

oriels. The first floor has integrity; large square partitions of small glass lights are located above the plate glass windows and recessed doors.

96. 31 West Market Street, South Side
(C) c. 1895, Queen Anne

This building shares a continuous facade with 35 West Market. Around the turn of the century, it was an interurban station.

97. 1 East Market Street, South Side
(C) c. 1890, Italianate Photo 9

This three story commercial building has a Market Street address, although it has a five bay elevation on Jefferson Street and only two bays on Market Street. The corner of the building is cut on the diagonal and contains the entry door. The red brick building has a flat roof and a wide projecting metal cornice with brackets beneath. The diagonal corner has a small decorative triangular pediment at the roof line with small medallions and dentils beneath. Regularly spaced rectangular window openings have metal pediments and smooth ashlar sills. Cornice, pediments, and window trim are painted gray. The first floor, which originally housed a drug store, has been altered with corrugated metal, wood and plate glass windows.

98. 5 East Market Street, South Side
(C) c. 1890, Italianate Photo 9

This two story red brick building has the same details as its neighbor, 1 East Market Street.

99. 7-9 East Market Street, South Side
(NC) c. 1960, Modern Photo 9

100. 19 East Market Street, South Side, Boos and Pfeiffer Building
(C) 1904, Classical Revival Photo 9

This three story buff brick building has smooth masonry trim. Brick pilasters at either end of the building and on either side of the central door opening rise through the second and third levels and support an entablature with a frieze that has variegated brick and masonry details. Five elongated arched window openings in the third floor are separated by corbelled brick. The central window has a double-hung 1/1 light with a round arched window above. The four other windows have been filled in with horizontal siding. Masonry voussoirs form the arches and extend from the windows upward to the cornice with BOOS AND PFEIFFER and the date 1904 above the central window. A continuous wide masonry belt course forms the lintels interrupted only by the brick pilasters. Second story window openings are evenly spaced rectangular 1/1 lights with masonry lintels and sills. The first floor has not been altered significantly. The recessed central door is flanked by pilasters, doors to the second story, and large plate glass windows.

101. 53 East Market Street, South Side, Opera House
(C) 1881, Italianate Photo 15

The Opera House was opened in 1881 by Minnie Madden, one of the premier actresses of the stage in her day. For two decades, the theater brought live entertainment to Huntington until the advent of motion pictures made the old theater obsolete.

The two story brick building is divided into three sections: the eleven ranked central block that housed the theater on the second floor, and two towers on either end of the building. Some of the original brick has been painted by the various owners in colors ranging from yellow to buff to tan.

The central section of the Opera House has a slightly pitched roof with a heavy projecting cornice of pressed metal supported by large decorative brackets with a narrow metal stringcourse beneath. A wider metal stringcourse connects five large round metal medallions above the second story windows. The window openings in the second story are elongated and rectangular with 1/1 lights, triangular metal pediments, window surrounds, and sills. Original metal covered pilasters flank the three doorways to the second floor and define the boundaries of the first floor shops.

Towers at either end of the building are two-story brick with slate covered high pitched hipped roofs topped with substantial finials. The towers have inset arched window openings in two sides, and bracketed cornices of pressed metal. The second floor window openings are like those in the central section of the building, although some have been filled in.

The first floor was designed for small businesses. Shop fronts with wide brown wooden panels above large plate glass shop windows have been only slightly altered. Painted panels under the windows are original as is the limestone watercourse.

The old theater still has the original hardwood floors, parts of scenery painted on the walls, an original lamp, and the metal support posts.

102. 56 West Market Street, North Side, Hotel Huntington
(C) 1848, Greek Revival Photo 16

Constructed in 1848, the Hotel Huntington is a three story seven ranked brick building located at the corner of Market and Cherry streets, a block south of the canal bed. The hipped roof with wide eave overhang is supported by scroll shaped brackets. A heavy triangular pediment rests atop double hung windows with stone sills on both the third and second floors. Anchors in the shape of stars mark the floors on the original section of the hotel. A central door opening with a triangular pediment flanked by three windows is located in the original building. The door and windows have been altered. Now vertical siding enframes a smaller replacement door with nine lights; windows on the left have been replaced with smaller windows with modern shutters; and windows on the right have been replaced by three large plate glass units.

By 1883, the name of the hotel had changed to the Commercial Hotel. A three-story, three bay annex that served as a sample room was added along Cherry Street and a one-story kitchen was built at the rear of the building. The additions looked similar to the original building. Today the windows on the first floor of the facade have been altered with smaller casement windows and a double door. Around 1900, a three-story addition along Cherry Street brought the hotel to its present configuration. None of the additions detract from the integrity of the building.

The interior bears only slight evidence of its historic past. The original twin fireplaces in the hotel's first dining room have been uncovered although they no longer function. The pressed tin ceiling from the 1900 renovation is still in this room. Other areas of the building have been seriously compromised through numerous remodelings. The main staircase has been walled off from the rest of the main floor.

103. 24 West Market Street, North Side
(C) c. 1890, Queen Anne Photo 4

This two story building with a slightly pitched roof is tan painted brick with maroon details. The projecting bracketed cornice with painted medallions is bisected by a triangular pediment with painted scrollwork. The peak of the pediment and each corner of the building is topped with a finial. Corbelled rectangular inset panels below the cornice lead to two elongated windows with rough cut ashlar lintels that flank a central oriel. A metal stringcourse with medallions and brackets at each separates the floors. A shaped wooden awning covers the modern first floor.

104. 20 West Market Street, North Side
(C) c. 1890, Victorian Renaissance Photo 4

This brick building with stone details rises two stories to a corbelled cornice. Beneath the cornice, corbelling sets off the three bays that are separated by brick piers. An arched central window with a Romanesque window hood is flanked by 1/1 windows with an ashlar lintel stringcourse. A projecting wood canopy extends over the first floor shop that has been altered with brick and modern casement windows.

105. 16 West Market Street, North Side
(C) c. 1900, Twentieth Century Commercial Style Photo 4

106. 8-12 West Market Street, North Side
(C) 1871, Second Empire/Italianate Photo 4

Constructed in 1871 as the building for the First National Bank, this brick building originally had a mansard roof above the second story windows. Around the turn of the century, the roof was removed and a third story with a flat roof was added. The new floor harmonizes with the older section s of the building. Today, the building is painted green with teal trim. There is a

modest pressed metal cornice with dentils at the roof line. A corbelled brick inset spandrel rests below the cornice. The five ranked elongated rectangular windows with flattened arched hoods are filled in with wood on the third floor. Second floor windows have 1/1 lights. A painted belt course separates the first and second floors. As on the other buildings on this street, a modern shed roof canopy projects over the modern storefront.

107. 12 East Market Street, North Side
(C) c. 1890, Late Victorian Photo 10

This two story buff brick building has a pressed metal parapet with a corbelled brick motif and dentils beneath and round knob finials at either end. There are three inset corbelled brick panels above three triple sash windows that have painted masonry lintels and sills. A simple metal beltcourse with modillions separates the second floor from the modern first floor shop.

108. 16 East Market Street, North Side
(C) c. 1890, Late Victorian Photo 10

A two story buff colored brick building with Queen Anne details has decorative brickwork under the projecting cornice. There is a large oriel of pressed metal in the second floor.

109. 20 East Market Street, North Side
(C) c. 1883, Late Victorian Photo 10

A simple cornice with a shaped parapet tops this smooth limestone two story commercial block. Beneath the cornice are dentils and horizontal rectangular panels. The second story has two pairs of rectangular windows with masonry lintels and sills. This building once served as the Tivoli Theater.

110. 22 East Market Street, North Side
(NC) c.1890/ 1960, Modern Photo 10

It is likely that the modern facade covers the original 1890 building.

111. 50 East Market Street, North Side, Old Post Office
(C) 1916, Neo-Classic, James A. Wetmore, Architect Photo 17

The one story buff brick building with smooth masonry details has a temple front with a slightly projecting portico that has nine smooth masonry columns with Doric capitals. The roof line is unadorned over the attic story above a simple entablature with a slightly projecting cornice with dentils beneath. A long horizontal masonry panel has square decorative masonry panels at either end. The central door opening is flanked on either side by four large rectangular window openings filled in with narrow vertical cement strips. The windows have smooth masonry lintels and sills. The doorway is reached by a flight of steps between low retaining walls that are planted on top.

The facade on either side of the portico is simple with a smaller rectangular window with masonry lintel and sill in each wall.

112. 220 East Market Street, North Side, First Baptist Church
(C) 1924, Late 19th and 20th Century American Movement, Craftsman
Photo 17, 19

A large square tower with a hipped roof dominates the facade of this red brick church. There are heavy brackets under the wide eave overhang. A later addition to the church fronts on Market Street.

113. 49 West Washington Street, South Side
(NC) c. 1900, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

Historically this two-story building served as a garage for automobiles--"The Big Four." It has undergone severe alteration.

114. 19 West Washington Street, South Side
(C) c. 1890, Late Victorian Photo 5

This two story block of tan painted brick has a simple cornice line of corbels. The elongated rectangular window openings have flattened arched hoods that have been bricked in. Only two have smaller metal frame windows in the openings. A wood shake shed roof extends over the altered first floor. In 1904, this building served as a furniture warehouse.

115. 15-11 West Washington Street
(C) c. 1890, Late Victorian Photo 5

116. 15-21 East Washington Street, South Side
(C) c. 1900, Late Victorian

The two story red brick building with a slanted roof, has a simple entablature with corbelled details and six regularly spaced elongated rectangular 1/1 lights with arched brick above. The original first floor is pressed metal painted brown with two shops that have central door openings and entrances to the second floor.

117. 29 East Washington Street, S. Side
(C) c. 1890, Late Victorian

This two story red brick building has a slightly pitched roof and four piers that rise to a corbelled brick cornice. Three rectangular window openings in the second floor have heavy ashlar lintels and narrow ashlar sills. The bottom floor has not been altered structurally but is painted pink, green, and gray.

118. 39 East Washington Street South Side
(C) c. 1900, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

119. 221 East Washington Street, South Side
(C) c. 1920, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

120. 40 West Washington Street, North Side
(NC) c. 1950, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

121. 32 West Washington Street, North Side
(C) c. 1910, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

122. 22-18 West Washington Street, North Side
(C) c. 1900, Twentieth Century Commercial Style Photo 6

Constructed as one building, as many as three small shops occupied it at one time. This building features piers that rise from the street to the simple cornice line. Oriels and casement windows mark the second floor. A shed roof with shake shingles extends over the altered first floor.

123. 14 West Washington Street, North Side
(C) c. 1900, Twentieth Century Commercial Style Photo 6

124. 12 West Washington Street, North Side
(C) c. 1900 Twentieth Century Commercial Style Photo 6

125. 34 East Washington Street North Side
(C) c. 1930, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

126. 44 East Washington Street, North Side
(C) c. 1920, Twentieth Century Commercial Style

This one story building has a flat roof and is covered with large square metal panels with GOODYEAR in large blue letters. A 1950s addition for Huntington Tire and Auto extends to Warren Street.

127. 35 West Park Drive, South Side
(C) 1940, Art Moderne

This brick three ranked building was designed by architect Robert W. Stevens. It rises two stories to a flat roof with limestone at the roof line and a triangular pediment. On the second floor, triple ribbon casement windows with ashlar sills flank a central slightly projecting bay containing a ribbon window with a smooth limestone surround that leads to the double doors with flanking windows immediately below. Engaged fluted columns topped by low relief urns mark the surround. On the first floor, four ribbon windows are located on the left and three ribbon windows with transoms on the right. A two story brick garage is connected to the rear of the building forming an "L."

128. 41 East Park Drive, South Side, Our Sunday Visitor
(C) 1926, Spanish Influence Photo 18

Our Sunday Visitor, founded by Father John F. Noll, is one of the largest Catholic publishing houses in the world. The present building was built in 1926 to replace the original one built in 1912 at the corner of Jefferson and

East Park Drive. In 1925, the printing operation moved while the offices remained in town.

The symmetrical three story building of red brick with smooth cream colored terra cotta details has many elements of the Spanish influence in early twentieth century public buildings. The low pitched roof has green semi-cylindrical mission tiles.

The building is divided into four parts by three parapets accentuated by brick pilasters that rise the height of the building and flank window openings and major decorative elements. The central shaped, rounded brick parapet is covered with terra cotta coping and topped by three round knob finials. The two other parapets have similar coping with terra cotta details. In the arches there are eagles with stylized American flag chevrons on their breasts. Terra cotta tiles with floral and colored Christian symbols decorate the frieze. The arch in the central parapet features two men clasping hands around a blue tile globe with the words, THE HARMONIZER in blue letters beneath. Garlands in low relief enhance the panels between the second and third floors over THE PARISH MONTHLY in green letters. A stylized eagle and OUR SUNDAY VISITOR with scrolls and torches are above the central door. Pilasters with a corkscrew motif flank the door. Brick pilasters that rise above the roof line and are topped with round knob finials mark either end of the building.

There are two pairs of triple windows with terra cotta sills between each arched section. All window openings are identical except for the four single first floor windows flanking the door. These windows have terra cotta arches with TRUTH, HONOR, JUSTICE, and FAITH in blue.

129. Brick Street, Court Street, (C) Structure

130. Railroad Tracks, (C) Structure

131. Small Outbuilding, (NC) Structure

132. War Memorial, (NC) Object

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Commercial endeavor marked an early reason to establish a settlement at Huntington. In 1830, Elias Murray and Champion Helvey, agents of John Tipton of Logansport, purchased two tracts of land totaling 171.19 acres at the mouth of Flint Creek. There Helvey and his brother built a log building known as the "Flint Springs Hotel" and began selling government land. The very first building was a commercial entity. Elias Murray prepared a design for the future town of Huntington and recorded his plan in Grant County because Huntington County had not been established yet. In 1832 the original boundaries of Huntington were set at John Street on the north, Byron Street on the east, Court Street on the south, and Oak Street on the west. (The present historic district is included in the original boundaries). By 1833 the town was platted and John Tipton obtained the patent for the town named Huntington in honor of Samuel Huntington, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and incidently an uncle of Elias Murray. At first, there were only a few businesses and houses, mostly of log although two were of stone. Because the town had been laid out on a primeval forest, the streets were full of stumps and logs. By 1839 there were a few sidewalks, mostly of puncheons or hewn logs that filled with mud and water every rain. One of the first businesses in town was a general store that sold furs, pelts, coon skins, deer skins, and pork from wild hogs. Among the early enterprises were a blacksmith shop and a small flour mill built by William Johnson on Lot 109, now the site of the City Building.

Huntington became the county seat by an act of the legislature in 1834, ensuring its governmental and political significance. The year before, John Tipton had promised to deed 53 of his lots to the county, a portion of which was presumably to be used as a site for a courthouse. The fact that the proceeds from the sale of Tipton's land were donated to the county treasury was undoubtedly a consideration in the General Assembly's decision to make Huntington the county seat. Immediately, Huntington began functioning as a governmental center, establishing a post office, holding court in an upper room of a tavern, and having an election for two Justices of the Peace in which 134 citizens voted.

Two factors, Indiana trade and the influx of money from the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, influenced the early commercial growth of Huntington. Northern Indiana had been primarily Indian country until 1818 when the Miami Indians yielded a large area in the North under a treaty known as the New Purchase. The few non-Indians in the region were hunters and trappers. By 1828, the site of Huntington was known as Wa-pe-cha-an-gan-ge, meaning "Flint Place," because of the abundance of flint (used by Indians in making projectile points) at the mouth of Flint Creek. Until 1845, the federal government made annual payments of $60,000 to $70,000 to the Miami Indians who lived directly west of the town. (Note that the population of Huntington was not recorded in 1840, but in 1850 there were less than six hundred men, women, and children living in the village. The infusion of a portion of this money from Indian trade would have stimulated commerce. In addition, by an act of Congress in

1827, the state of Indiana was granted land for the Wabash and Erie Canal that would connect the navigable waters of the Wabash River and Lake Erie. Every alternate section of land five miles in width was set aside to aid with the construction of the canal that went straight through Huntington. Large numbers of Irish workers began work in 1832. The combination of Miami Indians and over 100 canal workers spending their money in Huntington created a favorable situation for economic growth.

Huntington came alive as a trade center with the construction of the canal that ended the isolation of the region and opened up trade with the East. Wabash and Erie Canal service was inaugurated on 4 July 1835 between Huntington and Fort Wayne. The canal boat, "Indiana" came down from Fort Wayne to a big celebration with fireworks and a cannon salute. Huntington became the conduit through which agricultural and manufactured products from the county flowed. There were three sets of canal locks in the northern part of town located at Wilkerson and Tipton streets, at Byron Street, and at Cherry Street between West Park Drive and Washington Street. Neither the locks nor the canal are extant.

Businesses soon located along and near the canal as Huntington developed into an important local trading center on the canal route by the late 1840s. Numerous warehouses, grain houses, and boat stores located next to the canal that catered to the canal barge traffic. Grain houses extended northward on Jefferson Street from Market and eastward along Matilda (Park Drive). There were a few stores on Washington Street and warehouses on either side of Warren Street. Often as much as $50,000 worth of grain was stored along the canal waiting for the ice to break up.

The trade associated with the canal spurred the development of other businesses. Huntington was a favorite stopping place for boatmen, who found convenient refreshment at the Elkhorn Tavern, the Keller, John Tipton's place, and the Hotel Huntington, a Greek Revival hotel on Market Street that dates from 1848. The Federal style Moore/ Corlew block built on Jefferson Street in 1845 is an extant example of the buildings that were built by businessmen in that era. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Canal industries such as small boat-building and repairing firms, blacksmith shops for shoeing canal horses, and winter quarters for canalers, man and beast, sprang up in Huntington. The thoroughfare up and down Canal Street (later Crescent Street) was a locale for stores, inns, and whiskey shops, a center of sociability, a likely place for fights, and a roadway for wagon load after wagon load of Huntington County grain rumbling down to the canal warehouses.

Huntington was incorporated as a town in 1848 by a special act of the legislature beginning an era of growth. Although only 594 citizens were recorded in 1850, by 1860 the population had increased to 1,664. A few streets were graded and graveled in 1848 and in the 1850s, plank roads connected Huntington with nearby towns, most notably the road to Liberty Mills that commenced at the intersection of Jefferson and Park Drive.

Newspapers that reported political and commercial activities flourished in the growing town. Thomas Smith, a Democrat, established the first newspaper, the Republican Bugle, in 1847. The Indiana Herald, later consolidated with the News Express that evolved into the Huntington Herald, was first printed in 1848 just in time to report the cholera epidemic that suspended trade and business and almost depopulated the town.

Businessmen established small wood-related industries in Huntington in the 1840s and 1850s due in part to the availability of wood and the access to transportation. The entire county was covered with white oak, poplar, black walnut, beech, ash, sugar-tree, burr oak, red oak, elm, and cottonwood. Several furniture and woodworking establishments made use of the wood from the dense forests of the surrounding area. Furniture from Huntington was shipped all over the country by the 1840s and John Lewis began exporting lumber via the Wabash and Erie Canal, especially black walnut popular in making furniture. More saw mills, furniture factories, planing mills, coopering, spoke and bentwood, and wagon and carriage factories were established until the wood supply in Huntington County was gradually exhausted by the late nineteenth century.

Other businesses and industries were founded in Huntington in the 1850s and 1860s. In 1851, a marble works opened with marble imported from Vermont. Monuments from Huntington were soon shipped all over the state as well as to Ohio and Michigan. Several boot and shoe factories marketed their products as far away as Chicago and Michigan and businessmen built the town's first brewery in 1866. These industries provided jobs for the growing population and enhanced the prosperity of the town.

The expansion of business and government spurred the building of banks and a new courthouse. The Huntington County Bank opened in 1854 only to fail in the crash of 1857. Later a national bank opened in a one story brick building at Franklin and Jefferson Streets in 1863. The bank moved into new quarters at 354 North Jefferson Street the same year. The town outgrew the wooden courthouse. On 5 April 1858 the cornerstone for a new courthouse was laid on the land designated by John Tipton many years earlier.

The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad arrived at Huntington on 13 November 1855, an event that greatly enhanced the fortunes of Huntington residents and changed the direction of growth of the commercial district. The location of the more efficient railroad line on the south side of town caused the eventual decay of the canal business although the canals were not abandoned entirely until 1874. The business district gradually moved southward along Jefferson Street toward the railroad and soon Jefferson Street began to look much as it does today.

Transportation continued to affect the fortunes of the businesses in the downtown area. The troubled economic times of the 1870s caused financial difficulties for the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad. In 1879, the railroad consolidated with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern to form the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company. Bankrupt by 1884, the line

split into five railroads, one of which, the Wabash Railroad, remained in Huntington and continued to serve the area. In 1916, the Wabash Railroad underwent another financial reorganization; this entity survived until Norfolk and Western absorbed it in 1964. The financial difficulties of the 1870s spurred concerned citizens of Huntington to seek a second railroad.

The construction of this second major railroad line marked a milestone in Huntington's growth as a commercial center. In 1879, work began on the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad; it would later be incorporated into the New York, Lake Erie and Western (commonly known as the Erie). The importance of this second line to the commercial development of the city cannot be overstated. The company located the roundhouse, back shops, car shops and several other shops on Huntington's east side. From 1880 to 1890, the city's population grew from 3,863 to 7,328 which was in part due to the presence of the Erie. By 1916, the company employed 1,946 men and 7 women at its shops in Huntington. Although the Erie had its own commercial buildings where employees purchased goods, its employees probably spent countless dollars in Huntington's downtown.

The years from 1880 to 1920 marked a period of prosperity in Huntington and in much of the Midwest as evidenced by the construction of brick two-part commercial blocks in the downtown area. This period of boom was broken only by the economic depression of the mid-1890s. The Erie railroad and governmental activity contributed to this growth. Agriculture's "Golden Age" occurred during this forty year period; farmers simply had more money to spend on "store bought" goods. Businessmen became more savvy in this era; in Huntington they organized the Board of Trade in 1891 which changed its name to the Commercial Club in 1911. Although many towns similar in size established brick mainstreets from 1880 to 1900 in response to the general prosperity of the times, Huntington's commercial district was certainly without peer in the county. The mainstreet extended southward from along Jefferson Street across the Little River to Etna Avenue. In the Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District, the buildings in the three hundred and four hundred block of Jefferson Street, such as the Lewis Block, testify to this expansion in the last two decades of the nineteenth century.

The overall prosperity of the community positively affected the cultural life. Prior to 1880 many cultural events in the Midwest had school or church ties but this affiliation of education and religion with the arts began to disappear after 1880. In 1881, the Opera House was built in Huntington, and dedicated by Minnie Maddern, a noted actress of the day. For over twenty years, this opera house served as a location for minstrel shows and plays. H. E. Rosebrough acted as manager from 1889 until 1897; during that time noted actors and actresses, such as Charles A. Loder, Clay Clement, and Charles Murray who later went on to act on the silver screen, performed on the second floor of the opera house. In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, other attempts to provide social and recreational activity for the community resulted in the construction of a coliseum and a skating rink. Sanborn maps suggest that the coliseum may have been a former livery stable and that it was torn down for automobile parking, but that the skating rink was located in a brick building that was later used as an industrial building and a department store.

Within the commercial district, men's fraternal organizations became important after the 1880s. The construction of the Odd Fellows halls in Huntington graphically illustrates the increase in members and influence within the community of one such organization. In 1889, the Odd Fellows Lodge constructed a three story building on Franklin Street across from the courthouse. This new building served as a monument to its position within the community. The Odd Fellows expanded this hall around 1910, constructing a separate building next door that shared a third floor meeting room with the first Odd Fellows hall. Shops occupied the first floor.

In the 1880s, private companies and city government extended the construction of the infrastructure of Huntington. In 1885, Huntington had the distinction of being the first city to have a publicly-owned electric power plant. That same year, Huntington Gas and Light, an investor-owned company, started providing gas to illuminate street lights and public buildings. By 1890, the gas boom in nearby counties prompted the founding of Huntington Light and Fuel, a company that piped natural gas to Huntington. In 1886, Flint Creek (that today runs through the district between Franklin and Market streets) was converted into a storm sewer. Sidewalks were built and streets graded and surfaced for the convenience of shoppers. By 1893, Washington and Williams Streets had been paved with brick; other streets such as Franklin, Warren, Cherry, Poplar, and Jefferson soon followed. Folks going to the commercial district needed good streets; these improvements contributed to the overall aura of prosperity of the era.

Transportation innovations continued to positively affect the commercial development of Huntington; for over three decades the interurban brought people and goods from other cities and towns to Huntington. In 1901, the Fort Wayne and Northern Traction Company set up interurban service that linked Huntington to Fort Wayne, Wabash, Peru, Logansport, and Lafayette, and eventually to Indianapolis. In 1919, the interurban station was located at 31 East Market Street close to the Hotel Huntington and by 1929, it had moved to the Welling Hotel on East Market Street. Hotels located near an interurban station or hotels with interurban stops located in its building enjoyed a distinct advantage over their competitors. Interestingly, in the early twentieth century four hotels--the Welling or the European, the Hotel Huntington, the Jefferson or Exchange Hotel, and the Grandview Hotel--in or at the fringe of the Courthouse Square District served the downtown commercial center. Both the Grandview and the Jefferson were built within steps of the Wabash passenger depot. Only the Hotel Huntington is extant.

The printing industry was important to Huntington after 1880. Newspapers such as the Huntington Herald had provided a venue for businesses to advertise their goods and an important communicative link for the surrounding county since the mid-nineteenth century. Most towns of any size boasted newspapers but Huntington had two companies that published periodicals with national readerships. In 1888, Ben F. Biliter founded the Farmers' Guide in Huntington. In 1917, the Farmers' Guide merged with the Indiana Farmer. The periodical remained the Farmers' Guide and was the mostly widely circulated farm paper in

Indiana for many years. Although this farm paper was published outside the Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District just steps from City Hall. United Brethern Publishing Company and Our Sunday Visitor occupied prominent positions within the historic district. In 1912, Father John F. Noll founded Our Sunday Visitor, a company that grew to be one of the largest Catholic printing houses in the United States. Our Sunday Visitor published five magazines, religious textbooks for schools, worship aids, and religious books for a national audience. Originally located at 551 North Jefferson Street (a former skating rink), Our Sunday Visitor built new facilities in 1925 located at the southwest corner of Warren and East Park Drive.

The growth of the commercial district and the expansion of governmental activity coincided with the construction of new governmental buildings. Huntington's commercial district had long enjoyed the advantages associated with the business of city and county government. As a county seat town, people from all over the county came to the city to pay taxes, attend court, and transact legal business; these people often lingered in town to spend some of their money. In the early twentieth century, the court house became inadequate and a magnificent building of limestone designed by J. W. Gaddis that called forth classical imagery was constructed. It should be deemed no coincidence that the "city beautiful" display at the Chicago's World Fair (1893) created a utopian vision of the future of America based on classical images and that classical architecture enjoyed a revival in public buildings in the Midwest after that event. At the same time, quite a different kind of architecture was employed in the city building; this building called forth the medieval past through the use of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture.

Commercial growth of Huntington continued unabated until the Great War, as evidenced in the built environment of the Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District. Local developers filled in the canal bed along Jefferson Street in the 1890s and began to construct two story commercial buildings of brick in the five hundred block of North Jefferson that would link the Ufheil block with the rest of the commercial district. The businesses in the buildings in the five hundred block and the Ufheil block tended to be more service-oriented, such as grocers, meat and fish shops, bakeries, and laundries for the large homes north of Park Drive. Brick buildings were built on some of the lots off of Jefferson where stables and frame buildings had previously been constructed, such as the lot across from the Hotel Huntington. Ancillary streets such as State Street saw development in this period as well.

After 1910, entrepreneurs constructed buildings geared toward automobiles and their service, especially on Warren, State and Cherry streets. After 1910, people began to buy automobiles in record numbers. These self-propelled vehicles brought the luxuries and the services of the towns to rural people and conveyed city dwellers to the rural areas, but cars needed to be sheltered and serviced. Tires blew with regularity, batteries needed to be replaced or charged, and gas tanks needed to be filled. Automobile related businesses began in former liveries, but as the business became more lucrative, businessmen constructed modern buildings. Large brick buildings, such as the one next to the Kriegbaum Block at the corner of Warren and Franklin streets,

stored cars on the first floor and provided meeting rooms on the second. Automobile dealers opened businesses in some of these buildings; in 1927, the Chrysler Motor Car Company was located at 201-205 West State Street, Hudson Essex at 622 Warren, and Huntington Nash Company at 39 through 57 East State Street. Kelsey and Zent sold Lincoln, Ford, and Fordsons at their building at Warren and East Park Drive.

The quality of cultural life evidenced in the built environment of the Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District, improved after the turn of the century. H.E. Rosebrough who had once managed the Opera House recognized that the old building had outlived its usefulness and that the town was ready for a larger playhouse that could draw more prestigious entertainment. In 1904, the Huntington Theater, a three story brick building costing $40,000, was constructed with a stage and facilities on the first floor large enough to accommodate any touring theater group. The theater seated 975 people and brought attractions such as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Lew Dockstadler's Minstrels. The Elks occupied the second floor and on the third floor was a dance hall, the site of many social functions. By 1916, two other theaters, the Princess Theater with a seating capacity of 350 and the Empress with 315 seats, provided Huntington County with entertainment.

During the twenties the construction of commercial properties--with a few notable exceptions--nearly drew to a halt in the area of the Courthouse District. One obvious reason for the decline in building activity was the fact that most of the buildings were less than forty years old and still in excellent shape. Another reason probably relates to the agricultural base of the county; farming was less lucrative after the Great War. In addition, the peak year of activity for the city's largest employer, the Erie Railroad, was 1926, after which its influence in the city waned. Finally, the town's population had been growing fairly rapidly until 1920--from 9,491 in 1910 to 14,000 in 1920--after which the population declined as the movement to larger urban areas began. Business leaders expressed optimism by constructing two banks, one at the corner of Jefferson and Franklin streets and the other at the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets. Another important building, the large modern Hotel LaFontaine, was built in 1925, stressing that its owner, J. Fred Bippus, envisioned great things for downtown Huntington. This hotel became the center for many social activities in the area throughout the remainder of the period of significance.

The hard times of the 1930s saw entrenchment in the downtown rather than expansion. The stock market crash and resulting Great Depression dashed the optimism of business leaders. New construction drew to a halt, but those who had money to spend still patronized the businesses in the downtown area. Some stores and professional firms folded while others managed to withstand the hard times. As the period of history covered by this study drew to an end, some building activity began anew. The Huntington Theater was gutted in 1940 and rebuilt in Art Deco style; management realized that movies, not plays, represented the future.

The Huntington Courthouse Square Historic District is significant to the local history. Here in the heart of the town, people came by horse, canal boat, wagon, train, interurban, and automobile to transact government business, to trade, to work, to socialize, and to be entertained. Often called a "paper town" because the number of inhabitants could not support all of the commercial establishments, Huntington is unique. The Huntington Courthouse Historic District does not represent the totality of the commercial district of the city, because the commercial district did extend over the river and toward the town's south side, but it is the area of first growth where businesses established solid brick buildings, many of which remain today as silent testimony to Huntington's historic past.

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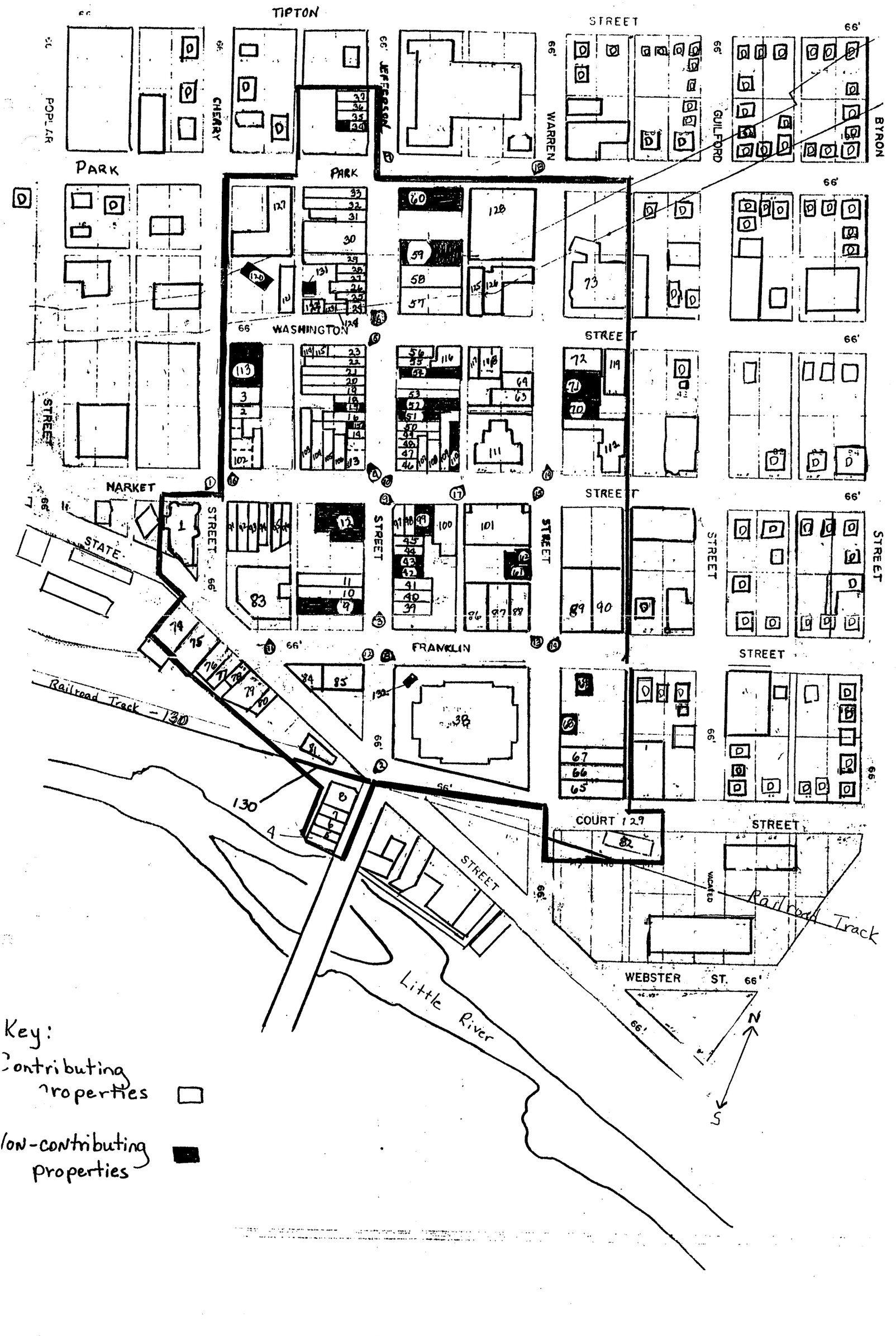
10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

the western property line for City Building (lot 111). Follow this property line to the point where it intersects with the southern edge of State Street. Proceed from this point to the southwestern corner of the intersection of State and Cherry streets (at the present Public Service Indiana building at 217 West State Street). Follow this line in a southerly direction for approximately 90 feet (along the western side of the PSI building). At this point, turn at a 90 degree angle and proceed on a line running parallel to State Street, crossing the railroad track to the property line of the Milligan Block. Proceed southward following a line running parallel to Jefferson Street to the bank of the Little River. Turn 90 degrees to the east and proceed to the west side of Jefferson Street. Proceed north to the railroad tracks. Follow a straight line eastward from this point to the northeastern corner of the intersection of Court and Warren streets (about 400 feet) and proceed south about 140 feet, crossing the railroad tracks. Turn 90 degrees toward the east and go 200 feet. Turn 90 degrees to the north and proceed to the point where this imaginary line meets the north side of Court Street. Follow this line to the western edge of the alley between Warren and Guilford streets. Follow this line northward crossing Franklin, Market, and Washington streets until it meets the southwestern corner of the intersection of the alley and East Park Drive. Follow the southern edge of East Park Drive westward until it meets the southwestern corner of Jefferson Street. Proceed north along this line to the northern property line of the Ufheil block (lot 207). Turn at a 90 degree angle to the west and proceed to the alley. At the eastern side of the alley, turn south, and proceed to the southeastern corner of the intersection of the alley and West Park Drive. Proceed westward along the south side of West Park Drive to the original starting point.

Boundary Justification

in March 1992. The northern boundary of the district is Park Drive. The boundary projects north of Park Drive to include four nineteenth century two-part commercial blocks on the west side of Jefferson Street. Historically known as the Ufheil Block, these buildings housed businesses that served the elegant homes just north of the district. The high school and the library on the northern side of Park Drive were deemed more a part of the residential area than the commercial district. The alley just east of Warren Street forms the eastern boundary where the commercial buildings give way rather quickly to residential properties. The southern boundary is somewhat irregular, proceeding from the alley east of Warren Street to include the freight depot and following the railroad tracks westward to Jefferson Street. At this point the boundary dips southward across the tracks to the river to include the Milligan and the Stemen Blocks. These nineteenth century buildings are more closely related in historic function and architectural style to the historic commercial district than the new strip malls that have developed to the south. The boundary continues eastward along the river and goes between Public Service Indiana and a metal storage shed. Turning north, the boundary cuts between the western elevation of the City Building, historically the center of city political functions, and a modern bank and then moves east to Cherry Street where it continues northward to Park Drive. Cherry Street clearly marks the boundary between the commercial district to the east and parking lots and new construction to the west.

HUNTINGTON COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT