NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

AS SENT TO DC
8/06
FINAL

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Rising Sun Historic District**

other names/site number 115-540-01000

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the Union & Soldier's Cemeteries, High Street, Front Street, and Maiden Lane N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Rising Sun N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Ohio code 115 zip code 47040

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

→ _____ 8/2/06

Signature of certifying official/Title 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 for additional comments.)

_____

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ 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:) _____

Name of Property – Rising Sun Historic District

County and State Ohio, Indiana

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-state
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
322	90	buildings
2	0	sites
0	0	structures
2	4	objects
326	94	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
: multiple dwelling
: hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
: department store
: restaurant
SOCIAL: meeting hall
EDUCATION: library
See Continuation

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
: multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
: restaurant
SOCIAL: meeting hall
RELIGION: church
RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater
TRANSPORTATION:

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Neo-Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
SYNTHETICS: vinyl
roof ASPHALT
other METAL : Cast Iron
STONE: Limestone
METAL: ALUMINUM

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more sheets.)

See Continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

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

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

Areas of significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
Government/politics

Period of Significance

1810-1955

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination if individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
_____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
_____

Primary location of additional data:
x☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository:
_____

Name of Property Rising Sun Historic District

County and State Ohio, Indiana

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 148 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 Zone Easting Northing

2

3 Zone Easting Northing

4

x See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Camille Fife

organization The Westerly Group, Inc. date August, 2005

street & number 556 West CR 1175 North telephone 812-696-2415

city or town Farmersburg state IN zip code 47850

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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6. Function or Use (Continued)
Historic Functions **Current Functions**

7. Description
Architectural Classification (Continued)
LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
: Bungalow

Introduction
Although the original plat of the town of Rising Sun is traditional in its grid pattern of lots, its location and orientation on the west bank of the Ohio River skews the primary axis of development in a northwest/southeast direction. Development of the town appears to have been typical of many river towns in that the first settlement buildings were sited along the river bank. As time passed, residential buildings moved inland and to higher ground along Walnut, Poplar, and High Streets. In its earliest years, during the 1820s and 30s, much of its commercial endeavors were located along the river bank to support its role as a transshipment point for the manufactured products and consumer goods carried on the steamboats and flatboats plying the waters of the region.

As the town prospered, milling operations opened along the river bank to take advantage of the supply of water needed for the steam-powered machinery and to facilitate the arrival and storage of large amounts of coal to fire the boilers of businesses such as the J.W. Talbot and J.C. Miller & Son flour mills along Front Street and W.H. Whitlock's saw mill located in the block between Walnut and Poplar between Second and First Streets.

The density of early Federal-style residences on Poplar, Walnut, and Front Streets indicate the town's residential development pattern in the two or three decades after it was first settled. The predominance of Italianate-style commercial buildings on Main Street and some of the high-style Italianate and Queen Anne houses situated on High Street offer evidence of another period of prosperity in the late nineteenth century. The concentration of bungalows along Fourth and Fifth Streets harkens back to a period of development within the community in the early twentieth century.

Throughout the district there are some houses without addresses. All available resources (the 911 coordinator, phone books, historical maps, local persons, etc) were consulted to

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no avail. Either the properties have lost their separate address identity, i.e.; the property is now included with another property under a single address. Two examples are the Wesleyan Church on the north side of Fourth Street and the church building on the south side of Fourth Street at the intersection of North Mulberry and Fourth Street. Both of these buildings are identified with other properties, either in the district as is the case with the church at the intersection of Fourth and North Mulberry or associated with a property/organization outside the district. Two buildings in the district are already on the National Register. Both constitute the Clore Plow Works – J.W. Whitlock Plant.

The outbuildings on the map (barns, garages, etc) included with contributing houses are contributing resources in themselves; non-contributing outbuildings of any type are not depicted on the map in any manner.

The addresses on the north-south streets in this district change from odd numbers to even numbers on opposite sides of the street south of Main Street. As an example, the addresses on the west side of North Mulberry north of Main Street are odd numbers, the addresses on the same side of the street south of Main Street are even.

Narrative Description
1) 317 Sixth Street
c. 1925 Bungalow Contributing
A one-story residence with a combination block and rough-faced-block foundation, period windows, aluminum siding, small concrete entry porch, low brick chimney, and a front-gabled, composite shingle roof. Although there are some more recent changes, the home demonstrates the key ideas of the arts and crafts movement. The front porch is enclosed and has a three-unit ribbon replacement window.

2) 315 Sixth Street Contributing
c. 1920 Craftsman
A center-gabled, one-story residence with a rough-faced block foundation, metal siding, one-over-one double-hung windows and a concrete stoop for entry into the interior space through the original wood, paneled door. The side-gabled roof is sheathed with composite shingles. The stoop has a non-period canopy-style roof supported by two decorative wrought iron posts.

3) 313 Sixth Street Non-contributing
c. 1930 Craftsman
A side-gabled, one-story residence with a concrete slab stoop, metal siding, replacement double-hung windows, black vinyl decorative shutters, and a replacement front door.

4, 5) 504 Fifth Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1940 Bungalow
A one-and one-half story, red brick, side-gabled building with a front gable in the right half of the façade, this residence has a small covered porch in the inset created by the front gable and the main block. The gables have siding infill, vertical in the front and horizontal in the sides. The double-hung windows are replacements as is the front door. A period, two-car, red brick garage with period roll-up doors is situated close to the rear of the house. The gable ends have the same infill as the house.

6) 502 Fifth Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: I-House
This two-story residence has a Victorian porch with a flat roof supported by round columns, vinyl siding, and a standing seam, side-gabled metal roof with a single brick chimney on the west end. The first story paired double-hung windows are original and the plain door surround contains a transom light; the wooden entry door is original. The three second-story double-hung windows are original; decorative vinyl shutters frame each one. There is a rear addition.

7) 320 Fifth Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: I-House
Two-story with metal siding, the house contains many of its original architectural details. The columns supporting the flat roof of the slab porch have short square brick bases. The original double-hung windows flanking the entry door are glazed one-over-one; the door is a modern replacement. The three double-hung windows in the second-story are original; they are glazed one-over-one. The side-gabled roof is standing seam metal and there is no chimney visible. A shed roof addition extends from the original rear wall of the house.

8) 316 Fifth Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Hall and Parlor
The house is a vinyl-sided, single-story modified hall and parlor residence with a cat-slide addition to its rear roof line. An attached garage addition extends to the east of the

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main block. The porch deck is of slab construction and the shed roof is supported with narrow square posts adorned with small cornice brackets. The large windows flanking the door are original and glazed one-over-one. The door appears original. The attached garage contains a single personnel door and a metal rollup vehicle door.

9) 312 Fifth Street Non-contributing
c. 1890 Gable Front and Wing
This two-story residence has been modified to an extent that it no longer demonstrates any architectural style or significant detail.

10) 513 Fifth Street Contributing
c. 1950 Ranch
This one-story early ranch style house is characterized by a combination of limestone veneer and metal siding adorning its exterior walls. A centered front gable contains a large single window and two side lights with aluminum sashes and the entry door for the interior space; the engaged porch overhang is supported by a decorative metal post. Other windows are double-hung with aluminum sashes. The door is modern. The right one-half of the façade is occupied by a large two-car garage; the personnel door into the enclosed breezeway is blocked and a window now fills the space.

11) 511 Fifth Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Hall and Parlor
This small side-gabled, frame one-story house has a simple shed roof porch, double-hung windows and a large addition to the rear. The siding and entry door are modern. A porte-cochere-like space is created on the west side by a sloping shed roof addition over a concrete slab with a low cement block wall. A central chimney, typical of this form, parge-coated, rises above the ridge line of the composite shingle roof.

12) 509 Fifth Street Contributing
c. 1890 Queen Anne
The façade of this two-story residence is dominated by a one-story replacement porch. The lower portion of the facade has two original double-hung windows to the left of a single entry door near the right margin of the building. The exterior walls are sheathed in vinyl siding; all window openings are defined by black vinyl shutters. A large red brick chimney penetrates the center of a cross-gabled roof.

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13) 505 Fifth Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Gable Front and Wing
This single-story house retains some of the basic shape and components of its style in the L-shaped footprint with a porch in the angle of the ell and its two-over-two double-hung windows. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding and the replacement porch roof is supported by two decorative metal posts connected by a similarly constructed metal balustrade. A low flat-roofed addition extends rearward from the south elevation. The entry door is a modern replacement.

14) 503 Fifth Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front and Wing
Although some of the fenestration of this small residence has been changed, it retains the basic elements of its form and period. The roof of the porch is supported by three turned wooden posts that are resting on a replacement concrete deck.

15) 319 Fifth Street Non-contributing
c. 1995 Commercial Style
This building does not meet the architectural or the age requirements for inclusion in this historic district as a contributing resource.

16) 315 Fifth Street Contributing
c. 1840 Federal/I House
This two-story three-bay house retains the form of the style, with the original windows and doors. The side-gabled building has been over-sided but retains integrity of location, setting and design. The windows, while replacements, retain the six-over-six configuration.

17) 313 Fifth Street Contributing
c. 1880 Other: Hall and Parlor
This side-gabled residence has a flat roofed period porch with replacement supports but with decorative brackets popular at the time. The double-hung windows and the wooden paneled door are original to the house. The central chimney common to the style is missing from the ridge of the moderately pitched roof. The roofing material is composite shingle.

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18) 622 Fourth Street Non-contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front and Wing
This one-story, vinyl-sided, side-gabled house retains its basic form but the architectural elements of the simple style are compromised by replacement double-hung windows, a non-period porch, and a modern entry door.

19) 620 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1925 Craftsman
The façade of this one-and one-half story home is dominated by the full width front porch. The sloping roof of the porch is supported by four battered brick columns, joined by a pierced brick balustrade to define the perimeter of the porch deck, which rests on a rough-faced block foundation. The gable front dormer centered on the roof has been altered to remove or cover the window normally located there. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The double-hung windows and the entry door are replacements.

20) 618 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
The treatment of the foundation of this house can be found on several houses in this area and consists of a parge-coat of cement with scribed vertical and horizontal lines to give the visual impression of individual block construction; the joints between the blocks are a contrasting color to heighten their visibility. The surface of the parge-coat is granular in nature and multi-hued; some of the grains are highly reflective. The low balustrade and the square column of the engaged porch are constructed of a cement brick with the same surface quality as the parge-coat on the foundation. The exterior walls are covered with metal siding. The double-hung windows and entry door are replacements.

21) 614 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
This one-and one-half story home has the same foundation treatment and cementitious brick balustrade as its neighbor at 618 Fourth Street except the porch roof is hipped and two brick columns support the roof. The exterior walls are covered with metal siding and some of the double-hung windows are replacements. The east elevation has an original three-sash ribbon window unit. The entry door is original. There are paired windows in the gable-end half story.

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22) 612 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
This one-and one-half story gable front bungalow has a simple façade consisting of a small front gabled porch with two narrow square red brick columns and a red brick balustrade, a centered entry door flanked by double-hung windows on each side, and lastly, a small double-hung window above the porch roof in the gable peak. The foundation has the scribed-block parge-coat treatment already described. The exterior walls are covered by metal siding; the siding in the gables of the porch and the house are covered with a green colored metal siding. The double-hung windows are original and glazed three-or four-over-one.

23) 610 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
This house is similar to its neighbors on the same block and includes a small gable front porch, a scribed- block parge-coated foundation, original three-or four-over-one glazed double-hung windows, and a single entry door off the front porch. The exterior walls are of clapboard. The porch roof supports are plain square wooden columns supported on block piers and the balustrade is wooden with square balusters.

24) 608 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
This one-story gable front bungalow rests on a rough-faced block foundation; the exterior walls are covered with metal siding. The gable roof of the small front porch is supported by two wrought iron posts and a wrought iron railing connects the posts and delineates the perimeter of the deck. The double-hung windows in the main floor are replacements; the single window in the front gable above the porch is glazed three-over-one and the entry door appears to be a modern replacement.

25) 606 Fourth Street Non-contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
The façade of this one-and one-half story gable front house is similar to many of its neighbors in regarding its rough-faced block foundation, its vinyl-sided exterior walls, and its replacement double-hung windows. The entry door is also a modern replacement. The front porch roof is supported by two wrought iron posts and it has a wrought iron railing around the perimeter of the concrete deck.

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26) 604 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
This one-and one-half story bungalow has a cast cobblestone parge-coat on its foundation; the exterior walls are vinyl-sided and the double-hung windows are replacements as is the entry door. The gabled roof of the porch is supported by two square wooden columns resting on short brick piers that are connected by a low brick balustrade.

27) 522 Fourth Street Non-contributing
c. 1890 Other: Gable Front
This simple one-story house has experienced numerous changes over time including eliminating a door in the front gable, changing a window in the wing, and covering the exterior walls with vinyl siding. The integrity of the house has been compromised and it no longer contributes to the district.

28) 520 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
The façade of this one-story bungalow differs from others of a similar style; its roof is low pitched, the gable front porch is almost full width and has no balustrade and finally, the front porch deck is a concrete slab at ground level. The exterior walls are vinyl-sided and the windows are replacements. A shed roof porte-cochere, non-original, extends out from the west elevation.

29) 516 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Hall and Parlor
The simple façade of this one-and one-half story side-gabled house contains a plain shed roof porch roof supported one two posts resting on a concrete slab, a central entry door flanked by two-over-two double-hung windows on each side, and a front central gable over the porch roof. A single double-hung window is located within the gable. The windows and the door are original; the exterior walls are covered with metal siding.

30) 514 Fourth Street Non-contributing
c. 1890 Other: Gable Front and Wing
Other than the basic form of the house and central chimney, little remains of the architectural elements that define the character of this style. The windows and entry door are replacements, the exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding, the porch is a modern

replacement, and modern additions extend from the east and west elevations of the main block.

31) 510 Fourth Street Non-contributing
c. 1890 Other: Gable Front and Wing
Like its neighbor at 514 Fourth Street, this home retains little of the architectural character defining elements of the style other than the basic house form.

32) 506 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1890 Folk Victorian Photo No. 26
This front gable and wing house retains many original architectural details of the style. The exterior walls are clapboard; the double-hung windows, the Queen Anne details on the front porch, and the shingle infill of the front gable are original and common to the style. The three-sided, one-story bay on the east elevation adds a touch of differentiation from many similar homes in the district.

33) 502 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
This one-story residence has a small gable-roofed front porch with two square brick support columns joined by a low red brick balustrade. The space between the columns is filled with wooden lattice which obscures the front entry door. The double-hung windows are original. The exterior walls are covered with metal siding.

34) 500 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front and Wing
A one-story house with wrought iron replacement supports for the original shed roof. The exterior walls are covered with cement/asbestos shingles. The double-hung windows are original and glazed two-over-two; the entry door is also original.

35, 36) 498 Fourth Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1925 Tudor Revival
Uncommon in the neighborhood, is this one-and one-half story house with uncoursed, rough-cut rubble stone exterior walls. The double-hung windows and entry door are replacements for the original items. The porch appears to be a replacement. A one-car garage with the same rubble stone walls is situated to the rear of the northwest corner of the house.

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37) 416 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Hall and Parlor
This one-story brick house has been altered by a major addition to the rear of the building. The integrity of the façade of the house remains relatively good. The shed roof porch is supported by four square wooden columns resting on a low brick balustrade; the tops of the columns are painted with a decorative design and the fascia board of the porch has a diamond-shaped painted detail across its width. The double-hung windows are original and glazed one-over-one; the door appears original. The roofing material is a modern version of standing seam.

38) No Known Address #1 (Fourth Street) Non-contributing
c. 1960 No Style
This one-story building is truly utilitarian in its design and architectural detailing. The exterior walls are red brick; the double-hung windows are replacements, glazed eight-over-eight, and the front doors are modern. A metal awning protects the small concrete stoop that provides access to a small anteroom at the entrance to the church main block. A large sign identifies the building as the "Wesleyan Church."

39) 314 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Hall and Parlor
Like other hall and parlor houses in the district this building has experienced some change over time such as the replacement of the double-hung windows and the entry door and the addition of vinyl siding but the basic form and the essence of the style remain to support its contribution to the district.

40) 308 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
This massive two-story painted brick home retains most of its architectural integrity. The façade is characterized by two double-hung windows on each side of a central entry door in the first story and a bank of five double-hung windows in the second-story; the window units are modern replacements. The door appears to be original or a sensitive period replacement. The gabled canopy overhang protecting the entry is a non-period replacement. The roofing material is standing seam and there are four brick chimneys, two each penetrate the roof at the east and west end of the ridge.

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41) 208 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1890 Folk Victorian
The exterior walls of this two-story house are covered with metal siding. The double-hung windows and entry door in the ell off the front porch are original. The shed roof of the front porch is supported by two turned wooden posts; the cornice is decorated with Eastlake-influenced details in the brackets and in the pendant and dentil decorative items along the lower edge of the cornice.

42) 122 Fourth Street Non-contributing
c. 1980 Modern
This house fails to meet the age and architectural significance criteria for contributing status in a historic district.

43) 120 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
This one-and one half story residence has an Eastlake-inspired front porch with a shed roof supported by four painted, turned wooden posts with an elaborately decorated cornice frieze. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The double-hung windows appear original behind modern storms.

44, 45) 619 Fourth Street House Contributing
c. 1900 Bungalow
This one-and one-half story house is characterized by its full width one-story front porch and high peaked roof visible in the front gable. The foundation is parge-coated brick. The porch shed roof is supported by four tapered wooden columns. The windows throughout the house are original, double-hung and glazed one-over-one. The entry door is original with a single light in the upper half. Small knee braces support the deep overhang of the front gable.

46) 613 Fourth Street Non-contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
This one-story residence has experienced a great deal of change. The porch in the front gable is a replacement; the vinyl siding and all of the windows are also replacements for original items therefore the house retains only the original form of its style.

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47) 611 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
A one-and one-half story house, this side gabled bungalow retains many of the characteristics common to the style including a gable front porch with battered columns of stucco and brick forming the roof supports and the balustrade. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The double-hung windows appear original and the entry door is also. The entry for the upstairs is in the east elevation.

48) 609 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
This is a one-story house with most of its architectural details intact. The jerkin head roof of the front gable porch is supported by two square cement block columns supported on a cement block foundation; the joints between the blocks and the pierced brick balustrade is accentuated by dark mortar. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding and the double-hung windows are replacements but the door is original. The main jerkin head roof has composite shingles.

49) 607 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
This bungalow is almost identical in form and details as noted for 609 Fourth Street with the exception of the shape of the concrete steps to the porch deck and the original double-hung windows.

50) 605 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
Like its neighbors at 609 and 607 Fourth Street this house retains the main architectural details as already described in regards to building shape, etc. One exception is the use of shingle details to infill the gable of the jerkin head porch roof and the main roof. The porch has the same type block construction but is a side entry version of the two previous houses.

51) 599 Fourth Street Non-contributing
1990 No Style
This residence is an example of manufactured housing that demonstrates no architectural significance or style.

52) 515-1 Fourth Street Non-contributing
c. 1975-90 Other: Mobile
This residence demonstrates no architectural style, historical significance, or contribution to the fabric of the district.

53) 515-2 Fourth Street Non-contributing
1975-90 Other: Mobile
This residence demonstrates no architectural style, historical significance, or contribution to the fabric of the district.

54) 515-3 Fourth Street Non-contributing
1975-90 Other: Mobile
This residence demonstrates no architectural style, historical significance, or contribution to the fabric of the district.

55) 515-4 Fourth Street Non-contributing
1975-90 Other: Mobile
This residence demonstrates no architectural style, historical significance, or contribution to the fabric of the district.

56) 515-5 Fourth Street Non-contributing
1975-90 Other: Mobile
This residence demonstrates no architectural style, historical significance, or contribution to the fabric of the district.

57) 515-6 Fourth Street Non-contributing
1975-90 Other: Mobile
This residence demonstrates no architectural style, historical significance, or contribution to the fabric of the district.

58, 59) 317 Fourth Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1940 Other: Minimal Traditional
This small side-gabled cottage has a cement block foundation, metal siding, a front gable containing the main entry to the interior, a small concrete stoop for entry into the interior. The double-hung windows are original as is a large single-glazed window in the right bay of the façade. A second entry into the house is available through a small concrete stoop in the east elevation. A two-car detached garage is situated east of the house.

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60) 309 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1840 Federal Photo No. 01
A two-story brick house with a small non-period, but old addition attached to the west elevation. The façade of the main block faces east. The façade has five bays on the first floor, a central door and six windows above in the second-story. Sills are limestone and the lintels are brick. The door surround consists of a transom light and side lights. The door and the double-hung windows are modern replacements. The addition at the rear, now apparently used as the primary entry, is gabled with a single door and windows flanking it. The roof is metal and a tall single chimney is centered in the ridgeline. A white picket fence surrounds the area of the one-story addition.

61) 213 Fourth Street Contributing
c. 1840 Federal
This residence has two-stories, painted brick exterior walls, a replacement one-story porch, and a single chimney. The façade has a door in the left bay and ranks of double-hung windows glazed one over one in the center and right bays. The windows appear original or at least period and the door is a modern replacement. The porch consists of a slab below a shed roof supported by four decorative metal posts.

62) 211 Fourth Street Non-contributing
c. 1925 No Style
Now a residence, this two-story building may have had a Commercial Style or industrial purpose originally. The building possesses no particular architectural significance contributory to the district.

63) 123 Fourth Street Non-contributing
c. 1850 Federal
This two-story building has lost its architectural significance through a number of changes over time. The façade appears to have been completely changed in the past and now includes an engaged porch and brick work inconsistent with the style or period. All of the windows are replacements. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad.

64) 113 Fourth Street Non-contributing
c. 1850 Federal
Like its neighbor at 123 Fourth Street, this residence has had many of its architectural elements compromised by change over time. Specifically, the exterior wall covering of

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vertical siding, the modern canopy overhanging the entry door, and the replacement windows detract from its integrity, only the basic form of the style remains.

65) 107 Fourth Street — Contributing,
c. 1840 Federal — Photo no. 02
The building at this address combines what once were two separate, brick, two-story Federal style houses now joined by a gated portal, with a floored space above the portal arch, that provides access to an interior courtyard. The house at the right retains the typical fenestration of the style, a central entry door flanked by double-hung windows, glazed six-over-nine, at street level and a bank of windows distributed across the second-story of the façade. The door has an arched pediment lintel, a transom light, and two narrow pilasters as its surround. The windows throughout are glazed in the same six-over-nine pattern. Brick chimneys extend above the ridge at both ends of the standing seam metal roof. The building at the left is similar in decorative detailing in the unpainted brick sills and lintels and the painted shutters that flank the window openings. However, the double-hung windows in this building are glazed six-over-six; the entry door in this building is situated in the left margin of the street level portion of the facade.

66) 700 Main Street — Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
This residence retains the basic details of its style. The façade contains a one-story full-width porch; its hipped roof is supported by four round wooden columns and the deck is a non-period replacement. The first story has an entry door and two double-hung single-glazed windows; the second-story has three windows and all appear original. A two-story period addition extends the roof line of the rear portion of the house. A modern addition is attached to the period addition on the north and east elevations.

67) 612 Main Street — Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
The façade of this gable front bungalow is dominated by a full width front porch that has a jerkin head roof, vinyl siding infill and supporting columns and a balustrade with an unusual surface parge-coating on the brick, bases of the columns, and the balustrade. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The double-hung windows are replacements but the entry door is original.

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68) 610 Main Street — Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
This gable front house is characterized by a gabled front porch with a red brick balustrade and two support columns. The foundation is accentuated with an unusual cast cement cobble surface covering the foundation exterior walls. The double-hung windows are original but the door is a replacement. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad.

69) 608 Main Street — Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
This house reflects the linear aspect of bungalows in general but it has an unusual surface treatment to the exterior walls. A rough-textured parge coat has been applied and lines have been scribed to create the visual image of separate blocks with mortar lines clearly evident. The foundation blocks are painted green which enhances the effect of the block treatment. The jerkin head porch roof has vinyl siding infill. The pierced brick balustrade, wing walls for the steps and the support columns for the porch roof are treated with the same parge material. The double-hung windows and entry door are original. The roof is sheathed with standing seam metal materials; a jerkin head dormer with two small fixed-sash windows is situated on the west slope of the roof.

70) 606 main Street — Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
This one-story house has many of the same architectural details as its neighbors such a gable front porch with a red brick balustrade and support columns, vinyl siding and a mixture of replacement double-hung windows and originals. It has the unique cast cement cobble feature accentuating the foundation of the building.

71, 72) 604 Main Street — House & Garage — Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow — Photo No. 03
This residence has some unusual architectural details and the entire exterior appears original in all respects. The front porch is accessed up a short fight of steps with sculpted wing walls. The tapered base of the support columns for the engaged jerkin head porch and the extension in the east elevation and the exterior walls of the house are treated with the same parge-coating noted on 608 Main Street including the struck lines and block effect. All of the windows are original and include a diamond shaped design in the upper sash of the double-hung windows or centered in the fixed-sash windows. A detached single car garage is situated behind the house; it has the same roof design and parged block treatment as the house.

73) 602 Main Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
This side gabled bungalow is one-story with a massive front gable roofed porch dominating the façade of the house. The porch roof is supported by two brick columns with gable vinyl. The infill of the gable is vinyl siding. The façade has a central entry door, original, which is flanked on both sides by three unit replacement ribbon windows. The steeply pitched roof is sheathed in patterned metal material impressed to resemble individual shingles. A shed addition is attached at the rear of the main block of the house.

74) 600 Main Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
This residence has a rough-faced block foundation, a concrete deck on its engaged front porch and a wrought iron balustrade and support posts, typical elements of the style, and original to the house. The exterior walls are metal sided.

75) 512 Main Street Contributing
c. 1920 Bungalow
The façade of this one-and one-half story period bungalow is dominated by the full width front porch which has a slopping roof supported by three square columns. The balustrade and support columns are covered with vinyl siding as are the exterior walls of the house. The double-hung windows and entry door are original and glazed four- or three-over-one. A large gabled dormer occupies the center of the steeply pitched roof; a tall red brick chimney penetrates the ridge of the dormer. The three windows in the dormer are the same configuration as those in the first story.

76, 77, 78, 79) 510 Main Street House & Outbuildings Contributing
c. 1860 Gothic Revival Photos No.04, 05
This house demonstrates many of the architectural elements of the style including the high peaked cross gabled roof, the symmetry of the façade, and the fine detail in items such as the pierced wooden columns and brackets on the flat roofed porch, the wrought iron balustrade around the perimeter of the porch roof and the pendant brackets in the eaves. The visible portion of the foundation is covered by cement but it is likely to be stone. The façade of the one and one half story house has a single entry door with a surround consisting of a transom and side lights and two single double-hung windows, glazed four-over-four, flanking each side; two tall windows, obscured by original wooden shutters, are centered in the second-story above the porch. The exterior walls are original wooden clapboards. A red brick chimney penetrates the composite shingle roof in the east

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–west ridge. There is a period addition, probably a kitchen and well house, attached to the rear elevation of the main block; the roof is standing seam metal. There are three outbuildings associated with the house; a small barn with a shed roof addition to the west elevation, a utility building with a shed roof addition to the south elevation and an outhouse. All of the outbuildings appear to be constructed with late nineteenth century materials. The exterior walls are vertical board siding of varying widths, and the roofs are standing seam metal.

80) 500 Main Street Non-contributing
c. 1990 No Style
This residence is an example of manufactured housing that demonstrates no particular architectural details or elements.

81) 412 Main Street Non-contributing
c. 1970 Commercial Style
The red brick veneer front of this modern building is an addition to a flat roof building that likely was built in the 1930s. However, the configuration and style components of the current façade compromise its integrity and association with the period of the district.

82) 410 Main Street Contributing
c. 1900 Commercial Style
The painted brick façade of this one-story building is divided into four bays by brick pilasters, three tall central and two shorter, on the flanks of the building. A corbelled brick detail connects the five pilasters at the top and creates depth to an otherwise flat surface. The left half has a vehicle door and a single-glazed display window, now boarded up; the right half has a multi-paned display window and a boarded up window. Above the street level windows are brick panels whose edges are painted contrasting colors from the exterior wall; the same technique is applied to panels in the stepped parapet that caps the front wall.

83) 408 Main Street Contributing
c. 1920 Bungalow
This side-gable bungalow has a dominant front gabled porch supported by square wooden columns on brick bases; the brick base forms the corners of a low brick balustrade. The double-hung windows are replacements but the entry door is original. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The steeply pitched roof is sheathed with composite shingles.

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84) 406 Main Street Non-contributing
c. 1970 Commercial Style
This building has no architectural significance and does not reflect the district's period of significance.

85) 310 Main Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
This one-story residence has a full width front porch with wooden steps leading to a wooden deck and four tapered square wooden columns supporting the engaged roof. Between the columns is a simple wooden balustrade with square balusters. The entry door is original and has sidelights and a screen door. The windows are original and double-hung. The hipped roof has a small dormer positioned in the forward slope of the front hip. Two small fixed-sash windows are centered in the gable.

86) 308 Main Street Non-contributing
c. 1970 Commercial Style
This small red brick veneer building does not possess any particular architectural significance or historical integrity with the period of the district.

87) 306 Main Street Bethel Unity Baptist Church Contributing
c. 1850 Gothic Revival Photo No. 21
The façade of this tall one-story front gabled edifice is divided into three distinct equal bays by four pilasters. The flanking bays contain almost full height stained glass windows in Gothic arch openings in the exterior stuccoed walls. The arch portion of the openings is infilled with finished wooden boards. The central bay contains the entry door and a stained glass window separated by finished wooden boards which are also used as infill for the arch portion of the opening. The short bell tower is positioned astride the ridge of the roof over the front exterior wall. The tower has an intermediate cornice below louvered openings on each face; the exterior is covered with vinyl siding. There is a non-period addition attached to the rear elevation.

88) 304 Main Street Contributing
c. 1860 Greek Revival Photo No. 21
This two-story brick house has a large sloping addition to the rear. The façade has a typical fenestration pattern for a house of the mid nineteen century with double-hung windows and an entry door in the first story and a bank of windows in the second; these windows are replacements but the transom lights on the 1st floor have been retained. The

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entry door appears original. The full width flat roofed porch is supported by four simple wooden posts. The standing seam metal roof has two large brick chimneys.

89) 302 Main Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
The street-level façade of this two-story painted brick building contains a new modern glass aluminum window on the right half. The original entry door and transom light are present; one of the lower window openings includes a window air conditioner. The second-story of the façade appears to be original, with double-hung windows, plain cornice detail, and standing seam metal roof. A small porch with battered wooden columns supporting a shed roof provides protection to a non period entry door in the west elevation. The small deck of the porch is defined by a low brick balustrade. Single double-hung window units flank the door.

90) 300 Main Street Contributing
c. 1870 Italianate
Painted the same cream color as its neighbor, this two-story brick building appears to have had the main entrance changed; currently the entry door faces Walnut Street. The original façade now is comprised of a bank of three single-glazed display windows and the second-story has a bank of three double-hung windows that appear original. The second-story windows have ornate pressed metal hoods and the façade is capped with an elaborate pressed metal entablature including a raised pediment centered over the top of the cornice.

91) 230 Main Street Non-contributing
c. 1970 Commercial Style
This is a modern building with no architectural significance or historical connection with the period of the historic district.

92) 228 Main Street Contributing
c. 1890 Commercial Style Photo No. 31
This building has a store front of brick veneer c. 1915 with a raised parapet. The façade contains a single glass and metal frame door and a single-glazed display window in a metal sash. The exterior wall is an ocher colored brick veneer. The stepped parapet is capped with stone. The building is typical of turn of the century commercial buildings.

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93) 226 Main Street — Contributing
c. 1890 Italianate — Photo No. 31
This one-story painted brick building has a side entry door into the interior space. The façade consists of two single-glazed windows which appear to be original, a course of soldiered brick detail directly below a pressed metal cornice with small brackets and dentil detail.

94) 222 Main Street — Contributing
c. 1890 Italianate — Photo No. 31
The façade of this two-story red brick building is typical in scale and form with many Commercial Style buildings of the period. The street level portion contains an entry door for the upstairs space in the left margin of the building, a recessed entry into the Commercial Style space defined by angled display windows, two large display windows, and cast iron pilasters that divided the storefront into its component parts. The second-story has four tall narrow replacement double-hung windows; the brick lintels are arched. A course of corbelled brick extends across the full width of the façade directly below an elaborate pressed-metal cornice that has brackets across its width and finials at each end.

95) 216 Main Street — Contributing
1897 Italianate
The street level portion of the façade of this painted two-story brick building has been altered but the second-story remains intact. The street level of the storefront has modern windows and an entry door; but the four original cast iron pilasters remain to define the original components of the storefront. The second-story contains a bank of double-hung windows positioned with one single unit on each side of a paired window unit centered in the façade. Between the windows and the pressed metal cornice are three circular window openings. The cornice has simple brackets and a raised portion on the parapet with the date "1897" inscribed.

96) 214 Main Street First Presbyterian Church — Contributing
1843 — Photo no. 06
The façade of this church is divided into three bays by four brick pilasters. The center bay contains the entry door with a transom light and an arched hood, a round window above the door that now contains the inscription "First Presbyterian Church 1843" and the bell tower that extends upwards from the gambrel-inspired roof. Each of the flanking bays contains a tall narrow arched stained glass window. The tower is a tall ornamental structure composed of two distinct stories that diminish in size as they increase in height

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above the roof. The square base is constructed of galvanized metal; each face of the base has arched openings with wooden louvers and a narrow bracketed cornice separates the base from the pyramidal Mansard-like spire at the top. The spire has tall windows in each face and decorative hoods above them. The spire is flat topped and may have had another level or religious symbol at one time.

97) 212 Main Street — Contributing
c. 1900 Neo-classical — Photo no. 07
The combination of red brick and limestone design elements give this two-story building a unique visual presence in this part of the district. Four round limestone columns on square limestone bases divide the façade into three bays. The center bay contains the entry door and a three-sash window unit and flanking bays have the same window units in the first and second stories. The door surround includes a limestone pediment supported by narrow limestone columns and sidelights. The three sash window units in the first story are single-glazed and those in the second include a small single-glazed transom light. An elaborate limestone cornice with dentil detail extends across the façade directly below the stepped parapet which is capped with limestone.

98) 210 Main Street — Contributing
c. 1890 Italianate
The spatial arrangement of the street level storefront of this two-story painted brick building appears to be original throughout. The two commercial style spaces on either side of the central entry for the upstairs residential space are defined by cast iron columns with Ionic capitals. The display window glazing appears original but the doors are replacements. Two non-period balconies are affixed to the exterior wall at the mid point of the façade. The second-story fenestration has been altered by enlarging two of the original four window openings to accommodate modern doors for the upstairs apartments. The remaining two windows have been modified to use modern sashes and for the installation of window air conditioners. There are two circular openings between the upstairs doors. An entablature with paired brackets extends across the width of the building parapet.

99) 204 Main Street — Contributing
c. 1890 Italianate
The façade of this single storefront has been slightly modified by adding a canopy style overhang to the entry point and completely obscuring the upper portion of the building with a shingle roof and large signage. The street level storefront retains the original

spatial arrangement; a glazing pattern defined by the four cast iron pilasters is still visible.

100) 200 Main Street Non-contributing
c. 1870 Greek Revival
With the exception of the roof shape and the unadorned cornice this two-story painted brick building no longer demonstrates the architectural details of the style. The fenestration has been altered in the façade and throughout the rest of the building and its significance both architectural and historical is compromised.

101) 128 Main Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
Built with exterior walls of polychrome brick veneer, this one-and one-half story side gabled home retains its architectural integrity in the original double-hung windows and entry door, its jerkin head roof on both the main block and the gable front porch and the typical placement of the small front porch.

102) 126 Main Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
This small building was at one time part of the property of its neighbor at 128 Main Street; therefore the architectural details such as the jerkin head roof form and the polychrome brick veneer exterior walls are identical. Used in the past for various purposes, commercial and residential, the small building retains its architectural integrity.

103) 120-118 Main Street Contributing
c. 1890 Italianate Photo No. 33
Although the glazing in the street level storefront is not original, the façade of the painted two-story building retains its spatial arrangement defined by the cast iron pilasters (with acanthus leaf capitals) that divide the storefront into its component parts. The display windows and transom lights provide maximum light to the interior space. The two commercial spaces flank the double door entry to the apartments upstairs. The pressed metal cornice that extends across the width of the façade has rounded finials at each end and modillion details. The upper portion of the façade has two separate groups of three single windows each on either side of the building centerline; the window sashes are replacements. The exterior wall above the windows is unadorned and the parapet is capped with glazed tile.

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104) 110 Main Street American Legion Building Non-contributing
c. 1890 Commercial Style
The architectural integrity of this building has been compromised by alterations to the fenestration, changes to the exterior walls, and a general loss of identity that nullifies its contribution to the district.

105) 108 Main Street American Legion Office Non-contributing
c. 1900 Commercial Style
This small false front building has lost its architectural integrity through changes to the fenestration and the general form of the building; it no longer contributes to the fabric of the district.

106) 703 Main Street Contributing
c. 1930 Bungalow
This small side gabled bungalow has a front gable containing a paired double-hung window and the entry door to the interior space. The foundation is cement block. The front porch is engaged and consists of a small slab with a single post support in one corner of the roof overhang. The majority of the exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding; the infill in the front gable is vertical siding. A louvered vent is centered below the peak of the gable. The right portion of the façade has a large picture window. All of the windows have metal awnings.

107, 108) 701 Main Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1840 Federal Photo No. 25
This two-story brick building, that now appears to be an Upright and Wing, likely had an entrance door in the east elevation that faces Downey Avenue. A period but not original addition was attached to the west elevation soon after original construction. The gable ends of the main block show signs of altering to correct some damage in the past, possibly a fire. The current façade has the two-story portion on the left and the one-story addition on the right. The main entry into the interior is in the addition and is defined by a small gabled portico. The replacement double-hung windows throughout the house are the same size and show no alteration in the openings. The roof on both sections of the house are standing seam metal. A detached garage, circa 1910, is situated near the southeast corner of the house.

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109) 615 Main Street Contributing
c. 1910 Free Classic
The façade of this two-story vinyl-sided home is dominated by a full width porch across the first story and a three-sided bay centered in the second. The original porch has concrete steps leading to a wooden deck; the hip roof is supported by four round columns on rough-faced block bases that form the connection points for the classic wooden balustrade. Framed by the porch are the entry original door and three original windows, two double-hung and one picture window with a leaded transom portion. Above the porch is the three-sided bay with original double-hung windows in each side. The rake of the front gable has level returns reminiscent of Greek Revival. The east and west elevations have tall wall dormers, hipped, with a covering on standing seam metal as does the remainder of the roof surface.

110) 611 Main Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
This house, on a smooth faced block foundation, has a front engaged porch supported by four round wooden columns on concrete bases that are connected to a wooden balustrade around the perimeter of the concrete deck. The double-hung windows are original as is the entry door. There are three hipped roof dormers, one each situated on the east, north, and west slopes of the hipped roof.

111) 607 Main Street Contributing
c. 1900 Folk Victorian
This two-story vinyl-sided front gable house rests on a smooth-faced block foundation. The roof of this full width porch is supported by round wooden columns with brick bases connected by a wooden balustrade. The fenestration of the façade consists of a single large window with a leaded transom light and an entry door. The double-hung windows and the single-glazed door are original. There is a single window in the front gable above the porch. The roof is covered with flat metal sheets embossed with a pattern to simulate shingles.

112) 603 Main Street Contributing
c. 1900 Queen Anne Cottage
The full width porch on this one-story house dominates an otherwise plain façade. The hipped roof is supported by three square brick columns that are joined by a low brick balustrade that marks the perimeter of the concrete deck. The double-hung windows are

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original, as is the entry door. There is a small three-sided bay in the east elevation. A small square fixed-sash window provides ventilation to the attic space.

113) 601 Main Street Contributing
c. 1900 Free Classic
The gable front façade of this house has three distinct fenestrations, the street level off the porch, the second-story, and the attic space under the roof. The first story, accessed by the flat roofed full width porch that is constructed with limestone blocks that form the bases for the three narrow round wooden column supports, has an entry door which is flanked by a small square art glass window on the left and a large single-glazed window with an art glass transom light, on the right. These windows are original but the others are modern replacements. The second-story fenestration consists of a single double-hung window unit and a three-sash double-hung unit. The upper portion of the facade is graced by a Palladian-style window with leaded glazing in all the sashes.

114) 513 Main Street Non-contributing
c. 1900 Folk Victorian
This two-story residence has all replacement windows, wide metal siding, and the fenestration has been changed by adding a door to the second-story. The three-sided bay in the first story is likely an added feature but, the basic form of the house has been retained and the changes, other than the bay, are reversible.

115, 116, 117) 509 Main Street House, garage & barn Contributing
c. 1900 Free Classic
The front porch of this two-story, vinyl-sided, house consists of a concrete deck, a flat roof supported by four brick columns that are joined by a low block balustrade. The block and the square columns are treated with the same parge-coat detail described earlier on some of the bungalows on Main Street. The front gable is classical in design and dominates the upper story of this home. The upper sashes of the double-hung windows have divided lights and lower sash is single-glazed; all are original. An art glass fixed-sash window is situated to the left of the original entry door. A three-sided bay on the east elevation adds detail to that side of the house. A small insignificant barn is situated to the rear of the property; a single car garage with the scribed block parge treatment on its exterior walls is located east of the rear of the house on the alley.

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118) 505 Main Street Contributing
c. 1910 Folk Victorian
The façade of this two-story house has a full-width front porch. The porch roof is supported by four round wooden columns on brick piers that are the joined by a wooden balustrade with turned balusters. The exterior walls are covered with metal siding. The first story windows in the façade are large single-glazed units with leaded transom lights. The second-story double-hung windows are glazed two-over-two; the entry door is a replacement. The roofing material is composite shingle and a brick chimney penetrates the roof on the front gable.

119) 501 Main Street Contributing
c. 1870 Gothic Revival
The façade of this tall, narrow two-story house retains its architectural integrity. The flat roof of the porch is supported by three narrow wooden columns. The first story portion contains a single double-hung window, glazed six-over-six, and an original wooden paneled door with a transom light. The second-story contains two double-hung windows with the same glazing. A small arched double-hung window graces the peak of the gable; all windows have green-painted wooden shutters that appear original throughout. The eaves of the gable have paired pendant brackets, a frieze board, and the roof eaves on the long sides have verge boards.

120, 121, 122, 123, 124) Street
Ohio County Courthouse & Memorials Contributing
1845 Greek Revival Photo no. 08
1 contributing building, 1 contributing object
3 non-contributing objects
The façade of the outstanding example of the style is truly dominated by the four massive tapered round columns that support the pediment of the porch roof. The columns divide the façade into three bays. The center bay contains a sweeping staircase to the second-story, veranda-style porch. The staircase is single to a point midway in the story and then splits at right angles to become two separate staircases to access the porch. A double-hung window, glazed twelve-over-twelve, is centered in the second-story exterior brick wall between the bifurcated staircases. The flanking bays contain plain, wooden paneled entry doors, with divided transom lights, in each story. A plaque in the tympanum of the pediment is inscribed "Erected AD 1845." The main block of the original building has had two major additions to it, one extending back from the south elevation and another extending out from the west elevation. Although the components of these additions are

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non-period, the architects sought to replicate the design elements of the original into these modern additions to preserve the visual image of the period of construction. Scattered around the courthouse grounds are four memorials. Three of the memorials – the large stone arch, the Vietnam-Era stone monuments, and the single stone monument to the missing-in-action from the Vietnam War – are non-contributing primarily due to their age. The World War II-vintage howitzer is contributing.

125) 405 Main Street Non-contributing
c. 1990 Commercial Style
This building does not meet the architectural or historical criteria for contributing status in this historic district.

126) 325 Main Street Contributing
c. 1920 Craftsman
This house is a fine example of the architectural detailing often seen in Craftsman style homes. The front porch has four red brick columns supporting a shed roof that contains a centered gable; the cornice under the gable is curved. The flat capitals of the columns are accentuated with small dentil detail. A low brick balustrade connects the columns around the perimeter of the concrete. The double-hung six-over-one windows are original throughout the house and the wooden entry door is also original. There is a Palladian style window in the front gable above the porch. The gable overhand is supported by brackets common to this style house. A small bay is situated in the west elevation and a gabled dormer is visible on the west slope of the roof. A small addition is attached to the east elevation.

127) 317 Main Street Contributing
c. 1880 Other: Hall and Parlor
This side gabled home has the simple façade common to this type house along with a number of additions over time to increase its livable space. The façade has a centered replacement entry door and two double-hung windows on each side of the door. There is a multi-paned transom light above the door. One addition is the hipped porch roof, supported by square brick columns and connected by a low brick balustrade which extends from the west elevation and a more modern entry door accessed from this porch. A modern single-glazed window was also added to the original gable end. A gabled addition is attached to the rear of the original building in the southwest corner. The roofing material is standing seam metal.

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128) 315 Main Street Contributing
c. 1920 Bungalow
This single-story, vinyl-sided house has experienced some change to its porch with replacement roof-support columns, balustrade, and porch deck. However, the double-hung windows and the large single-glazed window in the facade appear original. The house retains its original form and therefore its contribution to the district remains valid.

129) 311 Main Street Alexander C. Downey House
Contributing
c. 1850 Greek Revival
This side gabled, two-story painted brick home has experienced additions to the main block over time. The façade consists of an entry door in the right half of the exterior wall and two single-glazed double-hung windows in the first story and a bank of double-hung windows in the second-story; all appear original. The door and the surround, which includes a transom light, are also original. The fascia board and the projecting cornice are accentuated with brackets in the Italianate style and may have been added. The roofing material is standing seam metal and a red brick chimney is located at the east end of the ridge. A small addition was attached to the west elevation in the past and it appears this is the current entry into the interior space. There is also a modern addition to the east elevation constructed of modern material such as vinyl siding and a non-period door.

130) 309 Main Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Hall and Parlor
This one-story house has a simple façade consisting of a single original double-hung window and an entry door. Over time a large modern addition was attached to the south elevation. The roofing material is standing seam metal and a stuccoed brick chimney is centered in the ridge of the roof.

131) 247 Main Street Non-contributing
c. 1900 No Style
This building no longer possesses any architectural style. Original elements were compromised as a result of numerous alterations to the building over time.

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132) 241-243 Main Street Non-contributing
c. 1900 No Style
This brick veneer two-story building has been altered to such an extent it no longer demonstrates, with the exception of the standing seam metal roof, any architectural elements that contribute to the district.

133) 239 Main Street Contributing
c. 1890 Italianate
The spatial arrangement of the street level single storefront of this two-story brick building appears to be original. At present the common display windows and the angled windows flank the recessed entry into the commercial space. The door for the upstairs residential space is original and is at the left margin of the façade. The upper portion of the facade is dominated by a three-sided bay; single double-hung windows that appear original flank the bay on both sides. The exterior walls of the upper half of the façade have an unusual shingle treatment. The roofing material on the bay is composite shingle and the remainder is standing seam metal.

134) 237 Main Street Contributing
c. 1890 Italianate
The street level portion of this two-story brick building's façade retains its spatial arrangement regarding the windows and recessed entry. The modern canvas canopy awning is not of the period. The second-story has three window openings that are altered to accommodate modern double-hung windows; the upper portions of the openings are filled in with wooden siding. The pressed metal hoods over the windows are original. The pressed metal cornice has paired brackets and a decorative design impressed in each panel between the brackets.

135) 231-235 Main Street Contributing
c. 1910 Neo-classical
The asymmetrical façade of this two-story brick building is unusual. The right two-thirds of the façade almost appear as a separate building in regards to materials and design elements and distinctly different from the left one-third. The right portion is characterized by four tall limestone pilasters, a tall arched window opening that is glazed nine-over-nine, flanking arched entry doors (the right door accesses the upstairs apartment and the left accesses the interior of the first story), a broad limestone belt course (frieze) that extends across the width of the façade, including the left one-third, joining the capitals of the pilaster, and a limestone cornice with dentil details that completes the decorative

motif. The entry doors and the center window have fanlights. A short brick parapet extends above the cornice. The left one-third of the façade is configured as a typical turn-of the-century storefront with street level display windows, a recessed entry, and a residential space above the store. Canvas awnings protect the storefront and second-story windows from the elements. The overall integrity of the storefront is excellent.

136) 225-229 Main Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
This is a two-story painted brick building with a façade consisting of two identical bays. Each bay has a central entry door flanked by large single-glazed display windows at street level and three double-hung windows in the second-story evenly distributed across the bay. The lintels of the street level windows and door are segmental brick painted a contrasting color. The lintels and sills in the second-story are limestone. The roofing material is standing seam metal.

137) 221 Main Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
This two-story, painted-brick, building has a simple façade consisting of a central entry door and two large single-glazed display windows at street level and three double-hung windows distributed across the second story and three louvered ventilation openings (one above each second-story window). The segmented arch lintels of all the openings in the façade are of brick.

138) 215 Main Street Contributing
c. 1890 Italianate
The façade of this two-story red brick building is comprised of a street level storefront with typical large single-glazed display windows flanking a two-door entry point; the window and door openings are defined by cast iron pilasters. A large canvas awning extends across the entire width of the building. The second story has a bank of four double-hung windows glazed one-over-one; the sills and lintels are of limestone. A diamond-shaped light is situated to the right, between the bank of windows and the margin of the building. The façade is capped with a pressed metal entablature with brackets, a plain frieze, projecting cornice, and raised finials at both ends.

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139) 211-213 Main Street Contributing
c. 1890 Italianate
The two storefronts of this two-story brick building are typical of the type common to commercial spaces at the turn-of-the-century. The façade has retail space at street level and a bank of five double-hung windows for the living spaces in the second story. The storefronts have large single-glazed display windows flanking the entry doors and divided transom lights above the larger windows. The door for access to the upstairs is located between the commercial spaces. The top of the building is graced by a pressed metal cornice with brackets and dentil details below.

140) 205-207 Main Street Contributing
c. 1890 Italianate
This three-story brick building dominates the other buildings along this portion of the block. The storefront space at street level is typical of the period both in spatial arrangement of the doors and display windows. A single cast iron pilaster defines the left margin of the building. The second- and third-stories of the façade have identical fenestration, a bank of four double-hung windows in each. The sashes in the second-story are glazed one-over-one and those in the third are glazed two-over-two. The façade is capped with a pressed metal cornice with paired brackets.

141) 201 Main Street, 112 S. Poplar, 114 S. Poplar Contributing c. 1890
Italianate Photo No. 34
This massive two-story brick building anchors the corner of the block with its size and elaborate color scheme. The street level of this storefront façade retains the original spatial arrangement including two entry doors, pilasters defining the limits of the building and the interior bays, large, divided, single-glazed display windows, transom lights, and original doors. Above the pressed metal intermediate cornice is a bank of six double-hung windows across the width of the second-story of the facade. Accentuating the window heads are pressed metal hoods. Crowning the building above the façade and along the east elevation is an impressive pressed metal entablature with paired brackets, dentil detail, and projecting cornice. Two store fronts, elements of the east elevation of the building, presently have separate addresses but are stylistically uniform with the main building.

142) 149 Main Street Contributing
c. 1890 Italianate
Although much of the fenestration of this building's street level storefront has been altered, the alterations were sensitively done and the overall effect on the façade has not compromised its contribution to the district. The multi-paned windows and modern replacement doors blend with other design elements of the building. The double-hung windows of the second story of the two-story brick building are glazed six-over-six. The façade is capped with a pressed metal cornice with small dentil to accentuate the junction of the wall and the side-gabled roof. A canvas awning obscures a portion of the street level above the display windows.

143) 143 Main Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
The spatial arrangement of the façade of this two-story painted brick building appears original. The central entry door is flanked by a large single-glazed window on each side. The five double-hung windows extending across the second-story exterior wall are replacements; the shutters appear original.

144) 111 Main Street Non-contributing
c. 1990 Commercial Style
This building is a modern commercial metal shop building that possesses no architectural significance and therefore does not contribute to the historical fabric of the district.

145) 100 Main Street Non-contributing
c. 1920 Other: Pyramidal
The integrity of this residence has been compromised to an extent that it is difficult to distinguish any specific architectural design other than the pyramidal roof. The building has vinyl siding, replacement windows, modern glazed inserts along both veranda porches, and an engaged two-car garage.

146) 410 Second Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
The smooth-faced block foundation of this one-story house supports vinyl covered exterior walls. The full-width gable front porch consists of a pierced red brick balustrade, three square red brick support columns, and gabled roof. The double-hung windows are original throughout as is the multi-paned front door.

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147) 408 Second Street Non-contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
This residence has been altered over time and, other than the jerkin head roof, has lost its primary architectural details. It appears that major changes have been made to the basic house form; therefore it no longer contributes to the district.

148) 310 Second Street Non-contributing
c. 1970 Bungalow
This house does not meet the 50-year age requirement to be considered contributory to the district.

149) 306 Second Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Hall and Parlor
Although having suffered alterations in the past, this one-story house retains the basic form of the original building, the central chimney, and the standing seam metal roofing material common to the style and period.

150) 218 Second Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Hall and Parlor
The façade of this one-story residence consists of a central entry door, with a transom light, flanked by single double-hung windows on each side. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The windows are original and glazed two-over-two; the door appears original. The building form is typical of its style and period.

151) 216 Second Street Contributing
c. 1875 Italianate
This two-story red brick house retains a high level of architectural integrity as evidenced by the original double-hung windows – paired in the first story and single in the second – with segmental-arched lintels, the cornice detail of brackets and dentils, and the flat-roofed front porch with similar detailing. The porch has been modified slightly by shortening the deck and adding what appears to be a brick foyer into the interior space. There is a small addition attached to the north elevation.

152) 210 Second Street Non-contributing
c. 2000 Other: Mobile
This example of manufactured housing does not meet the age requirement or possess the architectural significance needed to contribute to the district.

153) 208 Second Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Gable Front and Wing
This one-and one-half story house retains much of its original integrity. The rubble stone foundation supports clapboard-clad exterior walls, the double-hung windows are glazed two-over-two, the roofing material is standing seam metal, and the entry door appears original. The porch has some alterations to its foundation, deck, and balustrade but they do not detract from its overall integrity.

154) 206 Second Street Contributing
c. 1930 Bungalow
This one-story, side-gabled residence offers a simple, functional façade consisting of a central entry door, flanking single-glazed windows, and a shed-roof front porch with two metal supports. Other double-hung windows in the house and the entry door appear original.

155) 200 Second Street Non-contributing
c. 1970 Other: Mobile
This residence makes no architectural contribution to the district, being outside the period of significance.

156) 116 Second Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
The exterior walls of this one-and one-half story house are clad with a rough-faced cast-block treatment normally seen only on foundations of houses of this period. The shed roof of the full-width front porch is supported by three cast-concrete columns resting on a concrete deck. The double-hung windows and entry door appear original.

157) No Known Address # 2 (Second Street) Contributing
c. 1870 Other: I-House
This two-story clapboard-clad house retains much of its original integrity; there is no front porch in evidence and access to the interior is afforded by a small concrete stoop. The double-hung windows are glazed two-over-two and the entry door with its transom light, is original. There appear to be silhouettes of Italianate brackets along a frieze board that extends across the façade below the eaves overhang. The roofing material is standing seam metal and a red brick chimney penetrates the roof above the east elevation. There are two different additions to the north elevation.

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158) 321 Second Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: I-House
The exterior walls of this two-story house are a mixture of board and batten on the first story and metal siding on the second-story. The double-hung windows are original and glazed two-over-two. The entry door is a replacement. A wooden stairway on the west elevation leads to an entrance in the gable. A simple band of brackets in the Italianate style extends across the façade in the eaves. An addition extends from the rear of the house.

159) 315 Second Street Non-contributing
c. 1960 Ranch
The façade of this simple one-story home is divided into two bays by a large three-sash window unit centered in the façade. The exterior walls are of brick veneer on the lower one-half and metal siding on the top one-half. Left of the center window unit is the entry door and a small double-hung window, both original. The right bay contains a single double-hung window.

160) 311 Second Street Non-contributing
c. 1970 Other: Mobile
This residence makes no architectural contribution to the district.

161) 219 Second Street Contributing
c. 1920 Bungalow
The façade of this one-and one-half story house is dominated by a wide massive front porch and a center gable on the side gabled roof. The shed roof of the porch is supported by two battered columns with a parge-coat treatment; the balustrade between the columns is pierced brick. The exterior walls of the façade on either side of the porch are board and batten; the remainder of the siding is horizontal metal. The double-hung windows are glazed one-over-one. The door appears original. The roofing material is metal.

162) 217 Second Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
This two-story painted brick building has a non-period front porch but the remainder of the building and its elements appear original. The double-hung windows are glazed six-over-six; the entry door and the transom light above it are also original. There is a large two-story addition to the rear (south elevation) of the building.

163) 215 Second Street Contributing
c. 1920 Bungalow
The porch on this one-story house consists of a pierced brick balustrade between round wooden columns that support the hipped roof. The double-hung windows are glazed three-over-one and the door is a replacement. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. A small addition extends out from the west elevation.

164) No Known Address #3 (Downey Avenue) Site Contributing
Rising Sun Cemetery (also known as Civil War Soldiers Cemetery)
c. 1810 Photo No. 09
This cemetery, the northernmost of two important cemeteries at this location, is rectangular in plan with a series of former rectilinear carriage drives running through out the site. These have now been overgrown, but are revealed by the depressions in the ground caused by the former actions of the carriages. In general the circulation system, which is one of the key character defining features of this vernacular landscape, runs parallel with the sides of the rectangle with one or two paths converging at ninety degree angles. The topography of the site is irregular, a product of the various stages of burials and of the path system with obvious mounds present for family plots. The depressions between the mounds were created by paths and the wearing of feet.

The markers are located in straight rows with the oldest near the Downey Street side at the center of the Cemetery. Notable among these early markers are those of the Brown family, c. 1810. The oldest stone markers in the cemetery are typically of sandstone with deep incisions and with some upper decoration. Later markers are of the obelisk form and there is one classical figure. Atop a modern plinth one can find an older Civil War "Soldiers and Sailors Monument". There is a rise on the north side of the cemetery and limited vegetation with two or three very old cedar trees, one of which displays a 14" caliper. In addition, deciduous trees decorate the north and west edges of the cemetery. The cemetery is significant as a vernacular historic landscape and for its association with early settlement in Rising Sun and the County.

165) No Known Address #4 (Downey Avenue) Site Contributing
Rising Sun Cemetery South (also known as Union Cemetery) Photo No. 10
This cemetery is slightly later that the one previously described. Like the older cemetery it is rectangular in plan with a main road curving around within the boundary of the site. A rise marks some of the major sculpture which is located at the approximate center of

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the site. There is limited vegetation, and no furniture. However an evergreen barrier marks the northern border, extending to the east side of the cemetery. It is significant for its association with the peak period of Rising Sun development and as a vernacular landscape with evidence of planning and design.

166) 324 First Street Non-contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
This small one-story house is non-contributing. The double-hung windows are replacements, the exterior walls are vinyl clad, and the door is a replacement.

167) 310 First Street Non-contributing
c.1900/1990 No Style
The small building on the right of the façade may have been a commercial business at one time but through changes, it and the attached garage, no longer demonstrate any significant architectural or historical contribution to the fabric of the district.

168) 405-407 William Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
This one-and one-half story double residence is unusual for the district. The flat roof of the front porch is supported by turned wooden posts and the simple balustrade consists of wooden rails and square balusters. The double-hung windows and the entry doors are later. The tall steeply pitched roof is clad with standing seam metal material. A wooden staircase is attached to the west elevation.

169) 317 William Street Non-contributing
c. 1970 Other: Mobile
This residence makes no architectural contribution to the district since it is outside the period of significance.

170) 311 William Street Non-contributing
c. 1990 Other: Mobile
This residence is outside the period of significance.

171) 221 William Street Contributing
c. 1925 Bungalow
Although the exterior walls have been over-sided this one-story residence retains the basic form of the house style. Other character defining elements, demonstrated by the

full-width front porch, the low silhouette of the roof line, and the shed roof dormer, are intact.

172) No Known Address # 5 Plum Street Non-Contributing
c. 1960 Ranch
This simple one-story house has board and batten siding, replacement double-hung windows, and a replacement entry door. It possesses no architectural or historical significance and does not contribute to the fabric of the district.

173) 323 Plum Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Hall and Parlor
The exterior walls of this one-story home are vinyl clad. The entry door is period but the double-hung windows are replacements. The roof and the supports of the front porch are sensitive modern replacements for what was likely an original wooden porch. However, the house retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district.

174) 113 North Elm Avenue Contributing
c. 1925 Other: Pyramidal
This small one-story house has retained its original form and its distinctive roof line although it has experienced some changes over time particularly its modern windows and replacement entry door. Nonetheless it retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district.

175) 101 South Downey Avenue Contributing
c. 1940 Other: Hall and Parlor
The façade of this simple one-story house reflects the utilitarian approach to housing built after the 1940s. The central entry door is flanked by paired, modern double-hung windows; the entry door is original. The front porch has a flat roof supported by two square posts resting on a concrete slab deck; the siding is vinyl.

176) 123 North Henrietta Street Non-contributing
c. 1900 Other: I-House
This two-story residence no longer reflects any significant architectural detail or style as a result of major changes in siding and fenestration; it no longer contributes to the district.

177) No Known Address #6 (North Henrietta Street) Contributing

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c. 1900 Transverse Frame Barn
This frame barn was at one time a storage building for a lumber company and was not associated with any residential property. The building is currently owned by the operators of the Humphrey, Taylor & Detmor Funeral Home on North Poplar Street. It retains most of the fabric which would give it significance, therefore it contributes to the district.

178) No Known Address #7 (North Mulberry Street) Contributing
c. 1890 Queen Anne Cottage
Although there may have been changes to the original roof line, this one-story house retains a high level of integrity in its architectural details. The curved porch is likely a period replacement consisting of a brick balustrade supporting the five round wooden columns that support the standing seam roof. The siding is clapboard, the windows (mostly original) are double-hung, the entry doors appear original, and the infill in the gable ends is wooden fish scale shingle. The roofing material on the main block is composite shingle. Two tall red brick chimneys dominate the roof line.

179) 119 North Mulberry Street Contributing
c. 1890 Folk Victorian
Although oversided and with replacement windows, the form and essential character of this house has been retained. The porch in the ell appears to be original with a wooden deck, turned wooden posts and brackets, and a spindle work frieze. The roofing material is composite shingle and a stuccoed chimney penetrates the roof at the rear of the two-story section.

180) 115 North Mulberry Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front and Wing
The façade of this two-story home retains its original fenestration pattern although the double-hung window units are a mixture of original and modern replacements. The transom lights over the entry doors are original and the doors appear original or period. The exterior walls are vinyl covered. The front porch has a pierced painted brick balustrade, three turned wooden posts resting on piers that are part of the balustrade, and a flat roof. The roofing material is of composite shingle and a large stuccoed chimney rises above the roof line.

181) 111 North Mulberry Street Contributing
c. 1955 Ranch

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This low silhouette house is a typical example of the style with its small double-hung window units, its low-pitched hipped roof line, and its attached garage. The façade has an original central entry door flanked on the left by two single window units and on the right with a three-sash window unit consisting of a single-glazed fixed-sash in the center and smaller double-hung sashes on each side. The right side of the façade contains the door for the garage. A simple metal railing marks the perimeter of the concrete slab front porch.

182, 183) 109 North Mulberry Street House & Barn Contributing
c. 1870 Other: Gable Front and Wing
This two-story painted brick front gable and wing house retains a very high level of architectural integrity with its original double-hung windows, the original entry doors in both levels, the transom and side lights in the first story, and the front porch with its simple square posts, supporting the second story porch deck and shed roof. A modern shed roof addition is attached to the rear (west elevation) of the house. A small wooden English barn is situated at the rear of the property adjacent to an alley. The barn has experienced some alterations over time but retains its basic form and much of its original materials.

184)110 South Mulberry Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
This simple one-and one-half story front gable house has a small front porch consisting of a gabled roof in the left half of the façade, two turned wooden posts, and flanking wooden balustrades extending from the posts to the vinyl-covered exterior walls. The double-hung windows and the entry door are original. A non-period one-car garage is attached to the north elevation at the rear of the house.

185) 116 South Mulberry Street Non-contributing
c. 1900, 1949/1977 Other: Gable Front
This one-and one-half story residence has experienced major additions to the original main block on both sides and to the rear elevation; it is now a commercial property (bed and breakfast). The front porch dominates the façade and has four square brick columns, a pierced brick balustrade and a flat roof. The double-hung window units are replacements. The replacement entry door has a transom light above it. The exterior walls are vinyl covered; the roofing material is standing seam metal. Nonetheless, the building retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district.

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186) 126 South Mulberry Street Contributing
c. 1925 Colonial Revival
The façade of this side-gabled, two-story house contains a flat-roof front porch, two entry doors, double-hung replacement windows, and a central front gable in the second story. The porch roof is supported by four round columns resting on a wooden deck. The two original entry doors have transom lights. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding.

187, 188, 189) 132 South Mulberry Street House, Outbuilding, & Well Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Pyramidal
This property has a number of unique qualities in the pyramid roof form, the small outbuilding, and a well pump in the back yard. The exterior walls of the one story house have metal siding. The front porch is likely a replacement with its concrete deck, and metal railing and balustrade; the flat roof appears original. The double-hung windows and entry door are original. The roofing material is metal embossed with a shingle pattern. A small, period utility building is situated at the rear property line adjacent to an alley. Between the utility building and the house is a well with its associated pump, an object which has not often been retained to this century but which was common in the last.

190, 191) 116 North Mulberry Street Rectory and Church Contributing
c. 1940 Other: Minimal Traditional
Lacking much architectural detail, this one-story house is simple in design and in materials. The exterior walls are limestone veneer except in the gable ends which are clad with vinyl siding. The double-hung window units are original. The dominant window in the façade is a three-sash unit, single-glazed in the center with smaller double-hung sashes on each side. The entry door appears original. The front porch also appears original with a block foundation, concrete deck, and metal roof supports.

The two-story multi-colored brick veneer church building north of 116 N. Mulberry, facing Fourth Street, presents a standard form and composition often encountered in churches such as this. The front entry consists of an elevated concrete stoop with brick sidewalls that leads to the double glazed doors. The bell tower has a circular window midway between the door way and a small limestone cross affixed to the exterior wall. The tower has a second tier with painted wooden louvers in each face and a rounded metal dome that caps the structure. The windows in the original section of the church are metal sash casements; those in the large addition to the rear and attached to the east elevation are modern (1977).The new addition has modern glazed art glass windows and

double entry doors. A small addition, older than the large one, is attached to the west elevation in an ell of the main block.

192) 110 North Mulberry Street Contributing
c. 1910 Other: Gable Front and Wing
This one-and one-half story house has its original double-hung windows, transom lights and two entry doors off the porch. The hipped roof of the porch is supported by battered wooden columns on brick piers that are connected by a simple wooden balustrade. The exterior walls are vinyl covered; the roofing material is metal embossed to resemble individual shingles.

193) No Known Address # 8 (Masonic Building) Non-contributing
c. 1990 No Style
This building is later than the period of significance and thus does not contribute to the district.

194) 125 South Mulberry Street Contributing
c. 1870 Federal
The façade of this two-story painted brick house is typical of the style. The shed roof of the front porch is supported by four wooden posts on brick piers. The one-over-one double-hung windows are likely replacements and the entry door appears original or period. A small one-story wing is attached to the south elevation of the house. From the detail on the porch, the wing was likely added circa 1900; its roofing material is standing seam metal but the roof of the main block is composite shingle.

195) 133 South Mulberry Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Hall and Parlor
A one and one-half hall and parlor house, this residence has a replacement porch consisting of a flat roof supported by five round columns resting on a concrete deck. The exterior walls are vinyl covered. There is a large shed roof addition attached to the east elevation. The original double-hung windows are glazed two-over-two; the entry door is a replacement.

196, 197) 327 North High Street Building & Garage Contributing
c. 1850 Greek Revival/1890 Queen Anne Photo No. 27
This massive building has many additions and different architectural style elements consistent with its age and the prevalent style choice of that time. The main block of the

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building is characterized by its Federal façade, a bracketed frieze board, limestone sills and lintels, and replacement double-hung windows glazed nine-over-nine. The entry doors, side lights, and transoms appear original. The full-width porch is detailed with Queen Anne-style wooden balustrade, turned wooden posts supporting the shed roof; elaborate spindle work and scrolling in the frieze highlight the intricate nature of much the later period's architectural detailing. A wooden balustrade marks the perimeter of a one-story addition to the north elevation of the main block. There is three-car garage, circa 1910, situated at the rear of the property. The garage has three sets of original double wooden doors. The doors are paneled in the lower half and have six lights in the upper half; they are hung with large strap hinges. The exterior walls are cement block and the hipped roof is clad with composite shingles.

198, 199) 325 North High Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1920 Bungalow
This one-and one-half story home has combination exterior walls; brick on the first story and false half-timbering in the jerkin head gable ends of the half story. The entry door, original, has a surround consisting of side lights and a transom light of individual panes. The double-hung windows are glazed nine-over-one. To the left rear of the house is an original two-car garage with brick exterior walls and a pyramid roof. Each door in the two sets is paneled in the lower half and glazed with sixteen individual panes, four by four, in the upper half. The double doors are hung with large strap hinges.

200) 321 North High Street Contributing
c. 1920 Bungalow
The front porch of this one-and one-half story house dominates the façade with its brick balustrade, two large square brick columns supporting the gable front porch, and the fanlight in the tympanum of the gable. The exterior walls of the first story are brick; the front and side gables are covered with horizontal metal siding. The double-hung windows are original and glazed three-over-one; the entry door appears to be original.

201) 319 North High Street Contributing
c. 1915 Prairie
The exterior walls of this two-story house are buff colored brick. The first story of the façade is dominated by the full width porch with its brick wing walls on each side of the steps, its brick balustrade, and its two square brick columns and two round columns supporting the porch roof. Three-sided bays in the first and second stories of the façade add an interesting detail to an otherwise simple elevation. The double-hung windows are

original and glazed one-over-one. The door appears original. A broad frieze board accentuates the roof-wall junction. A large hipped roof dormer with a three-sash ribbon window occupies the east slope of this pyramid roof.

202) 315 North High Street Contributing
c. 1930 Other
Common to this style of one-story house is the obvious lack of architectural elements that fit any of the traditional stylistic molds. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding, the double-hung windows are glazed six-over-six, and the shed-roof front porch has three square wooden columns without particular capitals. The attached garage appears original in its style and materials.

203) 309 North High Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
This two-story painted brick house has a number of large non-period additions appended to the rear of this residence. The façade is traditional in its fenestration pattern and in its bracketed frieze and cornice returns. The double-hung windows in the first story are glazed one-over-one and six-over-six in the second story; all appear original as does the entry door. A one-story three-sided bay extends out from the left corner of the south elevation, likely an addition to the main block when such a bay became common during the latter years of the nineteenth century. The roofing material is metal embossed to resemble individual shingles.

204) 305 North High Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
This two-story residence has an addition to the rear of the original main block. The exterior walls are clad with cement/asbestos shingle, the double-hung windows are either original or old replacements, all glazed one-over-one. The entry door is original. The front porch is likely a replacement but still of nineteenth century design.

205) 301 North High Street 1st United Church of Christ Contributing
c. 1875 Gothic Revival Photo no. 11
A wonderful example of the style, this red brick church retains its architectural integrity. The façade includes original stained glass windows that flank the replacement central entry doors. The window openings have Gothic arch lintels accentuated with keystones. There are pressed metal hoods over the windows and the main entry. Limestone details accentuate the buttresses that define the limits of the building. The roof-wall junction

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contains a bracketed frieze and the frieze board continues around the corners of the façade along the north and south elevations. Directly below a bracketed cornice on the steeple is a double-hung window glazed six-over-six. The tower roof with gabled dormer is clad with slate shingles and is reminiscent of a Second Empire mansard roof. A louvered opening is located in each facet of the tower roof. The tower roof has a flat top; it is very likely that it included another level in the past. There is a stone faced addition dating from c. 1970 to the rear.

206) 217 North High Street Non-contributing
c. 1990 No Style
This building makes no architectural or historical contribution to the district and is outside the period of significance.

207) 211 North High Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal/Greek Revival
This two-story painted brick house combines elements of two styles of the period. The full-façade porch dominates this elevation of the house. The flat roof of the porch is supported by four square wooden columns; the roofing material is standing seam metal. The first story double-hung windows are glazed two-over-two; those in the second story are glazed one-over-one. The entry door is a replacement.

208) 209 North High Street Contributing
c. 1910 Other: Hall and Parlor
Similar to other hall and parlor houses, this one-and one-half story brick home has a simple façade including a central entry door and paired double-hung windows, glazed three-over-one, on each side. The front porch is a replacement.

209, 210) 205 North High House & Garage Contributing
c. 1910 Queen Anne
This two-story clapboard clad house retains its architectural integrity. The wrap front porch has four slender wooden columns supporting its roof and a concrete deck. The double-hung windows, glazed one-over-one; the entry door and the side lights are original. There is a one-car clapboard- clad garage located to the rear and next to the south elevation of the house. The set of double wooden doors are paneled in the lower portion and has divided lights in the upper. The doors are hung with metal strap hinges.

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211, 212) 201 North High Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1860 Greek Revival
The massive full-width front porch which has a flat roof supported by four tapered round columns dominates the façade of this painted two-story brick house. A one-story three-sided bay is situated on the south elevation. A wide frieze board accentuates the eaves of the side-gabled roof. The original double hung windows units are glazed six-over-six. The entry door surround includes a transom and side lights and fluted pilasters. The door is original or period. A covered breezeway extends from the west (rear) elevation of the house to connect a two-car garage with the house.

213) 123 North High Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
This two-story painted brick house has a full-width front porch with a hipped roof supported by four slender wooden columns. The double-hung window units are a mixture of two-over-two in the first story and nine-over-six in the second. The entry door in the façade appears original. The house also has a secondary porch and entry on the north side. This porch has Eastlake details in its frieze; the entry door is original or at least of the same period.

214) 121 North High Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
This two-story house has exterior brick walls. The interior has been restored and retains a very high degree of integrity. The hipped roof of the front porch is supported by clusters of very slender wooden columns resting on brick piers at the corners and paired columns in the middle. The windows are double-hung and glazed six-over-six; the entry door, transom and side lights are original. The center window unit in the second story is accentuated with an elaborately constructed cornice, consisting of brackets, dentils and pediment. The eaves are defined by a narrow frieze board; the roofing material is composite shingle.

215) 117 North High Street Contributing
c. 1880 Italianate
This two-story brick house is an exceptionally well preserved example of the style in the district. The exterior walls rest on a rough-faced block foundation. The façade includes a three-sided bay; a one-story porch with spindle and pierced wood work, brackets, and pendants detailing the frieze; double-hung windows glazed one-over-one with segmental hoods; and a double door entry into the interior space. The window units and the entry

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doors are original. A dominant entablature with large modillions and a projecting cornice graces the eaves. The infill in the front gable is shingle.

216) 115 North High Street Contributing
c. 1890 Folk Victorian
This two-story vinyl clad house has original double-hung windows, glazed one-over-one, and an original door. The front porch in the ell has a wooden deck, three turned wooden posts and one square post supporting the hipped roof of the porch. The porch cornice is detailed with brackets and spindle work. It retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district.

217) 109 North High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Queen Anne
This two-story house retains a high degree of architectural integrity. The exterior walls are clapboard and decorative fish scale shingles accentuate the gable ends and a belt course in the front gable. The front porch has a pierced brick balustrade; paired columns on brick piers support the hipped roof. The original double-hung windows are glazed one-over-one. A large single-glazed window with a leaded transom graces the first story of the front gable. The entry door is original.

218, 219, 220) 105 North High Street House, Garage & Outbuilding Contributing
c. 1910 Prairie
The façade of this two-story clapboard clad home is dominated by the full width porch that includes a rough-faced block foundation, three fluted support columns with Ionic capitals resting on rough-faced block piers, a wooden balustrade with turned balusters, and a flat roof. The original double-hung windows are glazed three-over-one. Prominent hipped roof dormers are located on the east, north, and south slopes of the pyramid roof. The pyramid roof one-car garage has smooth-faced block exterior walls and a number of small double-hung windows in its south elevation. Between the house and garage is a nineteenth-century wooden building that may have been a summer kitchen at one time. The exterior walls are clapboard and the roof is metal.

221) 103 North High Street Contributing
c. 1890 Queen Anne
This an outstanding example of the style with its elaborate spindle work details on the porch, the shingle accentuation in the various gable ends, and the one-of-a-kind octagonal domed tower on the southeast corner of the building. The clapboard-clad exterior walls,

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the original front porch, and the original one-over-one double-hung windows evince the high degree of architectural integrity in this house.

222) 104 South High Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
This two-story painted brick house has an addition attached to the west elevation of the original main block. The wrap front porch with the small curved portion is likely a 1890s addition. The double-hung windows are glazed one-over-one and replacements but the entry door is original. The roofing material is standing seam metal. It retains adequate integrity and represents a good example of a house from the earlier part of the period of significance.

223) 106 South High Street Non-contributing
c. 1970 Other: Mobile Home
This building makes no architectural or historical contribution to the district and is outside the period of significance.

224) 112 South High Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
The full-width one-story front porch dominates the façade of the one-and one-half story house. The porch roof is supported by four large square brick columns that are connected by a brick balustrade. The first story exterior walls are brick; the gable ends are covered with metal siding and the knee braces in the eaves are obscured by metal wrap. The double-hung windows are replacements but the entry door is original. A large gabled dormer, with a three sash ribbon window unit, is located on the east slope of the side-gabled roof.

225) 116 South High Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
This two-story metal-sided house retains most of its architectural integrity in the basic form of the side-gabled roof, the full width one-story porch, the original two-over-two double-hung windows in the second story, and the apparently original entry door.

226) 120 South High Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
This two-story brick house has a flat roof on the full-width porch which is supported by four slender round columns. A simple frieze board with small brackets defines the narrow

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eaves. The double-hung windows are replacements as is the entry door and the door surround. Although a vinyl-clad addition extends from the west (rear) elevation, the house retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district.

227) 122 South High Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1860 Federal Photo No. 29
The façade of this simple two-story vinyl-sided house has remained relatively unchanged. The front porch is not period but was likely added during the 1890s. The windows however, are replacements for the original double-hung units expected in this period. The entry door and transom light are original. A two-car, one-story garage is located to the rear of the house. The garage is probably not as old as the house, dating from the 1890s, but it does contribute to the property. The exterior walls are clapboard and the pyramid roof is clad with standing seam metal sheets as is the hip roof of the dormer.

228) 200 South High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Free Classic
This two-story vinyl-sided house has a number of unusual character-defining elements in the three-sided bay and the oriel window on the north elevation and the Palladian-inspired window unit in the front gable. The infill in the gable ends is fish scale shingle. The double–hung window units throughout are glazed one-over-one and original. The upper sash of the units in the oriel window is glazed with leaded glass and lower is plain glass. The entry door appears original. The full height bay is reminiscent of the Italianate style.

229) 204 South High Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
The front porch of this two-story painted brick residence is in disrepair. The double-hung windows are original and glazed one-over-one but the door is a replacement. The lintels in the window openings are brick. The frieze board in the façade is more Italianate in style while the frieze board in the gable ends is detailed with brackets more in the Gothic style. The roofing material is standing seam metal. The large addition at the rear of the building does not detract from its otherwise period details. It is an example of buildings from the earlier part of the period of significance.

230) 206 South High Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal

This house is very similar to its neighbor in the bracketed details of the frieze board and the house form. The porch on this residence is in good repair with four tapered wooden columns supporting the flat roof. The window units throughout are double-hung and glazed two-over-two. The entry door and transom light are original.

231) 210 South High Street Contributing
c. 1865 Gothic Revival
This one-and one-half story clapboard-clad house has a high degree of architectural integrity with its original double-hung windows glazed one-over-one, the saw tooth shingle in the gable ends of the cross –gable metal roof, and it original entry door. The porch deck is a concrete slab replacement but the wooden turned posts, the spindle work in the frieze, and decorative brackets are original.

232) 220 South High Street Non-contributing
c. 1995 Other: Minimal Traditional
This house does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

233) 222 South High Street Non-contributing
c. 1994 Other: Minimal Traditional
This house does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

234, 235) 300 South High Street House & Outbuilding Contributing,
c. 1895 Queen Anne Photo No. 12
A remarkable example of the style, this house demonstrates many of the architectural elements seen in more elaborately detailed homes such as the three-sided bay, the decorative spindle work and brackets around the front porch, the shingle infill in the gable ends, the tall square tower, and the fish scale shingling on the pent roof and the pyramid roof of the tower. The windows throughout the house are original double-hung and glazed in a multi-paned arrangement in the upper sash and single-glazed in the lower, often called "Queen Anne" sash. The wooden shutters appear to be original. There is a two-story outbuilding that has two shed-roof additions located at the rear property line. The exterior walls are board and batten siding and the roofing material is of corrugated metal. The windows are double-hung and glazed six-over-six.

236) 302 South High Street Non-Contributing

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c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
This one-and one-half story house has metal siding covering its exterior walls, the double-hung windows are glazed one-over-one and are replacements. The entry door is a recent replacement. The front porch has been altered in its support posts and its balustrade.

237) 310 South High Street Contributing Photo No. 23
c. 1880 Italianate
This massive square, two-story painted brick house has an extremely delicate front porch that seems dominated by the height and width of the exterior walls. The flat porch roof, whose perimeter is defined by a wooden balustrade, is supported by four turned wooden posts; the elaborate frieze is embellished with spindle work, brackets, and pierced scroll work. The double-hung windows, glazed one-over-one, in the façade have decorative hoods; the entry doors in both stories appear to be original. The deep eaves are defined by simple brackets. The pyramid roof is capped with a low silhouette cupola with hexagonal windows in each facet.

238) 316 South High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Queen Anne
The façade of this two-story clapboard-clad contains a flat-roof porch with three slender support columns, double-hung original windows glazed one-over-one, an original entry door and transom light, a front gable with shingle infill, and a Palladian-inspired window unit in the tympanum of the pediment. On the north elevation is a two-story cutaway bay with a minimum of bracket detail.

239) 320 South High Street Contributing
c. 1880 Second Empire
This house is an excellent example of style not prevalent in the district. The two-story vinyl-clad house has a full-width front porch with flat roof supported by square painted brick columns and a painted brick balustrade. The roof-wall junction is defined by a bracketed intermediate cornice. The mansard roof has gable dormers and the roofing material is variegated slate shingle. The original double-hung windows throughout the house are glazed one-over-one. The entry door is original. A one-story three-sided bay extends from the south elevation.

240) 400 South High Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Gable Front

This one-and one-half story clapboard-clad house has a high degree of integrity with its front porch that includes a wooden deck, four turned wooden support posts, and the spindle work and brackets that define the frieze; its shingle infill in the front gable; and the cross gable roof line. A second porch, similarly constructed, affords access to the interior from the north elevation. The double-hung windows are replacement but the entry door is original.

241) 404 South High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front and Wing
A two-story home with vinyl-siding clad exterior walls, replacement double-hung windows and a replacement entry door, this residence retains its basic form. The front porch with its brick support columns and balustrade is a replacement but of the period, thus it contributes to the architectural variety of the district.

242) 408 South High Street Contributing
c. 1890 Queen Anne Cottage
This one-story house has vinyl-clad exterior walls but the double-hung windows, glazed one-over-one, and the entry doors are original and the integrity of the form remains. The front gable has variegated shingle infill. The front porch has replacement roof support columns.

243, 244) 412 South High Street House & Outbuilding Contributing
c. 1920 Colonial Revival Photo No. 13
The façade of this two-story brick residence is organized into three bays, a central bay containing the main entry door, a portico, a four-sash ribbon window unit, and a shed dormer which is flanked by front gabled bays on each side. The flanking bays are almost identical with four-sash ribbon window units in the first story and three-sash ribbon units in the second story, except the second story of the left bay contains a shallow bay window. All windows are original, double-hung and glazed one-over-one; limestone sills and lintels accentuate the window openings. The front door and side lights are original. There is an old poultry house at the rear of the property.

245) 416 South High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Folk Victorian
The exterior walls of this one-story residence are clapboard; the front porch with its spindle work and turned wooden supports posts, and flat roof is original. The double-

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hung windows and the entry door are also original. The diamond shaped lights in the north and east elevations appear original in materials and age.

246) 500 South High Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
The façade of this two-story house is typical in its spatial arrangement but the exterior walls are vinyl-clad and the six-over-six double-hung windows are modern replacements. The entry door is likely a replacement but not new. A bracketed frieze board accentuates the eaves. The side-gable roof is clad in standing seam metal. However, the house retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district.

247) 504 South High Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
The roof line of this two-story house is unusual in its form. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad. The front porch has a flat roof supported by four round wooden columns, with Ionic capitals. The double-hung windows are original and glazed two-over-two; the entry door is a modern replacement. The roofing material is metal that has been coated with a rubber or vinyl material.

248) 506 South High Street Contributing
c. 1925 Bungalow
A simple one-story house, the façade of this residence has a shed roof porch roof, a central entry door, paired casement windows on the left, and a three-sash window unit on the right. The right window unit has a large single-glazed pane in the center flanked by casements on each side.

249) 510 South High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
This one-story vinyl-clad house has a large non-period garage addition attached to the south elevation. The main block of the house retains its basic form. The support posts on the front porch appear to be replacements. The double-hung windows are original and glazed either four-or one-over one. The entry door is also original.

250, 251) 514 South High Street House & Carriage House Contributing
c. 1940 Other Photo No. 14
The façade of this red brick one-and one-half story consists of an engaged porch with three, turned wooden support posts, a front gable, and paired windows in the first story.

The front gable end has metal siding infill. In the left half of the façade is a three sash window unit consisting of a large single glazed central pane and smaller double-hung sashes flank both sides. A small one-car garage extends from the south elevation. At the rear of the property is a two-story wooden carriage house (c. 1900) with board and batten siding and double-hung windows, glazed four-over-four, in arched openings. Large arched doorways are located in each end wall to provide access to the interior. The roofing material is standing seam metal. A row of eight small arched windows extends across the east elevation wall at a height of approximately five feet above grade.

252) 318 North High Street Non-contributing
c. 1990 No Style
This house does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

253) 316 North High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Hall and Parlor
This one-story vinyl-clad house has a mixture of double-hung windows glazed either two-over- one or one-over-one. The metal supports for the shed roof of the porch and the porch railing are replacements. A small shed-roof dormer is located in the center of the west slope of the side-gabled roof. Because of its form and basic features, the house contributes to the district.

254) 312 North High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Queen Anne Cottage
This one-and one-half story house has vinyl-clad exteriors walls and replacement windows but the entry door is original. The front porch roof is supported by two turned wooded posts; the frieze is embellished with spindle work and brackets, thus the building retains its original form and adequate key features to contribute to the district.

255) 308 North High Street Non-contributing
c. 1995 No Style
This commercial building does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

256) 304 North High Street Non-contributing
c. 1970 No Style

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This commercial building does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

257, 258) 216 North High Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1920 Bungalow
The front porch piers and brick support columns of the roof have the same surface treatment encountered in other bungalows in the district. The treatment is common to this area and consists of a parged-coat of cement with scribed vertical and horizontal lines to give the visual impression of individual block construction; the joints between the blocks are a contrasting color to heighten their visibility. The surface of the parged-coat is granular in nature and multi-hued; some of the grains have a highly reflective quality. The exterior walls of the one-story house are variegated brick. The original windows are a mixture of double-hung and glazed either three-or one-over-one. The door is original. The jerkin head roof design appears on the house and the similarly constructed one-car garage located at the rear of the property.

259) 214 North High Street Contributing
c. 1895 Queen Anne
Demonstrating many of the architectural elements common to the style, this one-and one-half story house includes the typical hipped roof with cross gables, one-over-one glazed double-hung windows, and a one story three-sided bay on the north elevation. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad and the entry doors may be original. The metal supports and railing on the front porch are replacements for the original. The roofing material is standing seam metal.

260) 212 North High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Prairie
An unusual architectural detail on this house is the label molds, painted a contrasting color that accentuates the lintel of each window opening. The clapboard-clad house is two-story and the façade includes a front porch with a pierced brick balustrade supporting two battered wooden columns and two round column roof supports. The double-hung windows appear original, as does the entry door. The roof is pyramidal.

261) 206 North High Street Contributing
c. 1895 Queen Anne

Demonstrating many of the architectural elements common to the style, this one-and one-half story house includes the typical hipped roof with cross gables, one-over-one glazed double-hung windows, and a one story three-sided bay on the south elevation. The exterior walls are cement/asbestos shingle and the entry door is a replacement. The roof supports are slender round columns; a gable dormer is positioned on the west slope of the main composite shingle roof.

262) 200 North High Street Contributing
c. 1850 Greek Revival Photo No. 28
The front porch of this two-story, vinyl-clad house is more approximately styled as either Italianate or even Queen Anne with its chamfered support posts, prominent brackets, and frieze detailing. The original double-hung windows are glazed two-over-two. The cornice returns visible in the façade contain the decorative carved female busts (heads) positioned between small brackets supporting the returns.

263) 120 North High Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
The front porch's pierced brick balustrade, piers, and brick roof support columns, along with the foundation, are treated with the same parge-coat/scribing process discussed earlier in this section. The windows are double-hung and appear original; the entry door is original. The front roof gable is jerkin head in profile and the roof is sheathed with composite shingles.

264) 116 North High Street Contributing
c. 1880 Italianate
An outstanding example of the style, this two-story red brick residence incorporates a number of architectural elements common to the style and period including the arched double-hung windows, glazed two-over-two; the one-story three-sided bay with its decorative cornice; and the bracketed cornice in the eaves of the front gable and the wing. The simple flat roof porch in the ell of the building includes three slender roof support columns resting on short brick piers. The transom light above the original entry door is arched.

265) 112 North High Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
This two-story painted brick building demonstrates a number of different variations in architectural elements including the arched lintels in the first story, the segmental arched

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lintels, and the decorative front gable in the side-gabled roof. The original windows are double-hung throughout and glazed two-over-two. The front porch has a flat roof, four slender support posts and elaborate bracket and scroll detailing. The transom light is arched above the original entry door. A bracketed frieze defines the eaves of the house.

266) 108 North High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
This is another example of the unusual architectural detail demonstrated by the label molds, painted a contrasting color that accentuates the lintel of each window opening. The clapboard-clad house is two-story, gable front, and the façade includes a front porch with elaborate spindle work, turned wooden roof supports, and a simple wooden balustrade. The double-hung windows in the first story are original; the windows in the second story are replacements. The entry door is original. A one-story three-sided bay extends from the south elevation.

267, 268) 104 North High Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
The exterior walls of this two-story house are vinyl-clad. The façade has a wrap porch with turned wooden support posts, a wooden balustrade, and a bracketed frieze with spindle work. The double-hung windows are original and glazed one-over-one; the entry doors are also original. Adjacent to the north elevation is a one-car wooden garage that appears original in age and materials.

269) 100 North High Street Carnegie Library Contributing
c. 1920 Prairie Photo no. 15
Similar to other library buildings of the period, this two-story building has red brick exterior walls, limestone detailing, a prominent raised entry including steps, wing walls, and an elaborate door surround, in this case fashioned from limestone and with a segmental arch lintel. The deep eaves are defined by oversized single brackets and a frieze board. The window units appear original as does the entry door.

270) 121 South High Street Public Service Building Non-contributing
c. 2000 No Style
This building does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

271) 207 South High Street Non-contributing

c. 1920 No Style
This double occupancy building is non-contributing to the district due to its changes in fenestration, replacement window units and entry doors, and lack of architectural details

272) 2091/2 South High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
This very small one-story residence retains much of its original integrity in the clapboard siding, the single double-hung window, glazed one-over-one, and the standing seam metal roof. The entry door is a replacement.

273) 209 South High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front and Wing
This one-story house has two different exterior wall materials, clapboard on the north elevation in the ell and metal siding elsewhere. The front porch is a replacement that appears to have evolved from the original form but with new materials. The double-hung windows are original and glazed one-over-one. The entry door is a replacement.

274) 211 South High Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: I-House
The façade of this house consists of vinyl-clad exterior walls, a central entry door, and two single-glazed double-hung windows in each of the two stories. The roof is side-gabled and sheathed with composite shingle. There is a single side light on the left side of the door opening. The window units and the door are replacements.

275) 213 South High Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Gable Front
The engaged porch on this two-story gable front house is unusual and the only one of its kind in the district. The exterior walls are clapboard-clad. The fixed-sash window and transom light to the left of the porch are original; however, the double-hung windows in the rest of the house are modern replacements. The engaged porch has two turned wooden posts support for the overhang and a wooden balustrade. The frieze has brackets, saw tooth detail, and oval decorative piercing. The two entry doors and transom lights are original.

276) 215 South High Street Non-Contributing
c. 1860 Federal

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The basic form of the original house remains but much of the architectural integrity of this two-story house has been compromised through the replacement of original windows with modern double-hung units, by adding a 1920s-era porch to the north elevation, and by covering the original exterior walls with cement/asbestos shingle. The standing seam metal roof is likely original. The entry door and the small gable canopy are also replacements.

277) 219 South High Street Non-Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
The exterior walls of this one-and one-half story house are vinyl-clad. The front porch has a flat roof supported by five round columns. The double-hung windows are glazed six-over-one; the entry door and the door in the gable end (half story) are likely replacements. A small gable roof dormer is situated on the north slope of the standing seam metal roof.

278) 221 South High Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Side Gable
The façade of this simple one-story house has two double-hung windows, glazed one-over-one, and a single entry door. The exterior walls are covered with metal siding and the roof is sheathed with composite shingle. A tall red brick chimney penetrates the roof ridge at the north end.

279) 301 South High Street Contributing
c. 1920 Colonial Revival
Uncommon to the district, this large two-story has siding-clad walls. The façade consists of three bays; the central bay contains the entry door, a gable canopy roof over the entry, and a large shed-roof dormer across the second story. The windows in the flanking bays of the façade are three-sash double-hung units in the first story and two-sash double-hung units in the second. The windows and door are original. The roof form is gambrel with jerkin head treatment on both gable ends. A small glassed addition extends out from the north elevation.

280) 303 South High Street Non-Contributing
c. 1880 Gothic Revival
This one- and one-half story lacks much of the architectural detail of the style but the shingled front roof gable and the side-gabled main block of the house offer little evidence

of another choice. The double-hung windows are replacements for the original. The entry door is original but the exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding.

281, 282) 309 South High Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1880 Gothic Revival
The facade of this elaborately detailed one-and one-half story residence includes a flat roof porch with turned wooden support posts, a spindle work frieze, and decorative brackets. The double-hung original windows are glazed six-over-one and the entry door is also original. The roofing material is standing seam metal. The one-story wooden garage is located adjacent to the south elevation. The set of double doors are hung with strap hinges; a small window in the north elevation provides light to the interior.

283) 311 South High Street Contributing
c. 1920 Colonial Revival
The roof line on this two-story home is unusual with its Second Empire-inspired form and the three gabled dormers. The support column of the engaged porch is treated with the parged-coat and scribing process discussed elsewhere in this section. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad except for a small section on the porch which is covered with a faux stone material. The double-hung windows and the entry door are replacements.

284) 315 South High Street Non-contributing
c. 1970 Modern
This residential building does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

285) 319 South High Street Contributing
c. 1910 Prairie
This one-story house has a number of architectural elements not usually encountered in a home of this simple design such as the cutaway corner, the two fixed-sash lights flanking the entry door, and the small decorative gable over the flat-roof front porch. The exterior walls are clapboard, the double-hung original windows are glazed one-over-one and the entry door is original.

286) 401-403 South High Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
This tall two-story painted brick house is a duplex, accommodating two families. Each half of the façade has a central entry door and single double-hung window in the first

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story and two single window units in the second. All of the windows units and the entry door are replacements. A shed-roof front porch offers protection to the entry doors. Chimneys penetrate the standing seam metal roof at the north and south ends of the ridge.

287) 405-407 South High Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
A double accommodation for two families just like its neighbor, this two-story painted brick house differs in two respects; the double-hung windows are original and glazed two-over-two with a non-period front porch. Chimneys penetrate the roof ridge at both ends.

288) 409 South High Street Contributing
c. 1880 Other: Hall and parlor
This one-story house has vinyl-clad exterior walls, replacement double-hung windows and entry door. The transom light still visible above the door is original as is the tall centrally located red brick chimney. These features, in addition to the basic form allow it to contribute to the district.

289) 413 South High Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
An engaged-roof front porch and shed-roof dormer dominate the façade of this one-and one-half story house. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The porch roof is supported by four slender round wooden columns. The double-hung original windows are glazed one-over-one. The entry door is also original.

290) 417 South High Street Contributing
c. 1880 Other: Hall and Parlor
This small one-story painted brick house has a very simple façade consisting of a slab deck, shed-roof front porch with four square support posts. The entry door and a single double-hung window occupy the left half of the façade and a single double-hung window is in the right half. The windows are original and glazed two-over-two; the door and the transom light above are also original. The roofing material is standing seam metal. A modern addition can be found at the rear (east) elevation.

291) 421 South High Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Hall and Parlor

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The exterior walls of this one-story house are covered with vertical board siding. The façade has a single double-hung window and an entry door; the window appears original but the door is a replacement. A non-period cement block chimney extends upward from grade level to above the roof ridge. A shed-roof addition is attached to the east elevation.

292) 321 North Walnut Street Shiloh Baptist Church Contributing
c. 1900
Simple in architectural design, the façade of the church includes a set of concrete steps leading to double doors leading into the base of the bell tower on the right margin of the main block. The main block is front gabled with a single entry door below the peak of the gable. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad. The bell tower is truncated and may have been taller at one time in the past.

293) 315 North Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
The façade of this two-story painted brick building includes a full-width front porch with a flat roof, four turned wooden posts, and a decorative frieze with spindle work and saw tooth detailing; replacement double-hung windows; a plain frieze board; and a metal roof.

294) 309 North Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
The façade of this two-story painted brick house is typical of the style with an entry door and single double-hung windows in the first story and a bank of single double-hung windows in the second; the one-over-one windows are original. The entry door is a replacement. The side-gabled roof is clad with standing seam metal sheets.

295) 219 North Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
This two-story painted brick residence retains most of its architectural details that are common to the style including side gables, symmetrical fenestration, and a period standing-seam metal roof. The simple shed roof of the porch is supported by four plain posts. The entry door and the double-hung window units are non-period replacements. A simple frieze board marks the roof-wall junction. This house shares a common wall, the south side, with its neighbor 217 North Walnut.

296) 217 North Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal

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This house is similar in fenestration and materials to its neighbor at 219 North Walnut except the entry door is in the far left of the façade and it has a gabled canopy over the door in lieu of a full-width porch on 219 North Walnut. The north wall is a common wall shared with 219 North Walnut.

297) 211 North Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1930 No Style
This complex, Fletcher Feeds, includes a small one-story cement block building with a two-story annex attached to the rear, a number of galvanized metal grain elevators, and a long one-story cement block building to the south of the commercial sales portion that is used for storage by the proprietors.

298) 125 North Walnut Street Non-contributing
c. 1980 No Style
This commercial building does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

299) 121 North Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
This two-story house has vinyl siding, replacement double-hung windows but the entry door is original. The flat roof of the full-width porch is supported by four round columns. The roof is standing seam metal, thus the form and several features allow this to contribute to the district.

300) 117 North Walnut Street Non-contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
Modern replacements for the windows and doors, the vinyl siding, and more importantly the myriad additions to the main block of the original two-story house have compromised the architectural integrity of this home; it no longer contributes to the fabric of the district.

301) 111 North Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1915 Commercial Style
This one-story post office building has limestone veneer exterior walls with a small parapet that caps a simple façade that includes a modern entry door in the left edge of the façade and a bank of three aluminum sash windows across the remainder of the front

wall. Modern awnings provide protection and shade to the door and the windows. Inscribed across the façade, above the windows, is the following: "United States Post Office Rising Sun Indiana."

302) 100 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1920 Commercial Style
The façade of this two-story brick veneer-clad building includes two commercial street level storefronts in the center and left bays and the entrance for the second story residential space in the right bay. Two belt courses of decorative corbelled brick extend across the façade; one directly above the first story entry points and the second directly above the second story window openings. The storefronts have single-glazed display windows flanking a set of double doors; the materials are modern aluminum and glass. The door for the upstairs is constructed with identical materials. The second story double-hung windows appear original. Modern canvas awnings provide shade for the storefronts and the windows. The one-story building, which appears to be an addition to the main building, has likely had some alterations to its façade to accommodate the set of modern double doors. Both the double doors and the single personnel door at the right edge of the building are aluminum and glass modern replacements.

303) 110 South Walnut Street United Episcopal Church Contributing
c. 1865 Greek Revival
This massive two-story red brick building retains a high degree of integrity. The façade is divided into three bays by four full-height brick pilasters connected at their capitals by a limestone belt course extending across the facade. The center bay contains an elaborately detailed pediment enframement around the main entry door which includes pilasters and a multi-paned transom light. Above the pediment is a tall stained glass window with limestone sill and bracketed lintel. The flanking bays have a small stained-glass window in the first story and a tall stained-glass window, with a limestone sill and bracketed lintel, in the second. The eaves of the front gable are accentuated with dentil details and brackets. A plaque inscribed "Methodist Episcopal Church 1865" is located in the tympanum of the pediment.

304) 120 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Gable Front and Wing
This one-story vinyl-clad house includes a small porch in the ell of its gable and wing form. The porch roof is supported by two battered wooden columns on brick piers. The

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double-hung windows, glazed one-over-one, are original but the entry doors are from the 1920s period. The roofing materials is standing seam metal.

305) 122 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1910 Craftsman
This one-and one-half story red brick house retains a high degree of integrity as evidenced by its smooth-faced block foundation, the massive brick full-width front porch, the double-hung windows, glazed three-or four- over-one, and the large gabled dormer on the east slope of the roof. Vinyl siding is used to infill the side gables of the steeply-pitched roof. Like the double-hung window unit in the front dormer, the entry door is also original.

306) 124 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1920 Commercial Style
This one-story brick commercial building has large single glazed display windows flanking a central entry door; the windows and the door are modern in construction and materials. A shed roof supported by two square brick columns protects the entrance into the front of the building. The infill of the jerkin head front gable is of composite shingle.

307, 308) 212 South Walnut Street Museum & Outbuilding Contributing
c. 1900-1914 Commercial Style Ohio County Historical Museum
This complex consists of approximately three one-story red brick industrial buildings that are joined by new construction as the entrance vestibule into the museum proper, therefore the complex appears as a single building. The double-hung windows are a mixture of new and original units; all glazed six-over-six. The two original factory buildings have monitor-style roof lines with double-hung window units installed. The roofing material is newly installed green standing seam metal. There is a small separate brick outbuilding at the southwestern corner of the complex constructed of the same red brick. The façade of this building has two double-hung original window units glazed six-over-six and a door fabricated of vertical boards. The building contributes to the district especially as an early example of important industrial activity in the community. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

309) 218 South Walnut Street Whitlock Building Contributing
c. 1914 Other: Gable Front
This gable-front two-story brick building has a façade similar to many much earlier Greek Revival buildings, but it lacks 19th century period stylistic refinements such as

elaborate entries or cornice returns. The double-hung windows in the both stories are glazed one-over-one and are modern replacements. The sills and lintels throughout are limestone. The entry door appears to be original. The front stoop is a replacement. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

310) 220 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Gable Front and Wing
The exterior walls of this two-story gable front and wing house are vinyl-clad. The wrap front porch dominates the first story of the façade. The flat roof is supported by five square wooden columns joined together with a simple balustrade with square balusters. The double-hung windows are glazed one-over-one and original as is the entry door. The standing seam metal roofing also is original to the house or at least of the period.

311) 222 South Walnut Street Jelley House Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
The façade of this two-story red brick house is typical of the style with an entry door and two windows in the first story and three windows in the second. The windows are double-hung and glazed twelve-over-twelve; they are replacements. The full-width front porch, with its brick support columns is not period but appears to be from the 1920s. Modern additions extend from the north and west elevations.

312) 300 South Walnut Street Non-contributing
c. 2000 Other: Mobile Home
This building does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

313) 304 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
The flat roof of the front porch on this two-story painted brick house is likely original but the pierced brick balustrade and piers supporting it are probably from a later period. The double-hung windows are glazed one-over-one and are original. The entry door and transom light are also original. A simple frieze board with narrow single brackets defines the eaves of the standing seam metal roof. A non-period addition extends from the west elevation.

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314) 306 South Walnut Street Non-contributing
c. 1990 Other: Mobile Home
This house does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

315) 310 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Hall and Parlor
This one-and one-half story house has an unusual bay, for this style house, on the left side of the façade. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad. The roof of the front porch is narrow and is supported by turned wooden posts. The porch frieze is decorated with spindle work and brackets. The double-hung windows are glazed one-over-one and are replacements. The entry door may be original.

316) 314 South Walnut Street Non-contributing
c. 1990 Other: Mobile Home
This house does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

317) 320 South Walnut Street Non-Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Bungalow
The exterior walls of this one-and one-half story house are vinyl-clad. Most of the components of the engaged front porch are vinyl or vinyl-clad. The windows are double-hung replacements. The entry door appears original. The roof has three hipped roof dormers situated on the east, south and north slopes of the pyramid roof.

318) 404 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1930 Other: Gable Front
The façade of this gable front, single-story house has metal siding, a simple metal porch roof supported by metal columns, two sliding two-sash window units flanking a central entry door. The windows appear original but the door is a non-period replacement.

319) 406 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Hall and Parlor
This single-story, side-gabled house resembles a simple hall and parlor house but with the entry door situated left of center in the façade. The window units are non-period and fabricated from aluminum. The front porch roof is supported by four square columns; the porch and main roof are clad with standing seam metal sheets.

320) 410 South Walnut Street Contributing c. 1890
Italianate Photo no. 16

The original pyramid roof line of this one-story house has been altered by constructing a flat-topped, cupola-inspired, half-story to the main structure. The exterior walls are clapboard, the porch has flat roof supported by four turned wooden columns, and the porch frieze is elaborately detailed with spindle work, brackets and pendants. The one-over-one glazed double-hung windows, the transom light, and the entry door are original.

321, 322) 412 South Walnut Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1900 Other: I-House
The façade of this two-story clapboard-clad house consists of a full-width front porch with a shed roof supported by four round wooden columns, a central entry door, and double-hung windows glazed one-over-one. The windows units are replacements but the transom light and the door are original. Two separate one-story additions extend from the west (rear) elevation. Adjacent to the north elevation is a one-story single car garage that appears to be original in all respects including a metal roof common to the period.

323) 416 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front and Wing
The façade of this one-story house is dominated by the wrap front porch that consists of a pierced brick balustrade, four square brick support columns, and a flat roof. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad. The double-hung windows are a combination of replacement or original and glazed either two-over-two or one-over-one; the transom and side lights are original and so is the entry door.

324) 418 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
This one-story gable front house has exterior walls of painted brick and porch roof supported by two square wooden columns. The porch roof has a diamond-shaped light centered in the front gable. The double-hung windows are glazed six-over-one and appear original as does the entry door. The side-gabled roof has low brick chimneys penetrating the composite shingle at the north and south peaks.

325) 420 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow

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The engaged porch roof of this one-story side-gabled house is supported by four battered wooden columns resting on solid brick piers; the accompanying balustrade is pierced brick. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad. The window units are replacements; the unit to the right of the entry door is single-glazed and the others throughout the house are double-hung glazed one-over-one. There is a low silhouette shed dormer located on the front slope of the roof.

326) 502 South Walnut Street Non-contributing
c. 1990 Other: Mobile
This building does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

327, 328) 504 South Walnut Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1910 Other: Gable Front
This two-story vinyl-clad cross-gabled house has a full-width porch front porch with a flat roof supported by four round wooden columns. The double-hung window units are replacements in the first story and original in the second. The first story units are glazed one-over-one and the second story units are six-over-one. The two-car garage adjacent to the north elevation has smooth-faced block exterior walls and the doors are likely not original but are period.

329) 512 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1930 Colonial Revival
The façade of this one-story house contains a large multi-paned bay window to the left of the central entry door and a porch to the right of the door; the side-gabled roof has two stacked front gables often seen in the Tudor style of the period. The exterior walls are covered with metal siding. The roof of the front porch is supported by decorative metal posts. The window units are double-hung and glazed one-over-one.

330) 516 South Walnut Street Non-Contributing
c. 1960 Ranch Photo No. 30
The exterior walls of this low silhouette, one-story house are variegated yellow brick veneer. The façade contains a centrally located engaged porch flanked on the left by simple bay with a single window unit and on the right by a one-car attached garage. The window unit in the left bay has three metal sashes, a single-glazed sash in the center and smaller double-hung sashes on each side. The large window unit in the center bay is similar in construction; the window units and the entry door are original. The rollup door

on the garage is likely a replacement. However, the building does not fall within the period of significance.

331) 520 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
This one-and one-half story gable front house has exterior wall covering of red brick veneer on the first story and vinyl siding on the upper half story. The front porch consists of a large concrete slab deck with a gabled canopy overhang protecting the original entry door. The roof line on the south elevation is extended to incorporate an arched opening to the rear of the house. The double-hung windows are glazed three-over-one. There are low silhouette gabled roof dormers on the north and south slopes of the roof.

332) 220 North Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
This two-story painted brick house has a typical façade, for the style and period, consisting of a full-width porch with a flat roof supported by four slender round wooden columns with Ionic capitals, a central entry door and double-hung windows glazed one-over-one. The window units and the door are modern replacements for the original. There are two additions to the rear (east) elevation.

333) 222 North Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1915 Bungalow
This one-story clapboard-clad house, with a smooth-faced block foundation, has a dominant front porch on the front gable that consists of a red brick balustrade, two square brick support columns and a gabled roof. The window units are original and glazed three-over-one; the entry door is also original. An attached garage addition extends from the south elevation.

334, 335) 212 North Walnut Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1920 Bungalow
This clapboard-clad one-story house has a smooth-faced block foundation, a full-width engaged front porch whose roof is supported by four square wooden columns, and a simple balustrade around the perimeter of the concrete slab porch deck. The double-hung windows are modern replacements but the entry door is original. A low silhouette hipped dormer is located on the front slope of the roof. A single-story, clapboard-clad one-car garage, with a rollup door, is situated next to the south elevation of the house.

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336) 120 North Walnut Street Non-contributing
c. 1995 Commercial Style
This one-story building is a modern representation of an original multi-storefront building from the late nineteenth century. The limits of the four storefronts are defined by large pilasters flanking display windows. The materials and design are modern. The building does not fall within the period of significance.

337) 116 North Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1920 Commercial Style
The façade of this one-story brick and concrete block building has a vehicle entry door on the left, a central entry door flanked by large single-glazed display windows, and a tall front stepped parapet that caps the building. The entry door opening has two short brick pilasters as the door surround sides and a small transom light above the door completes the surround. A large painted brick panel containing the legend "Brown Tool & Mfg. Co." is centered above the door and below the top of the parapet.

338) 110 North Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front and Wing
This one-story, weather board-sided house has original two-over-two double-hung windows, a 1920s period wooden door with multiple lights, and a standing seam metal roof. The simple flat roof porch in the ell of the house is supported by a single wooden post; the porch frieze is decorated with pendant and bracket detail.

339) 108 North Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front and Wing
The pierced-brick balustrade and two square brick roof support columns of this one-story house are treated with the same granular effect mentioned earlier that appears to be peculiar to this area. The exterior walls are vinyl sided and the double-hung window units and entry door are replacements. An addition extends from the rear (east) elevation.

340) 103 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1920 Commercial Style
This one-story painted brick building appears to have served as an automobile service station at one time. The façade is characterized by multiple entry doors, a canopy-style decorative roof sheathed with Spanish tile and supported by large brackets and two metal posts, and a prominent stepped parapet cap to the building. The building has experienced

some modifications in its fenestration but the basic foot print and architectural integrity of the building have been maintained.

341) 105 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: I-House
A full-width front porch extends across the façade of this two-story metal-sided house. The flat porch roof is supported by unadorned four-by-four wooden posts joined by a simple wooden balustrade. The double-hung windows are replacements but the entry door, transom, and side lights are original.

342) 107 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: I-House
This two-story clapboard-clad house has an elaborately decorated front porch with a flat roof supported by four turned wooden columns, a frieze consisting of intricate scrolling, spindle work, and piercing detail combined with large brackets at the post-frieze junction. The cornice has a broad frieze board with small Italianate-style brackets. The roofing material is standing seam metal. The double-hung windows are replacements but the entry door is 1920s style wood and multiple-light unit. A large one-story addition extends from the east elevation.

343) 109 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1875 Italianate
The arched and segmental lintels of this two-story painted brick house are defining features accentuated by the current paint scheme. The small flat roof porch in the building ell consists of a single turned wooden support post and a frieze decorated with brackets and saw teeth details. The two-over-two double-hung windows are original but the entry door is a replacement.
The wide overhang of the eaves is supported by paired brackets. A one-story, altered period addition extends from the north and east elevations.

344) 113 South Walnut Street Non-contributing
c. 1920 Bungalow
This one-story house no longer retains any architectural integrity and does not contribute to the fabric of the district.

345) 115 South Walnut Street Non-Contributing
c. 1885 Other: Hall and Parlor

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This one-story hall and parlor side-gable house has vinyl-clad exterior walls, a mixture of windows including original two-over-two double-hung units and modern replacements. The entry door is a modern replacement.

346) 119 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
The double-hung window units of this one-and one-half story house are a mixture of replacement and original; the replacements are glazed one-over-one and some original units are glazed three-over-one. The entry door is a replacement but the transom light above it is original. The exterior walls are vinyl-sided; the roofing material is standing seam metal.

347) 201 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1890 Other: Hall and Parlor
This hall and parlor house is one-story with vinyl-clad exterior walls, original one-over-one double-hung windows, and an original door that faces Second Street although the address is on South Walnut. The roofing material is standing seam metal. A large period addition extends from the south elevation of the original house.

348) 209 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1895 Federal
The full-width front porch roof is flat and supported by four plain posts. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad and the roofing material is standing seam metal. The double-hung windows are replacements and so is the entry door.

349) 301 South Walnut Street, J. Whitlock House Contributing
c. 1885 Italianate
This two-story clapboard-clad house has a very large gabled addition extending from the east (rear) elevation. The façade of the main block has original arched window units, double-hung and glazed one-over-one. The transom light and entry door in the right side of the elevation are also original. A bracketed frieze accentuates the roof-wall junction; the roofing material is composite shingle. A three-sided, non-original bay is located at the junction of the main block and the addition on the north elevation. The addition has a mixture of double-hung windows either two-over-two or six-over-six. The support columns on the porch on the addition are cast concrete circa 1910.

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350) 307 South Walnut Street Contributing c. 1890
Queen Anne Photo no. 17
This otherwise vernacular two-story clapboard-clad house has many of the stylistic elements of the period. Features include an elaborately detailed flat roof front porch, a singled belt course that accentuates the story separation, and shingle detail around the cornice of the front bay. The frieze around the porch cornice has intricate detail around the capitals of the support posts, the brackets, and the spindle work. Not usual to the style are decorative quoins on the major corners of the façade. Decorative trusses, angled clapboards or fish scale shingles, and octagonal panels embellish each gable end. The double-hung window units are glazed one-over-one and are modern replacements. The entry doors appear original.

351) 309 South Walnut Street Non-contributing
c. 1970 Other: Mobile
This house does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

352) 313 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1870 Gothic Revival
This one-and one-half story painted brick house has classic Gothic Revival style elements such as steeply pitched roof, front center gable, and scrolled verge board in the front gable eaves. The flat roofed front porch is supported by four wooden columns. The double-hung windows are original or at least period; the entry door and the multi-paned transom light are also original.

353, 354) 315 South Walnut Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1880 Other: Hall and Parlor
The façade of this one-story painted brick house includes full-width front porch with a flat roof supported by plain square wooden posts. The double-hung windows are glazed six-over-six. The original wooden entry door has a single light in the upper portion of the unit; the transom light is multi-paned. A small addition extends from the east (rear) elevation. Adjacent and south of the house is a one-car garage, circa 1900, with clapboard siding and wooden double doors.

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355) 319 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1885 Italianate
The pierced brick balustrade and the three square brick supports for the porch roof have the granular surface treatment discussed earlier; this would indicate the porch is an early 1900s replacement for the typical wooden porch associated with this style. The exterior walls of this two-story house are vinyl-clad. The windows are original and are glazed two-over-two; the entry doors, a main entry and a side entry, are also original. The roof is sheathed with composite shingle.

356) 401 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1930 Other
This one-story house has metal siding covered exterior walls. The small gable extension from the main roof is supported by two decorative metal posts. The windows in the façade are both double-hung and glazed one-over-one or are part of a large bay window unit that has a single glazed center pane flanked by small double-hung sashes on each side. All the units appear to be replacements for original items.

357) 403 South Walnut Street Non-contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
This house has undergone such extreme changes in the fenestration, siding, alterations to the front porch, additions in the way of exterior stairs, and a compromise of any architectural styling that it no longer contributes to the fabric of the district.

358) 409 South Walnut Street House, Garage & Barn Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
This one-story gable front house has a prominent front porch consisting of a pierced brick balustrade and two square support columns for the gable roof. The exterior walls are clad with cement/asbestos shingles. The double-hung windows and the entry door are original. Adjacent to the north elevation and to the rear is a small one-car garage with a jerkin head front gable. The exterior walls are clapboard-clad. Behind the house and located along the rear property line is a small single-story wooden barn with a lean-to roof extending from its north elevation.

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359) 411 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1930 Craftsman
The engaged front porch roof of this one-story house is supported by three slender turned wooden posts that are joined by a wooden balustrade. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad. The double-hung windows are replacements.

360) 417 South Walnut Street Non-contributing
c. 1980 Other: Mobile
This building does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

361, 362) 421 South Walnut Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1940 Other: Gable Front
This one-story house has metal siding-clad exterior walls, six-over-six double-hung windows, and a slab front stoop with no protective porch roof or canopy. The entry door is original. Adjacent to the south elevation of the house is a one-car garage, circa 1940, located at the rear of the house. The exterior walls are cement block and the roof is gable front.

363) 423 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1880 Other: I-House
This two-story clapboard-clad house has no front porch or evidence of one. The original double-hung windows are glazed two-over-two; the wooden paneled entry door and the transom light are also original.

364) 501 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1910 Craftsman
The façade of this one-and one-half story residence contains a wrap porch, two entry doors and a gable front porch. The porch roof is supported by four battered wooden columns; a simple wooden balustrade defines the perimeter of the porch deck. The exterior walls are vinyl-clad and the traditional knee braces in the eaves are obscured by metal covering. The original double-hung windows are glazed either five-or four-over-one. The original multi-paned wooden entry doors have full length side lights. A low silhouette dormer is located on the south slope of the composite shingle-clad roof.

365) 505 South Walnut Street Non-contributing
c. 2004 Other: Gable Front

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This building, all new construction, does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

366, 367) 509 South Walnut Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
This one-and one-half story residence has a full-width front porch supported on a smooth-faced block foundation; the hipped roof of the porch is supported by three square wooden columns. The exterior walls are clapboard and the infill of the front gable is variegated wooden shingles. The double-hung windows, glazed one-over-one, and the entry door are original. To the rear of the house and adjacent to the south elevation is a single-car wooden garage with a pair of hinged doors.

368, 369) 513 South Walnut Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
This house is a duplicate of its neighbor at 509 South Walnut Street except the exterior walls are covered by vinyl siding and the entry door is a replacement for the original. The garage is located in the same position relative to the house. The exterior walls of this garage are rough-faced block and the roof is pyramid shaped. The age of the rollup door is indeterminate.

370, 371) 521 South Walnut Street House & Garage Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
The façade of this one-and one-half story vinyl-clad house contains a full-width front porch, an entry door and two double-hung windows, and a central gable, with a double-hung window, on the side-gabled roof. The window units are replacements as is the entry door. Located near the south elevation is a one-car garage with smooth-façade block exterior walls, a hipped roof, and accordion wooden doors with divided lights. A non-period wooden balcony extends out from the south elevation between the house and garage.

372) 525 South Walnut Street Contributing
c. 1895 Queen Anne Cottage
Although shrouded with trees, this one-story house retains its basic form. Most of the decorative architectural details, expected of this style, have been eliminated during the vinyl siding process. The double-hung windows are original as are the three entry doors, two in the original house and one in the addition to the rear (east) elevation. Thus the building retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district.

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373) 201 North Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
This two-story house has a large shed roof addition extending from the rear (north) elevation. This addition has an entry door currently used in lieu of the original door that faces Fourth Street. The exterior walls are clad with cement/asbestos shingles. The double hung window units are a mixture of two-over-two, six-over-one, and four-over-four glazing patterns. The entry door facing Fourth Street is a modern replacement as is the current entry door facing North Poplar Street.

374, 375, 376, 377) 131 North Poplar Street
Joseph W. Talbot House, Funeral Home, Outbuildings & Monument (3 Contributing buildings, 1 Non-contributing object) Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
The hipped-roof front porch of this two-story painted brick building includes a rough-faced block foundation and piers supporting six fluted columns, with Ionic capitals; the wooden balustrade between the piers has turned balusters and defines the perimeter of the porch deck. The double-hung windows and the wooden shutters that frame each window opening are original. The transom and side lights and the entry door are original. A sign identifies the building as the "Humphrey, Taylor & Detmor Funeral Home." A monument to the "men and women of the armed services who honorably served their country" is located on the lot to the south of the building. There is one utility building within the boundaries of the property.

378) 127 North Poplar Street Non-contributing
c. 1890 Other: I-House
This home has been altered with replacement double hung window units, vinyl-clad exterior walls, a replacement entry door, and a replacement porch. It no longer contributes to the architectural fabric of the district.

379, 380) 123 North Poplar Street, Robert E. Covington House House & Outbuilding Contributing
c. 1885 Other: Gable Front and Wing
This one-story painted brick house has a number of Italianate-inspired elements including an elaborately detailed front porch and the three-sided bay on the north elevation. The double-hung windows and entry doors are replacements. The roof is sheathed with

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standing seam metal. A one-story addition extends from the west (rear) elevation. An unusual A-frame outbuilding is located at the rear of the property.

381) 121 North Poplar Street Non-contributing
c. 1940 Other: Gable Front
This one-story house retains no architectural significance and does not contribute to the fabric of the district.

382) 109 North Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
This one-story building has rough-faced block exterior walls, replacement double hung windows and a replacement entry door; however, it retains its basic form and sufficient integrity to be included in the district.

383) 118 South Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1860 Other: Gable Front
This one-story painted brick building has experienced many changes of fenestration over time as evidenced by the shadow outlines of bricked-up window and door openings. However, it retains sufficient integrity in form and original materials to contribute to the fabric of the district. The present double-hung windows are replacements.

384) 120 South Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
This one-story residence has unusual uncoursed rubble stone exterior walls. The double-hung windows are original and glazed one-over-one. A shallow gable canopy of the door opening provides some protection from the elements. The entry door is a replacement. The gable front jerkin head roof appears to be covered with a type of rolled roofing material.

385) 122 South Poplar Street Non-Contributing
c. 1920 Bungalow
The exterior walls of this one-story house are vinyl-clad. The double-hung windows and the entry door are replacements. A shallow gable canopy over the door opening provides protection from the elements for the concrete stoop.

386) 124 South Poplar Street Contributing

c. 1930 Other: Pyramidal
This small one-story house has vinyl-clad exterior walls, a pyramid roof, and an addition extending from the west (rear) elevation. The sliding sash window, glazed one-by-one, in the façade appears original. Other window units in the house are double-hung and glazed one-over-one. The entry doors are replacements. Awnings protect the window, concrete stoop, and doors from the elements.

387) 126 South Poplar Street Non-contributing
c. 1980 Other: Mobile
This building does not meet the 50-year age requirement for contributory status in the district.

388) 224 North Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
Although there appears to be a change in one of the window units in the first story of this two-story vinyl-sided house, the remainder of the window units appears to be the original double-hung units that are glazed one-over-one. The entry door is a modern replacement. The side-gabled roof is sheathed with standing seam metal material.

389) 222 North Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
The façade of this two-story clapboard-clad house consists of an entry door on the left limit of the building, two double-hung windows in the first story and three double-hung windows in the second. The windows units are original and glazed two-over-two; the door is period but not likely original. A non-period porch is attached to the south elevation.

390) 220 North Poplar Street Non-Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front
The exterior walls of this two-story residence are vinyl-clad. The double-hung windows and the entry door are replacements. The porch that typically filled the ell of the building has been walled in and made a four season room. The roofing material is standing seam metal.

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391) 218 North Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1910 Bungalow
The full-width front porch with its pierced brick balustrade and three square brick support columns dominates the façade of this one-and one-half story residence. The exterior walls are brick with vinyl-clad gable ends. A three-sided bay projects from the south elevation. The windows units are a mixture of original (in the front, first story) and double-hung replacements throughout the remainder of the house. The entry door is original. A shed-roofed dormer is located on the west slope of the side-gabled metal-clad roof.

392) 214 North Poplar Street Non-contributing
c. 1930 Other: Gable Front
This one-story house has neither discernible architectural style nor does it contribute to the fabric of the district by demonstrating any historical significance such as representation of a period or method of construction. Its basic components such as the siding, doors, or window units reflect the one of the most vernacular images in the entire district and does not add to the historic fabric of the community at large or the district in particular.

393) 206 North Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
The exterior walls of this two-story house are vinyl-clad, the double-hung windows are replacements, and the entry door is also a replacement, however, it retains its basic form and general fenestration, its arrangement, expected of this style house.

394) 204 North Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
With the exception of the arrangement of the entry door in the facade, this two-story house is almost identical in materials and descriptive comments as its neighbor at 206 North Poplar Street.

395) 128 North Poplar Street Non-contributing
c. 1990 Other: Mobile
This one-story, manufactured house does not fall within the 50-year eligibility criterion.

396) 110 North Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1885 Italianate
This two-story vinyl-clad residence retains a very high degree of integrity in its stylistic elements, its windows, and its basic form; a very exceptional example of the style in this

district. The eaves are accentuated with a wide frieze board and brackets. The arched window surrounds include prominent and decorative drip molds, the original double-hung window sashes are glazed one-over-one, and the entry door surround includes a transom light and gable detail. The entry door appears to be a replacement.

397) 111 South Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1900 Queen Anne
The façade of this two-story house contains two turreted porches, an entry door, and a number of fixed-sash windows in the first story. The exterior walls are clapboard-clad. The double-hung windows throughout the house are a mixture of original and replacements. The porch roofs are supported by slender wooden columns, resting on brick piers, with Ionic capitals; the wooden balustrade has turned balusters. The entry door and second story door onto the small porch are original. The conical roofs are sheathed with embossed metal sheets.

398) 115 South Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1880 Federal
This two-story house has exterior walls covered by metal siding. An addition to the rear of the original house creates a "saltbox" profile to the side gable roof line. The double-hung windows are original and glazed six-over-six. The transom light and entry door appear original. The roofing material is standing seam metal.

399) 127 South Poplar Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Hall and Parlor
The porch roof of this one-story metal-siding-clad house is supported by three square wooden columns joined by a pierced brick balustrade. The double-hung windows and entry door are original. The roof is sheathed with standing seam metal.

400) 225 North Front Street Contributing
c. 1955 Other: Minimal Traditional
The exterior walls of this one-story house are of variegated brick. The front porch, which consists of engaged roof supported by two turned wooden posts, and a decorative metal balustrade. The dominant feature of the façade is a large picture window unit composed of three fixed-sash components within one large frame. The entry door is original. A large attached garage is included in the west elevation.

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401) 223 North Front Street Contributing
c. 1880 Queen Anne
This two-story clapboard-clad house demonstrates many of the architectural elements of its style in the decorative spindle work on the cutaway bay, the variegated shingles on a skirted belt course around the perimeter of the building, the small finely detailed flat roofed porch in the ell, and the shingled gable ends. The double-hung windows are original and glazed two-over-two. Entry doors are original. The roof is standing seam metal.

402) 213 North Front Street Contributing
c. 1900 Commercial Style
This two-story building appears to have been a factory of some type in the past; the front portion has been modified to accommodate/create a residential space that includes two non-period balconies and residential-type entry doors. The residential section of the building has vinyl siding, on the north and east elevations, over the original clapboard siding visible on the remainder of the building. The windows are a mixture of metal-sash casements and six-over-six double-hung units throughout. An old boiler unit and associated industrial piping are visible at the rear of the building.

403) 207 North Front Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Hall and Parlor
This one-story hall and parlor house has a full-width front porch with a flat roof supported by four wooden columns. The exterior walls are board and batten siding and the roof is sheathed with standing seam metal. The double-hung windows and the entry door are replacements.

404) 201 North Front Street Non-contributing
c. 2000 Neo Queen Anne
This house is new construction and does not meet the 50 years of age requirement to be included as a contributor to the fabric of the district.

405) 135-131 North Front Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
This two-story painted brick house, now a commercial building, has double-hung windows glazed six-over-six, prominent brick lintels, and period entry doors. The

window openings are flanked by wooden shutters that may be original or at least period; the transom light is original. A narrow frieze board accentuates the eaves of the building.

406) 127 North Front Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
The façade of this two-story painted brick house, now a commercial building, includes double-hung windows glazed two-over-two in the first story and double-hung units with six-over-six glazing in the second story. The bricks of the lintels and the entry arch are unpainted to accentuate the various openings. The door surround consists of a fanlight transom and side lights; the entry door is a replacement. A bracketed frieze board graces the otherwise plain cornice.

407) 121 North Front Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
The exterior walls of the two-story brick house are painted. The façade includes a main entry door left of center and a smaller entry door right of center; this may have been a much smaller home that was added onto during its early years. The double hung windows are a mixture of one-over-one and six-over-six glazing patterns. The right door opening has a segmental brick lintel and the door appears to be circa 1900. The larger entry door surround on the left includes a transom and side lights; the door is non-period.

408) 119 North Front Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
The façade of this two-story house has vinyl-clad exterior walls and a mixture of double hung windows glazed either nine-over-six or two-over-two. The entry door appears original or period.

409) 117 North Front Street Contributing
c. 1860 Federal
The double-hung windows of this two-story residence are a mixture of original six-over-six and replacement six-over-six units. The exterior walls are covered with metal siding. The entry door is a replacement, circa 1920s; however, the transom and side lights are original. A modern addition, a closed porch and, a roof deck, extends from the south elevation.

410) 111 North Front Street Non-Contributing
c. 1860 Federal

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The exterior walls of this two-story house, now a commercial building, are covered with modern vertical board siding. The double-hung windows are replacements as is the entry door.

411) 107 North Front Street Contributing
c. This two-story vinyl-clad home has original double hung window units, a set of sliding glass doors in the second story, and a replacement door. A non-period wooden balcony extends out from the second story of the east elevation.

412) 103 North Front Street Non-contributing
c. 2005 Other: Mobile
This modern residence is sited on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Front Streets. It does not meet the 50 year age requirement to contribute to the fabric of the district.

413) 106 South Front Street Non-contributing
c. 1880 Other: I-House
The architectural integrity of this house has been compromised by replacement of all the double-hung windows, the addition of a massive non-period deck on the façade, the installation of a non-period window in the first story, and finally, by covering the exterior walls with faux brick and vinyl siding.

414) 110 South Front Street Contributing
c. 1870 Federal/Italianate
Unusual to the style are the paired windows in both stories of this two-story painted brick residence. The present units are double-hung replacements glazed one-over-one. The canopy over the entry is non-period. The transom and side lights in the entry door surround are original. The entry door, behind the storm door, appears original. A frieze board with small plain brackets accentuates the eaves.

415) 114 South Front Street Contributing
c. 1816 Federal Photo No. 18
The three-story painted brick known as the Empire House is still an imposing structure. Two porches dominate the façade and actually extend past the original limits of the south elevation. The first story porch contains the main entry to the interior and is characterized by five battered wooden columns resting on smooth-faced block piers; the top of the columns are flared to increase the support for the second story veranda-style porch. The

second story porch has five square wooden columns supporting a flat roof. The balustrade between the columns has simple square wooden balusters. A large gabled two story addition extends from the south elevation. The eave of the original building is accentuated with a wide frieze board and plain narrow brackets. The roof is sheathed with standing seam metal; two low silhouette brick chimneys penetrate the roof ridge at the north and south ends. The window units are predominately double-hung and glazed two-over-two; there are a few double-hung units glazed six-over-one scattered throughout the building. The entry door surround is composed of a fanlight transom and multi-paned side lights. The door appears to be original or at least period.

416) 118 South Front Street Contributing
c. 1830 Other
This simple structure, probably originally a single pen with a second story, is located on its original site. It has been rehabilitated with modern windows and doors, but still demonstrates the elements of the Midland log house, with its hand hewn beams and corner notching.

417) No Known Address # 9 (South Front Street) Non-contributing
2005 Condominiums
This new construction is a cluster of condominiums at the corner of South Front and Second Streets.

418) 316 Short Street Contributing
c. 1850 Federal
The façade of this two-story, side-gabled brick residence consists of a hipped-roof front porch, circa 1920s, with three tapered wooden columns resting on brick piers, window units, and an entry door. The double hung window units are replacements; the entry door is likely not original but it is period. A non-period addition extends from the rear (west) elevation.

419) 318 Short Street Contributing
c. 1900 Other: Gable Front Photo No. 19
This one-and one-half story house has vinyl-clad exterior walls, double hung window units, and an original entry door. The windows in the first story are replacements; the windows in the half story are original and glazed four-over-four. Similar to its neighbor, it has a front porch, circa 1920s, with a hipped roof supported by tapered wooden columns resting on brick piers.

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420) 312 Short Street Contributing
c. 1840 Federal Photo No. 20
This two-story brick residence has five bays, a center bay with an entry door and a single window above it flanked by bays on each side. The bays on the left are a period addition to the original Federal-style home. The double hung window units are nine-over-nine replacements for the original. The entry door surround consists of a transom and side lights. The entry door appears to a replacement also. A modern wooden clapboard addition extends from the west elevation.

Section 8 – Statement of Significance
Summary

The Rising Sun Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. A significant collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century residential and commercial buildings reflect the impact of river transportation growth in the area and the direct economic stimulus this event imparted to the community and the region. The district also illustrates the development of county seat towns on the Ohio River. It includes the oldest continuously operating county courthouse in Indiana (since 1844). The district is also eligible under Criterion C as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or represents the work of a master: The district contains a comprehensive inventory of architecture covering a period of over 145 years. It demonstrates approximately 17 separate examples of styles popular during the period of the district's earliest and greatest growth and includes examples of vernacular commercial buildings, simple hall and parlor and I-house residences, as well as two historic cemeteries. The period of significance is 1810-1955.

Statement of Significance

The Rising Sun Historic District owes its importance, even its existence, to a serendipitous location along the Ohio River, one of America's great waterways. The Ohio was crucial in the settlement of the first "west", of which southeastern Indiana is a lynchpin. Located in Ohio County, the town is a quintessential river community, historically contributing to and being enriched by the economic life of the river. Topographically, the three counties - Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland - that were organized from the same area along the Ohio River are so similar that a description of one fits all three. The land forms are characterized by river bottoms, terraces, steep hillsides, and broken uplands. Not surprisingly, settlements along the river bank were most affected by the natural forces of its rising and falling. Rising Sun, for example, lost almost 300 feet of river bank (including a row of houses) during a period of 25 years in

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the mid-nineteenth century. River bottoms and, consequently, arable land was added and lost on a regular basis according to the annual vagaries of the Ohio River.[1]
The first settlers in the region in south east Indiana which includes Ohio County, staked their claims along the many streams that drained the land. As early as 1796, the Flake and Morrison families cleared land on Hogan Creek (near present day Aurora) and in the next five years they were joined by additional settlers occupying land on Hogan and Laughery Creeks. Official surveys of these lands and the land that would become Rising Sun did not occur until 1798-99 when crews under the direction of Benjamin Chambers and William Ludlow traversed the thick forests and river bottoms with their surveying instruments and chains.[2]

The first decade of the nineteenth century was a time of turmoil for the early settlers in the area. Until the official, national survey was completed, legal ownership of the land could not be finalized. The question of ownership, in general, was always uppermost in the resident's minds due to regular conflicts between local Indian tribes, settlers, and federal government agents attempting to negotiate agreements; sometimes these negotiations were not satisfactorily concluded and the resulting unrest flared into violence. Blockhouses were constructed to provide a refuge to white settlers when armed conflict threatened their lives. Some families moved in and out of the region as the waves of unrest ebbed and flowed in intensity. One of the founding families of Rising Sun, the James family, was a prime example of this practice.[3]

In 1803, territorial governor William H. Harrison signed a proclamation forming Dearborn County. The original boundaries defined an area extending 43 miles north and south and approximately 21 miles east and west from the Ohio River; all three counties would eventually be carved from this land.[4]

Like many of the settlers who arrived in the Indiana territory in the early 1800s, the John James family came from the east coast in search of land. An experienced planter from Maryland, James arrived in Lawrenceburgh via flatboat in 1807. After staying in Lawrenceburgh for two years, he and his family moved to Cincinnati; subsequently, they all returned to the future location of Rising Sun in 1811. James purchased 1,000 acres of

[1] F.E. Weakley, *History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana* (Chicago: Weakley, Harraman and Company, 1885), 58.
[2] Ibid, 101.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Weakley, *History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana*, 57.

land from Benjamin Chambers. Indian unrest and the hostilities associated with the War of 1812 motivated him to move his family to Louisville in 1812 while he and his son Pinckney remained on the land he had purchased. The rest of the family rejoined them in 1813. John James superintended the surveying – while his sons Pinckney and Henry worked the instruments and chains – and platting of Rising Sun in May 1814.[5]

John James and his sons were entrepreneurs from the very beginning of the family's association with Rising Sun and Dearborn County. The original plat of Rising Sun included the area from Front Street to Walnut Street and from First Street to Fifth Street. The current Main Street was originally Third Street and Fourth Street was designated Market Street. To motivate settlers to move to Rising Sun, James offered some town lots free of charge to emigrants who could demonstrate their commitment to the new town by building substantial two-story log homes with chimneys. In 1815, James promoted his venture by advertising in the Cincinnati newspaper *Liberty Hall* to attract more future citizens of Rising Sun.[6]

From the very beginning and for most of its future, Rising Sun's fortunes were tied to the Ohio River. The first steamboat to pass Rising Sun in 1814 on the way upstream to Cincinnati signaled the beginning of a chapter in local transportation history. Whether by chance or through some calculating process not apparent to anyone else, John James chose the "right spot" for a river port. Fortuitously, the location of Rising Sun's dock was accessible to any and all river traffic no matter what the stage of the river.[7]

The earliest watercraft to visit Rising Sun were either sail-driven barges or flatboats headed up-or downstream. Flatboats and sometimes floating rafts of logs with entire families aboard traveled the river. The flatboats made many journeys south to New Orleans but the log rafts were dismantled and the logs were sold for lumber. The barges traveling the river could hold from 50 to 100 tons of cargo. As many as 100 boats loaded out of Rising Sun per year; in good water conditions, these boats could make two trips to New Orleans each year. The number of these sailing barges began to decline in the early 1830s in favor of steam powered craft, a newer, faster technology.[8]

[5] Ibid., 116 and 356.
[6] Dillon R. Dorrell, Sr., *The Ohio County Community Story* (Rising Sun: self-published, 1963), 12.
[7] Weakley, *History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana*, 355.
[8] Weakley, *History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana*, 131-132 and 374

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The waning years of the 1810s were times of growth in Rising Sun. The Methodist and Presbyterian churches established local congregations in 1815-16. The Presbyterian congregation eventually built their church on Main Street in 1834, where it stands today. Rising Sun consisted of 30-40 houses, a post office, and a floating steam-powered mill which operated along the river bank north of Main Street. The first merchant to open a store was Caleb A. Craft. Rising Sun's dock facilities provided a near-perfect transshipment point for local goods going down river, for receiving such raw material as coal to fuel the steam-powered mills that would line the river bank, for receiving consumer goods into the region, and for storing goods awaiting shipment.[9]

In the next two decades, Rising Sun continued to grow and prosper. By 1820, the road between Cincinnati, Ohio and Vincennes, Indiana passed through Rising Sun and connected it with the larger towns of Cincinnati and Madison, Indiana and other smaller settlements such as Salem, French Lick, and Hawkins' settlement on the North Fork of the White River. In 1827-28, two local businessmen, a Mr. Moore and Colonel Abel C. Pepper joined in building the "Riverside House," on the southwest corner of Main and Front Streets, as a dry goods store. No longer extant, the corner is now occupied by a private residence from the early twentieth century. At about the same time, a congregation of the Baptist church was formed. Its first church was built in 1865; it served the members for many years but was later sold to another denomination and still stands at the corner of High and Fifth Streets.[10]

By the mid-1830s, the town contained about 600 residents, twelve mercantile establishments, eight factories, two taverns, three churches, and a few steam-powered flouring and grist mills. A number of events in 1834 brought new aspects of Ohio River commerce to the fore in Rising Sun. Pinckney James, one of the surveyors who platted Rising Sun, became involved in the steamboat building business in and around Rising Sun. In the period from 1834 to about 1850, he and various partners such as Prince Athearn and John Craft joined the burgeoning shipping business, building, operating, and/or selling steamboats up and down the Ohio and Mississippi River. The James family was directly involved in as many as nine steamboat construction projects during the

[9] Ibid., 360; *Dorrell, The Ohio County Community Story*, 62.
[10] Weakley, *History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana*, 364; Dorrell, *The Ohio County Community Story*, 56 and 62; Map, *Rising Sun, 1886* (New York: Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, 1886) n.p. Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory, *Ohio County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 1984), 7.

period. Another business venture that got started in 1834 was the Rising Sun Insurance Company that was chartered for a period of 50 years. A rate schedule from the Company in 1856 listed quotes for insurable risks on goods shipped on the river, by rail, on the lakes, and by sea. Obviously, the company had far-reaching business ties outside the immediate vicinity of the Ohio River Valley. The company operated successfully until they closed their door in 1884 in compliance with their original charter. A local Rising Sun booster said around 1835 that people would be greatly impressed with the thriving economy and the opportunities available in this river town, "...when they see our landing crowded with flat boats and our streets impassable with wagons...." The population by this time surpassed 1,000 citizens. The Indiana Teacher's organization moved to Rising Sun, from near Madison, to train new educators for the young people among the rapidly multiplying population. It closed in 1837 and the building reopened as the Rising Sun Female Seminary later that year. The Seminary operated at the same location until it closed in 1854 when the property was given to the Presbyterian Church.[11]

The decade of the 1840s was momentous in Rising Sun's history. Since early in the 1810s, the citizens of Rising Sun wanted to make their town a county seat of either Dearborn County vice Lawrenceburg or of a new county. To this end, they sent Abel C. Pepper to Corydon, the state capitol, to advocate for this change and around the mid-1840s a compromise was put in place to make Wilmington, Indiana, the county seat because of its central location. Out of this three-way struggle for county seat status came an agreement to return the county seat of Dearborn County to Lawrenceburg and form a new county south of Laughery Creek with Rising Sun as the county seat. Thus was Ohio County born.

In 1844, an Act organizing Ohio County was passed on 3 January of that year and Rising Sun was designated the county seat. In January 1845, another Act officially attached all the land south of Laughery Creek to Ohio County. According to one history, the "... the people of the village [Rising Sun] built the county building free of expense to the county." Colonel A.C. Pepper donated the land for the building after the county commissioners selected the site. Samuel Jelley, a pioneer in the area, was the first county judge. The original building consisted of two floors, the first being taken up with offices and the jury room and the second with court room. The first building, completed in 1844, was 60 X 40 feet and with the exception of some modern additions to the rear, remains

[11] Weakley, *History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana*, 360-362, 374-376, and 402; IHS&SI, *Ohio County Interim Report*, 7.

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intact today on Main Street just west of High Street. It is the oldest active county court house in Indiana.[12]

The second half of the 1840s and the decade of the 1850s were prosperous times for the citizens of Ohio County and Rising Sun. The manufacturing sector of the economy included a distillery owned by Lanius and Athearn, an iron foundry owned and operated by James & Stedman, and two large brickyards, the Hoover Brickyard at Front and Williams Streets and the Burrights Brickyard at Front and Plum. These yards manufactured 400,000 and 250,000 bricks per year by 1845 and expected to double their output in the next few years. The town's industries consumed over 25,000 tons of coal annually to fuel their boilers. The packing houses of the town were processing approximately 5,000 hogs per annum.[13]

A review of the contents of *McEvoy's Directory of Rising Sun*, published in 1859-60, offers a snapshot in time of the business and manufacturing sectors of the economy in Rising Sun and some of the civic, cultural, and religious activities and organizations active in the everyday life of the citizenry. In the manufacturing sector, Rising Sun had three coopers, five blacksmiths, one brick maker, a single distiller, two stove and tin ware makers, one tanner, two wagon makers, one plow maker, and saw/flouring mills. The consumer goods and services sector included five milliners, four tailors, seven shoe and boot makers, six groceries, five dry goods stores, and four hotels/boarding houses to mention a few of the most numerous businesses. The large number of stores and individual businesses focused on consumer goods and services certainly indicates a healthy economy. On the cultural side of life, Rising Sun had a cornet band (the band had eight horns and tenor and bass drums), a library, and representatives of some fraternal organizations such as the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Sons of Temperance. Rising Sun was home to seven different church congregations; the Presbyterians were the most numerous. The Catholic congregation was a mission and met at P. J. Dunne's house once a month; the priest was likely from Cincinnati or some other large town. The Baptist congregation met at the court house.[14]

[12] Weakley, *History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana*, 118 and 123; IHS&SI, *Ohio County Interim Report*, xv.
[13] Weakley, *History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana*, 370.
[14] *McEvoy's Rising Sun Directory and Business Mirror 1859-60*, H.N. McEvoy Publisher and Compiler.

Rising Sun, besides sending many individuals and small units to a number of Civil War regiments, played a part in the 1863 dramatic arrival of John Hunt Morgan's raiders in the vicinity of Vernon, Indiana with mayhem in mind. Morgan's progress through the southern counties of the state, after crossing the Ohio River in early July, drew the rapt attention of Governor Morton in Indianapolis as success after success fell in Morgan's lap. Morton called for the mustering of about 13 regiments from the counties south of the National Road to counter the threat. Morton gave command of this large force to General Lew Wallace. Rising Sun's component to this response to Morgan was a contingent commanded by Col. H.T. Williams from the 11th Regiment 4th Brigade of the Indiana Legion. Comprised of three companies from Ohio County and two six-pounders (smooth bore field artillery), the unit moved to Vernon to bolster the local defenders of the Home Guard. Wallace and his force of 1,100 volunteers arrived after Morgan had moved on to western Ohio having been repulsed by the Hoosiers in place. According to the official after action report, "It is due to Col. Williams and his gallant regiment from Ohio County [we are able] to say with only 200 men ... and the armed citizens of Jennings County, he refused to surrender Vernon to Morgan's force of 4,500...."[15]

In the decades following the Civil War, Rising Sun experienced many of the same changes in their daily lives and their economic fortunes as the rest of the United States, with the notable exception of railroad transportation. Although surveys were conducted in the decades of the 1870s and 1880s, a railroad never graced Ohio County with the economic impetus provided to other communities in Indiana. However, the Ohio River offered and supported economic possibilities throughout the region that surpassed what a railroad could have done for Rising Sun. Unfortunately, this association with the river also had direct and often catastrophic effect on the local structures and citizens. Damaging floods, the bane of any river town's existence, occurred in 1864, 1884, 1913, 1937, 1945, and in 1955, literally wiped portions of the town off the map. The original plat of Rising Sun included two sides to Front Street, east and west. The constant scour of the river and the floods in the latter part of the nineteenth century eventually caused the buildings on the east side of the street to be abandoned for safety reasons; Front Street today only has a west side. In the 1937 flood, the first floor of the Empire House Hotel on Front Street was half-submerged in floodwater.[16] Nonetheless, even with all this flood activity, the core of the downtown, and the historic district remains intact.

[15] Weakley, *History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana*, 208-219.
[16] William J. Dichtl, *Images of America: Ohio County, Indiana* (Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2001), 28 and 56.

Like many nineteenth century towns, Rising Sun has also lost historical resources to fires that destroyed buildings in the business and residential sections of town. While individual wooden buildings were often routinely destroyed by fires of the period, in 1866, a fire that spread through sections of Main and Front Streets caused nearly $33,000 damage. Not soon after in 1885, a fire spread through the business district and caused approximately $39,000 worth of damage; tornadoes in 1915 and 1948 also did their share.[17] Still, these disasters created space for later buildings, helping to provide the interesting variety of styles which are present. The remaining buildings stand as representatives of continuity in the town.

The focus of the Rising Sun economy in the first decades of its existence was surely the Ohio River and the access it provided to a much bigger world symbolized by the commerce conducted up and down river by steamers. While the river traffic continued as a source of wealth and a means of transportation to move goods and produce in and out of southeast Indiana, manufacturing enterprises, destined to be major employers and manufacturers in Rising Sun, emerged as a solid core of economic stability before and after the Civil War. As early as 1830, Henry Clore established himself in Rising Sun as a skilled blacksmith with ambitions to expand his business. By 1839, Clore was advertising his new plow works in Rising Sun in local newspapers. As planned, his business expanded to the extent that by 1851, his workers were producing approximately 1800 plows every six months, no mean feat in an industrial environment that was still primarily dependant on muscle power with some help from rudimentary machines. Expanded production continued through the decades of the 1870s and 1880s. By 1873, Clore was employing 20 hands in his factory and by the end of the decade was shipping approximately 6,000 plows a year down the Ohio River, by steamer, to markets primarily in the south. In addition to the Calhoun plows that were the corner stone of this business, Clore produced cotton sweeps, shovel plows, and eventually he added bean hullers to his line of agricultural implements. The new foundry, added behind the factory in 1886, increased the business' capabilities to satisfy its customer's needs.[18]

Henry Clore's successful enterprise flourished through the end of the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries. His sons took over the business after his death. So significant was

[17] Dichtl, *Images*, 56 and 59.
[18] Clipping Files "Clore" and "Manufacturing: Clore Plow Works" located in the Ohio County Historical Society Museum in Rising Sun. (Author's note: The clipping files in the museum, contain a myriad of sources from newspapers and other printed material about the various subjects.)

the business to the economic health of the community that one source noted in the late nineteenth century that, "the institution is the chief manufacturing establishment of Rising Sun." In 1902, William caused a new brick building to be constructed and heated by steam. In 1907, William Clore, one of Henry's sons, bought out his brother's interest in the business. Production continued through the 1900s and by 1912, the factory employed up to sixty workers. In 1916, J.W. Whitlock bought the Clore Plow Works on Walnut Street for use in his furniture making enterprise, the same building that now houses the Ohio County Historical Society Museum and is National Register listed, along with Whitlock's brick office building.[19]

A contemporary of William Clore's, John W. Whitlock opened his furniture factory in 1900 on the northeast corner of Walnut and First Streets. The new furniture factory was a somewhat natural extension of the lumber and sawmill business started earlier by his father, William H. Whitlock. The early business, started in 1878, also produced vernacular furniture along with shingles, lath, sashes, doors, and blinds. Known to his friends and acquaintances as "Row"(rhymes with how), J.W. Whitlock's penchant for inventing and speed boat racing put Rising Sun on the map in the early decades of the twentieth century.[20]

One of Row's first inventions was the auto harp which he patented in 1899. A piece of mechanical wizardry that played music stored on rolls, similar to a player piano, which contained six songs each. The auto harp was massive; it was six feet six inches tall, three feet wide and weighed in at 515 pounds per copy. The mechanism was driven by an electric motor and operated by inserting nickels into a slot which caused the songs to play. At the time, an auto harp cost $750.00. In 1905, Howard Wurlitzer bought the patent and arranged for Whitlock's factory to build the machines. For some reason a disagreement arose between the two parties, Whitlock and Wurlitzer, concerning the fulfillment of their contract and in 1909 Whitlock sued Wurlitzer for breach of contract; the case was settled in 1910 with a verdict in favor of Whitlock. Wurlitzer was required to pay $20,000 and fulfill the original contract. As an indication of the factory's importance to the community, a local newspaper noted that the case had been decided and commented that "the whistle at the harp factory is a welcome sound, indicating that work is again going on there." The auto harp was produced between 1900 and 1912.

[19] Ibid.
[20] Clipping Files "Whitlock" and "Manufacturing: Whitlock Furniture" in the Ohio County Historical Society Museum in Rising Sun; Dichtl, *Images*, 9.

Row's second most famous invention was a mechanical racing amusement machine called the "Darby." Initiated by placing a nickel in a slot, the mechanism unleashed a number of metal horses ridden by jockeys down a fixed course. Row developed the slot racing machine in the early 1920s and got around to patenting the device in 1930. His company also produced the Skylark radio, marketed by the Crosley Company; the cabinets and the radios were manufactured in the building on the east side of Walnut Street which was razed in the mid-1970s.[21]

In spite of his renown as an inventor, Row Whitlock is probably best remembered for his racing acumen. Whitlock started his racing career in the early years of the twentieth century; he was racing his displacement speed boat in 1907 in places such as Buffalo, New York, and Cincinnati. His most famous boat was named "Hoosier Boy", a name associated with his coin-operated music boxes, which sported a surplus World War I Liberty aircraft engine that drove the wooden boat at awesome speeds for the time. Row's most noted run was a timed race from Cincinnati to Louisville, Kentucky, a distance of 267 miles, which he completed in 267 minutes and 49 seconds. He won all of his races except two during his 23-year racing career; movies were made about the exploits of this famous Rising Sun native and his boat. The "Hoosier Boy" is currently stored in the Ohio County Historical Society Museum. Row Whitlock died in 1935 but the company continued to manufacture furniture until the 1960s. During World War II, the buildings of the Whitlock Company were leased by the Brown Tool Company, a Rising Sun firm, to produce close-tolerance machine parts, for the Savage Arms and Colt companies, needed to manufacture weapons for the war effort. This was the second occasion the buildings were used for war-time work. During World War I, Whitlock operated a machine shop in part of his complex of buildings in support of the war; he employed approximately 145 men in both plants.[22]

The factories of Clore and Whitlock provided major sources of jobs to local workers, and therefore economical stability, for decades but they were not the only sources. The river trade, both that conducted by river traders and that provided by Rising Sun local businessmen in transshipping, remained prominent in the economic health of the community. Although most of the buildings that employed workers have succumbed to time and progress, the impact of this manufacturing base and the river trade that

[21] Clipping File "Whitlock"; Dana Wolfe Hildebrand, *Two Miles Ahead* (Rising Sun: self-published, 2003), 5.
[22] Clipping Files "Whitlock", "Manufacturing: Whitlock Company", "Manufacturing: Whitlock Chair Company", and "Manufacturing: Brown Tool."

generated a steady stream of profit is visible in many of the stately homes that line High Street and are scattered around Poplar, Walnut, and West Main Streets. Clearly, the community enjoyed prosperity for many years. Although a railroad was never built through the county, the availability of the river to transport consumer goods and raw materials into the community at low cost, and manufactured goods out to distant markets obviated the necessity for a railroad. The river, at times dangerous and capricious, made the town of Rising Sun a successful venture for John James and a host of local citizens that followed his example for over one hundred and fifty years.

Architecture

The Rising Sun Historic District contains a physical record of the changing style preferences of its local residents that reflects regional and national taste. Good examples of each major period of the community's growth and prosperity remain. Significantly, the district encompasses an exceptionally broad selection of nineteenth and early twentieth century building styles within its boundaries. Starting with residences in the Federal style spanning three decades, 1830-1860, and progressing through examples of the 2nd Empire, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman, Bungalow, Tudor, and eclectic styles such as Colonial Revival, the district demonstrates the evolution of professional and personal tastes in architecture that made the period an exciting and dynamic time in Indiana history. Scattered throughout the district are also many fine examples of the vernacular forms, such as I-Houses, Gable Front and Wing, Hall and Parlor.

The collection of styles and forms begins with the oldest known building in town, the log structure located at 118 South Front Street. This simple structure, probably originally a single pen with a second story, is located on its original site. It has been rehabilitated with modern windows and doors, but still demonstrates the elements of the Midland log house, with its hand hewn beams and corner notching. It once served as an early post office.

Fire and natural disasters were responsible for the demise of a number of nineteenth century residential and commercial buildings, thus allowing for the interesting layers of construction and the differing styles. Fire ravaged parts of the town on two occasions in 1866 and 1885. In circa 1849 a disastrous collapse of the river bank unceremoniously dumped a string of houses along Front Street into the river. Nonetheless, many examples of early Federal houses are still extant. Particularly noteworthy are the houses in the 100-

block of North Front Street , such as the building at 127 and the Shadrach Hathaway House at 131-135. Now part of a commercial business, both buildings retain a very high degree of architectural integrity. Along with later buildings, they provide a snapshot of what the most prosperous parts of town may have looked like in the period before the Civil War.

Another style which typified the ideals of the early American west, the Greek Revival, is found in Rising Sun's symmetrically designed courthouse. Built in 1845, it is one of the best examples of the temple form of this style as seen in a public building. The courthouse is also the oldest in continuous use in the state. Additions made during the late twentieth century have been sensitive and do not impinge upon the integrity of the original building. Other more modest examples include residences at 304 and 311 Main Street, 201 and 211 No. High Street and an interesting church at 110 South Walnut.

Rising Sun enjoyed the influence of the Gothic Revival style in a few very interesting residences and several churches. The style, popular from 1840 to about 1880 was never as prevalent in the Midwest as it was in the east. Examples in Rising Sun are likely from the later part of the era. A most interesting and outstanding example can be found in the residence at 510 Main Street, which also demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship in the open work porch posts and other work (See Photo Nos. 04, 05). . The posts, unlike the balustrades at the roof of the porch are made of wood, pierced to imitate metal work. The intricacy of this feature may trace its roots to the extensive furniture manufacturing interests and skills operating in the town during this time. This property also has several intact and contributing outbuildings. Other Gothic Revival residences which demonstrate this English-influenced style can be found at 501 Main and 210 South High Streets. Churches have been a popular venue for this style and the First United Church of Christ at 301 North High Street is an excellent example which also displays elements of the Second Empire style in its bell tower (Photo No. 21) another example is the Bethel Unity Baptist Church at 306 Main Street.

The Second Empire Style imitated the latest in French Building styles first exhibited in Paris in 1855. It is relatively rare in the Midwest, but a reasonably good residential example can be found in rising Sun at 320 South High Street. Influences of the style, which is characterized by its distinctive roof, are seen in other buildings, such as the church previously mentioned.

Italianate homes and commercial buildings in Rising Sun provide a picture of prosperous times in the decades following the national conflict (1870-1890). The town enjoys many examples of this style, one of the most popular in the Midwest. Excellent residential examples can be found on north and south High Street, in a series of blocks which contain a plethora of high-style buildings. At 310 South High Street, (Photo No. 23) a large square block demonstrates the ornate bracketed cornice which is typical of the Italianate style, along with an exuberant porch with spindle work and turnings as well as a roof-top balustrade. Another outstanding example, at 116 North High Street, c. 1880, is adorned with arched windows and a decorative cornice. Other residences in the Italianate style can be found at 300 Main, 216 Second, 117 North High and elsewhere throughout the district.

Commercial examples of the Italianate style demonstrate how these design elements can be successfully adapted to utilitarian brick business blocks, adding exuberance and interesting detail. Main Street contains many such demonstrations, including the impressive block at 201 Main which dominates the corner. This building, c. 1890, is decorated with pressed metal window hoods, a cornice and entablature with ornate brackets. Much of the pressed metal and iron work was available during the latter part of the nineteenth century through manufacturers in major cities along the river. Rising Sun had easy access to the latest in architectural fashion through her river transport. Other examples along Main Street include the building at 205-207 with its cast iron fronts, and pressed metal cornice with paired brackets. Good examples can also be seen at 211-213, 215, and 237, as well as 222, 216 and 210. For an example with Corinthian capitals surmounting its cast iron pilasters, see the building at 120-118 Main Street.

Queen Anne houses in the district evoke memories of a period that emphasized bright exterior colors, elaborate ornamentation in the form of spindle work, decorative brackets, turned columns, distinctive window surrounds and caps. In the case of the Queen Anne residences, large dominant porches grace many facades. In addition, Free Classic, a subtype of the style which features classically influenced detailing is present in several examples, including the buildings at 601 and 615 Main Street. Of the Queen Anne residences, the most fascinating and exquisitely detailed is the one at 103 North High Street, among the many features which provide architectural interest is the octagonal domed turret on the corner of the front façade. This home also demonstrates a wealth of other wood work and craftsmanship. Of the many other residential examples in the district, properties at 300 South High Street (Photo no. 12) and 307 South Walnut (Photo No. 17) stand out. Rising Sun's historic district is blessed with a fine variety of Queen

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Anne buildings, from the extraordinarily ornate home at the corner of Main and High (103 North High) to numerous more modest representations. Typical of its river town roots, these buildings demonstrate the cosmopolitan flair derived from the influx of many cultures and ideas which flowed from the Ohio River, as well as the abundant wealth which such commerce produced.

With the dawn of the twentieth century, eclectic movements come into the popular architecture. Typically, Rising Sun's downtown was quick to utilize the classically derived elements of the Neo-Classical type. Two imposing buildings represent the financial success of the town at this time period. The one at 212 Main (Photo No. 07) provides an especially good demonstration of the use of brick and limestone with monumental columns and main door surround. Also in the Neo-Classical style is the building at 231-235 Main Street.

Of the popular eclectic movements, Colonial Revival had many adherents. In Rising Sun's historic district, the number of examples is small, but they are notable, especially the home at 412 South High Street, with its massive brick form (Photo No. 13), others, probably built during the second decade of the new century include residences at 301 and 311 South High Street.

America's indigenous style, Prairie, can also be seen in Rising Sun. Even as the new century brought a decline in river traffic, several interesting forms of the style were built, including a two story buff brick example 319 North High Street, residences at 105 and 212 North High and 319 South High Street. Most impressive of all, is the Carnegie Library, an outstanding demonstration of the style in brick and stone, with craftsman and colonial revival elements (Photo No. 15).

Finally, the large number of bungalows on Fourth and Fifth Streets speak to a time when the district grew to the west of downtown as the community required large numbers of moderately priced homes for the workforce in the early twentieth century. Bungalows are an intrinsic part of the Craftsman movement, originating in California, but extremely prevalent throughout the Midwest. In Rising Sun, a generous number of these buildings form picturesque streetscapes to the north of downtown. Among the popular features of the local interpretation of the style is the cottage with jerkin head roofs on both porches, and even dormers, as well as some of the matching garages, many of which have survived (Photos No. 24 and 03). In addition, a number of these early twentieth century

residences demonstrate some interesting craftsman materials, such as the smooth stucco battered piers, composed of sand with iridescent granules (photo No. 03)

The Rising Sun Historic District is significant on a regional level for the variety, range and quality of its architectural fabric. Reaching from the earliest, log construction, through the Federal, Greek Revival and picturesque eras, it also provides an excellent glimpse of the cultural change represented by the Craftsman movement of the early twentieth century.

Notable Individuals

It is surprising how many residents of this extremely small community went on to achieve fame, particularly in the political sphere. Some examples include Ethan Allen Brown, a Senator from Ohio who was born in Darien, Connecticut on July 4th, 1776. He studied law under Alexander Hamilton and moved to Cincinnati in 1804, two years after being admitted to the bar. He was associate judge of the supreme court of Ohio, 1810-1818, then Governor of Ohio from 1818-1822, U. S. Senator 1822-1825, Canal Commissioner from 1825 – 1830. From 1830 – 1834 he was Charge d'Affaires to Brazil, and from 1835-1836, commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington DC. He moved to Rising Sun in 1836 and served in the Indiana House of Representatives. He died in Indianapolis in 1852 and was buried in the local cemetery in Rising Sun. [23] During his tenure in Rising Sun he owned property on the north side of Main Street approximately 34 feet from Front Street, but the original structure has not survived. [24]

Samuel Fulton Covington was the son of Robert E. and Mary Fulton Covington and a native of Rising Sun. He owned property in the B. James addition to Rising Sun during the 1850s. After completing his education at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, he edited and published a weekly newspaper called the *Rising Sun Blade.* In that capacity he is said to have influenced the formation of Ohio County, serving as deputy in the organization and its first auditor. He later represented the district (Switzerland and Ohio Counties) in the State Legislature, having been admitted to the bar at Rising Sun in 1845.[25] That same year he transferred the paper to his brother and established the *Daily*

[23] Biographical Directory of the U. S. Congress, American National Biography; Dictionary of American Biography. Internet: http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay, 2006.
[24] Deed Records, Ohio County, Indiana.
[25] Weakley, *History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties, Indiana – 1885.*

Courier in Madison, Indiana. By 1851 he had relocated to Cincinnati where he was active in the insurance business, serving variously as the president of the board of underwriters, secretary of the Western Insurance Company and then secretary and president of the Globe Insurance Company until 1888. Mr. Covington also served in many municipal capacities in the City of Cincinnati, including president of the Board of Trade. He served as a delegate from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to the convention that organized the National Board of Trade. He continued to write extensively in newspapers throughout his life, and at his death in 1889 had a history of Cincinnati in preparation.[26] Samuel Covington was probably born in the house his father, Robert E. Covington built in Rising Sun at 123 North Poplar (between Main and Grand Streets, lot 47) after 1819 when he married Mary Fulton. Mary was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Fulton, an associate judge and justice of the peace, who had witnessed the recording of the plat of the town of Rising Sun by John James. [27]

Alexander C. Downey, whose house at 311 West Main Street still stands, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio in 1817 and died in Rising Sun in 1898. . His family moved from Ohio to Indiana in 1818. He was the dean of DePauw University and an ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. Admitted to the bar in 1841, he moved to rising Sun after the organization of Ohio County in 1844. In 1850 he was appointed judge of the circuit court, in which capacity he served until 1858. From 1862 - 1866 he served in the State Senate and served in various appointed capacities from 1867 – 1870 when he was elected to the Supreme Court of Indiana. During the civil war he was promoted to brigadier-general by Governor Morton. He was awarded the degree of L L. D. by The Asbury University in 1858 and by the Indiana University in 1871.[28]

Colonel Abel C. Pepper was the son of William and Jane Pepper. He was born in Shenandoah, Co., Va., and died in Rising Sun, Indiana. In 1812 he served as a private with the Volunteer State Dragoons of Bourbon Co., Ky. Moving to Rising Sun, Indiana in 1815 he became a Militia Capt., Colonel, Brigadier-General. Later he was a County Commissioner of Dearborn Co., a Sheriff and a State Legislator. From 1835 to 1837 he was employed as a superintendent of emigration at Logansport, Indiana. In 1829 he had been appointed sub-Indian agent at Fort Wayne by Gen. A. Jackson, later Indian Agent,

[26] Nelson, S. B & Runk, J. M. *History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio,* Cincinnati, OH: S. B. Nelson & Co., 1884., P. 945
[27] Weakley, P. 356.
[28] Ibid., P. 695.

and then Superintendent for the removal of Indians in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. In this capacity, he supervised the removal of the Potowatomi tribe from Indiana in 1837. He resigned this post in 1839 and was elected a sinking fund commissioner. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk, a U.S. Marshall for Indiana till 1849. He also studied medicine, read law and was admitted to the bar at Rising Sun. He was a merchant when not in public office, and a newspaper editor as well. [29] Colonel Pepper's residence was located at Fourth and High Streets, 125 North High Street, according to local records.[30]

Joseph W. Talbott, a local entrepreneur and resident of Rising Sun, lived at 131 North Poplar Street. He is credited with being the great-grandfather of Senator Robert Dole. A water pump marks the location of his former business on Front Street.[31] Another towering figure, John W. ("Row") Whitlock, lived at 301 South Walnut Street. His contributions, as an inventor, manufacturing entrepreneur and, primarily as a racing boat enthusiast, put Rising Sun in the minds of many, nationally as well as regionally.

[29] Pepper Family Bible, Internet, contributed by DM Boyer.
[30] Ohio County, Interim Report, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.
[31] Information from the Ohio County Historical Society, 2006.

Section 9 – Bibliography

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Section 10 - Geographical Data

UTM References

1. 16.685148/4313120
2. 16.685655/4313099
3. 16.685320/4313720
4. 16.686830/4312120
5. 16.685480/4312625
6. 16.685620/4312385

Verbal Boundary Description
NOTE: *The street grid of Rising Sun is oriented on a northeast/southwest axis (It parallels the shoreline of the Ohio River.)This is not typically found in most towns in Indiana; i.e., a north-south appearing street is actually aligned in a northeasterly/southwesterly direction. To simplify the boundary description, directions and designations of streets, curbs, alleys, etc., will be stated in terms of the four cardinal directions, north, east, south, and west, with Main and parallel streets considered to be east-west.*

From the start point at the west curb of the intersection of Sixth and North High Streets proceed east along the south curb of Sixth Street to its intersection with North Walnut Street; turn south and proceed along the west curb of North Walnut Street to the south property line of 309 North Walnut Street; turn west and proceed to the rear property line of the same address; turn south and proceed to the south curb of Fifth Street; turn east and proceed along the south curb, cross North Walnut Street, and proceed to the intersection of the rear property line of 220 North Walnut Street; turn south and proceed along the rear property lines of 222 and 212 North Walnut Street to their intersection with the south property line of 212 North Walnut Street; turn west and proceed to the west curb of North Walnut Street; turn south and proceed to the south curb of Fourth Street; turn east and proceed to the alley between North Walnut and North Poplar Streets; turn north and proceed along the alley to its intersection with the rear property line of 208 Fourth Street; turn east and proceed along the rear property lines of 208 and 201 Fourth Street to its intersection with the east curb of North Poplar Street; turn north and proceed along the curb to its intersection with the south curb of Fifth Street; proceed along the south curb of

Fifth Street to its intersection with Fifth and Short Streets, turn north, cross Fifth Street and proceed along the east curb of Short Street to its intersection with the north property line of 318 Short Street; turn east and proceed along the north property line of that address to its intersection with its east property line; turn south and proceed along the east property lines of 318, 316, and 312 Short Street to their intersection with the south property line of 312 Short Street; continue south past the intersection of the two property lines and cross the drainage ditch at the eastern end of Fifth Street and continue to an intersection parallel with the south property line of 223 North Front Street, turn west to the west curb of Front Street, with the west curb of Front Street; turn south along the west curb of Front Street, cross Fourth and Main Streets, and continue along the west curb of Front Street to its intersection with the north curb of Second Street; turn west and proceed along the north curb, cross South Poplar Street and continue to the alley between South Poplar and South Walnut Streets; turn south and proceed along the alley to the south property line of 209 South Walnut; turn west and proceed to the west curb of South Walnut Street; turn south and proceed along that curb to its intersection with the south curb of First Street; turn east and proceed along the south curb to its intersection with the alley between South Walnut and South Poplar Streets; turn south, proceed along the alley, cross William and Plum Streets, and continue along the alley to its intersection with the north curb of Maiden Lane; turn west and proceed along the north curb of Maiden Lane, cross South Walnut Street and continue along the curb to its intersection with the alley between South Walnut and South High Streets; turn north and proceed along the alley to its intersection with the north curb of Plum Street; turn west and proceed along the north curb of Plum Street to its intersection with the west curb of South High Street; turn south and proceed along that curb to its intersection with the north curb of Maiden Lane; turn west and proceed to the intersection of Maiden Lane and the alley between South High and South Mulberry Streets; turn north and proceed along the alley, cross Plum, William, and First Streets, and continue to the intersection of the alley and north curb of Second Street; turn west and proceed along the curb, cross South Mulberry Street and continue to its intersection with the alley between South Mulberry and South Henrietta Streets; turn north and proceed along the alley to its intersection with the rear property line of 509 Main Street; turn west and proceed along the rear property lines of 509 and 513 Main Street, cross South Henrietta, and proceed along the rear property lines of 601, 603, 607, 611, and 615 Main Street and south property line of 101 Downey Avenue, to an intersection with the west curb of Downey Avenue; turn south and proceed along the west curb of Downey Avenue, past the end of the paved street surface, and continue south for a distance of approximately 500 feet; turn north and proceed for a distance of approximately 500 feet; turn north and proceed for a distance of

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approximately 1100 feet; turn east and proceed for approximately 300 feet to an intersection with the west property lines of 701 and 703 Main Street; turn north and proceed to an intersection with the north curb of Main Street; turn east and proceed along the north curb to the west property line of 700 Main Street; turn north and proceed to the rear property line of 700 Main Street; turn east and proceed to the west curb of North Elm Street; cross North Elm Street to the east curb and turn north; proceed along the curb to the intersection of the east curb of North Elm Street and the south property line of 622 Fourth Street; turn west and proceed to the west property line of 622 Fourth Street; turn north and proceed to the south curb of Fifth Street; proceed east on Fifth Street to the west curb of Willow Street; turn north and proceed along the curb to its intersection with the rear property line of 504 Fifth Street; turn east and proceed along the rear property line to the east property line of 502 Fifth; turn south and proceed across Fifth Street and south along the east property line of 503 Fifth Street; turn east and proceed to an intersection with the alley between North Mulberry and North High Streets; turn north and proceed along the alley, cross Fifth Street, and continue along the rear property lines of 301, 305, 309, 315, 319, 321, North High Street to the north property line of 321 North High Street; turn west approximately 30 feet to the intersection of the west property line of 321 North High Street, turn north to its intersection with the north property line of 327 North High Street; turn east and proceed along this property line to the west curb of North High Street; turn south and proceed along the curb to the start point.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Camille B. Fife, President
John P. Warner, Bernadette Wickersham
The Westerly Group, Inc.
225 East Main Street
Madison IN 47250

(812) 273-8826

August, 2005

Boundary Justification
The boundary as drawn encompasses the majority of the collection of historical buildings from the many architectural periods represented in the district.

12. Additional Documentation: Photographs
The following information is the same for all historic photographs unless otherwise indicated:
1. Rising Sun Downtown Historic District
2. Rising Sun, Ohio County, Indiana
3. Description of the view
4. Photographer: John P. Warner, The Westerly Group, Inc.
5. Photographed August, 2005
6. The photograph number

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology, DNR, 402 W. Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 (photographic prints); The Westerly Group, Inc., 225 East Main Street, Madison, Indiana 47250 (negatives).

1. 309 Fourth Street
3. Photograph looking southwest at north façade
6. Photograph No. 01

1. 107 Fourth Street
3. Photograph looking southwest at east façade
6. Photograph No. 02

1. 604 Main Street
3. Photograph looking at south façade
6. Photograph No. 03

1. 510 Main Street
3. Photograph looking northeast at south façade
6. Photograph No. 04

1. 510 Main Street
3. Photograph looking southeast at north facades of buildings
6. Photograph No. 05

1. 214 Main Street

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3. Photograph looking north at south façade
6. Photograph No.06

1. 212 Main Street
3. Photograph looking north at south façade
6. Photograph No. 07

1. 413 Main Street
3. Photograph looking south at north façade
6. Photograph No. 08

1. No Known Address #2 (Downey Avenue)
3. Photograph looking southeast at monuments
6. Photograph No. 09

1. No Known Address #3 (Downey Avenue)
3. Photograph looking southeast at monuments
6. Photograph No. 10

1. 301 North High Street
3. Photograph looking northeast at south façade
6. Photograph No. 11

1. 300 South High Street
3. Photograph looking west at east façade
6. Photograph No. 12

1. 412 South High Street
3. Photograph looking southwest at north and east facades
6. Photograph No. 13

1. 514 South High Street
3. Photograph looking northwest at east and south facades of barn
6. Photograph No. 14

1. 100 North High Street

3. Photograph looking east at west façade
6. Photograph No. 15

1. 410 South Walnut Street
3. Photograph looking west at east façade
6. Photograph No. 16

1. 307 South Walnut Street
3. Photograph looking southeast at north and west facades
6. Photograph No. 17

1. 114 South Front Street
3. Photograph looking southwest at east façade
6. Photograph No. 18

1. 318 Short Street
3. Photograph looking northwest at east facades of 318, 316 Short Street
6. Photograph No. 19

1. 312 Short Street
3. Photograph looking southwest at east façade
6. Photograph No. 20

1. 304, 306 Main Street
3. Photograph looking northwest at south facades on north side of street
6. Photograph No. 21

1. 200 block, Main Street
3. Photograph looking east showing business district
6. Photograph No. 22

1. 300 block, South High Street
3. Photograph looking at east facades of west side of street
6. Photograph No. 23

1. 600 block, Fourth Street
3. Photograph looking west at north facades.

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6. Photograph No. 24

1. 701 Main Street
2. Photograph looking south at north façade
6. Photograph No. 25

1. 506 Fourth Street
3. Photograph looking northwest at south façade
6. Photograph No. 26

1. 327 North High Street
3. Photograph looking southwest at east façade
6. Photograph No. 27

1. 200 North High Street
3. Photograph looking northeast at west façade
6. Photograph No. 28

1. 122 South High Street
3. Photograph looking northwest at east façade
6. Photograph No. 29

1. 516 South Walnut Street
3. Photograph looking west at east façade
6. Photograph No. 30

1. 226, 222, 216 Main Street
3. Photograph looking northeast at south building facades
6. Photograph No. 31

1. Riverscape
3. Photograph looking southeast from corner of Front and Main Streets
6. Photograph No. 32

1. 120-118 Main Street
3. Photograph looking northwest at south façade
6. Photograph No. 33

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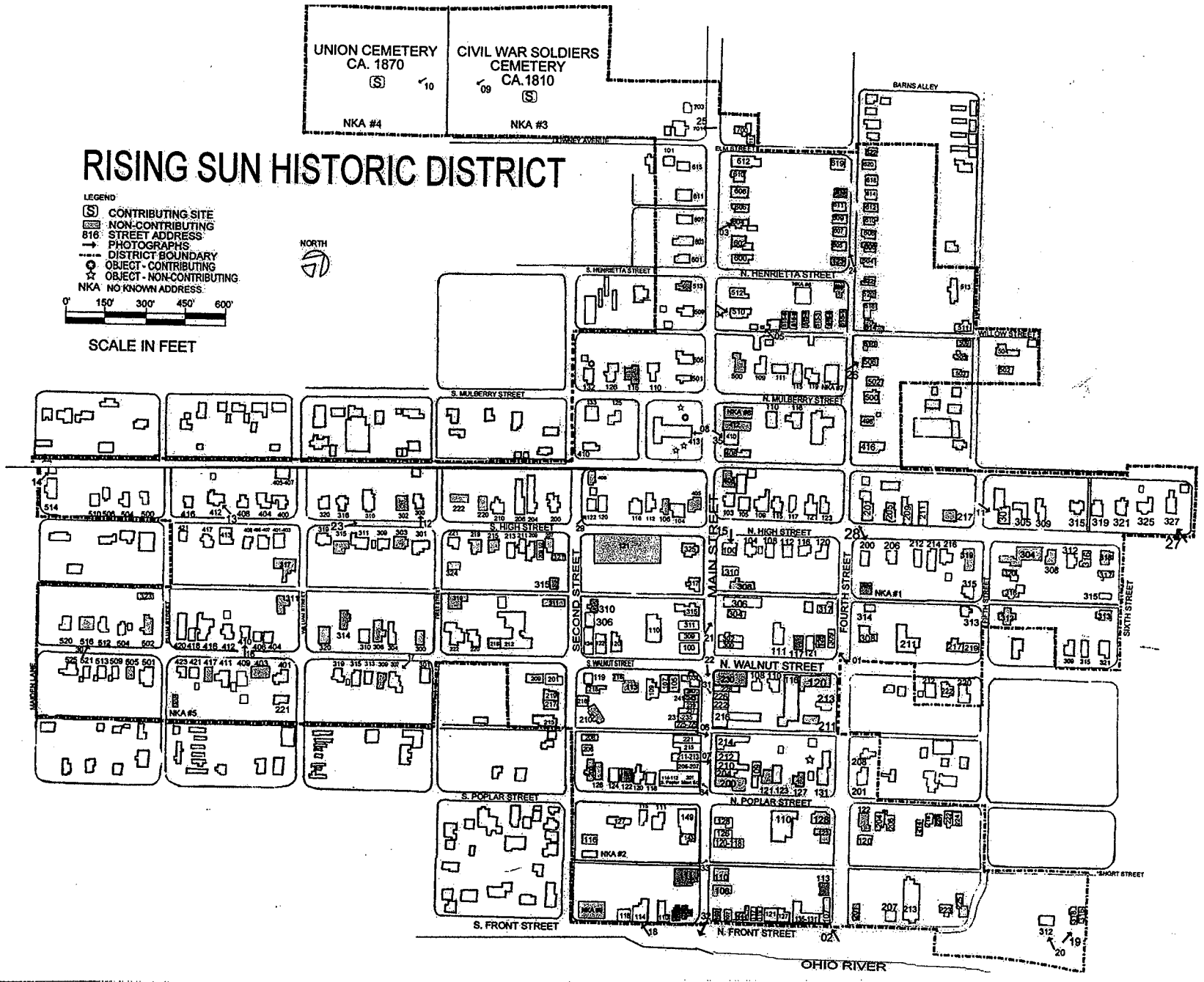
1. 201 Main Street
3. Photograph looking southwest at north façade
6. Photograph No. 34

1. 401 Main Street
3. Photograph looking northeast at south façade.
6. Photograph No. 35

RISING SUN HISTORIC DISTRICT