9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 25 acres

Quadrangle name Auburn

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	660440	4581280
B	16	660810	4581285
C	16	660830	4580800
D	16	660460	4580790
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Please see continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bruce Johnson, Associate Planner

organization Northeastern Indiana Regional Coordinating Council

date Original submission Sept. 7, 1984

street & number City/County Building, Room 640

telephone 219/428-7309

city or town Fort Wayne

state Indiana 46802

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [signature]

title Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

date May 3, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

NPS Form 10-900 (3-82)

OMB No 1024-0018 Exp 10-31-84

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Downtown Auburn Historic District

and or common Auburn Central Business District

2. Location

street & number Approximately three blocks north, one block east, two blocks south and one block west of Courthouse Square N/A not for publication

city, town Auburn N/A vicinity of

state Indiana code 018 county DeKalb code 033

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	N/A	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multple Ownership, approximately 96 owners of record

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder's Office

street & number DeKalb County Courthouse

city, town Auburn state Indiana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date 1979 federal X state county local

depository for survey records Indiana Department of Natural Resources

city, town Indianapolis state Indiana

7. Description

Condition		Check one		Check one	
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered		X original site	
X good	ruins	X altered		moved	date
X fair	unexposed				

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Downtown Auburn Historic District contains over 90 structures, a number of which are of exceptional significance in a commercial area comprised of approximately 15 blocks surrounding and including its focal point, the DeKalb County Courthouse. The majority of additional structures contribute to the cohesiveness of the district's character, with a minimal number of other buildings acting as intrusions. The district, historically, has been and remains the heart of commercial and governmental activity in the city. Architecturally, it retains much of the character it had in the late 19th and early 20th centuries when buggy, carriage, then automobile manufacturing was the most important industry in Auburn.

The predominant architectural styles in the district are Victorian and 20th Century. The Courthouse itself is an exquisite example of Neo-Classicism styling (photos 81-104). Over ten buildings existed prior to 1890. Nearly half of the total structures were built at or before the turn of the century, and approximately nine out of every ten were built prior to the decline of Auburn's automobile industries. Various Victorian architectural styles are predominant in the district today. A good example is 110-112 North Main Street (photos 19, 20, 21), a two-story commercial building of brick construction and ornate cornice detail. Another example is seen at 129-135 East Ninth Street (photo 73), a double, Italianate commercial structure. Early 20th Century district architecture is represented by the 1917 Henry Opera House at 102-112 South Cedar Street (photo 2) with its attractive brick construction and stone trim. Another example is the DeKalb County Jail, built in 1918 (photos 3, 4). Other architectural styles represented include the Romanesque Revival, the Colonial Revival, and the Spanish Colonial Revival. Although the district contains a number of buildings that have been altered, it maintains much of the atmosphere and overall appearance that it held during its peak years as a progressive, active county seat in mid-America. The district includes several private residences among the commercial buildings, evidence that the rapid-fire growth of the prosperous commercial district quickly spread beyond homeowners' expectations.

In addition to its architectural and historic significance and the integrity of the actual buildings, the district has a natural character of its own. Many of the streets of the district are lined with healthy Norway and silver maple trees, as well as a number of walnut and red-crimson maples. Although the trees range in size and age, there is a consistency in any particular block (same sized trees can be found on the lawn of the Courthouse (photos 84-89). These full grown, mature tulip poplar (Indiana State tree) and maple trees provide an aesthetic enhancement of the entire Courthouse Square area, especially in the fall. The actual streets of the district are generally wide, asphalt paved and well-maintained with curbs, gutters and adjacent sidewalks.

The areas surrounding the Downtown Auburn Historic District have distinct aesthetic character of their own. These areas tend to complement the integrity of one another and the district, as they were all directly influenced by the carriage, buggy, and automobile manufacturing era. The areas remain primarily residential with home styles ranging from small cottages to medium sized mansions where influential "automobile" families, such as the Eckharts and McIntyres, lived.

Following is a list and description of representative buildings in the district:

100 South Cedar Street. Commercial Building, c. 1876, non-contributing

This 19th century, two-story brick structure has its main facade facing South Cedar Street. The front has been substantially altered by the change of the first floor storefront windows, covering the upper facade with a rough textured stucco, change of original sash to 20th century steel casement windows. The Seventh Street side remains essentially intact, though deteriorated.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion
1400–1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500–1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600–1699	X architecture	education	military	social/ humanitarian
1700–1799	art	engineering	music	theater
X 1800–1899	X commerce	exploration settlement	philosophy	transportation
X 1900–	communications	X industry	politics government	other (specify)
		invention		

Specific dates c. 1870-1936 **Builder Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Downtown Auburn Historic District, birthplace of the buggy and carriage manufacturing enterprises which spawned early automotive production in the city, is significant not only because of the architectural heritage of the commercial and governmental buildings which lie within it, but also gains significance through its historic integrity as the hub of area commerce dating from the mid-1800's. The City of Auburn is well known as the "Classic Car Capital of the World," and one of the birthplaces of America's powerful automotive industry. Automobiles which were manufactured in the city during 1900-37 include the incomparable Auburn, Auburn Motor Buggy, Cord, DeSoto, Moterette, Eckhart, Handy Wagon, IMP-McIntyre, Kiblinger, McIntyre Special, Model Union, Zimmerman, and Black.

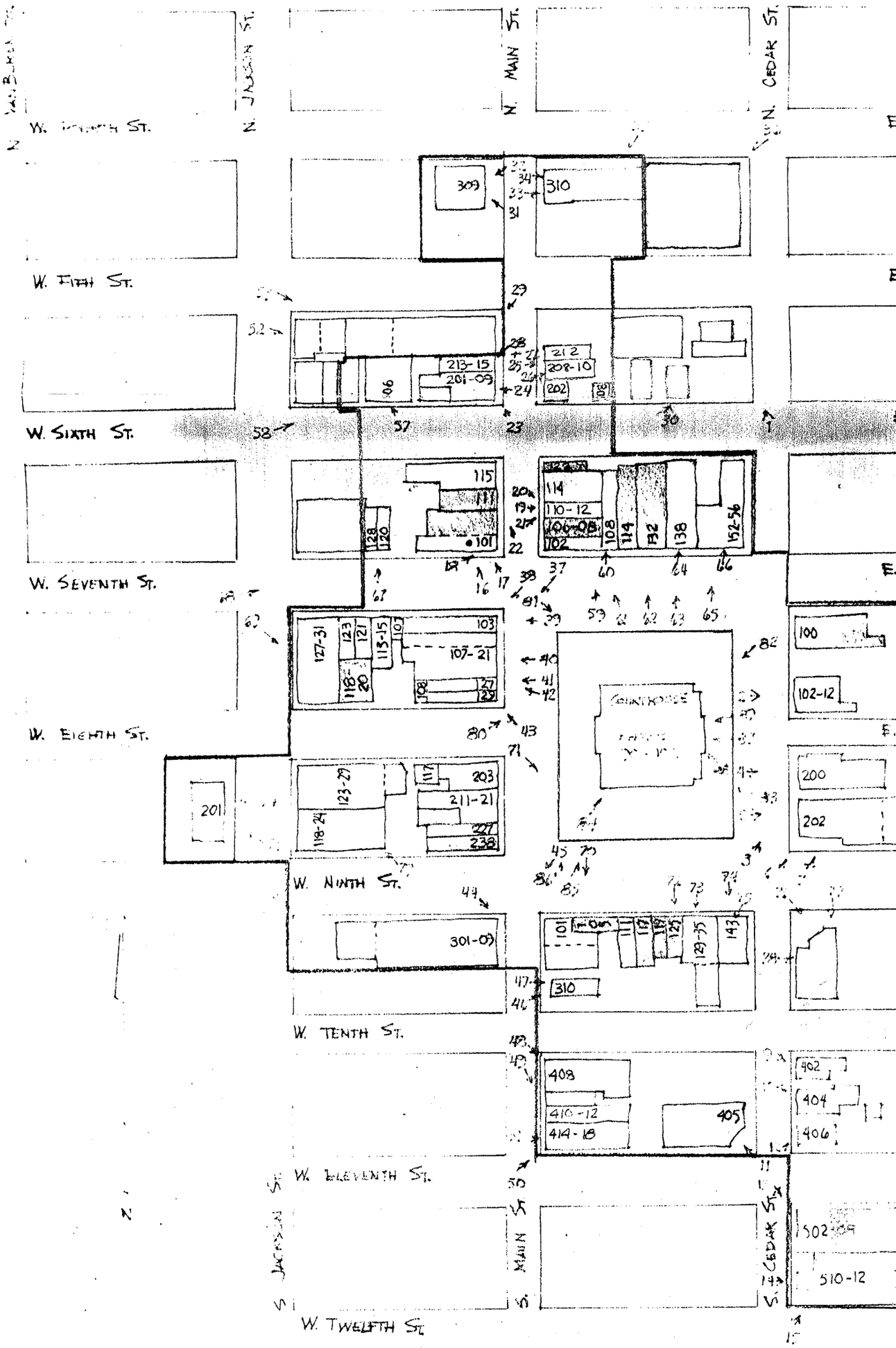
Auburn's Downtown Historic District consists of a 15 block area including and surrounding its Courthouse Square. This area is reflective of the period of history which begat the auto industry. Relatively unchanged since the time when automotive entrepreneurs plied the streets in their modern carriages, era styles of commercial and public structures in downtown Auburn surround and complement the Neo-Classicism of the district's focal point, the DeKalb County Courthouse.

Because nine out of ten structures surrounding the square were built at the turn of the century, the architectural character of the heart of the district reflects that era when local automobile industries were at their zenith. Although alterations have occurred in commercial structures throughout the district, the majority of change has occurred in ground floor storefronts. Almost all structures retain their original scale, proportion, and much architectural detail. An excellent example is provided by 110-112 North Main Street (photos 19-21). The storefront has been altered and modern signage and awning added. However, the second floor brick facade surface, fenestration and ornate cornice detail are intact to yield a firm impression of the structure's 19th century character. In other cases where the changes have been more extensive, as at 201-209 North Main Street (photos 23-24), significant architectural detail, such as window enframement, wood cornice and brick detail, remain. Few modern intrusions interrupt the visual continuity of the district.

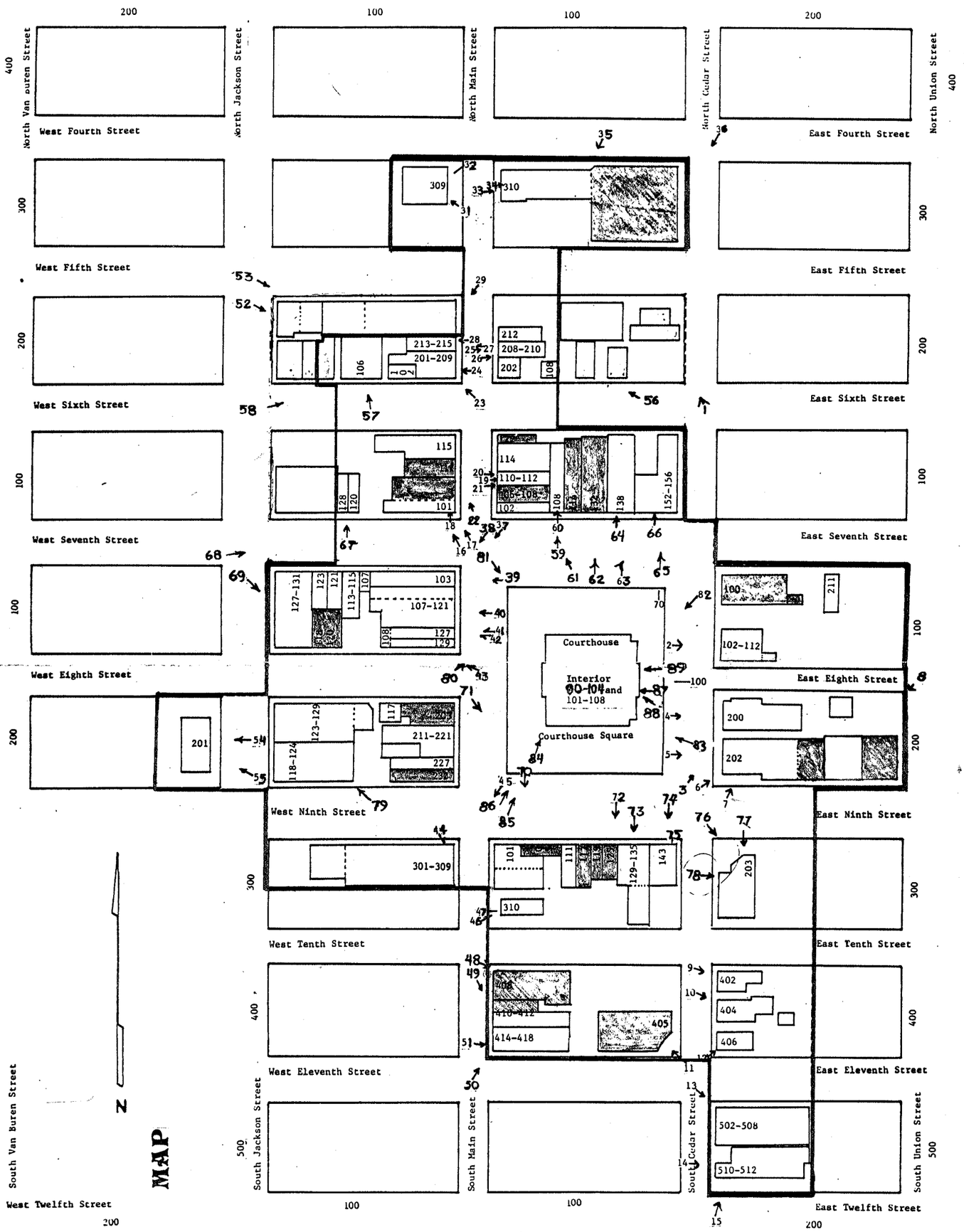
Because the majority of structures were constructed over a relatively short period of time around the turn of the century, the district has a general stylistic unity reflective of that period. This is well illustrated in photo #3 showing the Commercial Club, DeKalb County Jail, and Auburn City Hall. All three structures are of brick with stone detail, and all are enriched by simplified classical ornamentation frequently used at the turn of the century. This stylistic continuity effectively compliments the Neo-Classical courthouse which is not only the center of the Square but the nucleus of the district. Completed in 1914 to the design of the Fort Wayne architectural firm of Mahurin and Mahurin, the structure has been well maintained to preserve its original appearance.

Although the city of Auburn has a unique legacy resulting from the influence of the automobile industry, its history as a community dates back to 1849 when it was incorporated as the "Village of Auburn" with a population of 300. Before that, the area's inhabitants were limited to Pottawatomie Indians who used the area for hunting and fishing.

DOWNTOWN AUBURN HISTORIC DISTRI



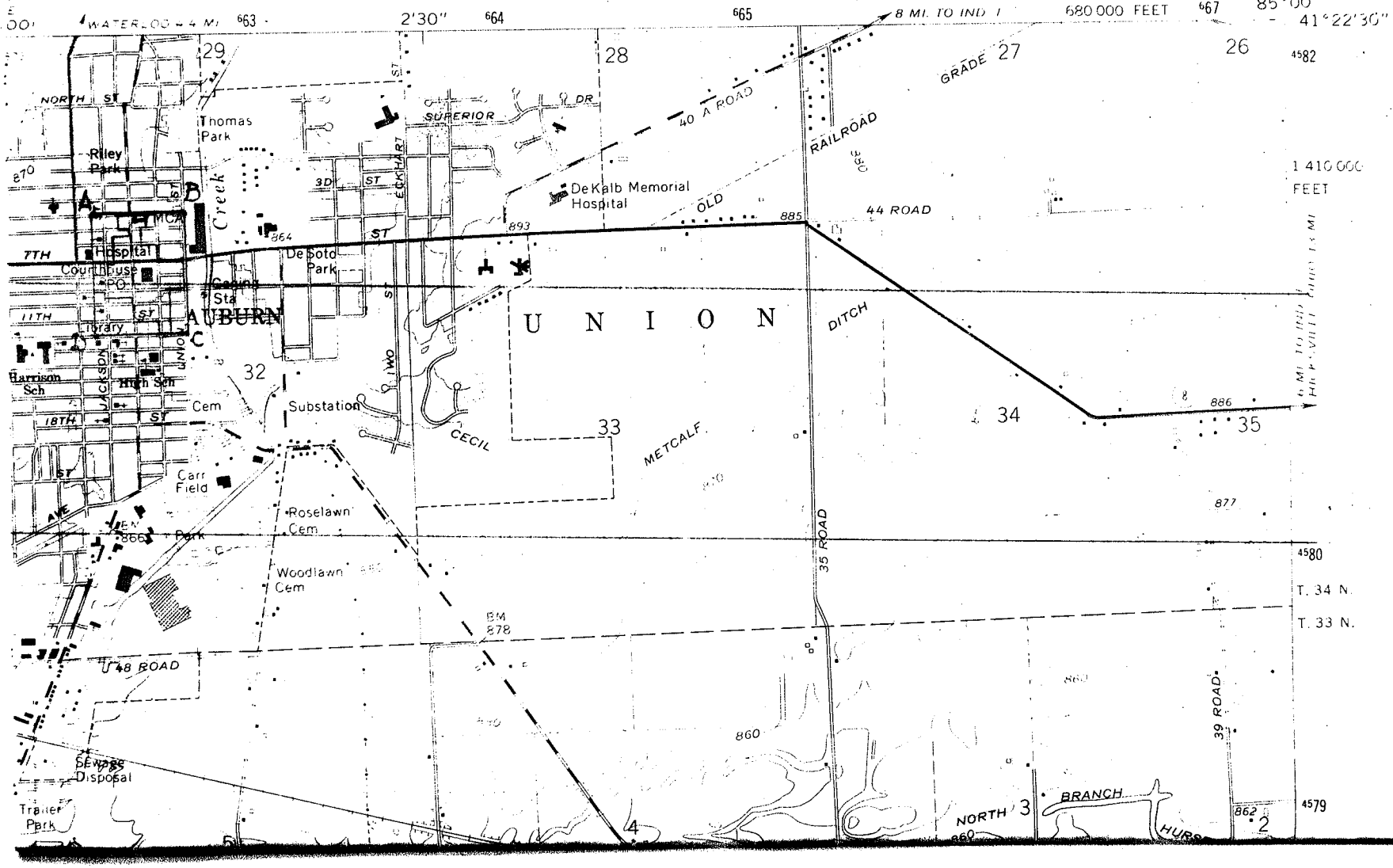
DOWNTOWN AUBURN HISTORIC DISTRICT



NDIANA
URAL RESOURCES
. INDIANA

AUBURN QUADRANGLE
INDIANA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4066 IV NW
(BUTLER WEST)



Downtown Auburn Historic District

A. 16 660440 4581280
B. 16 660810 4581285
C. 16 660830 4580800
D. 16 660460 4580790

Inclusive Street Addresses

Blocks	Street	Addresses Currently Used
100, 200	South Union Street	None
100	North Cedar Street	107
100-400	South Cedar Street	(Even and odd numbers) 100 to 406
500	South Cedar Street	(Even numbers) 502 to 512
100-300	North Main Street	(Even and Odd numbers) 101 to 310
100-300	South Main Street	(Even and odd numbers) 103 to 310
400	South Main Street	(Even numbers) 408 to 418
100	North Jackson Street	None
100, 300	South Jackson Street	None
200	South Jackson Street	(Odd number) 201
100	East Fourth Street	None
100	West Fourth Street	None
100	East Fifth Street	None
100	West Fifth Street	None
100	East Sixth Street	(Even number) 108
100	West Sixth Street	(Even and odd numbers) 102 to 120
100	East Seventh Street	(Even numbers) 104 to 156
200	East Seventh Street	(Odd number) 211
100	West Seventh Street	(Even and odd numbers) 105 to 136
200	East Eighth Street	None
100	West Eighth Street	(Even and odd numbers) 108 to 129½
100, 200	East Ninth Street	(Odd numbers) 101 to 203
100	West Ninth Street	(Even and odd numbers) 103 to 124
100, 200	East Tenth Street	None
100, 200	East Eleventh Street	None
200	East Twelfth Street	None

W. H. Loy, who began as a sales clerk for Adams and Dilgard Furniture and Undertaking, was operating his own furniture dealership in this building by 1925. Forrest Gerig later established the Gerig Furniture Company here until he moved to the vacated McIntyre Plant Two on West Seventh Street. For many years the I.O.O.F. used the upper floor.

102-112 South Cedar Street. Commercial Club Building, 1917, contributing. Photo 2

This two and one-half story orange and tan brick building has stone trim. The facade is divided by brick piers into five bays on the street level and three bays in an A-B-A rhythm on the second floor. First floor windows are large triple casements with wide transoms. Second floor windows are double-hung sash. Two entrances are both recessed under decorative pediments. The parapet contains the inscription, "Commercial Club 1917."

John C. Henry operated the Henry Opera House in the northern third of the building. The U.S. Post Office occupied the mid-section from 1919-34, when it moved to 201 South Jackson Street. The Commercial Club, founded in 1889, was a precursor of the current Chamber of Commerce. It occupied the southern third of the building and offices on the second floor.

200 South Cedar Street. DeKalb County Jail, 1918, contributing. Photos 3, 4

This two-story brick and limestone structure rests on a high foundation. It has a hip roof with symmetrically located chimneys. The first floor porch is supported by heavy pilasters. A heavy limestone cornice with brick parapet covers the porch area. The three second floor windows are surmounted by a limestone belt course. A similar limestone cornice and parapet with central cartouche terminate the second floor.

The jail served as the residence of the Sheriff from the time it was built to the present. It is DeKalb County's fourth permanent jail and, apparently, the only one not originally built on the Courthouse Square. When built, the jail had 16 cells, a juvenile ward, women's ward, insane ward, and hospital area.

202 South Cedar Street. Auburn City Hall, 1913, contributing. Photos 5, 6, 7, 8

This three-story rectangular brick structure with four and one-half story campanile has Sullivan-influenced and classical limestone detail. The central bay projects slightly. The entrance is under a segmental arch. Second and third floor fenestration in this bay is visually unified by heavy frames. Other windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. The two-story firehouse section is attached along the Ninth Street side behind the campanile.

Mills, Rhine, Bellman and Nordoff, of Toledo, Ohio, were the architects. The cornerstone was laid in 1913 and the building opened in 1914. Total construction cost was $37,686.70. Successive additions to house the fire department have been added to the east.

The first Town Marshall, John Keeran, was followed by Charles Davis, who served as Chief of Police as well as Street Commissioner from 1923 to 1935. Mr. Davis made the unfortunate error of using, as the City's first police car, a Model T Ford pickup truck. Under severe duress and community pressure, he switched to the locally produced "Auburn" automobile.

During the frightful years of the notorious John Dillinger's crime-laden wanderings through Indiana, Auburn's Chief of Police made a much-publicized statement regarding the arsenal the City of Auburn would use to protect itself from the gang. On October 14, 1933, the police station, housed in Auburn City Hall, was robbed at gunpoint by a trio of well-dressed men. John Dillinger later wrote a letter to the Police Chief, thanking him for the equipment, but expressed dismay that the bullet-proof vests did not work--as one of his men was killed in a bank robbery while wearing one.

102 North Main Street. Kiblinger Hardware and Buggy Repository, c. 1861-1880, contributing.

This two-story masonry commercial structure has a corbelled brick cornice and pedimented window heads as its primary decorative detail. The masonry has been stuccoed and the ground floor storefront altered by a change in window treatment and application of veneer.

This building served as W. H. Kiblinger's hardware store and later his buggy showroom. Mr. Kiblinger began his hardware business in 1877. By 1883 Kiblinger began making buggies and wagons, later adding to his product list horsedrawn carriages and casket wagons. His business incorporated as "W. H. Kiblinger Company" in 1899 and in 1907 he began producing automobiles in Auburn. W. H. McIntyre served as the president and manager until the death of Mr. Kiblinger in 1908. McIntyre took over the company and by 1909 renamed it the "W.H. McIntyre Company."

106-108 North Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1930's, non-contributing.

This two-story commercial structure has been substantially altered by the application of marble veneer on the ground floor level and brick veneer in Flemish bond on the second floor. Window proportions on the second floor have been changed and a pent roof added.

110-112 North Main Street. Commercial, c. 1870-80, contributing. Photos 19, 20, 21

This two-story brick structure is relatively unaltered, even on the ground floor, and has one of the finest metal cornices in the district. A decorative belt course runs between upper windows and the cornice. Second floor windows are paired, double-hung sash under gabled metal hoods.

111 North Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1900-30, non-contributing. Photo 22

This two-story structure has had its facade substantially altered by covering the original upper surface with stucco and altering upper windows.

114 North Main Street. Commercial structure, c. 1930, contributing.

This one-story structure has a high street parapet that conceals the roof. The upper facade has decorative brickwork panels.

115 North Main Street. Dilgard Building, c. 1920-30, contributing. Photo 22

This two-story brick structure has large plate glass windows on the ground floor and two Chicago-style windows at the second floor. The facade is terminated by a simple cornice with a central arched panel.

C. C. Shaffer's furniture and Undertaking is listed at this site in 1885. By 1908, Adams' and Dilgard's Furniture and Undertaking was at this location with W. H. Loy as their sales clerk. Mr. Loy left by 1920 to operate his own furniture dealership at 100 South Cedar. Apparently, Adams also parted company because in 1925 the building housed both R. C. Dilgard Furniture and Undertaking, and Bishop's Confectionary. Dilgard purchased the building in 1944.

122 North Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1930-40, non-contributing.

202 North Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1870-80, contributing.

This two-story brick structure has a decorative corbelled brick cornice similar to that at 102 North Main. All second floor openings are segmental arched with double-hung sash. The ground floor entrance facade on Sixth Street has been altered.

402 South Cedar Street. Residence, vernacular cottage, c. 1895-1908, contributing. Photo 2

One and one-half story frame construction over an L-shaped plan with later additions at the rear. Side entry porch. Now covered with asbestos shingle.

404 South Cedar Street. Spanish Colonial Revival residence, c. 1920, contributing. Photo 10

This one-story stucco-covered structure is in fair condition.

405 South Cedar Street. One-story, masonry construction garage, c. 1890, non-contributing. Photo 11

The Cedar Street facade of this building, composed of a straight and curved wall, has had its original windows replaced by modern plate glass. The arch-roofed mid-section and rear section appear to be intact.

406 South Cedar Street. Residence, vernacular cottage, c. 1895-1910, contributing. Photo 12

This two and one-half story frame house has wood shingle siding and one-story flat roof addition at the rear.

502-508 South Cedar Street. W. H. McIntyre Company, Flat Four, c. 1920-30, contributing. Photo 13

Rectangular brick structure with arch truss roof construction. Wood shingle facade pierced by central garage door.

This was one of five McIntyre plants located in Auburn, three of which were located in the district.

510-512 South Cedar Street. South Interurban Station, c. 1910, contributing. Photos 14, 15

This one-story, flat roof, painted brick structure has segmental arched windows and doors with triple voussoir courses of brick. Only garage door openings are linteled. Facades are divided into bays by simple brick piers. A continuous corbelled brick cornice with recesssed panel provides the only embellishment. Each window opening contains paired, double-hung, one-over-one sash.

This building was originally built as an interurban station, the southernmost of two in the district. Lines ran from Waterloo to Fort Wayne along Cedar Street. The interurban served as one of the area's most important transportation links to these centers of commerce.

101 North Main Street. Auburn State Bank, c. 1920's, contributing. Photos 16, 17, 18

This two and one-half story yellow brick structure is one bay wide and eight bays deep. The Main Street facade is articulated by stylized Corinthian pilasters and Corinthian columns in antis. The limestone entrance with sidelights flanking the central door is pedimented. A limestone cornice and brick parapet conceal the roof. Window openings along Seventh Street contain paired double-hung sash.

Auburn State Bank was organized in 1904 at this location. This structure was constructed on the bank's original site. A non-contributing addition was recently constructed to the north.

The Y.M.C.A. continued to serve area residents' recreational needs in much the same fashion until 1979, when a non-contributing addition to the building was constructed.

103 South Main Street. Staman-Romeiser Drug Store, c. 1860-80, contributing. Photos 37, 38, 39

This two-story brick structure is three bays wide and 12 bays deep. The Main Street facade has been substantially altered on the ground floor by the addition of metal panels. The second floor retains the decorative metal window hoods and roof cornice. A decorative brick cornice runs along Seventh Street.

Ashton Staman operated the second of his two drugstores at this location. In 1925, the building was shared by both Staman's Drug Store and Edwin Hicks Jewelry. Mr. Staman's other store was located at 101 East Ninth Street. Both drugstores were serving Auburn residents in 1925. The drugstore was later operated by Carl Romeiser for many years.

107-121 South Main Street. Schaab Department Store, c. 1860-70, remodeled c. 1910, contributing. Photo 40

This large, two-story brick structure has continuous plate glass store windows on the ground floor, covered by a fixed aluminum awning. Second floor windows are paired over continuous stone sills. A simple stone cornice is surmounted by a brick parapet. Geometric designs i brick relieve the upper floor wall surfaces.

In 1877 George V. and John A. Schaab joined their luck and their fortunes with Charles Beugnot, an 1843 immigrant to the United States from France at the tender age of three months. Mr. Beugnot began his C. Beugnot & Company by making staves. With the 1877 formation of Schaab, Beugnot & Company, the stave factory was converted into one of the area's first department stores. In 1923 the company again changed names, and the department store, extensively remodeled in 1910, was owned by Schaab & Brothers Company. The adjoining building at 127 S. Main was also used as part of the Schaab Department Store complex as early as 1900. 107 S. Main Street was three stories. Mr. Schaab bought it in 1927 and remodeled it to match the main building.

127 South Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1880-90, contributing. Photos 41, 42

This two-story brick structure is in near original condition. The ground floor storefront still displays Luxfer prisms in the transom area above windows and door. The second floor is divided into three bays by simple, double-hung sash windows. A limestone belt course serves as a continuous sill across the front. The central opening is surmounted by a half-round arch with keystone. A decorative shell motif fills the tympanum of the arch. The attic is enriched by a decorative brick cornice with corbelled pendants. A limestone nameplate fills the central section.

This building, next to the Schaab Department Store, housed part of the Schaab business as early as 1900.

129 South Main Street. City National Bank Building, 1902, contributing. Photo 43

This two-story masonry structure is primarily built of rusticated concrete block. The ground floor of the Main Street facade is finished in dressed limestone with classical detail. Windows at the ground floor along Eighth Street have been reduced in size and partially filled with glass brick. All but one segmental arched, second floor windows have been filled in.

201-209 North Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1860-70, contributing. Photos 23, 24

This two-story, rectangular brick structure has had its ground floor substantially altered by modern brick infill. Some second floor windows have been filled in but the wood window frames and roof cornice have been left intact.

208-210 North Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1870-80, contributing. Photos 25, 26

This two-story, masonry structure has had the ground floor altered but pilaster and cornice details remain. The three second floor windows have been boarded over. The roof cornice is intact.

212 North Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1895-1910, contributing.

This two-story, rusticated concrete block structure has a projecting bay at the second floor.

213-215 North Main Street. Auburn Automobile Showroom, c. 1890, contributing. Photos 27, 28

This two-story brick structure retains much of its original appearance on the ground floor and above. The second floor has a rectangular projecting bay with cornice.

The building was probably built for Schermerhorn Photography. Studio skylights are still visible in a north view of the building. By 1908 the H. H. Strole Co. Golde Rule Plumbing Shop was housed here. The Auburn Automobile Company used the building during the 1920's for its state-of-the-art vehicles.

219 North Main Sreet. Commercial building, 1905, non-contributing. Photo 29

This modern one-story structure has vertical rib metal siding and large shingle awnings over plate glass windows.

309 North Main Street. Garage, c. 1920, contributing. Photos 31, 32

The facade of this masonry structure has been divided into three bays (A-B-A rhythm) by brick piers. Decorative herringbone panels relieve the upper wall surface. Shake shingle awnings have been added over ground floor windows and entrance.

This building has served as an automotive service station continuously from its construction to the present.

310 North Main Street. Y.M.C.A. Building, 1913-14, contributing. Photos 33, 34, 35, 36

This two and one-half story brick structure was built in a Colonial Revival style. The gambrel roof has three shed roof dormers. First floor windows are arched with brick voussoirs and stone keystones. The central entrance, also arched, is under a corbelled hood. Second floor windows are simple, rectangular, one-over-one sash with limestone sills, decorative brick flanks, and limestone corner blocks. The classically profiled cornice runs across the front end gable ends. A two and one-half story gambrel roof wing extends along Fourth Street. All windows in the wing are rectangular--those on the second floor have the same decorative treatment as those at the front. Some of the windows are casement, some double-hung sash, some have been boarded over. A large, modern, non-contributing addition has been built at the corner of North Cedar and Fourth Street.

The Y.M.C.A. was dedicated in April, 1914. Mr. Charles Eckhart, a prominent buggy manufacturer turned automobile manufacturer and local philanthropist, joined with his son, Frank, in donating the more than $55,000 needed to cover the expenses of the building.

308 South Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1910-30, contributing.

310 South Main Street. Henry House, c. 1865, contributing. Photos 46, 47

This two-story brick structure was built on a side hall plan. The front entrance is arched with a half-round fanlight. An awkward gabled portico with segmental arch covers the entrance. Windows have segmental arch openings. A two-story bay projects from the south facade. The overhanging gable roof has no typical detail.

408 South Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1940-50, non-contributing. Photo 48

This one-story, rectangular, masonry structure has square window openings filled with glass brick and a recessed modern aluminum door.

410 South Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1861-99, non-contributing.

This two-story masonry structure matches in scale and height the attached structures to the south, but has been substantially altered by the application of modern brick veneer to the ground floor facade and stucco to the second floor.

412 South Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1861-99, contributing. Photos 49, 50

This two-story attached masonry structure has had moderate alterations made to the first floor storefront. The three second floor, segmental arched windows are intact, as is the brick cornice detail.

414-18 South Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1870-80, contributing. Photos 49, 50,

These attached, two-story masonry structures were treated as one building with uniform window detail and a common cornice across the whole. Ground floors have been more substantially altered than 412, and the segmentally arched, second floor windows have been removed and either filled in with brick or modern picture windows. The Eleventh Street facade of 418 is essentially intact except where the storefront has been changed. A handsome exterior, cast iron stair has been retained.

210 North Jackson Street. Commercial building, c. 1920, non-contributing. Photos 52, 53

This building has been so altered by the introduction of modern plate glass windows and field stone veneer that it no longer contributes to the district.

201 South Jackson Street. U.S. Post Office, 1934, contributing. Photos 54, 55

This is a one and one-half story Georgian Revival structure, built of brick set in Flemish bond. A classically inspired entrance with broken pediment marks the center of the main facade. Brick quoins appear at the corners, a limestone belt course separates the attic story and a low limestone parapet with central panel sets off the tile-covered hip roof.

108 East Sixth Street. Commercial building, c. 1861-99, contributing. Photo 56

This two and one-half story brick structure has segmental arched openings and gable end to the street.

106 West Sixth Street. Commercial building, c. 1925-30, contributing. Photo 57

This one and one-half story stuccoed structure is one of two examples in the district of Spanish Colonial Revival (the other example being residential). The rectangular storefront windows are set in recessed arched bays. The central entrance is set in the coved recess

City National Bank was organized in 1902 with this building as its original site and W. H. McIntyre as its first president. The bank building also housed the Central Union Telephone Company, which, by 1900, had 243 subscribers in its Auburn exchange. Central Union, a Bell Comany, first began its Auburn operations in the early 1900's. By 1920 the Indiana Bell Telephone Company was formed. Total subscribers in the Auburn exchange exceeded 1,000. Indiana Bell continued to operate in the City National Bank Building, using the south entrance along West Eighth Street. City National Bank, itself, moved from the building in the early 1970's.

203 South Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1920's, non-contributing.

The building has operated continuously as a hardware store from its original J. L. Davis Hardware to Auburn Hardware in 1925 and its current occupant, Auburn City Hardware. There has been a hardware store at this site continuously since 1863.

211-221 South Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1868, contributing.

This two-story, nine bay masonry structure has had its ground floor storefronts modernized but second floor windows, though boarded up, retain their original arched form. A brick cornice runs across the entire facade.

In addition to the stave factory-turned department store that George and John Schaab operated at 107-121 South Main Street, the Schaab brothers also operated a store in this building sometime around 1905-10. By 1925 the building was used as a 5¢ and 10¢ store. During the same time the southern portion of the building was used by Muhn Brothers Clothing and Shoes Store.

227 South Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1868, contributing.

This two-story masonry structure has arched windows at the second floor and cornice identical to 211-221 South Main Street. The ground floor storefront has been altered and the second floor wall surface stuccoed.

233 South Main Street. Commercial building, c. 1925-40, non-contributing.

This two-story masonry structure has had its first floor storefront substantially altered and second floor windows changed to metal sash. It may have originally had detail similar to its adjoining neighbor at 227 South Main. If so, this has been lost.

301-309 South Main Street. The Auburn Hotel, 1922, contributing. Photos 44, 45

This large, three-story brick structure is very much intact. The ground floor is broken by large, plate glass windows with transoms. The corner entrance is angled and emphasized by Renaissance Ionic pilasters and columns supporting entablatures with "The Auburn" set in the frieze in raised letters. A limestone frieze and cornice separates the ground floor from upper floors. Simple, double-hung sash windows pierce the second and third floor walls. A simple stone cornice and brick parapet, broken by pinnacle forms, cap the building.

The Auburn Hotel follows the Swineford House, which was at the same location in 1885. In 1908 the Swineford changed to its present name. With the new building ready for occupancy, it was dubbed the "Auburn 'New' Hotel" in the 1920's. The hotel offered patrons tobacco, haircuts and shines through the Corner Cigar Store and Barber Shop located on the premises.

127-131 West Seventh Street. Commercial building, c. 1895-1910, contributing. Photo 69

This large structure, which extends through the whole length of the block from Seventh to Eighth Street, has been substantially altered. This building, although extensively altered, serves as a reminder to Auburn residents of the apex of automobile production in their city. Built by W. H. Kiblinger for the W. H. Kiblinger Co. Carriage Works, the plant was built to complement and expand upon the production facilities at Plant One, located just south at the west end of the block bounded by West Eighth Street and West Ninth Street. Both plants were identical in both size and style. Overhead passageways at both the second and third floor levels connected the twin buildings, which were featured in advertisements by the McIntyre Company. Plant One was destroyed by fire in 1913.

Mr. McIntyre's involvement with the automobile began around 1907 when the W. H. Kiblinger Company began automobile production while McIntyre served as the company's president and Manager. The Kiblinger Company, primarily a large buggy manufacturer, introduced "high wheelers" as its first automotive type. By 1908, after W. H. Kiblinger's death, Mr. McIntyre changed the company's name to W. H. McIntyre Company. Kiblinger's car models also changed names, e.g., from "Model G Kiblinger" to "Model GG McIntyre", throughout all 21 models then offered.

The first automobiles offered, the "high wheelers," were crude but simple and inexpensive to operate and maintain. As the public's sophistication with the horseless carriage grew, the models offered became more sleek, more complex, and more high-powered. In addition to the pleasure vehicles produced by the McIntyre Company, many commercial vehicles and trucks, ranging from three-quarter ton to five ton, were manufactured.

The McIntyre Company closed its doors in May of 1915. During its brief seven-year history, the company pioneered automotive history; from buggies with motors, to six-cylinder standard automobiles, cyclecars, and heavy-duty trucks.

This plant was one of five McIntyre plants located in Auburn. Plant Four still exists at 502-508 South Cedar Street.

During its prime, the W. H. McIntyre Company was the largest of Auburn's automobile manufacturers. During 1914 the McIntyre Company introduced its cyclecar, the "Imp". In that year 6,000 Imps were built and sold.

108 West Eighth Street. Commercial building, c. 1900, contributing.

This attached two-story brick structure has little embellishment except for stone sill and cornice.

117 West Eighth Street. Commercial building, c. 1920, contributing.

This two-story brick structure has a truncated northeast corner. A modern door has replaced the original entrance. The building cornice is surmounted by a high brick parapet that appears to have been added.

118-120 West Eighth Street. Commercial building, c. 1920, non-contributing.

123-129 West Eighth Street. Masonic Temple, c. 1922, contributing.

This large, masonry structure is divided into six uneven bays. The central entrance is recessed under a stone pediment. Ground floor windows are large plate glass with transoms.

of a rectangular tower. Spanish style towers at each end of the facade are separated from the central tower by a tile pent roof.

108 East Seventh. Commercial building, c. 1900-10, contributing. Photos 59, 60

This two-story, attached building has had its storefront altered by the application of marble veneer. The Luxfer prism transom has been retained. A decorative brick panel appears above the second floor windows.

114 East Seventh Street. Commercial building, c. 1920-30, non-contributing. Photo 61

This two-story attached structure has been substantially altered by modern brick facade, altered ground floor storefront and second floor windows.

132 East Seventh Street. Commercial building, c. 1950, non-contributing. Photos 61, 62

138 East Seventh Street. Commercial building, c. 1861-80, contributing. Photos 63, 64

This seven-bay, three-story attached structure appears to have been two separate buildings, originally, now unified over one continuous modern storefront. The west half has half-round arched windows at the second and third floors with double-hung sash. The right half, known as the Odd Fellows Hall, has segmental arched windows at the second floor and round arched openings at the third floor. It also has an elaborate corbelled brick cornice.

152-56 East Seventh Street. Commercial building, 1901, contributing. Photos 65,66

This handsome, three-story Romanesque Revival building has had the ground floor substantially altered. The second floor is enriched by corner quoining and half-round arched openings. The third floor has pilasters at the ends, half-round arched openings, and flat arched openings.

Originally built as the Knights of Pythias Hall, the building's southeast corner also housed the North Interurban Station connecting Waterloo with Fort Wayne. The ticket windows for the station still survive.

211 East Seventh Street. Commercial building, c. 1890-1920, contributing.

107 West Seventh Street. Commercial building, c. 1890-1905, contributing.

This two-story, attached brick structure has a passageway to the rear in the lower west quarter. The second floor has two projecting bays.

113-115 West Seventh Stret. Commercial building, c. 1861-99, contributing.

This two-story attached, brick structure has had alterations primarily to the ground floor storefront. Second floor windows are arched, with double-hung sash. The building is terminated by a simple, corbelled brick cornice.

121-123 West Seventh Street. Commercial building, c. 1930, contributing.

This two-story, attached brick structure, although substantially altered, still contributes to the continuity of the street.

120-128 West Seventh Street. Commercial building, c. 1861-99, contributing. Photo 67

This pair of attached units has been altered, but retains its projecting cornice and slate Mansard roof. Ground floors, in particular, have been altered by the addition of insulbrick and brick veneers.

This building was probably originally used as a printing shop. The Auburn Courier was located at this site. By 1925 the Auburn Printing Company was located here. It currently serves as a newspaper office, along with other nonrelated businesses.

DeKalb County Courthouse. Photos 81-104

Architects of the courthouse were Marshall S. Mahurin, an Auburn resident previously working with the T. J. Tolan & Son firm, designers of the Allen County Courthouse in Fort Wayne, and his nephew, Guy W. Mahurin. The Mahurin and Mahurin firm was formed in 1907 and operated out of Fort Wayne. Total cost of the courthouse and furnishings amounted to $317,072.14, with J. B. Goodall of Peru, Indiana, as the general contractor.

The present building is on the site of two previous ones. Its immediate predecessor was demolished in May, 1911, when construction of the new courthouse began. During the three-year construction period, a temporary "courthouse" was set up in the southern half of the McIntyre Plant One building, using a large walk-in vault for record storage. A courtroom, of sorts, was set up in a large storage room. The disastrous fire of the McIntyre plant, on February 8, 1913, totally destroyed the building, and all records of the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court. Most other county records were saved.

Cornerstone laying ceremonies were held on Thursday, July 27, 1911. The five-ton cornerstone was laid by the DeKalb Lodge No. 214, Free and Accepted Masons.

The principal speaker for the ceremony was the distinguished Thomas R. Marshall, then a resident of Columbia City, Governor of Indiana, and as of one week earlier, Democratic candidate for President of the United States. Governor Marshall was elected as U.S. Vice President the following year after convention negotiaions to strengthen the Democratic ticket.

Completion of the Courthouse was in 1914. Dedication ceremonies were held on Thursday, June 18, 1914, with the contractor, J. B. Goodall, presenting the key to the building to the architect, Marshall S. Mahurin, who, in turn, presented it to the DeKalb County Commissioners.

Dedicated to "Utility, Justice, and Liberty," the Courthouse measures 146 feet from north to south; 132 feet from east to west; and is 80 feet in height. The Courthouse covers 54,000 square feet, 18,000 on each of its three floors. The building contains 46 rooms excluding lobbies, corridors, and the rotunda. Its shape is basically rectangular.

The Courthouse's exterior featuring classical, monumental columns, pediment, and balustrade, was completely cleaned and tuckpointed for its 50th Anniversay in 1964.

Materials used in the building include the Indiana Oolitic limestone over brick exterior. Interior columns, floors, and roof are constructed of reinforced concrete. The red tile roofing was later replaced with copper. Corridor floors are encaustic tile, while office floor surfaces are marblithic tile, and the courtrooms' and law library's room are cork tile.

The first floor, five steps above ground level, originally had the Sheriff's office, Surveyor's office, Assessor's office, custodian's room, stale record room, a 600 seat assembly hall, and men's and women's restrooms.

The second floor contains the offices of the Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, Clerk and the Commissioner's Court.

101 East Ninth Street. Commercial building, c. 1910-30, contributing. Photo 70

Although the ground floor of this structure has been modernized, the second floor remains intact. A stone belt course separates floors and a stone cornice is surmounted by a brick parapet. Second floor windows are double-hung sash.

105 East Ninth Street. Commercial building, c. 1875-90, non-contributing. Photo 70

111 East Ninth Street. Commercial building, c. 1861-99, contributing.

The building is an attached, two-story masonry structure which has had the ground floor altered but retains its 19th century corbelled brick cornice.

117 East Ninth Street. Commercial building, c. 1950, non-contributing.

119 East Ninth Street. Commercial building, c. 1930, non-contributing.

125 East Ninth Street. Commercial building, c. 1930, non-contributing. Photo 72

129-35 East Ninth Street. Delco Harness Building, c. 1861-80, contributing. Photo 73

This seven-bay, two-story attached masonry structure has had its ground floor storefronts substantially altered. A narrow entrance between the storefronts leads to the second floor.

Second floor windows have ornate metal hoods while a continuous bracketed cornice ties the whole facade together.

By 1880 carriage and wagon manufacturing was thriving in this structure. J. N. Grover is listed as having a harness making shop here in 1908. In 1925 the building was home to Myers and Steel's Delco Light Harness Shop on the eastern half, while the Court Cafe occupied the western half.

143 East Ninth. Hoosier Market, c. 1861-80, contributing. Photos 74, 75

Like its attached neighbor to the west, this two-story masonry structure has had its ground floor altered. Some of its supporting cast iron columns remain. The second floor of eight unevenly spaced windows is still intact and retains its bracketed cornice.

The west half of the building was used for many years as Hoosier Market, supplying meats and groceries to area residents. The eastern portion housed Carl Cascarelly's Confectionary on the ground floor. He lived on the second floor. The cast iron front was made locally by Auburn Foundry and Machine Works and may have been added later.

203 East Ninth Street. Garage, c. 1920, contributing. Photos 76, 77, 78

This one-story garage is very nearly in its original condition. Decorative brick belt courses and brickwork in the piers that divide the building's angled facade provide the main ornamentation.

This structure housed a sales and service facility for the Eckhart Automobile Company in the early 1930's.

118-124 West Ninth Street. Industrial plan, c. 1900-30, contributing. Photo 79

This one-story brick building is divided into bays by vertical piers. End walls are stepped. Some of the original window openings have been paneled over and openings reduced in size.

With the promise of land at $1.20 per acre sold through the United States Government's Land Office, Auburn's first settler, Wesley Park, came in February, 1836, with John Badlam Howe to seek a site for the seat of the new county he was sure would be formed. Park platted the town with two north-south streets and numerous intersecting streets. Mr. Park's original Main Street is now Cedar Street. In his wisdom, Mr. Park laid out the plat to include at the center a 100 by 93.5 yard public square which has served in that function ever since. It is now known as Courthouse Square.

Governmental organization began rapidly with the influx of new settlers arriving after Mr. Park's lead. DeKalb County was formed in May, 1837. By 1843 construction of the county's first permanent courthouse on the square was underway. It served the county until 1864 when, after being moved 40 feet north to allow construction of a new, even larger, courthouse, it was burned in celebration of the Confederate defeat. The second permanent courthouse, used from 1864 to 1911, was necessitated by the county's growing population and the need to consolidate the county's numerous offices which had been spread out at various locations around the square.

By the 1880's Auburn's industrialization was well established with numerous manufacturers producing windmills, carriages, buggies, and wagons. These were supported by manufacturers of component parts. Prominent buggy manufacturers included: W. H. Kiblinger Company which began buggy making in 1883, Zimmerman Manufacturing Company which began making buggies in 1890 after successfully producing church furniture, windmills and tanks, and the Eckhart Carriage Company.

With detailed knowledge of carriage construction and the supporting industries already in place, it was inevitable that "horseless carriage" production would follow in Auburn. At Eckhart Carriage Company, Charles Eckhart built his first automobile in 1900, launching Auburn's most significant period in history. In 1903 Eckhart organized the Auburn Automobile Company, manufacturers of the famed, state-of-the-art Auburn, Cord and, by the buyout of the Indianapolis Duesenberg brothers' operation, the Duesenberg automobiles. For many years the Auburn Automobile Company displayed its vehicles at 213-215 North Main Street (photos 27, 28). During the early 1930's the Eckhart Carriage Company housed its sales and service at the Auburn Motor Sales Building, 203 East Ninth Street (photos 76-78). In addition, during the hey-day of Auburn's automotive era, locally manufactured cars were displayed for both show and sale around Courthouse Square.

The Auburn Automobile Company survived under the leadership of its last president for whom the Cord automobile was named, Errett Lobban Cord. By 1928 (in a community of 5,000) the Auburn Automobile Company was the eleventh largestexporter of American automobiles. In 1932, the Auburn Automobile Company produced 11,145 cars. However, by 1937, because of reduced sales brought on by the lingering Depression, the Auburn Automobile Company, which had moved its operation to Connersville, Indiana, closed its doors.

The success of the automobile industry in Auburn, though short-lived, made several family fortunes. The Eckhart family, founders of the Eckhart Carriage Company and the Auburn Automobile Company, were able to donate $55,000 to cover the expenses of the original portion of the Y.M.C.A. Building at 310 North Main Street (photos 33-35). Not only did the Y.M.C.A. provide for recreational activities, as it still does, but during the thriving years of auto manufacturing it housed auto workers who came to work in Auburn from outside the community.

Originally, the third floor housed two courtrooms, the law library, Grand Army room, County School Superintendent's rooms, Grand and Petit Jury rooms, and a witness room.

Corridor wainscoting, as well as stairs, are Vermont marble. The only wood in the building is that of the Circuit Courtroom's wall paneling. The illusion of oak is presented throughout the building in doors, casings, trim, counters, furniture, files and shelving: all are made of grained steel in imitation of oak wood.

A focal point of the building's interior is its beautiful Florentine glass rotunda dome. Wholly contained in the attic level, the dome is illuminated by skylights during the day, electric lights at night.

Interior columns, walls and ceilings are beautifully decorated in imitation of marble. This painting was done by a crew of Italian decorators.

The large brass master clock on the first floor originally controlled both the exterior pediment clocks and 22 interior secondary clocks. The novel system, manufactured by Hahl Automatic Clock Company of Chicago, relies on pneumatics. Interconnecting air tubes from the master clock to the others are supplied the air pressure which inflates the diaphragm of secondary clocks every other minute. In alternate minutes the master clock opens its valves, releasing pressure systemwide. All clocks advance one minute simultaneously, through the increase and decrease of system pressure. The pediment clocks were converted to electric power in recent years.

Lighting for the building originally included both gas and electricity for power. Although the gas fixtures can still be seen, lighting currently is through the electric fixtures.

Florentine and clear glass windows decorate the east stairwell of the building. The west stairwell has interior stained glass panels lighted from the offices directly behind them.

The Circuit Court room, 40 feet by 60 feet, with a ceiling height of 25 feet, was originally entirely covered with Florentine glass panels under a skylight. The accoustics of the arrangement were not conducive to Court affairs. Accoustical tile and modern fluorescent light fixtures replaced the Florentine panels and chandeliers.

The power plant for the Courthouse was constructed in 1918. Located east of the Courthouse Square behind the DeKalb County Jail, the plant supplies heat to the Courthouse through tunnel connections.

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The Zimmerman Manufacturing Company first began its conversion to automobile production in 1907. The company flourished from the first 2-cylinder Zimmerman to the 4 and 8 cylinder models produced by 1914. After the death of the company's founder, Franklin Zimmerman, in 1910 and the 1914 death of his father/partner, John Zimmerman continued only one more year in automobile production and, in 1915, sold the company to the Auburn Automobile Company.

The W. H. Kiblinger Company also began producing automobiles in 1907. The company's model "A" and model "B" Highwheelers claimed to get up to 100 miles per gallon of gasoline and sold for $250 and $300. These autos were exhibited at the Kiblinger Hardware and Buggy Repository at 102 North Main Street. W. H. Kiblinger died in 1908 and his president and manager, W. H. McIntyre, took over the large operation, renaming it the W. H. McIntyre Company. The W. H. McIntyre Company, the largest of Auburn's manufacturers during the company's peak, had five production plants. Three of the five plants were located within the district. Today, two of the original plant buildings still survive. These buildings are "Plant Two" at 127-131 West Seventh Street (photo 69), and "Plant Four" at 502-08 South Cedar Street (photo 13). It was at these plants that memorable automobiles such as the IMP, the IMP-McIntyre, Motorette and the McIntyre Special were built. John McIntyre, son of W. H. McIntyre, was secretary of the company and continued in the automotive field even after the McIntyre Company closed its doors in 1915 after a disastrous fire. John went on to join the Auburn Automobile Company and later designed the famed "Auburn Beauty-Six."

Many locally owned businesses helped support and, in turn, were supported by the auto manufacturing industry and thereby added to the strength of Auburn's economy during the period of significance. The Commercial Club, founded in 1889 prior to the rapid development of the auto industry, was the predecessor of the current Auburn Chamber of Commerce. In 1917 the club moved into the handsome new structure at 102-112 South Cedar Street (photo 2) where it occupied the southern third of the building for the remainder of the period in which the industry thrived.

The manufacture and sale of furniture was an important secondary commercial acitvity prior to and during the period when the auto industry flourished. A building on the site of 115 North Main Street housed C. C. Shaffer's Furniture and Undertaking as early as 1885. Later Adams and Dilgard Furniture and Undertaking was located here and by 1925, about the time the present structure was built (photo 22), R. C. Dilgard housed his furniture and undertaking business in part of the building, while Bishop's Confectionary used the remainder.

The Auburn Hotel moved into the large structure at 301-09 South Main Street (photos 44, 45) in 1922. Organized as the Swineford House in 1885, it changed its name to the Auburn Hotel in 1908. It continues to serve patrons today in a building essentially the same today as it was during the hey-day of the Auburn auto industry.

Auburn's vibrant history is captured in its historic downtown. The turn-of-the-century atmosphere survives with little visual change. The district projects the aura of the bustling carriage-automobile manufacturing business, capturing the flavor of the industry and the integrity of the governmental, commercial, and retail activities which supported Auburn as "Little Detroit."

The boundary then turns west, crosses South Cedar Street and runs along the north curbline of East Eleventh Street to the northeast corner of the intersection of East Eleventh Street and South Main Street.

It then turns north, runs along the east curbline of South Main Street to a point opposite the southeast corner of the property at 301-309 South Main Street. It then turns west, crosses South Main Street, runs along the south line of the same property to its extension to South Jackson Street.

It then turns north, runs along the east curbline of South Jackson Street to the southeast corner of the intersection of West Ninth Street and South Jackson Street, then west running along the north curbline of West Ninth Street to a point directly south of the southwest corner of the property at 201 South Jackson Street,

then north along the west side of same property to the south curbline of West Eighth Street. It then turns east, running along the south curbline of West Eighth Street and its extension to the place of beginning.

Justification of Boundary

There is considerable merit in designating Auburn's Central Business District as the Downtown Auburn Historic District. The district boundaries encompass elements from all periods of Auburn's history. The area has much of the same appearance and overall atmosphere that it had in the early 1900's. Therefore, since Auburn's Central Business District is most representative of what a town of its size with a good industrial base and a prosperous local economy would have been like around the turn of the century; and since the first quarter of the 20th century was, in many ways, the most significant period of Auburn's history, it is feasible as well as appropriate to historically register this area so as to continue to follow its early 20th century theme.

The history of the boundary location dates back to the early 1970's, when local interest began to develop to preserve Auburn's historic architectural identity. It was determined that the best approach would be to capitalize upon and seek to enhance the historic architectural character of the downtown area. However, in 1975, an organization called "Auburn Improvement Incorporated" was formed and its scope of historical interest was broadened to include the entire city-residential areas as well as the downtown. In 1977, with local and state funding, Auburn Improvement Incorporated contracted with the School of Architecture and Planning at Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, to have the entire town surveyed. The purpose was to determine which buildings were architecturally and/or historically significant and where potential historic districts lay. As a result of the survey, four residential districts and one commercial district (the Central Business District) were identified and recommended for designation as unique, separate districts.

The boundary lines of the District do not relate to early plat or subdivision lines. Rather, the basis of the five districts were arrived at primarily through visual continuity, predominant land use, architectural style, average age and any abrupt changes in land use. The four residential districts tend to represent the different phases of growth and development of Auburn up to approximately 1930; while the Central Business District has elements from all but the very earliest periods of Auburn's history.

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of West Eighth and South Jackson Streets the boundary runs north along the east curbline of South Jackson Street to the southeast corner of West Seventh Street,
then runs east along the south curbline of West Seventh Street to a point directly opposite the west wall of 128 West Seventh Street, then north, crossing West Seventh Street running along the west wall of 128 West Seventh Street, continuing through the block north, running across West Sixth Street and stopping at the north curbline of West Sixth Street.
The boundary then turns west and continues along the curbline to a point opposite the east wall of 116 West Sixth Street, then north to a point in line with the south wall of 219 North Main Street.
The boundary then runs east along this line established by the south wall of 219 North Main Street to the west curbline of North Main Street, then turns north and runs through the intersection of West Fifth Street and North Main Street.
At the northwest corner of that intersection the boundary turns west, running along the north curbline of West Fifth Street to a point opposite the southwest corner of the property line of 309 North Main Street, then north along the west side of the same property line extended to the south curbline of West Fourth Street.
The boundary then turns east and runs along the south curbline of West Fourth Street to a point opposite the junction of the new addition to the Y.M.C.A. to the older wing of the building. It then turns south, running along that juction line and the west wall of the new addition to the north curbline of East Fifth Street.
The boundary then turns west and runs along the north curbline of East Fifth Street to a point opposite the north-south alley running through the block bounded by East Sixth Street, North Cedar Street, East Fifth Street and North Main Street.
The boundary then turns south, running along said alley and stopping at a point on the south curbline of East Sixth Street opposite the alley. The boundary then turns east, runs along the south curbline of East Sixth Street to the southwest intersection of North Cedar Street and East Sixth Street, then south along the west curbline of North Cedar Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of East Seventh Street and North Cedar Street.
It then turns east, crossing North Cedar Street, and at the northeast corner of the same intersection turns south across East Seventh Street to the southeast corner of the intersection.
The boundary then turns east and runs along the south curbline of East Seventh Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of Union Street and East Seventh Street. It then turns south, runs along the west curbline of South Union Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of South Union and East Ninth Streets,
then west along the north curbline of East Ninth Street to a point directly north of the northeast corner of the property line of 203 East Ninth Street, then south across East Ninth Street, along the east property line of 203 East Ninth Street, across East Tenth Street, along the east property lines of 402, 404, 406 South Cedar Street, across East Eleventh Street, along the east property lines of 502-512 South Cedar Street to the intersection with the north curbline of East Twelfth Street.
The boundary then turns west, runs along the north curbline of East Twelfth Street to the northeast corner of the intersection of East Twelfth Street and South Cedar Street. It then turns north, running along the east curbline of South Cedar Street to the northeast corner of the intersection of East Eleventh Street and South Cedar Street.

As such, the boundaries of the Downtown Auburn Historic District are drawn to separate and yet maintain the cohesiveness with the other, surrounding districts. Progress is currently being made (1985) in establishing an historic preservation ordinance for the City of Auburn which will recognize the historical integrity of the Downtown Auburn Historic District as well as the surrounding districts. This ordinance is being planned to incorporate the boundaries of the five historic districts as described in the Ball State study with the Downtown Auburn Historic District as the focal point. The ordinance will be used for local planning purposes while, at the same time, it will encourage property owners to preserve, restore and appreciate the community's historic significance--especially if the district is placed on the National Register of Historic Places.