# **National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

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

Warner House-Warner Schoolhouse Name of Property		Kosciusko County, IN County and State	
		County and State	
4. National Park Ser	vice Certification		
I hereby certify that thi	s property is:		
entered in the Natio	onal Register		
determined eligible	for the National Register		
determined not elig	gible for the National Register		
removed from the l	National Register		
other (explain:)			
Signature of the Ke	eeper	Date of Action	
5. Classification			
Ownership of Proper	ty		
(Check as many boxes	as apply.)		
Private:	X		
Public – Local			
- 441 -			
Public – State			
Public – Federal			
Category of Property			
(Check only <b>one</b> box.)			
Building(s)	х		
District			
Site			
Structure			
Object			

Warner House-Warner Schoolhouse			Kosciusko County, IN
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N I CD '41' D			
Number of Resources within Proper			
(Do not include previously listed resou			
Contributing	Noncontributing		
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total	
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)  EDUCATION: school  Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)  RECREATION AND CULTURE: mu	<u>iseum</u>		

Warner House-Warner Schoolhouse
Name of Property

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## 7. Description

## **Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: WOOD: Shake

other:

# **Narrative Description**

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

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The 1838 Warner Schoolhouse measures approximately 16' x 28' and features a hall and parlor design (two original rooms). A mid-1800s lean-to addition is on the back and features two small rooms. The building, relocated from a farm south of North Webster, has clapboards from the 1974-1976 restoration and original cornice and cornice returns. It has a shake roof from the 1974-1976 restoration. The interior has wood floors, plank walls and ceilings, and beaded wainscot which appear to be from the 1970s restoration campaign. The interior is furnished with a chalkboard and furniture to interpret its origins as a schoolhouse. The building is located on a corner lot in North Webster behind the community center and library.

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## **Narrative Description**

Site

The Warner House-Warner Schoolhouse, constructed as a home in 1838, was relocated from the Dorsey farm southeast of North Webster to an interpretive village and restored in 1974-1976 as a Bicentennial project. About 1990, the building was relocated again to a vacant lot in North Webster, behind North Webster School, to be used as an interpretive experience for school children. The North Webster Community Library and North Webster Community Center now occupy the site of the former North Webster School bounded by First Street on the north, East Street on the east, North Street on the south, and Main Street on the west. The east portion of the lot, at the northwest corner of North and East Streets, contains the Warner Schoolhouse fronting North Street on the south end and a sand volleyball court. The portion of the lot, approximately 50 feet by 110 feet, on which the schoolhouse is located features a wood picket fence around its perimeter and seasonal parking on the lawn on its east end. A gate is centered in the fence along North Street. The remaining lot is covered with lawn. The land on which the schoolhouse is located was once owned by Thomas Warner, who opened the schoolhouse in the late 1830s.

Exterior
Photos 01-04

The white-painted, one-story schoolhouse is approximately 28 feet long and 16 feet wide with a lean-to addition with shed roof on the east half of the back (north) façade. The original building is divided into two rooms and the addition, c. 1870, is also divided into two rooms. The building has a concrete block foundation with metal vents and clapboards with simple corner boards. The building features 6/6 wood windows (covered by plywood on the exterior) trimmed with simple, flat boards. The building has doors composed of vertical planks that are ledged with horizontal members. An entablature of built-up trim boards forms a frieze and cornice with cornice returns on the side-gables. The roof is covered with wood shakes and a short brick chimney is centered on the ridge near the west end of the building.

The front (south, photos 01-02) façade is symmetrically organized with entry door in the center and two 6/6 windows. The entry features an elaborate wood surround of stylized fluted pilasters that support a tall pediment with moldings to simulate an architrave and cornice. The wide door is composed of vertical wood planks. Heavy treated timbers form two steps in front of the entry. The east façade (right side of photo 01 and photo 04) features a 6/6 window centered in the wall of the original building and a small louvered opening centered in the gable. The east wall of the addition is flush with the original building on the east façade but is void of any fenestration. The west façade of the original building is also void of any fenestration (photo 03).

The rear (north) façade features a 6/6 window in its west half (part of the original building) and addition with shed roof, 18 feet long by 7 feet deep, in its east half (left side of photo 03). The addition masks an equally-symmetrical original façade with plank door (centered/opposite the

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entry door) and 6/6 window in the east half (this is seen in the right side of photo 12). The addition's north wall features a pair of single-pane, rectangular wood windows off-centered to the east (right side of photo 11 and left side of photo 12). The west wall of the addition features a wide wood plank door off-centered to the south (photo 03). The eave details on the addition are simpler than those of the original building, featuring a shorter frieze board and molding under the eave.

Interior
Photos 05-12

The interior of the original building is arranged in typical hall-and-parlor design, in keeping with its originally-built purpose as a residence in 1838. The entry is located in the southeast corner of the west room, which is slightly wider than the east room. The west room is interpreted as a classroom (the hall) and the east room is interpreted as a parlor.

The classroom (photos 05-07) features a wood stove centered in its west end and a chalk board on its west wall. A door to the addition is opposite the entry in the northeast corner of the room and a cased opening to the parlor is off-centered to the north in the east wall. Windows are located opposite of each other in the west end of the north and south walls. The parlor (photos 08-10) features windows opposite each other in its north and south walls and a window centered in its east wall. Both the classroom and parlor feature wood floors, baseboards, and beaded-board wainscot with chair rail. The walls are covered with wood planks, horizontally-laid, as are the ceilings. A square attic scuttle is located in the northeast corner of the classroom ceiling. Door and window trim boards are simple with edge moldings. A few benches, tables, and display cabinets are located in each of the rooms.

The addition is divided into two rooms. The west room (photo 11) is narrower and features the door to the original building in its south wall and an exterior entry door in its west wall. The east room (photo 12) features a 6/6 window into the original building in its south wall and a pair of single-pane windows in the west end of its north wall. A ledged and braced plank door is in the wall between the rooms. The addition also features wood floors but its walls are not finished on the interior except for the west side of the partition wall which is covered with horizontal planking. The remaining walls and ceiling are open to the wood studs and rafters and exterior clapboards. The original building's walls (inside the addition) are covered with clapboards. The addition's original purpose was likely wood and miscellaneous storage; it remains used for storage.

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8. St	tatemer	nt of Significance
Appli	cable N	ational Register Criteria
	"x" in 0	one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register
		roperty is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the road patterns of our history.
	B. Pı	roperty is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X	or	roperty embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of instruction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack dividual distinction.
		roperty has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or story.
		siderations all the boxes that apply.)
	A. O	wned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
X	B. R	emoved from its original location
	C. A	birthplace or grave
	D. A	cemetery
	E. A	reconstructed building, object, or structure
	F. A	commemorative property
	G. Le	ess than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	
Period of Significance	
<u>1838</u>	
Significant Dates	
Significant Dates	
Significant Person (last name, first name)	
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)	
Cultural Affiliation	
Cultural Alimation	
Aushitaat/Duildan (last nama finst nama)	
Architect/Builder (last name, first name)	

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# **Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance is limited to the year the former schoolhouse was constructed in 1838.

#### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Criteria consideration B is marked because the building has been relocated twice. It was originally located on land purchased by the Warner family in 1836. It was relocated from its location on the south end of North Webster (Dorsey Farm) to an interpretive village and restored in 1976, then moved to its current location c. 1989. While the building was relocated and restored (its restoration now approaching 50 years old), it is an exceptionally intact example of Greek Revival features applied to a hall and parlor house, and is possibly the earliest extant example in the county.

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

The Warner Schoolhouse is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places using Criterion C under architecture as the area of significance. The small building was constructed in 1838 by the Warner family. After tragedy struck the family, the house was converted to a school in or shortly after 1838, making it the first school in Tippecanoe Township, and quite possibly the oldest extant building in Kosciusko County. The building is an exceptional, early example of Greek Revival architecture and hall and parlor design. Notable examples of Greek Revival and/or central entry architecture in the county include houses in Leesburg and Plain Township, but date later to about 1840/1850.

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

The Warner Schoolhouse, though a simple example of two-room, one-story hall-and-parlor design, is an exceptional and early example of Greek Revival architecture for Kosciusko County. The building's classical symmetry and elaborate, yet reserved, entry surround and entablature with cornice returns, elevate the building's significance as more than a simple pioneer cabin of the 1830s. It seems clear the intent of the builder, though originally constructed as a house in 1838, was to convey a level of sophistication in what was essentially wilderness in Northern Indiana. See exterior photographs 01-04.

Though the building is a hall-and-parlor (two-room) rectangular box, the builder wanted to convey the classical organization of symmetry on the front façade instead of off-setting the entry

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door to be more centered in the hall (or classroom, in the case of this building). This entry was then given more prominence in its highly-detailed surround with fluted layered pilasters and a tall pediment topping the entry door. The pediment is composed of four horizontal moldings to express an entablature, with architrave, and cornice topped with a drip cap. The window trim does not express this same level of sophistication and features only simple trim boards and drip cap. The other notable feature is the building's composition of entablature with frieze and cornice. Here again, an architrave is conveyed with moldings and heavy cornice returns are on the building's side gables. The building also features simple corner boards, which likely carried small capitals to convey corner pilasters, but it appears these were lost prior to restoration and have been interpreted with simple caps.

Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the "National Style". The style was particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was increasing interest in classical buildings in the United States at the close of the 18<sup>th</sup> century based on Roman and earlier Greek examples found through archaeological investigations. As a young democracy, Americans sought to find precedents to establish their democratic ideals in the form of its architecture. Rome, and particularly Greece, provided these precedents because of their early experiments in democracy. Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the Greek War for Independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the American War of 1812. The Greek War found sympathetic citizens in the United States and the American war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture. The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing, called democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing. This style is represented by some of Northern Indiana and Kosciusko County's earliest architecture.

There are a few exceptional examples of Greek Revival architecture from the late 1830s and early 1840s in a swath of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. These are sometimes referred to as "Western Reserve" Greek Revival because they are within the boundaries of Connecticut's Western Reserve which extended west from New England into what become Illinois. Often these were temple-like buildings, mostly houses, with portico features or basic upright-and-wing houses sometimes referred to as hen and chicks or hen and chick if just one wing was added. In Indiana, notable examples of these include the George and Margaret Wolcott House (also built in 1838) in Wolcottville, Lagrange County. The house, which features wings with porticos on each side of a gable-front portion was listed on the National Register in 2020 and built by Connecticut native, George Wolcott. The John and Frances Howe House, built in 1844 in Howe, Lagrange County, also features flanking wings, but has a tall portico on the center, upright portion. These are some of this region's most elaborate, early examples of Greek Revival architecture.

Kosciusko County has a few examples of Greek Revival architecture, but few as old as Warner Schoolhouse. Most of the county's examples have simple features of the style, like basic organized symmetry, pilasters, and frieze. For comparison to the schoolhouse, some of the county's older, more exceptional examples are noted. The Bockman Store, located nearby the

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schoolhouse in North Webster, was constructed in 1848 and features a closed pediment-front, similar to the Thomas House's side-gables in Leesburg. The store's heavily-detailed frieze is supported by rows of pilasters across the second story of the gable-front façade.

Plain Township has the county's remaining best examples of Greek Revival architecture. The John Pound Store, also a gable-front building, was built the same year as the schoolhouse. It has simpler details than the school but includes cornice returns. Maybe the most comparable building to Warner Schoolhouse is a central-passage home, also located in Plain Township. The c. 1850 house featured heavy pilasters and decorative frieze. The one-story, side-gabled house is part of a farm located on County Road 600 North. While the house is probably a double-pile, the front façade is nearly identical to the school in both width and fenestration. This house had been considered the county's finest example of Greek Revival architecture but recently (since about 1990) underwent a remodeling campaign which covered most of the home's historic trim details including corner pilasters and much of the decorated frieze. The home retains its cornice returns, fenestration pattern, and features its historic entry composition of door, side-lites, and transom. The c. 1840 Thomas House, located on Prairie Street in Leesburg, is an I-House with side-gables enclosed with cornice returns to form a pediment-like appearance. Its heavily-decorated frieze features triglyphs to simulate a Greek temple.

Both Turkey Creek and Prairie Townships include two-story, double-pile houses that convey the style. The example in Prairie Township features a symmetrical façade and simple frieze and was constructed c. 1870. The example in Turkey Creek Township also features a symmetrical façade and simple frieze and dates to c. 1855. The style was also used on other simple, gable-front houses and upright-and-wing homes in the county, but generally with lesser sophistication of Greek Revival features. This may reflect later construction dates, c. 1855-1875, as the style was losing popularity to the Italianate style.

## Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The building is named for the Warner Family, who settled in the North Webster area on February 22, 1838. The land, totaling 800 acres adjacent to North Webster, was entered and purchased by Henry Warner in 1836. Warner and his son, James, visited the land in August of 1836 prior to settlement in 1838. The Warners came from the Cincinnati area to North Webster, though one son, Thomas, remained behind in Ohio to finish schooling. Warren Warner, one of the sons who came with parents Henry and Sallie (Kirby) Warner, suffered the tragedy of losing a son upon their arrival in North Webster and decided to move back to Ohio. Thomas Kirby Warner, who had remained in Ohio but visited the family in 1838, requested that he be permitted to teach students in the house abandoned by Warren. The father consented and provided a stove for the building. Thomas took Warren back to Ohio and then returned to Indiana with children's

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Biographical and Historical Record of Kosciusko County, Pg. 439

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schoolbooks.<sup>2</sup> The school became the first to open in Tippecanoe Township and remains the oldest extant schoolhouse in Kosciusko County. Both historical narratives and family archives conclude that the building being nominated is the former home of Thomas Kirby Warner and schoolhouse in which he taught.

The 1838-39 school year was taught by Thomas Warner as a subscription school, costing \$2.00 per pupil to attend for the term which lasted thirteen weeks. The children were largely composed of members of the Warner family, younger siblings to Thomas, but also included several others in a 3-4 mile radius, including Native American children. Chief "Bill" Squawbuck of the Potawatomie in Kansas during the 1880s had attended the school prior to removal. Thomas Warner later taught school west of Leesburg, as well as at the schoolhouse that bears his name, totaling fifteen years in his teaching career. The Warner Schoolhouse became one of twelve township schools in Tippecanoe Township.

An agreement for Warner's subscription school was found among his effects after he passed and is in the Warner reference file at the Syracuse Public Library<sup>4</sup>. It includes the following names and conditions:

We, the undersigned subscribers, do agree to employ Thomas K. Warner to teach a school-spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, three months, or sixty-five days, from and after the 14<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1840, at the rate of two dollars for each scholar. We, the said subscribers, agree to find a school house and firewood in proportion to each scholar, and also the said Warner in boarding for the said term, and for the true performance, we bind ourselves to pay the said Warner the sum of two dollars for each scholar-Saturdays excepted. School hours take in half past 8 o'clock a.m., and dismiss at 4 p.m. Witness our hands, this 14<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1840.

Subscriber	No. Scholars
John Baird	4
George Weaver	2 ½
Mr. Roisan	1
Squire M. Cory	2
George Phebus	1
Sarah Sulgar	2
Henry Ward	1
Harvey Vaneman	2
Samuel Crosson	1 ½

Since the agreement was to furnish a schoolhouse, this likely is not for a term at Warner Schoolhouse. Another agreement stated that Thomas Warner would furnish the schoolhouse,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Biographical and Historical Record of Kosciusko County, pg. 440

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Biographical and Historical Record of Kosciusko County, Pg. 440

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Warner Family Archives/Reference File, Syracuse Public Library

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which likely was the Warner Schoolhouse, and cut wood for fuel. It seems likely that at least while Warner was a single man, teaching at the Warner Schoolhouse, he used the parlor for his personal residence. Thomas Warner married Hester Benford of Elkhart County in 1843. Within a few years of Warner's subscription school, free schools were established in the township and had an enrollment of 517 by the 1880s.

Thomas Warner became financially successful and purchased additional lands in and around North Webster, including the land on which the schoolhouse currently is located. North Webster was located on the route between White Pigeon, Michigan, and Huntington, Indiana, and therefore, was a good route by which people traveled and goods were transported. Thomas's brothers, George and James Warner, purchased significant interest in the village of North Webster by 1838 for the sum of \$800.00. Thomas then purchase his brothers' interest in the town and constructed a store in 1839 with his brother, Henderson Warner. The Warners furnished the store with a large stock of goods brought to the village from Cincinnati. By 1851, the brothers parted company and sold the store. Thomas Warner also hosted travelers in his own home with lodging accommodations by 1866. Thomas's son, Albert, constructed the first hotel in the village in 1885.

It is unclear how long the building served as a school, but likely that use came to a close by about 1870. Once the building was no longer used as a school, it probably returned to use as a residence. By the 1900s, it was converted to a small livestock barn on the Dorsey Farm southeast of North Webster. The following is an account by one of the retired teachers who participated in the 1970s relocation and restoration.

Sometime in the late 1800s the Mocks bought the property. Hazel Mock, the granddaughter, married Lester Gray, my late husband's great uncle, they resided there until they were no longer able. At that time the schoolhouse was moved from the Mock's farm to the Morris Dorsey farm, it remained there, used as a barn and storage building until the mid-seventy's when it was moved again to Clark's Pioneer Village by the retired teachers association to be restored. My late husband worked with Coronal Likens and the retired teachers with drawings and historical information to restore it as close as possible to its original state.<sup>5</sup>

The former school was rescued in 1974 and restored by the Kosciusko County Retired Teachers Association as a Bicentennial project leading into 1976. The building was moved to an interpretive village known as Clarksville, owned and operated by Fred Clark south of North Webster. Here the building underwent restoration by the retired teachers association. By 1988-89, the building was purchased by Wawasee School Corporation and moved to its current location where it reopened as an interpretive opportunity behind the former North Webster School.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Correspondence with Nancy Gray in October 2021

Warner House-Warner Schoolhouse Name of Property	Kosciusko County, II County and State
Name of Property	County and State
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources use	d in preparing this form.)
Biographical and Historical Record of Kosciusko County, In Company, Chicago: 1887.	ndiana. The Lewis Publishing
Correspondence with Nancy Gray, Retired Teachers Associa	ntion, in October 2021
Kosciusko County Interim Report, Historic Landmarks Four 1991.	ndation of Indiana. Indianapolis:
McAlester, Virginia. <u>A Field Guide to American Houses</u> . N 2006.	Iew York: Alfred A. Knopf,
Royse, Hon. L. W. <u>A Standard History of Kosciusko County</u> Company, Chicago: 1919.	, Indiana. Lewis Publishing
Warner Family archives/reference files of the Syracuse Publ	ic Library.
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFI previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Registe designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	r
Primary location of additional data:  State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other	
Name of repository:	

Warner House-Warner School Name of Property	lhouse	Kosciusko County, IN County and State
, ,	rvey Number (if assigned): 0	,
10. Geographical Data	1	
Acreage of Property 1	Less than one acre	
Use the UTM system		
UTM References Datum (indicated on US	SGS map):	
NAD 1927 or	× NAD 1983	
1. Zone: 16	Easting: 609105	Northing: 4575892
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:

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

Beginning on the northwest corner of the intersection of North and East Streets in North Webster, face west and follow the north side of North Street approximately 110 feet to the east side of a private alley, then turn north and follow a line 50 feet. Turn east and follow a line approximately 110 feet to the west edge of East Street, then turn south and follow a line to the north edge of North Street, or the place of beginning.

#### **Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are limited to the small lot set aside for the Warner Schoolhouse when it was relocated to the site behind the former North Webster School c. 1990. Only the historic schoolhouse is a contributing resource at the site, but the site configuration with lawn hemmed by picket fencing allows the building to read as a small frame building with lot.

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# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner

organization: North Webster Community Center

street & number: 12954 6th Road

city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563

e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com

telephone: 574-780-1423 date: December 17, 2021

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

# **Photographs**

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

#### Photo Log

Name of Property: Warner House-Warner Schoolhouse

City or Vicinity: North Webster

County: Kosciusko State: Indiana

Warner House-Warner Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Kosciusko County, IN County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 3, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at front of building

1 of 12.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at front of building

2 of 12.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at west façade and back of building

3 of 12.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at east facade of building

4 of 12.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in classroom

5 of 12.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in classroom

6 of 12.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in classroom

7 of 12.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in parlor

8 of 12.

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N. CD.	

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Name of Property

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in parlor

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in parlor

10 of 12.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in addition's west room

11 of 12.

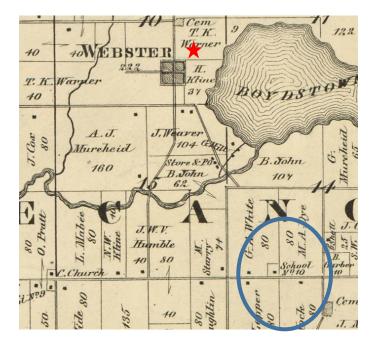
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east into addition's east room

12 of 12.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seg.).

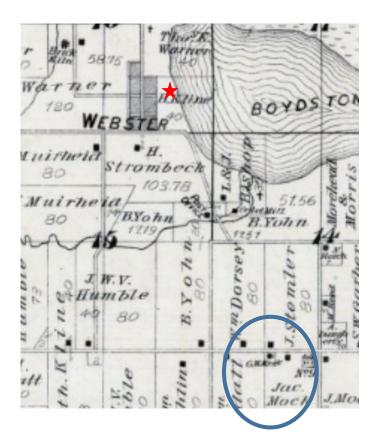
**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

#### WARNER HOUSE-WARNER SCHOOLHOUSE, KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, HISTORICAL MAPS



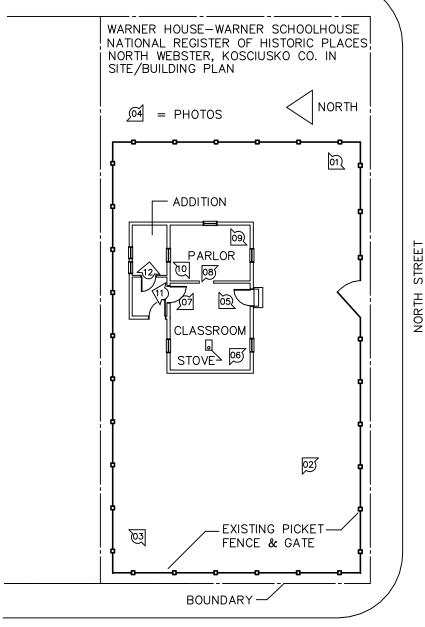
LEFT: 1866 map showing original location of Warner House-Warner Schoolhouse. The red star indicates its current location.

BOTTOM LEFT: 1879 map showing the Mock/Dorsey properties and what is thought to be the school, possibly moved from its original site by this time.

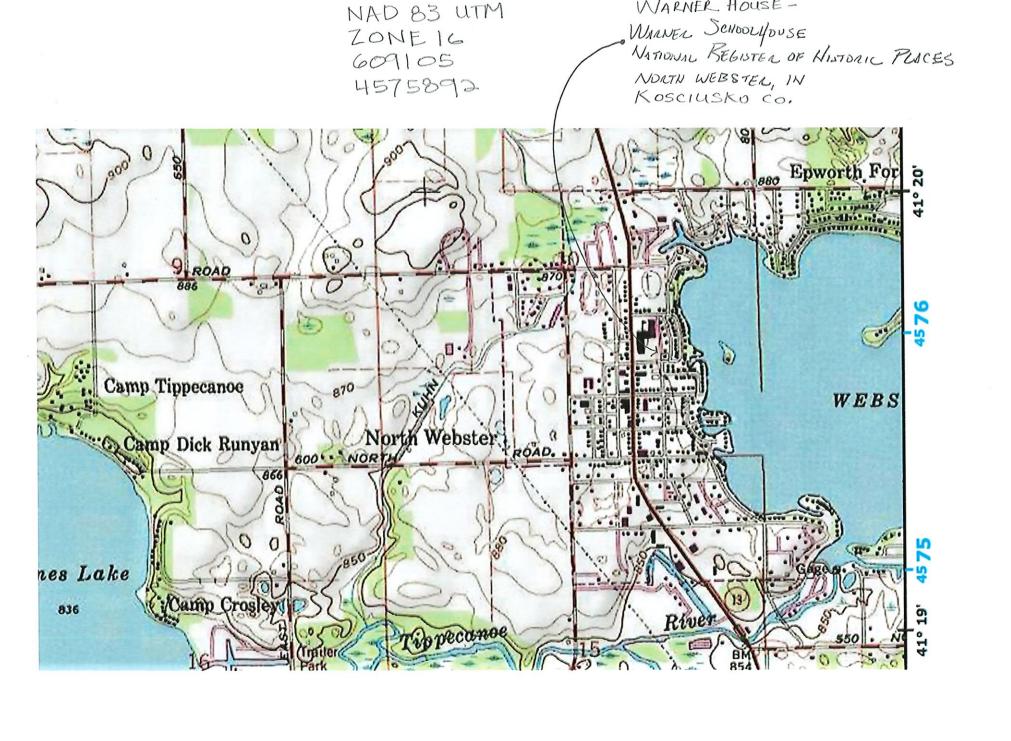




ABOVE: 1914 map showing schools had been consolidated by this time (red star/current location behind the consolidated school) and the Mock/Dorsey property from and to which the school was moved.



**ALLEY** 





 $IN\_Kosciusko County\_Warner House Warner School house\_0001$ 



 $IN\_Kosciusko County\_Warner House Warner School house\_0002$ 



 $IN\_Kosciusko County\_Warner House Warner School house\_0003$ 



 $IN\_Koscius ko County\_Warner House Warner School house\_0006$ 



 $IN\_Kosciusko County\_Warner House Warner School house\_0007$ 



 $IN\_Kosciusko County\_Warner House Warner School house\_0009$