

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Other names/site number: Peru Eastside Historic District

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Ewing and Sixth Streets, Water Street, Clay Street between Main and Second Streets, Canal Street, and Wabash Street.

City or town: Peru State: Indiana County: Miami

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
---	---------------------------------

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
-------------------------	----------------

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

Structure
Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>168</u>	<u>31</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>169</u>	<u>31</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

EDUCATION: library

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church-related residence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

EDUCATION: library

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church-related residence

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Craftsman/Bungalow

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

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

Peru's Godfroy's Addition Historic District has some large, exceptional examples of late 19th and early 20th century architectural styles but also features some of the town's earliest architectural styles, though small in scale, due to the early development pattern of the city. Greek Revival houses are side-by-side with expansive and ornate Queen Anne, Free Classic, and Classical Revival buildings. The district also boasts several examples of the Italianate style and fewer examples of Colonial Revival and Craftsman/Bungalow houses. Several churches and the city's library line Main Street as it extends east from the historic downtown district into the neighborhood, but most of the district's architecture is residential in nature. The district is named for Miami Chief Francis Godfroy who owned the land and stipulated its platting and addition to Peru upon his death in 1840.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

Narrative Description

Godfroy's Addition Historic District extends several blocks east from the east edge of the commercial historic district which is partially wrapped on the northeast and southeast corners by exceptional residential architecture that is part of Godfroy's Addition Historic District. Main Street essentially forms the spine of the district, extending east from its intersection downtown at the courthouse square. Main Street has a slightly different character with a few larger homes, three churches, and the city's public library. The street is also wider and lined with trees and sidewalks, though the district's other streets also are lined with trees and sidewalks, some brick. Wabash Street has a slightly commercial character to it due to spillover of commercial establishments along that corridor, however, the quality of residential architecture on the west side of Wabash, both at the north and south ends of the district, warrant inclusion of the east side of the street.

The residential character of the district is underscored with the size and quality of its housing, mostly two-stories with exceptional features. While Queen Anne is the dominant style in the district, many examples of Italianate, Free Classic, and Colonial Revival also exist. Fewer examples of Greek Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, Romanesque Revival, and Classical Revival exist (the latter mostly confined to public buildings). The housing is tightly packed into neighborhoods with few open lots for parking or open lawns. The sidewalks, mentioned above, are considered a contributing structure in the district because of the unusual inclusion of the intersecting street names laid in the sidewalks in white tiles with blue lettering, and because several are constructed of glazed paver brick like portions of 5th, Main, and Wabash Streets (photos 07, 18, and 24). Secondary or ancillary buildings are not part of the resource count, such as garages and sheds, unless the building functioned independently from the residence like a mechanic's shop once located at the rear of 36 Ewing Street.

There are relatively few non-contributing resources in the district. Very few of the houses have been substantially remodeled to the extent that the original design of the building is not fully discernable. Most changes include window replacements or introduction of vinyl or aluminum siding over clapboards. Many of the non-contributing resources are rendered such due to an accumulation of changes like replacement windows and siding compiled with alteration of fenestration locations and enclosure of porches to make them no longer read as porches, but as living space. Such is the case at 72 6th Street which introduced new siding and windows, and altered the front porch with brick veneer and metal railings. While the house form is retained, the accumulative effect is to render the house non-contributing. The district is platted with streets skewed from cardinal points; descriptions are therefore given as north for northwest, south for southeast, east for northeast, and west for southwest.

A complete listing of resources follows:

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

Ewing Street, north side heading east

20 Ewing. Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing

22 Ewing. Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing

24 Ewing. Duplex/Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing

26-28 Ewing. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

32 Ewing. Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing

36 Ewing (front). Italianate, c. 1895. Contributing

36 Ewing (back). Carriage House/Shop, Italianate, c. 1900. Contributing

The two-story, gable-front brick carriage house faces east and features 4/4 wood windows (covered with plywood on the front façade) with wood sills and segmental arches. A simple cornice board is at the top of the walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide carriage door opening in its north half topped with a segmental arch. The doors are covered with plywood. A three-panel wood door with window in its top half is in the south end of the front façade. It features a transom divided into three panes and a segmental arch. The second story features two segmental arched windows and a long steel rod (c. 1920) that extends over the sidewalk from the time the building was used for purposes other than a carriage house. The rod is stabilized with chains and features a hook from which a sign hung. A segmental arched attic vent with jigsawn board is centered in the top of the gable. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

By the 1940s, the building had been converted from a carriage house and was being used by a mechanic for a radiator shop named "Fixit Radiator Shop." The radiator shop was operated by E. V. Mort and C. C. Mooney who offered radiator cleaning, repair, and recoring. The Ewing Street home's occupants were David and Eleanor Ritchie; David worked as a signal supervisor for the railroad.

Ewing Street, south side heading west

29 Ewing. Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing
Left side of photo 01.

27 Ewing. Queen Anne/Free Classic, c. 1895. Contributing
Middle of photo 01.

The one-and-a-half story brick house features a rusticated limestone foundation and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmental arches of brick. The house has a steeply-pitched hipped

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

roof with a long-projecting front-gabled section that features a full-width porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade is dominated by the projecting gabled section, though a narrow section of wall with a 1/1 window with stone sill and lintel is to the east of the section. The front-gabled section features cutaway corners with 1/1 wood windows. A deep porch is between the cutaway corners. The porch has a rusticated limestone base and concrete floor. Square antae of brick are on the front corners; Doric columns, wood, are to the inside of the corner columns. Doric pilasters are located on the back corners of the porch. A wood balustrade of turned balusters is between the pilasters and Doric columns and extend along the west half of the front wall. Concrete steps are in the east half of the front wall. The porch has a flat roof with square piers with ball finials on the outside corners. The back wall of the porch features a wood entry door with window in its top half and segmental arch forming the top of the opening. A wide 1/1 wood window with segmental arch top is centered in the wall west of the door. The front gable features cornice returns with jigsaw trim under the eaves over the cutaway corners. The gable has a wood Palladian window trimmed in stone and brick that is centered in the wall.

In 1920, the house belonged to William and Cora Taylor while Peter and Nina (Locke) Bauer resided as lodgers in the home. The Taylors moved into the home from their previous residence on 3rd Street. Nina later purchased the house, by 1940, and remained there until almost 1980 when she died. Nina Bauer's husband, Peter, died in 1928. She became the first director for the Miami County Welfare Department when it began in 1935; she worked there until her retirement in 1970. She was a member of the Red Cross, St. Charles Catholic Church, and Daughters of the American Revolution.

25 Ewing. American Four Square, c. 1900. Contributing

Right side of photo 01.

The two-and-half-story house features a raised base and is composed of molded concrete block; rusticated block forms the base and panel-faced block forms the first and second story walls. The house features 1/1 replacement windows with cast stone sills and lintels. The original front windows had upper sashes with a large central diamond pane. The hipped roof features flared eaves with exposed rafter tails and is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade features a full-width incised front porch with wide, segmental-arched openings trimmed with cast stone. Two wide openings are in the front wall and narrower openings are in the east and west walls. The arches are supported by wide, rectangular columns of panel-faced block. Cast stone trim forms a belt course and Doric capital on the columns. A wide set of steps is in the east half/arched opening and railings are in the remaining openings. The first story spandrels above the arched openings are stuccoed and embedded with large pebbles. The back wall of the porch features a wood door with side-lites and transom in its east half. The door has a window in its top half. A large wood window is in the west half of the porch's back wall. The front façade's second story features two 1/1 windows and a belt course of cast stone interrupted by the windows' sills. The roof features a dormer with hipped roof centered on the façade. The front wall of the dormer is composed of panel-faced block and the sides are covered with vinyl siding. The dormer has a modern 4/4 window.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

In 1920, the home belonged to Micah and Sarah Costin who had a large family of five children. Costin operated a coal and fuel dealership in the city and his adult children were participating in the family business. One son was a member of the fire department. By the 1940s, this home belonged to Walter W. and Alice Thorp. Thorp, who began his newspaper career in Frankfort, Indiana, by about 1932, had relocated to Peru to start a wholesale newspaper business in the 1940s. His son, Leon, was an assistant in the company.

21 Ewing. Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing

6th Street, north side heading east

34 6th Street. Miami County YMCA, Modern, 1957. Contributing

54 6th Street. Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing

68 6th Street. Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing

72 6th Street. Free Classic, c. 1900. Non-contributing

78 6th Street. Duplex, c. 1910. Contributing

80 6th Street. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing

6th Street, south side heading west

85 6th Street. Queen Anne/Craftsman, c. 1910. Contributing
Left side of photo 02.

81 6th Street. American Four Square, c. 1900. Contributing
Middle of photo 02.

77 6th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing
Right side of photo 02.

73 6th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

69 6th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing
This house and its neighbor at 73 6th are mirrored duplicates.

65 6th Street. Stanton House. Colonial Revival, c. 1945. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story gable-front house is composed of dark red and brown brick. The house has 1/1 modern wood windows with sills and lintels of rowlock and soldier brick, respectively.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a gabled vestibule that projects from its east half. A concrete and brick porch is off the vestibule. The vestibule features a recessed entry with segmental arch and keystone. The entry has a modern metal door with oval window. Both the vestibule and front gables feature nicely-detailed cornice returns. A tall chimney is west of the vestibule. It features random-placed flagstone in its front wall and flagstone forms a chimney cap. A composition of a large window flanked by narrow 1/1 windows is in the west half of the front façade and a tall 1/1 window is centered in the gable.

Charles E. Stanton, a local carpenter, likely constructed this house himself for himself and his wife, Tillie (Steele), about the time of his retirement. They couple, married in 1895, had previously lived at 204 East 6th Street as early as 1908, where he is listed in the city directory as a carpenter. They moved again to North Miami Street by 1957.

61 6th Street. Duplex/Craftsman, c. 1910. Contributing
Left side of photo 03.

The two-story building has a rusticated, molded concrete base and its walls are covered with clapboards. The building has an American Foursquare form, but extended in length to accommodate living units on the first and second floor. The building has 4/1 Craftsman style windows, mostly in pairs. The low-pitched hipped roof features exposed rafter tails, sawn, and slightly flared eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade is dominated by a two-story porch, enclosed, with brown-colored brick walls (first story) and two-story square corner columns. The first story features rows of modern windows that enclose the porch. Brick piers with concrete caps flank the entry door, with side-lites and transom, which is centered on the façade. A tall wood lintel extends between the corner columns and forms the separation between the first and second story. The second story porch wall is covered with clapboards and is enclosed with rows of modern 1/1 windows. A wood pier that supports a square post is centered in the front wall of the second story porch. A tall wood lintel forms the top of the second story, extending over the corner columns. A wide dormer with hipped roof is centered in the roof. It features clapboard siding and a pair of short Craftsman style windows, four panes each, centered in its front wall.

57 6th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
Middle of photo 03.

55 6th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Non-contributing
Right side of photo 03.

5th Street, north side heading east

58 5th Street. Italianate, c. 1880. Non-contributing
Left side of photo 04.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

60 5th Street. Shropshire House. Bungalow, c. 1935. Contributing
Right side of photo 04.

The one-and-a-half story house has walls composed of dark-red colored brick and its side-gables are covered with asphalt shingles. A belt course of soldier brick is at the bottom of the first story walls. The house has 1/1 wood windows with sills composed of rowlock brick. Wood brackets support the wide-overhanging eaves and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade features a full-width porch with shed roof supported by three large, square brick columns capped by stone: one on each corner and a third flanks the steps with the east corner column. The porch wall is brick, also capped with stone. The porch's back wall features two 1/1 windows and entry door in its east end. The entry door is wood with a modern storm door. A wide dormer with shed roof is centered on the façade. Its walls are covered with vinyl siding and the front wall features two pairs of modern windows. The dormer roof also features brackets, but they are covered with vinyl siding.

The home was constructed for a retired farming family who moved from their Washington Township, Miami County, farm to Peru about 1935. Walter and Elizabeth Shropshire had five children in the 1930 census; in the 1940 census, at this residence, three adult daughters and a son, still in school, lived with the family. Though retired from farming, the Shropshires opened a café they managed where their daughters worked as waitresses.

68 5th Street. Duplex, c. 1900. Contributing

72 5th Street. Reuter House. Prairie Style/American Four Square, c. 1918. Contributing
Photo 05.

The two-story house is composed of light-brown colored brick and features 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels composed of soldier brick. The house has a very low-pitched hipped roof with wide-overhanging eaves. The front façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square columns of brick. The porch walls and brick columns have stone caps. Square piers of brick with stone caps flank the porch entry in the west end of the façade. The back wall of the porch features a wood entry door with full window in its west end and a row of three 1/1 wood windows centered in its east half. The second story features two pairs of 1/1 wood windows.

The home was constructed for Arthur and Carolina "Lina" (Dorr) Reuter, natives of Germany, about 1918. The family included two sons, Leonard and Elbert, in the 1920 census. The couple married in 1904 and emigrated from Germany in the 1880s. They lived at this home into the late 1940s. Arthur was an independent optometrist. He died in 1965 and she died in 1953; they are buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

80 5th Street. Classical Revival/Craftsman, c. 1910. Contributing

84 5th Street. Gable-front, c. 1960. Non-contributing

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

86 5th Street. Free Classic/American Four Square, c. 1900. Contributing

108 5th Street. T-plan, c. 1900/1960. Non-contributing

112 5th Street. Sam Mitchell House. Greek Revival/Colonial Revival, 1849/c. 1930. Contributing
Photo 06.

The two-story brick house features 1/1 replacement windows with metal shutters and brick sills and lintels of soldier brick. The first floor windows were 2/2 wood sashes, likely from the 1860s, while the upper windows were 6/1, probably dating to the 1930s. A nicely-detailed frieze and cornice form an entablature to the classically-organized home's side-gabled roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features three bays of windows. The east bay has a recessed entry with raised-paneled jambs. The entry is composed of a wood door with window in its top, and side-lites and transom with multi-pane design. Wood columns, Doric, flank the entry door. A porch is located in the east end of the façade. It features Doric columns on its front corners and pilasters on the back corners. The columns support a tall entablature that forms the roof/balcony. Iron railings are on the second story of the porch roof. A c. 1930 house remodel resulted in a sunroom on the west end of the house. It is enclosed with groupings of Doric pilasters on its outside corners and rows of modern 1/1 windows with a raised panel in the bottom of the sunroom walls. A second story balcony with iron railing tops the sunroom. Likely, the entrance portico dates to this remodeling.

The house appears to have been depicted on the 1868 Bird's Eye View of Peru, though the artist shows it on the alley. The house belonged to Samuel Carter Mitchell and his wife, Ernestine "Esther" Nussbaum Mitchell. The couple had wed in Toledo, Ohio, with full Jewish rites attributed to the wedding. Samuel was the only son of Judge John Mitchell, born in Peru in 1870. The family lived on 5th Street during their time in the city. Judge Mitchell was a native of England who came with his parents to the United States in 1833 and settled in Peru by about 1843. Samuel's occupation was a jeweler and maintained this residence, likely passed down from his father, until about 1910 when he relocated to Ohio. The couple then moved to Michigan where Mitchell died in 1936.

134 5th Street. Church of the Brethren, Moderne, 1954/58. Contributing

The L-shaped building has a raised basement and a sanctuary in the south-facing wing and two-story education wing facing east. The walls are composed of blonde-colored brick and a rusticated limestone entry tower carries a spire and is located in the inside corner of the L. The building has art glass windows, metal, with multiple awning sashes and stone sills. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The entry tower features a date stone and pair of metal and glass doors in its south wall and tall, vertical rows of art glass windows extending up the tower to a low-pitched hipped roof which is surmounted by a smaller, square belfry of stone and topped with a metal spire. The sanctuary wing features projecting courses of brick interrupted by a tall stone cross in a center bay of the south façade. The east wall of the wing steps in and features brick buttresses. Two bays of basement and sanctuary windows are located in the south third of the wall and three bays of windows, divided by the pilasters, are in the north two-thirds of the façade. The education wing features two bays of windows in the basement, first, and second story on its south and east (gabled) façade.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

Up until 1908, the congregations identifying themselves as Church of the Brethren were largely in rural areas of Miami County and small towns in the north part of the county. A district meeting was held in 1908 at which time it was decided that a congregation should be organized in Peru. A location for meetings was found on Broadway Street until a building could be constructed at 351 East 5th Street in 1912. At its completion and dedication, there were 60 members under the care of Elder Silas Fisher. Due to the growth of the congregation, nearly 450 members by 1952, the current building at 134 East 5th Street was constructed between 1954 and 1958.

154 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
Left side of photo 07.

158 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
Middle of photo 07.

162 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
Right side of photo 07.

166 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

168 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Non-contributing

170 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

176 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

182 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

186 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

5th Street, south side heading west

185 5th Street. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing

181 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
Left side of photo 08.

177 5th Street. T-house, c. 1900. Non-contributing
Middle of photo 08.

173 5th Street. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing
Right side of photo 08.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

163 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

The two-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with metal siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards covered with metal. A tall frieze is located at the top of the walls and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The general composition of the house is a side-gabled, two-story box, with a wide two-story turret (essentially a wide bay with cutaway front corners) centered on the façade. The turret is flanked by porches and has a steeply-pitched roof with flared eaves and a ball finial on top. The turret features 1/1 windows in the first and second story of each of its front three walls. A wide concrete porch with gabled roof supported by turned posts is west of the turret. A wood door with window in its top half is centered in the back wall of the porch. A smaller concrete porch is east of the turret and features a hipped roof supported by turned posts. A wood door with window in its top half and transom is centered in the porch's back wall.

The house was constructed for Joseph and Emma (Millice) Brackenridge who had taken up residence in the home by 1900. They had one daughter, Carrie, who also lived in the home in 1900 and was a type writer. Joseph Brackenridge was a real estate and insurance agent under the company name of Brackenridge and Test. He was secretary for the Peru Building and Loan Association. The couple were married in 1880. Joseph died in 1911 and Emma died in 1928; they are buried at Oakwood Cemetery in Warsaw, Indiana.

161 5th Street. Duplex, c. 1900. Contributing

157 5th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

153 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

135 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Non-contributing

131 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

125 5th Street. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

121 5th Street. Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing

115 5th Street. Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing

117 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

111 5th Street. Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing
Left side of photo 09.

105 5th Street. Colonial Revival, c. 1900. Contributing
Middle of photo 09.

103 5th Street. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, c. 1900/c. 1940. Contributing

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Name of Property

Right side of photo 09.

Miami County, IN

County and State

87 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
Left side of photo 10.

85 5th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
Middle of photo 10.

81 5th Street. Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing
Right side of photo 10.

75 5th Street. Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing

73 5th Street. House, c. 1900. Non-contributing

69 5th Street. Greek Revival/Craftsman, c. 1855/c. 1915. Contributing
The two-story, gable-front brick house features 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The house has a nicely-detailed frieze and cornice, forming an entablature, with cornice returns on the front gable. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a c. 1915 full-width porch added to the front façade. It has brick walls with stone cap and large, tapered wood corner columns, square, that support a low-pitched hipped roof. The porch is enclosed with rows of multi-paned wood windows and beaded boards. The entry to the porch is on its east wall and features a wood Craftsman Style door with full window.

The house appears on the 1868 Bird's Eye View of Peru. By 1900, the house belonged to William and Sarah Shellhammer. The couple were in their 60s and had retired from farming, moved into Peru and purchased this home. They had a daughter, Mary, who was 15 living with them in 1900 as well as Sarah's brother, William Kindall. The Shellhammers farmed in Wabash County, Indiana. The couple married in 1861 before William left to serve in the Union Army during the Civil War. William died in 1922 and Sarah died in 1926; the couple is buried at Mississinewa Memorial Cemetery in Wabash County.

67 5th Street. American Four Square, c. 1900. Contributing

65 5th Street. American Four Square, c. 1900. Contributing

53 5th Street. Commercial Building, c. 1950. Non-contributing

Main Street, north side heading east

52 Main. Commercial Building, c. 1960. Non-contributing

58 Main. Commercial Building, c. 1930. Contributing

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

The one-story brown-colored brick building features wood storefront display windows. A metal and glass entry door is centered in the façade. The windows have stone sills and the transom area is covered with plywood and fabric awning. The parapet is capped with metal. The building was constructed for the offices of the joint Miami County-Cass County Rural Electric Membership Cooperative about 1930.

60 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

66 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

80 Main. Jeremiah Mugivan House, Renaissance Revival, 1929. Contributing

Photo 11.

The two-and-a-half story tan-colored brick house features a stone base and trim. The house has 6/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels composed of soldier brick. A tall entablature trimmed at the bottom with stone molding and a frieze composed of brick panels with diamond-shaped stones at their center is at the top of the second story. Pairs of brackets are located between each panel in the frieze and support wide-overhanging eaves from the home's hipped roof. The roof is covered with Spanish-style clay tile, green in color, and features copper gutters and downspouts. Full-round arch-topped dormers are located on the roof (three in the front façade) and feature pairs of wood casement windows divided into four panes. The dormers are wood with metal on their roof.

The front façade has a formal, symmetrical arrangement with a wide, full-width brick terrace with stone balustrade fronting the house. The balustrade features stone piers on its corners and flanking wide entry steps centered on the façade. The façade is divided into five bays. The center bay features a wide entry composed of a wood door, transom, and side-lites. Thin pilasters divide the door from the side-lites. The door is covered with raised diamond-shaped panels with one made into a window in the top/center of the door. An impressive canopy of art glass set into a copper frame, supported by copper brackets, covers the entry. The bay's second story features a pair of 6/1 windows. The flanking bays each feature a pair of wood French doors in the first story and a 6/1 window in the second story. The leaded glass French doors open onto the terrace and have a full-round arch stone surround with scroll-like keystone. The arch transom is filled in with stone and features a high-relief cartouche carving.

The house features a porte cochere on its west side and sunroom on its east side. These are similarly-designed with stone walls/piers topped with pairs of fluted stone columns, Doric, that support a flat roof topped with stone balustrade. The eaves are supported by modillions and the balustrade features stone piers at its corners, similar to the front terrace. The sunroom is enclosed with pairs of multi-paned wood casement windows with leaded panes.

The luxurious home belonged to Jerimiah (Jerry) and Mary Mugivan. The son of Irish immigrants, Jerry went on to be successful in the banking industry, forming partnerships in the city of Peru. He also was heavily vested in Peru's circus industry having first traveled with the Wallace Circus, then through various partnerships, acquired and managed the American Circus Company in Peru. He was born in Knightsville, Indiana in 1873 and spent the early part of his

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

life in Terre Haute. He died during a routine operation in Detroit in 1930. Mary died in Peru in 1936. They are buried in the city's cemetery.

102 Main. Peru Library, Classical Revival, 1902. Crapsey & Lamm, architects. J. B. Goodall, builder. Contributing. Photo 12.

The two-story building has a raised basement and is composed of smooth-cut limestone. A sill course of rusticated stone forms the bottom of the basement windows and a water table course forms the top of the basement level. The building features bays of large 1/1 replacement windows with a sill course that forms the bottom of the first story windows and spandrels between the first and second story windows. The second story windows feature segmental-arched tops with stylized, scroll-like keystone. A tall frieze with rows of vertical incisions tops the second story and is part of the entablature that features a wide stone cornice supported by dentils. The parapet wall rises above the cornice and is topped with a bronze gutter for the building's flat roof.

The front façade is symmetrical with three bays. The center entry bay projects forward and features a tall, two-story entry with full-round arch recessed into the wall. The arch forms a portico-like feature supported by pairs of Ionic columns on stone piers. The arch has an archivolt with dentils and short section of metal roof. A scroll-like keystone tops the arch below the cornice. The entry features a modern metal door with full window and side-lites. A transom with segmental-arch is filled with art glass and the words "PUBLIC LIBRARY". The entry surround is topped with a scroll-like keystone. The second story/upper part of the portico is filled with a full-round arch art glass window with stone sill. A name block carved with "PUBLIC LIBRARY" is below the sill and above the entry surround. The bays flanking the entry feature a window in the basement, first, and second story. They match those on the remainder of the building except for the first story windows which feature a full pediment hood supported by scroll brackets at the corners. A heavy carved relief of cartouche tops the pediment. The building's date stone is located in the southwest corner.

The Peru Public Library was organized by the school board using the law enacted by the state legislature in 1895. Miss Martha Shirk was appointed librarian and the collection of books purchased and donated were housed at Peru High School, then at the corner of 6th and Broadway Streets. With the realization that the high school was inadequate for a proper and growing library collection, Andrew Carnegie was contacted for support of a new building in 1901. Carnegie committed \$25,000 to the project initially, then committed another \$2000 to the fund. Efforts to purchase lot at the corner of Main and Miami Streets failed, then the lot on which the current building was constructed was purchased.

Building plans, developed by Cincinnati architects Crapsey & Lamm, were approved by Carnegie. The cornerstone was laid on February 26, 1902. Construction, carried out by J. B. Goodall, was completed before the close of 1902. Librarian Martha Shirk resigned and her assistant, Gertrude Thiebaud was appointed in her place. By the close of 1913, the library contained 10,000 volumes.

118 Main. Office Building, 1969. Non-contributing

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

120 Main. Gable-front, c. 1910. Contributing

122 Main. Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Non-contributing

126 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

132 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

136 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Non-contributing

154 Main. Wilkinson House. Queen Anne/Free Classic, c. 1895. Contributing
Photo 13.

The two-and-a-half story, irregularly-massed house features a foundation of rusticated limestone and its walls are covered with artificial shingles. The house has tall 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and a tall frieze board with moldings. The steeply-pitched hipped roof has lower cross-gables facing south (front), east, and west. The side gables are enclosed with a section of roof that continues across the bottom of the gable. The gables are covered with patterned wood shingles. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade features a wide porch that covers the east two-thirds of the façade. The porch has a rusticated stone base and pairs of Doric columns, tripled at corners, set on piers that support its low-pitched hipped roof. A wide gablet is centered above the porch steps on the east half of the porch. A bay with cutaway corners is in the back wall of the porch and features 1/1 windows in its walls. A wood door with full window is set back from the east side of the bay and is the main entry to the house. A large 1/1 wood window is west of the porch in the first story. The second story features a large 1/1 wood window centered in the projecting front-gabled section which extends over the bay with cutaway corners at the back of the porch. The gable features cornice returns, patterned shingle work, and a 1/1 wood window with trim boards that form a full-round arch and fanlike carvings flanking the window. A narrow sleeping porch is east of the gabled section and is enclosed with rows of 1/1 wood windows; it has a flat roof. An oriel bay is west of the gabled section. It is supported by rows of brackets and features a flared bottom wall and cutaway corners. A 1/1 window is in each of the bay's walls and the roof, which extends up above the eave line, is steeply-pitched and hipped.

The home belonged to James and Bessie Wilkinson during the late 1940s-1950s. Bessie was born in 1888 to James and Elizabeth Bishop and died in 1962 after moving from Peru to Indianapolis. She married James Wilkinson, a pastor, in 1906 and had two children. He preceded her in death in 1960. The couple also lived in Grant County, where they were buried.

160 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

164 Main. Hackley House. Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing

The simple gable-front brick building is two-stories with 4/4 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. A frieze board with rows of scroll brackets is at the top of the walls and supports the

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

eaves. The roof is covered with metal. The front façade is divided into three bays with 4/4 windows in the first and second story. The entry is in the east bay and features a modern door and wood transom. An entry porch is in front of the door and has square posts with chamfered corners that support a low-pitched gable roof. The east and west porch openings have segmental arches with sawn spandrels. Scroll brackets are at the top of the posts and at the back wall and a picket freeze top the front wall of the porch.

The house belonged to Frederick Stanley & Louisa Hackley. Frederick Hackley founded the first foundry in the city of Peru in 1843 under the name F. S. & George Hackley. A maker of forged iron parts and other machinery, Frederick's son inherited and continued the business for a few years after his father's death in 1876. Louisa continued to live at the residence into the early 1900s until her death in 1916. Frederick was a member of the building committee for First Baptist Church's first building and was elected county commissioner in 1851.

166 Main. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing

170 Main. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing

174 Main. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing

178 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

182 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
Foreground of photo 14.

202 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

208 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

212 Main. Center-passage/Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing

The two-story, side-gabled house has a limestone foundation and clapboards on its walls. The house features tall, thin corner pilasters with large Doric capitals. The walls are topped by a tall frieze board. The 1/1 wood windows have pediment hoods and wood shutters. The steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a two-story, projecting center entry bay, gabled, that also features corner pilasters. The tall, narrow entry surround is composed of Doric pilasters that support a pediment hood. The house has a four-panel wood entry door and transom divided into four panes. A 1/1 window is in the second story of the bay and oval windows are on the sides of the second floor of the center bay. Flanking the bay are 1/1 windows in the first story; the west window is much wider than the east window.

The home belonged to the Weimer Family who owned a grocery store operating under the name B. F. Weimer at 32 East Main in Peru. Benjamin F. Weimer was born in Adams County, Indiana in 1845, and served in the Union Army during the Civil War. He married Sarah Elizabeth Ainsworth in 1870 in Adams County before moving to Peru where Benjamin opened the grocery. The family attended the Presbyterian Church where Benjamin served as an elder until

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

his death in 1918. Their firstborn son, Hallie, died at the age of 2 ½ years in 1872 and was buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery in Peru. The couple had three more sons, one of whom served as vice consul of the United States in Japan and another who was a newspaper editor in New York. The couple are buried with their firstborn at Mt. Hope.

218 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Non-contributing

Main Street, south side heading west

235 Main. Hoff House. Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing
Photo 15.

The two-story brick house was constructed using a T-shaped plan and features a low-pitched hipped roof. The house has a combination of 4/4 and 1/1 windows with wood sills and segmental arches composed of two courses of rowlocks; the top course projects slightly. A wood panel, carved, is inset below the arch. The windows have metal shutters. The cornice features panels with raised moldings and sawtooth band below the eaves. Scroll brackets support the eaves and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features two bays of windows, one in each the first and second story, in the middle leg of the T-plan. A porch with turned posts that support a gabled roof is on the east side of the façade. It has a wood balustrade of turned spindles and spindlework friezes. The porch gable is covered with sawtooth pickets. The wood entry door with segmental arch top is at the back of the porch wall. A 1/1 window is in the second story above the porch in the east leg of the T-plan. Similarly, a window is located in the first and second story of the west leg of the T-plan.

The house was constructed for William and Leonara (Jones) Hoff in the 1890s. Hoff was a real estate agent in Peru and was likely part of the city's fast development on its east side during the early 1900s. The couple, who married in 1881, had two daughters, Carrie and Stella, living with them in 1910. The couple later moved to 255 5th Street by 1920 where they lived until their deaths in 1938 and 1940. They are buried in the small village of Mexico.

229 Main. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

225 Main. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

221 Main. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

215 Main. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

211 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

209 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

203 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

185 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

181 Main. Side-gabled house, c. 1900. Contributing

179 Main. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

175 Main. Hetzner House. Colonial Revival, c. 1925. Contributing

The two-story, gable-front house has a brick foundation and walls covered with metal siding. The house features 6/6 wood windows with metal shutters. The roof features cornice returns and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is dominated by its full-width porch featuring groups of square Doric columns that support a second story balcony. The balcony railing is composed of two horizontal rails between wide piers. Two pairs of French doors are in the back wall of the porch and two windows are in the second story of the front façade. The gable features a pair of quarter-round wood attic vents centered in the wall. The entry is centered in the east façade and is composed of a modern wood door with full window and side-lites. A fan-shaped panel fills the full-round arched transom. The side entry has a large gabled canopy with full-round arched front panel. The canopy is supported by large scroll brackets.

The house was constructed for the Louis C. and Clara Hetzner family about 1925. Hetzner, a native of Minnesota, married Clara Landgrave in Peru in 1915. The couple had five children in the home in 1930. Louis Hetzner was a jeweler and watchmaker in the city and operated his shop, Hetzner Jeweler, into the 1960s.

171 Main. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

167 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
Photo 16.

163 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
Right side of photo 16.

157 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

155 Main. United Brethren Church. Romanesque Revival, 1901. Crapsey & Lamm, architects. Contributing. Photo 17.

The one-story brick building has a raised basement of rusticated limestone, capped with a drip ledge, and irregular massing that resolves in a steeply-pitched hipped roof topped by an octagonal lantern platform (the lantern/belfry no longer is extant). The corner building has gabled sections that face both north and west and an octagonal corner tower with hipped roof. Several courses of shingles are at the top of the tower walls. The church's windows, which are mostly full-round arched with stone sills, are mostly covered with plywood or partially filled-in with brick. Most of the arches are composed of two or three courses of rowlocks topped with a course of dentil brick. A belt course composed of two courses of brick, the top projecting, is around the building and forms a base from which the arches spring from. Only the tower does

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

not carry the arch and belt course details, though narrow arched windows are in each of the tower's walls. The tower is surmounted by a cross.

The large gabled sections facing north and west feature large, full-round arched window openings. A row of three modern 1/1 windows is in the bottom of the opening and the top of the window is covered with plywood. A narrow vent with stone sill and lintel is in the top of the gable. A narrow full-round arched window opening is between the tower and projecting gabled sections in the north and west facades. The opening has a single modern 1/1 window in the bottom and the top is covered with plywood. The main entry to the building is in the east end of the north façade. It features a full-round arched, deeply recessed opening with a pair of wood doors and transom that is covered with plywood. The entry is in a projecting section that features a gabled parapet and corner buttresses. Two small square windows are located in the wall east of the north façade and south of the west façade. These are also covered with plywood.

The congregation of United Brethren in Peru organized by about 1900 and in 1901, purchased the lot on which this building is located. The cornerstone was laid on June 2, 1901 by Reverend Weekly of Dayton, Ohio. Copies of the city's newspapers and Brethren publications were placed into the box. The building cost \$10,000 to construct.

135 Main. First Brethren Church, Classical Revival, 1924. Contributing
Photo 18.

The two-story brown-colored brick building features a raised basement and bays of 8/1 wood windows with stone sills. The top sash is a clathris pattern. The front façade's end bays are further defined by projecting slightly and dark brown-colored brick trim that forms a large panel in which the windows are located. A course of soldier brick, also dark brown in color, is at the top of the walls just below a stone cornice that wraps the front façade of the building. The parapet features panels of rowlocks and is topped by stone. A side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles was added to the original flat roof. The gables are covered with vinyl siding. The front façade is symmetrically arranged with seven bays. The end bays projecting slightly and feature a window in the first and second story. The middle bay has a tall, full-round arched entry. The arch is composed of a course of dark brown brick trimmed with rowlocks. The arch has a stone base and keystone. The entry is composed of a pair of modern metal doors and side-lites. A wood entablature with pediment is supported by Doric pilasters that flank the entry. The upper part of the entry is divided into four parts with a recessed panel in the bottom and art glass in the top of each part.

121 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

119 Main. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

115 Main. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

111 Main. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing

107 Main. Gable-front, c. 1910. Non-contributing

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Name of Property

Miami County, IN

County and State

101 Main. Duplex, c. 1910. Contributing

85 Main. Commercial Garage, c. 1970. Non-contributing

69 Main. Duplex, Craftsman, c. 1910. Contributing

Left side of photo 19.

65/67 Main. Duplex, c. 1860/1910. Contributing

Right side of photo 19.

53 Main. First Baptist Church, Romanesque Revival, 1894. Contributing

Photo 20.

The large corner building has a raised basement and walls composed of rusticated sandstone. The building features full-round arched windows composed of stained art glass and 1/1 wood windows composed of stained art glass. Most of the arched windows are in groupings of three with stone pilasters with carved capitals flanking the windows. The steeply-pitched hipped roof, covered with asphalt shingles, has lower cross gables with gabled parapets extending north and west from the center hip. A large entry tower is located on the northwest corner while shorter entry towers are located on the northeast corner and near the middle of the west façade. A cubical modern addition, c. 1975, stands east of the original church.

The front (north) façade features projecting, one-story vestibules with gabled parapets in front of both towers. The vestibules feature deeply-recessed, full-round arched entries with pairs of wood doors and transom divided by wood tracery into art glass. A cloister-like gallery, enclosed, is between the vestibules and features three groupings of three windows each. Each grouping has a slightly larger full-round arched window flanked by smaller full-round arched windows. The windows are composed of art glass. The gallery is covered by a low-pitched shed roof. The north-facing cross gabled section rises from the back of the gallery. It features a large grouping of three full-round arched windows with matching composition. A pair of narrow, full-round arched vents is centered in the top of the parapet. The east entry tower features a pair of full-round arched windows composed of art glass in its second story and a row of three full-round arched louvered openings in the top of the tower. The tall corner tower features three narrow windows on its first story (west façade) and a tall, narrow full-round arched window in its north and west walls. A smooth-cut stone spandrel is centered in the tall opening with art glass sashes above and below it. The top of the tower features smooth stone that tapers inward toward an open belfry. The belfry has stone balconies, supported by corbels, on each side, with a stone balustrade. The open belfry has round corner towers of rusticated stone on each corner and large, full-round arched openings in each of its four walls. A metal cornice with dentils wraps around the top of the belfry and its round towers. The round towers continue up above the eave of the tower roof and are surmounted by tall conical roofs covered with red clay tiles. A stone panel carved with blind arches is between each of the round towers just below the eaves of the main tower roof which is octagonal and covered with red clay tiles.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

The west façade of the main church portion of the building is similar to the north façade but lacks the gallery between the two towers. Instead, the cross gabled section's first story is exposed and features a row of 1/1 windows composed of art glass. The composition of three large full-round arched windows and louvered openings in the top of the gable is the same as the north façade. The south half of the west façade is a three-story education wing; it is terminated at the south end by a round turret. Three bays featuring narrow through-cornice dormers with gabled parapets are between the tower and turret. The towers and turret feature steeply-pitched hipped roofs.

Though Baptist congregations had formed in Miami County in the earlier part of the 19th century, the Peru congregation was not organized until July 18, 1866. A few of the city's prominent families, including the Shirks, were in attendance at its organization. By October 3rd of the same year, a number of pastors met together in Peru to recognize the newly-formed church. The first building was completed by 1869 on the lot of the present building, at the corner of Main and Wabash Streets. With an increase in membership, it was determined a new building would be required. The old building was razed and the present church was completed in 1895 with a dedication service on November 24 of the same year. The total cost of the present building was about \$40,000.

3rd Street, north side heading east

68 3rd Street. Dawson House. Classical Revival, c. 1900. Contributing
Photo 21.

The two-story house features a rusticated limestone base and walls covered in metal siding. The house has wood windows with simple trim boards. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the eaves are supported by modillions. The house has a general foursquare plan, but features a cross-gable on its west façade and an impressive wraparound porch that is two-stories on the front façade. The porch has a large circular floor and roof at the southwest corner, simple picket balustrade, flat roof supported by Ionic columns, and eaves supported by modillions. The front features two-story Ionic columns at each corner of the two-story section of porch centered on the façade. A pair of one-story Ionic columns flank the entry steps centered on the façade. The back wall of the porch has a wood entry door, side-lites, and transom with lancet design. Wide windows with transoms, with lancet design, flank the entry. The back wall of the second story porch features a wood entry flanked by wide 1/1 wood windows. A dormer is centered on the front façade and features a pair of modern 6/1 windows and a hipped roof.

The home belonged to a leading Peru wholesale lumber dealer named John Dawson and his wife, Mattie. John was the son of Thomas and Caroline Dawson who settled in Peru by 1880. Thomas Dawson was a native of Scotland. In 1910, their daughter, Esther, and mother-in-law, Mary Sellers, also lived in the home. The couple later moved to 7th Street in the city.

72 3rd Street. Italianate, c. 1860/1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 21.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

82 3rd Street. Former Hall/Commercial, c. 1965. Non-contributing

104-106 3rd Street. Cole Porter Childhood Home, c. 1880/1915. Contributing
Photo 22.

The two-story house has a brick foundation and walls covered with clapboards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and corner pilasters. A tall frieze board is at the top of the walls and the roof features cornice returns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The composition of the house is generally a gable-front with a secondary gable-front section facing the side street to the west. The front (south) façade features a full-width brick porch (c. 1915) with stone cap. The east part of the porch has brick piers that support short, tapered wood columns that carry a hipped roof over the entry. The entry is composed of a pair of wood doors with windows in the top half. Two 1/1 windows are west of the porch and three 1/1 windows are located in the second story. A jigsawn attic vent is centered in the gable. A two-story sleeping porch, c. 1915, with west-facing gable is off the southwest corner of the house and features pairs of casement windows topped with a transom in each of its three walls on the first and second story.

The home belonged to Samuel and Kate Porter, the parents of noted Peru native, songwriter and performer, Cole Porter. Samuel Porter was a druggist in the city with a shop at 12 North Broadway Street. The family lived at this location during the late 1800s and first decades of the 1900s where Cole Porter lived from childhood until his early 20s.

110 3rd Street. T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing

114 3rd Street. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

118 3rd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

120 3rd Street. Greek Revival, c. 1870. Contributing

124 3rd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

128 3rd Street. Gable-front, c. 1870. Contributing

134 3rd Street. Cape Cod, c. 1930. Contributing

3rd Street, south side heading west

153 3rd Street. Greek Revival, c. 1845. Contributing

Photo 23. Note: this house was demolished in 2022 and boundary was changed to omit.

The two-story, side-gabled brick house features a rusticated limestone foundation and 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. A tall frieze board is at the top of the walls and the roof features cornice returns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is divided into three bays with 6/6 windows. The entry is located in the east bay and features a simple

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

pediment-shaped surround with wood door, side-lites, and transom. The transom and side-lites are divided into four panes. The prominent west façade features two bays of 6/6 windows.

By 1910, the house belonged to Leolin and Ida Moon. Leolin was a ticket agent for the railroad. Their daughter, Carrie, also lived at the house and was employed with a local factory and an electrochemist. His parentage was Irish-English, though both Leolin and Ida were born in Indiana.

135 3rd Street. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing
Left side of photo 24.

The two-story house features a brick foundation and porch and clapboard walls. The house has wood 4/1 Craftsman style windows with simple trim boards. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width brick porch. The square corner columns of brick and walls are capped with stone. The entry is located at the west end and features a screened section with wood screen doors and side-lites. The entry is composed of a wood door with full window and side-lites. A row of three 4/1 wood windows is centered in the wall east of the entry. The middle window is wider than the flanking windows. The second story features two pairs of 4/1 wood windows. A dormer with hipped roof is centered in the front façade. It features two small rectangular wood windows in its front wall.

The house was constructed for Karl and Jennie (Long) Rausch who had married in 1915 and had one child, a daughter named Jane, in 1920. Karl was a purchasing agent for Peru Auto Parts Manufacturing Company.

131 3rd Street. Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing
Right side of photo 24.

129 3rd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

123 3rd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

117 3rd Street. Gable-front, c. 1910. Non-contributing

101 3rd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
See on the left side of photo 25.

The one-and-a-half story house features a foundation parged with cement and walls covered with Dutch lap clapboards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple cornices. The home's side gables are covered with wood shingles and enclosed at the bottom with a section of roof that extends across the top of the first story walls, just above a tall frieze board. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features an incised porch in its east half. The porch has a square corner post and large carved brackets that support the lintels over the porch. The entry is in the east-facing wall and is composed of a wood door with full window and transom. A 1/1 window is located in the porch's back wall. A two-story section is located in the west half of the façade, but is divided by a section of roof that extends along the bottom of the second story wall.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

The first story features a 1/1 window and the second story features a pair of narrow 1/1 windows. The two-story section features a hipped roof.

The house belonged to Joseph and Annie Wolsieffer, who were of German parentage, but both were born in Indiana. Joseph, born in Lafayette, was part of a cigar manufacturing company with his son named Charles Arnold & Son in Peru. The couple were married in 1890 and were members of the Catholic Church. He died in 1929 and she died in 1944. They are buried at St. Charles Catholic Cemetery.

85 3rd Street. Greek Revival, 1855. Contributing
Middle of photo 25.

The two-story, side-gabled brick house has a cut stone base and 6/6 modern windows with stone sills and lintels. The walls are topped by a tall frieze board with moldings and cornice returns. The roof and gable walls are covered with asphalt shingles; the west façade is covered with vinyl siding. The front façade is divided into three bays of 6/6 windows with the center bay featuring an entry composed of a porch and full-round arched opening. The c. 1925 porch is composed of a pair of thin, fluted Doric columns and pilasters that support an entablature and full pediment. The full-round arched entry opening features a wood door and transom and wood jambs composed of recessed panels.

This house appears on the 1868 Bird's Eye View of Peru. The home belonged to Nathan and Emma Van Osdol in the early 1900s. Nathan Van Osdol was a dentist in Peru. The couple had a son, also named Nathan. The couple had moved to Indianapolis where Nathan opened a dentistry office by 1920.

83 3rd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing
Right side of photo 25.

The one-and-a-half story house has a rubble-stone foundation and Dutch lap clapboards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and tall frieze board at the top of the walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house features a large two-story section that projects from the east half of the front façade and a wide side-gabled section that faces west. The front façade has a porch with gabled roof in its west half. The porch has thin, square, Doric columns and segmental-arched openings in its three walls. The porch's roof has cornice returns. A modern entry door is centered in the back wall of the porch. The two-story section features a wide 1/1 wood window with cornice hood centered in the first and second story. The gable wall, which is enclosed at the bottom with a narrow section of roof, features stick work with a star in the center. The top of the gable is enclosed and covered with wood shingles. It is supported by a row of small brackets.

The home belonged to Joseph and Sarah Grimes in the early 1900s. In 1910, Sarah's mother and sister, Catherine and Jennie Kessler were living in the house. Joseph was, essentially, retired having spent his earlier years on the farm outside of Peru. He died in 1913 and Sarah died in 1922.

77 3rd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

71 3rd Street. Queen Anne/Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing
Left side of photo 26.

67 3rd Street. Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 26.

59 3rd Street. Ranch, c. 1970. Non-contributing

2nd Street, north side heading east

18 2nd Street. Puterbaugh House. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing
Photo 32.

The two-and-a-half story, gable-front brick house has a cast stone foundation and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. Two belt courses of brick are near the top of the second story walls but are interrupted by the windows. A belt course is just below a short frieze board at the top of the walls. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a two-story turret with hipped roof on its west half and one-story porch on its east half. The turret features cutaway corners and a window in each of the walls, one on each story. The flat porch roof is supported on its outside corners by three slender Doric columns, wood. The entry is located in the east half of the porch's back wall. It features a wood door with art glass window and a segmental-arch top. A short, full-round arched window is east of the door and features a heavy stone arch and sill. The high attic gable is covered with vinyl siding, installed diagonally, and features a wood Palladian window centered in the wall. The west 1/1 window in the typical Palladian composition is missing.

The house was built for Eli and Isabella Puterbaugh who lived in the home into the early 1900s. Eli and his brother Moses, were sons of Samuel Puterbaugh who had relocated from Logansport to Peru by 1880 to engage in the retail hardware trade. Eli married Isabella Nicol in 1882 and had one daughter, Alice. Eli died in 1917 and Isabella died in 1935 and are buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

20 2nd Street. Italianate/Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

24 2nd Street. Shotgun House, c. 1880/1920. Contributing

28 2nd Street. Commercial Building, c. 1900. Non-contributing

62 2nd Street. Stutesman House. Queen Anne/CraftsmanTudor Revival, c. 1890/1915.
Contributing

Seen on the far left side of photo 27.

The two-and-a-half story house is an unusual blending of Queen Anne form with Craftsman/Tudor Revival features from a later remodeling campaign. The house has a cut stone foundation and its first story walls are covered with clapboards. The second story features half-

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

timbering and stucco-covered walls. The windows are 1/1 replacements. Sawn details are cut into the fascia and rafter tails and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has, generally, an L-shaped plan with gables facing east and west and to the front (south). A tall chimney, parged with cement, is flanked by small windows in the south half of the west façade.

The front façade features a projecting front-gabled section on its west half and porch on its east half. The gabled section features cutaway bays on its first story. Stacked beams extend from the front wall of the bay and its sides to carry the second story over the cutaway walls. A 1/1 window is located in each of the bay's walls. A 1/1 window is centered in the second story of the projecting gabled section. A pair of semi-circular wood windows with a tall rectangular vent between is centered in the top of the gable. The porch feature short piers composed of stone that carry tapered, square columns that are parged with cement. The columns carry a low-pitched gabled roof that features a tapered bottom beam supported by beams extended from the columns. The gabled porch wall is covered with stucco and half-timbering. The wood balustrade features carved panels from the original house design. The entry, located in the west half of the deeply-recessed back wall of the porch, features a Craftsman style wood door and side-lites.

The home belonged to Frank and Ada Stutesman in the early 1900s. Frank was the son of Joseph Stutesman, who ran a hardware store in the city as early as 1870. Frank Stutesman owned a dry goods store in Peru known as the John S. Hale Company. He was also vice-president of Peru Credit Exchange, and later the president of the Miami County Historical Society. Frank died in 1930 and Ada died in 1924.

70 2nd Street. Craftsman, c. 1915. Contributing
Middle of photo 27.

78 2nd Street. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing
Right side of photo 27.

84 2nd Street. Haupt House. Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing
Photo 28.

The two-story brick house has a stone foundation and is arranged in a T-plan. The house has 6/6 replacement windows with wood sills and segmental arches composed of brick. The low-pitched gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the eaves are carried by rows of scroll brackets.

The front façade features a full-width porch on the front leg of the T-plan. While the porch floor and front columns have been replaced, the original square columns are extant on the back wall of the porch and are nicely detailed with a narrow pier, chamfered shaft, Doric capital, and tall scroll brackets. The scroll brackets are extant on the front of the porch and sawtooth moldings are around the perimeter under the porch eaves. The entry is located on the east end of the porch's back wall. It features a pair of wood doors with tall, narrow full-round arched windows in the top and heavily-molded panels in the bottom including a large bullseye centered in the recessed panels. A short transom is over the doors and is surmounted by a segmental arch. Two tall 6/6 windows are west of the door. Three 6/6 windows are in the second story and a wood vent is centered in the top of the gable wall.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

Henry Haupt attained the rank as sergeant during the Civil War, after arriving from Germany as an immigrant in 1850. Haupt married Anna by 1860. They moved to Peru from Ohio by 1880 and had three step-daughters by Anna's previous marriage. Henry worked as a machinist and saw operator in Peru. He died in 1916.

104 2nd Street. Italianate, c. 1860. Contributing
Seen in the far right side of photo 28.

Despite the home's late remodeling campaign that enclosed its two-story porch, the house retains its original, c. 1860 footprint, brick exterior, roof line, and fenestration. It appears to be depicted in the 1868 Bird's Eye View of Peru.

108 2nd Street. Loughridge House. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

The two-story, T-plan house features a cut stone foundation and Dutch lap siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and cornices. Tall, thin corner pilasters with Doric capitals support a tall frieze board at the top of the walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade is essentially symmetrical except that the back wall of the west porch is recessed deeper than the east porch. The porches flank the middle leg of the T-plan which has cutaway corners on the first story and intricately sawn brackets terminated by a drop finial that support the second story over the cutaway walls. The bay features a pair of narrow 1/1 windows centered in its front wall and 1/1 windows in each of its cutaway walls. The second story features a pair of narrow 1/1 windows centered in the wall with stick work angled from the top and bottom of the pair. The porches feature piers composed of cast stone that support Doric columns which support a low-pitched shed roof. The wood entry doors are located in the back wall of the porch and feature a tall window and transom.

The home belonged to the widow of Judge Wilson Loughridge, Eliza Loughridge, in the late 1800s-early 1900s. Likely shortly after the Wilson's death in 1882, Eliza had the home constructed for her and her daughter, Mary Loughridge who never married, but inherited the home by 1910. They had a woman, Phoebe Faulk, listed as a servant in 1900 but a boarder in 1910, also living in the home. Phoebe was listed as a private nurse for a family in 1910.

118 2nd Street. Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing
Photo 29.

120 2nd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

124 2nd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

126 2nd Street. Madduck House. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1918. Contributing
Photo 30.

This unusual one-story, side-gabled house features a molded concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and a saltbox-style roof covered with asphalt shingles. The house has Prairie Style

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

windows, wood, with wide trim boards. A brick chimney, flanked by short windows, extends up the outside of the east façade's south half. The front façade features an unusual porch with molded concrete foundation, stone trim, and wide brick piers forming the balustrade and square columns. The piers and columns are capped by stone. The porch roof is also saltbox in design with the lower portion on the west side of the porch which extends down to cover the porch entry. A balustrade of brick piers extends along this lower, west wall. A brick column supports the outside corners of the roof and flanks the entry. The middle two columns have a gabled wall between them which is composed of half-timbering and stucco. Wood braces extend from the columns to the bottom/center of the gable wall. Open trusswork of heavy timbers extend from the columns back to the house, forming a frieze-like spandrel. The entry, which is composed of a wood door and side-lites with windows in the Prairie Style, is at the back of the porch wall. A composition of three windows, a wide window flanked by narrow windows, all in the Prairie Style, is in the front façade east of the porch.

The house was constructed about 1918 for Dr. James and Lulu (Grubb) Maddock. James was an optometrist who had his offices in the Citizens National Bank Building in downtown Peru. The couple married in Anderson, Indiana in 1898. James died in 1936, but Lulu remained at their residence until her death in 1952.

128 2nd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
Seen in the far right side of photo 30.

132 2nd Street. House, c. 1900. Non-contributing

2nd Street, south side heading west

85 2nd Street. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing

81 2nd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

77 2nd Street. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing

67 2nd Street. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing

65 2nd Street. Office Building, c. 1965. Non-contributing

55 2nd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

53 2nd Street. Brenton-Rhein House. Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing
Photo 31 and far left side of photo 35.

The two-story brick house has a cut stone foundation, with cap stone, parged with cement and tall 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. The first story windows feature pediment hoods, supported by scroll brackets, and the second story windows feature segmental-arched hoods also supported by scroll brackets. The nicely detailed frieze features panels of raised moldings and

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

rows of dentils below the eaves. Pairs of scroll brackets support the eaves. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house is essentially a rectangular box with a two-story ell on its southeast corner and one-story wing on its south end. Both the north façade facing 2nd Street and west façade facing Wabash Street are formally organized. The 2nd Street façade features a full-width porch with concrete floor and simple picket balustrade. The balustrade is secured by cast stone piers that support chamfered, square Doric columns. Full-round arches with drop finials are between the posts. The columns carry a frieze that matches the main frieze at the top of the house. The porch roof is hipped with a low pitch. A modern wood entry door is in the east end of the porch's back wall. A wood transom with radius corners is above the door. Two windows are west of the entry and three windows are in the second story of the north façade. The west façade features a matching porch, though narrower, centered on the façade. It has a wood entry door with window and transom matching the north façade centered in its back wall. Two windows flank the porch; the southernmost window is located in the one-story wing. The second story features four windows.

The house was constructed for Dr. William Brenton, an early physician who also served as a physician during the Civil War. He came from Southern Illinois to Peru by about 1870 and was a graduate of Bellevue Hospital in New York. The house was then purchased by the Rhein family in the early 1900s. The Rheins were farmers in Washington Township but lived in the city of Peru. William Rhein, the father, died in 1931 but his wife, Delia, lived nearly another 30 years and died in 1960. The couple had a large family composed of seven daughters and they were members of the Catholic Church.

33 2nd Street. Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing

27 2nd Street. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

25 2nd Street. Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing

Canal Street, north side heading east

66 Canal. Faust House. Greek Revival, c. 1850/1880/1950. Contributing

Left side of photo 33.

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house features a rubble limestone foundation and modern clapboards (c. 1950). The house has 2/2 (horizontal panes) wood windows from a mid-century remodeling campaign with simple trim boards. The roof, which features cornice returns on its side gables, is covered with asphalt shingles. A pair of chimneys, parged with cement, are located near the center of the ridge. The front façade features a c. 1950 porch on its east two-thirds and a projecting bay with shed roof on its west third. The porch has concrete block foundation and a cement floor. It has a balustrade of simple pickets and posts support its low-pitched shed roof. The home's original four-part entry is located in the west end of the porch's back wall and features a wood door with side-lites and transom, each divided into three panes.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

The door has a window in its top half and two panels in the lower half. The door appears to date to c. 1880, about the time the projecting bay was added. A composition of three windows is east of the door and features a wide window flanked by 2/2 windows. The wide window has a wide middle pane flanked by vertical rows of panes. The projecting bay features a nicely-carved frieze board and scroll brackets. A wood column is on its southeast corner, matching a pilaster on its southwest corner, and likely was part of the original porch design. A wide window matching the one east of the entry is centered in the bay's front wall.

The house appears to be depicted in the 1868 Bird's Eye View of Peru. The small house belonged to the Faust family during the late 1800s into the early 1920s. Joseph and Louisa Faust, with German parentage, lived at the house with their eight children and a brother to Louisa named Harmon Gindling in 1880. Joseph Faust was a cooper, along with his oldest son, Henry. After Joseph's death in 1893, Louisa began dressmaking with some of her daughters for a source of income. Louisa died in 1929. The couple are buried at St. Charles Catholic Cemetery.

74 Canal. T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing
Foreground of photo 33.

Wabash Street, west side heading north

120 Wabash. Craftsman/American Four Square, c. 1905. Contributing

The two-story house has walls covered with stucco and features a hipped roof, covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. The front façade has the general appearance of a foursquare home, with a full-width one-story porch with hipped roof and a dormer with hipped roof centered on the façade. The porch has broad, arched openings in its walls, which are capped with stone. The porch steps are off the south opening of the porch. The entry, located off-centered to the south, is composed of a wood door with tall window and side-lites. A three-sided bay with cutaway corners is north of the entry and features large 1/1 windows in each wall. The second story features two compositions of windows with a segmental arched top. Each composition has three windows, a wide window flanked by narrower windows. The windows are 1/1 with a wood storm window divided into multiple panes. A belt course, also covered with stucco, wraps the upper part of the second story and continues up over the windows forming the arch. The dormer has wood shakes on its tapered walls and two small wood windows divided into six lites that flank a louvered opening.

The house belonged to Frank and Margaret McElhaney during the early 1900s. Frank was the publisher of a local newspaper named the *Miami County Sentinel*, and constructed the home for his family which consisted of four children and his mother, Melvina, who lived with them in 1910.

112 Wabash. Free Classic, c. 1895. Contributing
Photo 34.

The two-and-a-half story, front-gabled house has walls composed of molded concrete block and wide 1/1 wood windows. A cap stone tops the foundation walls. The roof is covered with asphalt

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

shingles and rows of carved modillions carry the eaves. The south façade features a one-story bay, covered with wood shingles, with cutaway corners and windows divided into panes by diamond-shaped mullions. A rounded, two-story bay is located on the northwest corner of the north façade and terminates a porch that wraps around from the front façade.

The front façade features a full-width porch that wraps around to the north façade. The porch features rows of piers composed of molded block that support square columns of wood with recessed panels. The columns carry the porch's shed roof that has a rounded northeast corner. The back wall of the porch has a wood entry door with full window and transom in its south half and a wide 1/1 wood window with transom in its north half. The transom is divided into lancets by mullions. The second story features two 1/1 windows. The high gable is covered with wood shingles; the gable wall is flared at the bottom and carried by rows of modillions that continue from the eaves. Wide eave returns with steeply-pitched sections of roof are on the gable. An intricately-detailed window with segmental arch is centered in the gable. It features several panes divided by various patterns of mullions and topped with a sunburst pattern. The window surround features pilasters with egg-and-dart moldings on their capitals and an arch composed of rows of dentils and wood key.

The house belonged to Lewis (Louis) and Evelyn (Dunlap) Ream in the early 1900s. Lewis traveled for a commercial retailer. The couple married in 1903 and had a son also named Lewis. They later moved to Fort Wayne where they died in 1954 and 1966.

68 Wabash. Commercial Building, c. 1940. Contributing

Wabash Street, east side heading north

135 Wabash. Greek Revival, c. 1865. Contributing

The precise configuration of this house does not match the configuration of the home shown at this corner in the 1868 Birds Eye View, however, the home may have been altered to relocate the entry from Canal Street to Wabash Street as the former street became less desirable for fronting.

117 Wabash. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing
Right side of photo 35.

111 Wabash. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing
Left side of photo 35.

75 Wabash. Commercial Garage, 1946. Non-contributing

55 Wabash. Office Building, c. 1970. Non-contributing

15 Wabash. Yarling Apartment Building. Classical Revival, c. 1920. Contributing
Photo 36.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

The two-story, tan-colored brick building features a limestone foundation and brick wainscot topped with a stone drip ledge that forms a formal base to the building. Stone quoins are in the corners of the wainscot. The first and second story brick walls features brick quoins. The building features 1/1 replacement windows with stone sills and segmental-arches, except on the front façade. The building is topped with bands of projecting brick courses that flank a frieze. The tall parapet is capped with coping tile. The roof is flat, pitched slightly toward the back (east).

The front façade is symmetrically-arranged with three bays. The middle bay has a projecting first story portico with a deeply recessed entry. The portico features Roman Doric stone columns in antis, the antae being of brick, flanking the opening. The pilasters and columns rest on a stone base and support a stone entablature. The entry is composed of a wood door and side-lites. The portico has a metal cornice atop the entablature. A short section of roof rises above the cornice and a three-sided bay with cutaway corners is centered in the second story, rising from the roof. The bay features a hipped roof, covered with asphalt shingles, and a 1/1 window in each of its walls. The two flanking bays feature brick quoins on both corners (the middle bay stepping in on the second story). A full-round arched window, wood, is centered on the first story. The window's arch is composed of rowlocks and a keystone. Brick infills the area under the arch and above the window. The second story has a large window with a stone jack arch. A tall entablature tops the second story wall and features a wide cornice supported with dentils. The parapet is composed of brick with stone balustrades centered in each bay's parapet wall. The wall is capped with stone and steps in with the middle bay.

The building contained five units and was constructed c. 1920 by John E. Yarling who was a physician who had his offices in the building. Another physician, Cloyn Herd, also had his office in the building. Lloyd Leedy and Stella Merritt had residences in the building in 1947, as did Rinaldo Reinhart, who advertised himself as a clairvoyant.

61 Wabash. T-plan, c. 1900. Non-contributing

63 Wabash. Italianate, c. 1865. Contributing

119 Wabash. Italianate, c. 1885. Non-contributing

Huntington Street, west side heading south

62 Huntington. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

16 Huntington. American Four Square, c. 1900. Contributing

14 Huntington. Duplex/Classical Revival, c. 1915. Contributing

The two-story house features a foundation parged with cement, clapboards on its first story and wood shingles on its second story walls. The second story walls flare out at the bottom. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and cornices and a tall frieze board with

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

moldings. The house has a foursquare form with a two-story ell on its southwest corner. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features wide-overhanging eaves. The front façade is dominated by a two-story, full-width porch, though the second story porch is not extant. The porch has two-story, square column of wood that are fluted and topped by stylized Doric capitals. The columns are set on concrete block piers. The first story features two modern doors in its north half and a wide 1/1 window in its south half. The second story features a wood door with full window off-centered to the north with a small square window north of the door. A wide 1/1 window is in the south half of the second story. A dormer is centered in the porch roof, which is an extension of the main roof. The dormer has a hipped roof and row of four windows that are divided into four panes; the upper two panes are square and lower panes are rectangular.

One couple that lived at the duplex in 1920 were Wallace and Minnie Lyman, both 40 in 1920. Wallace Lyman worked in a factory.

64 Huntington. Craftsman, c. 1910. Contributing

112 Huntington. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Non-contributing

Huntington Street, east side heading north

63 Huntington. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing
Right side of photo 37.

61 Huntington. Gothic Revival, c. 1860. Contributing
Left side of photo 37.

The one-and-a-half story, gable-front house has a rubblestone foundation and a combination of wood and asphalt shingles on its walls. The house has 2/2 wood windows. The roof features cornice returns on the gable walls and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide concrete porch with a row of four square columns, Doric, that are chamfered. Intricately carved scroll-like brackets are between the posts that carry a narrow cornice that features rows of picket-like dentils. The back wall of the porch features an entry on its south end and two tall 2/2 windows. The entry features a modern wood door and historic side-lites and transom. The side-lites have panels in the bottom half. Both the entry and windows feature fluted casings on each side and across the top that intersect with chamfered corner blocks. The gable features a 1/1 window with side-lites and wide trim boards.

This early house seems to be depicted in the 1868 Bird's Eye View of Peru. In the early 1900s, William and Josephine Miller lived at this home. They were in their early 30s and without children in 1910. William was employed as a meat cutter with a butcher shop. By 1920, the Millers had left the house and it was home to Sarah Brough and her three children and a lodger. A son worked as a machinist and the two daughters and lodger were waitresses at a restaurant.

15 Huntington. Gable-front, c. 1870. Contributing

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

11 Huntington. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

Clay Street, west side heading south

14 Clay. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing

12 Clay. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1925. Contributing

Clay Street, east side

15 Clay. American Four Square, c. 1910. Contributing

Tippecanoe Street, east side

11 Tippecanoe. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1849-1958

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Crapsey & Lamm

Goodall, J. B.

Period of Significance:

The period of significance for Godfroy's Addition Historic District begins in 1849 with the construction of a house located at 112 5th Street, believed to be the oldest building in the district. The period ends in 1958 when construction was completed on the Church of the Brethren located at 134 East 5th Street. This is one year after completion of the YMCA building at 34 East 6th Street.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

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.)

Godfroy's Addition Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places using criterion C under the area of architecture. The district's architecture is its most dominant area of significance because of a concentration of exceptional examples of late 19th and early 20th century styles. Some of these are quite large civic buildings like the Peru Public Library (photo 12) and First Baptist Church (photo 20) in the Classical Revival and Romanesque Revival style, respectively. The district also contains excellent examples of Italianate, Queen Anne, and Free Classic residential architecture lining the district's streets and filling whole blocks. The district is also eligible using criterion A under education as the area of significance due to the presence of the city's public library constructed in 1902 at the intersection of Huntington and Main Streets. The library played a significant role in the community's access to literature and news. This building was among the first that Andrew Carnegie funded in Indiana.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The city of Peru traces its history to a plat recorded by William Hood on the north side of the Wabash & Erie Canal on land he purchased in 1829. The town of Holman had previously been established west of Hood's property, but when county officials were contemplating relocating the county seat from its first location at Miamisport, Hood lured officials away from establishing the seat at Holman by enticing Holman's merchants and the county commissioners with the offer of free or inexpensive building lots. Peru was incorporated as a town in 1842, then incorporated as a city in 1867. The west end of Godfroy's Addition Historic District, between Huntington and Wabash Streets, is located in the original plat of Peru. A short portion of the district is also located in Ewing's Addition, platted in 1842, along Ewing Street at the district's north end.

The bulk of the district is part of Godfroy's Addition to Peru, platted June 1840, which borders the original town plat at Huntington Street and extends several blocks east to Benton Street (two blocks east of Water Street) between Sixth Street on the north and the Wabash River at its southern end. Miami Chief Francis Godfroy received this section of land, among others, from the United States Government as part of a treaty in 1838. In his will, Godfroy directed that upon his death the land be platted in keeping with the street and lot configuration of the original plat of Peru. The lots were sold to the highest bidder. His sons, Gabriel and Thomas Godfroy, inherited the land and his son, James had rights to one-quarter of the lots platted. This was the first, and into the early 20th century, the largest addition to Peru. While the district is most-characterized by a large concentration of architectural styles from the late 19th to the early 20th century, a few early examples of Greek Revival houses and one Gothic Revival house (61 Huntington Street, right side of photo 37) are scattered throughout and represent the district's earliest architecture

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

dating to the Godfroy Plat. These examples range in dates from about 1845 to 1865. At least ten of these homes are identifiable in the 1868 Birds Eye View of Peru.

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 to the United States at the close of the 18th century thanks to archaeological investigations of Roman and earlier Greek ruins. Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the Grecian war for independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the American War of 1812. The Grecian war found sympathetic citizens in the United States and our war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture.¹ The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing, democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing.

Given that the time the Greek Revival style gained popularity occurred during the development of Godfroy's Addition, it is understandable that the earliest architecture in the district would be examples of that style. There are seven examples of the style in the district with likely the earliest building, an exceptional example of the style, located at 153 3rd Street was unfortunately demolished while the nomination was under review (photo 23). The house, c. 1845, is a two-story brick residence with 6/6 windows, door with side-lites and transom, a tall frieze with returns on the home's side gables. Two other early examples include the Sam Mitchel House located at 112 5th Street (1849, photo 06) and a house located at 66 Canal Street (c. 1850, left side of photo 33). The Mitchel House is also a two-story brick, side-gabled home, but was remodeled c. 1940 with a sunporch and other Colonial Revival features. The house on Canal Street also had later remodeling campaigns (c. 1870/c. 1940) that added features, but the one-and-a-half story frame house also features side gables with cornice returns and an entry with side-lites and transom.

Not surprisingly, as the district continued its post-Civil War development during the 1860s-1880s, the Italianate style emerged in house design. The district boasts twenty examples of the style with most being large, two-story brick houses built either in a gable-front or T-plan. The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century.

¹ McAlester, pg. 182

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

There are four notable examples of this style. The Hockley House (c. 1885) at 164 Main Street is a simple gable-front form of a two-story brick house that features 4/4 windows with stone sills and lintels and rows of sawn brackets under the eaves. A short, full-round arched window is centered in the gable wall. An interesting one-and-a-half story, side-gabled frame house in the style is located at 212 Main Street (c. 1890). It features a two-story projecting entry bay, 1/1 wood windows with pediments and thin corner pilasters with Doric capitals. A large brick example in a T-plan with a hipped roof is located at 235 Main Street (c. 1890, photo 15). It features segmental arched windows and a nicely-detailed frieze with rows of brackets. One of the largest and oldest examples of the style is the Brenton-Rhein House (c. 1875, photo 31) located at 53 2nd Street. The house also carries the most features of the Italianate style including nicely-detailed porches with chamfered, Doric columns, square, and porch and main roof entablatures of paneled friezes, carved brackets, and rows of dentils. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and shaped hoods, flat on the first story and segmental arched on the second story.

If the district is characterized by any one style, it certainly would be the Queen Anne style. The district has nearly eighty examples of the style including a number of Free Classic interpretations, which have many similar features of the style. The Queen Anne style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. Spindework popularly used with the style and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. Changes in taste and a rise in popularity of Colonial Revival led builders to simplify the Queen Anne style after the turn of the century. The district's examples of Queen Anne and Free Classic architecture date from c. 1885 to c. 1910.

Nearly whole blocks on 5th Street between about 154/153 5th and 186 5th at the east end and 75 5th Street on the west end are lined with examples of Queen Anne or Free Classic homes. A few of the best examples in the district include a one-and-a-half story brick house located at 27 Ewing Street (c. 1890, middle of photo 01) that features a wide, front-gabled section with cutaway corners, simple porch and a Palladian window in the front gable. The Wilkinson House (c. 1895, photo 13) located at 154 Main Street is a large frame house with a steeply-pitched hipped roof from which lower cross gables form projecting bays on its west and south (front) façade. These provide a general asymmetry to the facades which also include bays with cutaway corners, turret-like features, and patterned shingle work in the gables. A simple example is located at 101 3rd Street (c. 1890). The one-and-a-half story house has enclosed side-gables covered with shingles and an incised corner porch. Two large, two-story brick examples are located side-by-side at 18 and 20 2nd Street. Both have asymmetrical facades with two-story bays with cutaway corners and entry porches. The house at 18 2nd Street (photo 32) features a tall front gable with Palladian window in its attic while the house at 20 2nd Street features a tall gabled dormer centered over the two-story bay below with a grouping of three windows and carved wood details. An exceptional Free Classic example is located at 112 Wabash Street (c. 1895, photo 34). The two-and-a-half story, gable-front house has molded concrete block walls and a nicely-detailed window with fan-lite centered in its gable. The gable wall, flared at the

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

bottom, features cornice returns and is covered with wood shingles. The home's wide eaves are supported by rows of modillions.

The district has a few examples of the Classical Revival style. Oftentimes, the style found its largest use in commercial and civic design, such as the city library located in the district at 102 Main Street. This style emerged at the turn of the new century and continued into the 1930's in American cities. Several events and trends fed the movement toward Classicism. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 embraced classicism for most of the fair's major buildings. The Federal government adopted classicism for its expanding number of courthouses and post offices, beginning in the 1890's. While Americans had often chosen variants of classical-inspired architecture for civic projects, the new classicism was usually grander in scale. For the new classicism, architects often used detail that was "archaeologically" correct, meaning they most-closely followed precedents of ancient Greece that were being discovered in greater regularity in the 1800s. The style coincided with America's political and economic rise, as well as the coming of age of American cities. By the late 1910's and into the 1920's, as a robust American economy permitted, the style was being executed with greater attention to classical styling. However, in residential design, the popularity was more-or-less short-lived. Its popularity fell off by the 1920s and just four examples of the style, as applied to residential architecture, are located in the district.

The best example of the Classical Revival style is the Peru City Library (photo 12), constructed in 1902 and featuring a very symmetrical façade, raised base, and entablature. The building, composed of limestone, has a two-story entry surround with full-round arch and tall transom composed of stained art glass. Another public building constructed in the style is the First Brethren Church located at 135 Main Street (photo 18). The two-story brick building was constructed in 1924 and also features a two-story full-round arched entry composed of art glass. Two notable residential building built in the style are located at 68 3rd Street (photo 21) and 15 Wabash Street (photo 36), both built c. 1900. The 3rd Street house features a two-story porch and semi-circular corner porch with Ionic columns and simple square balusters. Rows of carved modillions support the home's hipped roof. The two-story apartment building on Wabash Street is formally-designed with a symmetrical façade, brick quoins, recessed entry in a portico, and a tall parapet with entablature and balustrades.

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Bicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago also called for pavilions that emulated American colonial architecture. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900s and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This early 20th century revival of the style borrowed directly from Colonial America's buildings in form and ornamentation. There are relatively few examples of the Colonial Revival style in the district, largely due to the late nature of its popularity in a district that was mostly developed by the 1910s. There are nine examples, which includes one Cape Cod style house at 134 3rd Street (c. 1930), scattered in the district. A large two-story, front-gabled example is located at 175 Main Street (c. 1920) and a smaller, more modern one-and-a-half story, gable-front brick example is located at 65 6th Street (c. 1945). Both feature cornice returns on their front gables. The brick example has a prominent chimney on its

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

front façade while the house on Main Street features a full-width one-story porch with balcony and fan-lites in its gable.

Another style found in limited numbers in the district is representative of the trend in residential design away from American or European precedents during the early 1900s. Craftsman-Bungalow architecture broke from revival styles. At the beginning of the 20th century, there was an emphasis on the craft of building, both in architecture and furniture. While the Craftsman movement had leaders such as Gustav Stickley, the movement in bungalow home design was promoted by the Greene brothers in California. Often, these movements acted in unison to create some of the most remarkable architecture of the early 20th century. The Craftsman style was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow began with construction of simple seaside vacation cottages in New England in the 1880s and 1890s. California builders adopted the “bungalow” label and the simple house type spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again through the work of the Greene brothers of California.

There are just three bungalows and seven houses with Craftsman features in the district. One of the Craftsman houses is a remodel of a Queen Anne house and has features of both its original style and Tudor and Craftsman details from the remodeling campaign. It is located at 62 2nd Street (c. 1890/1915, far left side of photo 27) and has half-timbering and stucco on its second story. House fairly typical of bungalow construction is located at 60 5th Street (c. 1920, middle of photo 04) and features a full-width porch with pent roof from the main side-gabled roof which is supported by wood braces under the eaves. Maybe the best example of both Craftsman and bungalow architecture is located at 126 2nd Street (photo 30) and features an unusual porch on a side-gabled, one-story house. The house features a salt-box style porch roof (low-sloped to the west over the porch steps) with half-timbering and stucco in the gable and large rectangular piers of brick that form the balustrade and corner columns. The house features Prairie Style windows and open trusswork under the porch roof.

The American Four Square type was also popular during the early 1900s. Two stories tall, rectangular in plan, and typically crowned with a hipped roof, most builders incorporated Craftsman or Colonial Revival-styled porches into their designs. The house offered more living space than most bungalows while having an Arts & Crafts feeling. It is thought to have grown out of the earlier Italianate cube-style house, but became more regulated in its floor plan with four rooms on the first floor and second floor. Because of its prevalence in the Midwest, it was also called the “cornbelt cube.” Almost 20 examples of the American Four Square were constructed in the district, some with identifiable features of other styles. The form was also used as the basis for a few two-story duplexes that are scattered throughout the district including one at 14 Huntington Street built in the Classical Revival style with two-story porch with fluted square columns. Two excellent examples of the four square form are located at 25 Ewing Street (c. 1905) and a more traditional example located at 135 3rd Street (c. 1910). The house on Ewing

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

Street (right side of photo 01) is composed of molded concrete block and features an incised, full-width front porch with large, full-round arched openings. Its classic hipped roof has flared eaves supported by exposed rafter tails and features the stylistically-typical dormer centered on the front façade. The house on 3rd Street (left side of photo 24) is more traditional in its form, but also features a full-width front porch and dormer centered in the façade.

There are three other styles represented by just one or two examples each, but are important buildings to note. One of the largest buildings in the district is First Baptist Church constructed in 1894 at 53 Main Street (photo 20). The massive, rusticated stone building is built in the Romanesque Revival style and features a tall hipped roof with lower cross-gabled parapets, full-round arched windows composed of art glass, entry towers and a tall corner tower with an open belfry. The United Brethren congregation constructed their building in the same style in 1901, though significantly smaller, at 155 Main Street (photo 17). The brick building features a raised stone base, full-round arched windows and a tall hipped roof with lower cross gables. Its most prominent feature is an octagonal corner tower with tall, narrow full-round arched windows and courses of wood shingles at the top. It is crowned with a low-pitched hipped roof.

There is one example of the Prairie Style with features applied to a four square form; it is located at 72 5th Street (photo 05). The two-story brick house, c. 1918, has a full-width front porch and wide-overhanging eaves on a low-pitched hipped roof. One of the most notable houses in the district belonged to Jerimiah Mugivan and was constructed in 1929 at 80 Main Street. It is an exceptional example of Renaissance Revival architecture (photo 11). The two-and-a-half story brick house features a full-width front terrace with stone balustrade, pairs of French doors with full-round limestone arched surrounds, and a hipped roof covered with clay tiles. The house also features a porte cochere and sunroom on its west and east sides, a canopy of art glass over the front entry, and multiple dormers with full-rounded roofs.

The introduction of modern architecture occurred at the end of the period of significance with the construction of the Miami County YMCA in 1957 and completion of the Church of the Brethren in 1958. The YMCA (34 6th Street) has a large cube-like form with vertical bands of windows which are features of Modernism. The 1957 building allowed the local YMCA to vastly expand its services. The YMCA in Peru formed in the 1840s and had a downtown building of its own by c. 1900. The Church of the Brethren (134 5th Street) features a traditional steeply-pitched roof over an L-shaped plan. The L is intersected with a Moderne-influenced entry tower of stone with vertical bands of stained glass windows. The two buildings, along with the 1950s Peru Post Office (not in this district), were the first new monumental public or semi-public buildings built in town since before 1945.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

EDUCATION

The Peru Public Library was constructed in the district at the corner of Huntington and Main Streets in 1902. It features prominently with other important civic buildings lining Main Street both east and west of its intersection with Broadway Street on which the courthouse square occupies the northeast corner. While undertakings to establish libraries in the city of Peru pre-date the organization of the city's public library, none lasted more than a brief time. A library was established in connection with the Peru Lyceum, a society formed in 1837 for public discussion on a variety of topics. A small collection of books from this society were transferred to Peru High School sometime after the organization disbanded. These eventually were transferred again with the establishment of the public library in 1895. The Miami County Workingman's Institute was formed in 1856 under the same general goals and guidelines of William McClure's institute in New Harmony, from which financial support was gained upon reaching donations of 100+ volumes from the public. However, this was short-lived and disbanded in 1860; the collection of books was ultimately scattered.

The Peru Public Library was organized by the school board using the law enacted by the state legislature in 1895. Miss Martha Shirk was appointed librarian and the collection of books purchased and donated were housed at Peru High School, then at the corner of 6th and Broadway Streets. With the realization that the high school was inadequate for a proper and growing library collection, Andrew Carnegie was contacted for support of a new building in 1901, only three years after he had broadened his library donation philanthropy. Carnegie committed \$25,000 to the project initially, then committed another \$2000 to the fund. Peru holds a distinction of being one of the first Hoosier communities to receive a Carnegie library. Carnegie awarded grants to both Muncie and Crawfordsville the same day as Peru; the three cities were simultaneously the fifth recipients in the state. Efforts to purchase a lot at the corner of Main and Miami Streets failed, after which the current lot was purchased. This was still convenient, however, for school children who attended a city school two blocks east on Main Street (current location of Davis Park).

Building plans, developed by Cincinnati architects Crapsey & Lamm, were approved by Carnegie. The cornerstone was laid on February 26, 1902. Construction, carried out by J. B. Goodall, was completed before the close of 1902. Librarian Martha Shirk resigned and her assistant, Gertrude Thiebaud was appointed in her place. By the close of 1913, the library contained 10,000 volumes. See photo 12 for the Peru Public Library.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

H. Major Bibliographical References

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

1908 Peru City Directory. Marion, Indiana: Inter-State Directory Company, 1908.

1919 Peru City Directory. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Company, 1919.

1947 Peru City Directory. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Company, 1947.

1957 Peru City Directory. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Company, 1957.

1960 Peru City Directory. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Company, 1960.

Bobinski, George. Carnegie Libraries, Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development. Chicago: American Library Association, 1970.

Bodurtha, Arthur. *History of Miami County, Indiana. Vols. I & II*. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1914.

Combination Atlas Map of Miami County, Indiana. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1877.

History of Miami County, Indiana. Chicago: Brant & Fuller, 1887.

Jeremiah Mugivan Collection of the Indiana Historical Society. Accessed November 8, 2021.
<https://indianahistory.org/wp-content/uploads/jeremiah-mugivan-collection.pdf>

McAlester, Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

McPherson, Alan. *Temples of Knowledge, Andrew Carnegie's Gift to Indiana*. Kewanna, IN: Hoosier Nest Press, 2003.

Miami County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1998.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Peru, Indiana: 1883, 1887, 1893, 1899, 1906, 1912, 1920

Stephens, John H. *History of Miami County*. Peru: John J. Stephens Publishing House, 1896.

United States Federal Census for Peru, Indiana: 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 103-597-32001-170, 103-507-34157-158, 103-507-34170, 103-507-34174, 103-507-34249

I. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approx. 48 acres

Use the UTM system.

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 578404 | Northing: 4512132 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 579104 | Northing: 4512414 |

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

3. Zone: 16	Easting: 579388	Northing: 4511940
4. Zone: 16	Easting: 578769	Northing: 4511544

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

Beginning on the southwest corner of the intersection of North Wabash Street with the east/west alley between 8th Street and Ewing Street, face south and continue in a line to the south side of Ewing Street, then turn east and follow the south side of Ewing Street to the east property line of 119 North Wabash. Turn south and follow the east line of 119 N. Wabash to the north property line of 54 East 6th Street. Turn east and follow the north property lines of houses facing 6th Street to the west side of Huntington Street, then turn south and follow the west side of the street to the south side of the east/west alley between 5th and 6th Streets. Turn east and follow the south side of the alley, crossing Huntington and Clay Streets, to the west side of Tippecanoe Street, then turn south and follow the west side of the Tippecanoe, crossing 5th Street, to the south side of the east/west alley between 5th and Main Streets. Turn east and crossing Tippecanoe Street, follow the south side of the alley to the east property line of 218 East Main Street, then turn south and follow the property line to the south side of Main Street. Follow the south side of East Main Street to the west side of Water Street.

At this southwest corner of the intersection of Main and Water Streets, turn south and follow the west side of Water Street to the north side of the east/west alley between Main and 3rd Streets. Turn west and follow the north side of the alley, crossing Tippecanoe Street, to the west side of Clay Street, then turn south and follow the west side of the street to the south side of 2nd Street. Turn west and follow the north side of 2nd Street to the west side of Huntington Street, then turn south and follow the west side of the street to the north side of Canal Street. Follow the north side of Canal Street, west, crossing Wabash Street, to the west property line of 120 South Wabash Street, then turn north and follow the property line to the north property line of the same address. Turn east and follow the north property line, crossing to the east side of South Wabash Street.

On the east side of South Wabash Street, face north and follow a line to the north side of the east/west alley between Canal and 2nd Streets, then turn west and crossing Wabash Street, follow the north side of the alley to the west property line of 25 East 2nd Street. Turn north and follow the west property line to the north side of 2nd Street, then turn west and follow a line to the west property line of 18 East 2nd Street. Turn north and follow the west property line to the south side of the east/west alley between 2nd and 3rd Streets, then turn east and follow the south side of the alley to the east side of Wabash Street. Turn north and follow the east side of Wabash Street, crossing 3rd, Main, 5th, and 6th, to the north side of East 6th Street, then turn west and follow the north side of the street, crossing Wabash Street, to the east side of the north/south alley between Wabash and Broadway Streets. Follow the east side of the alley to the north side of the east/west alley between 6th and Ewing Streets. Follow the north

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

side of the alley to the west property line of 21 Ewing Street, then turn north and follow the west property line, crossing Ewing Street to the west property line of 20 Ewing Street, continuing to the south side of the east/west alley between Ewing and 8th Streets. Turn east and follow the south side of the alley to the west side of Wabash Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries very closely follow those set out in the Miami County Historic Structures Inventory created in 1998 with adjustments made along the west boundary to better integrate contributing resources abutting, but not included in the downtown commercial historic district. The east boundary staggers with concentrations of contributing versus non-contributing properties, but generally follows the development plan of late 19th and early 20th century housing as it developed in Godfroy's Addition to the city of Peru. The significant concentration of contributing resources declines to the east and north. Canal Street has some later industries and large vacant lots east of the boundary while 2nd Street has altered houses in the 200 block. Main, a prestige street, always had more blocks of larger, more intact houses. Smaller, less intact houses are north of 5th Street where a rail line encouraged construction of adjacent warehouses and plants.

J. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Miami County EDC/City of Peru
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-780-1423
date: November 11, 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.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

- **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 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, 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: Godfroy's Addition Historic District

City or Vicinity: Peru

County: Miami State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: July 19, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West end of Ewing Street, looking southeast

1 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the intersection of 6th and Huntington Streets

2 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest mid-block on 6th Street between Huntington and Wabash Streets

3 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast near the intersection of 5th and Wabash Streets

4 of 37.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at 72 East 5th Street

5 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at 112 East 5th Street

6 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the intersection of 5th and Clay Streets

7 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on 5th Street mid-block between Tippecanoe and Clay Streets

8 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the intersection of Huntington and 5th Streets

9 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the intersection of Huntington and 5th Streets

10 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 80 East Main Street

11 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 102 East Main Street-Peru Public Library

12 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the intersection of Main and Clay Streets

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

13 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the intersection of Main and Tippecanoe Streets

14 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from the intersection of Main and Water Streets

15 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on Main Street mid-block between Tippecanoe and Clay Streets

16 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from the intersection of Main and Clay Streets

17 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east along 135 East Main Street-First United Brethren Church

18 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on Main Street mid-block between Wabash and Huntington Streets

19 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the intersection of Wabash and Main Streets-First Baptist Church

20 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast near the west end of 3rd Street

Godfroy's Addition Historic District

Miami County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

21 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the intersection of 3rd and Huntington Streets

22 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the intersection of 3rd and Clay Streets

23 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from the intersection of 3rd and Clay Streets

24 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast on 3rd Street mid-block between Huntington and Wabash Streets

25 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast on 3rd Street near the west end of the district

26 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on 2nd Street mid-block between Wabash and Huntington Streets

27 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast on 2nd Street west of its intersection with Huntington Street

28 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast on 2nd Street mid-block between Huntington and Clay Streets

29 of 37.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 126 East 2nd Street

30 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the intersection of 2nd and Wabash Streets

31 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at 18 East 2nd Street

32 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west along the north side of Canal Street from east end of district

33 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at 112 South Wabash Street

34 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast on Wabash Street mid-block between Canal and 2nd Streets

35 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south along 15 South Wabash Street

36 of 37.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast on Huntington Street mid-block between 2nd and 3rd Streets

37 of 37.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Godfroy's Addition Historic District
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State



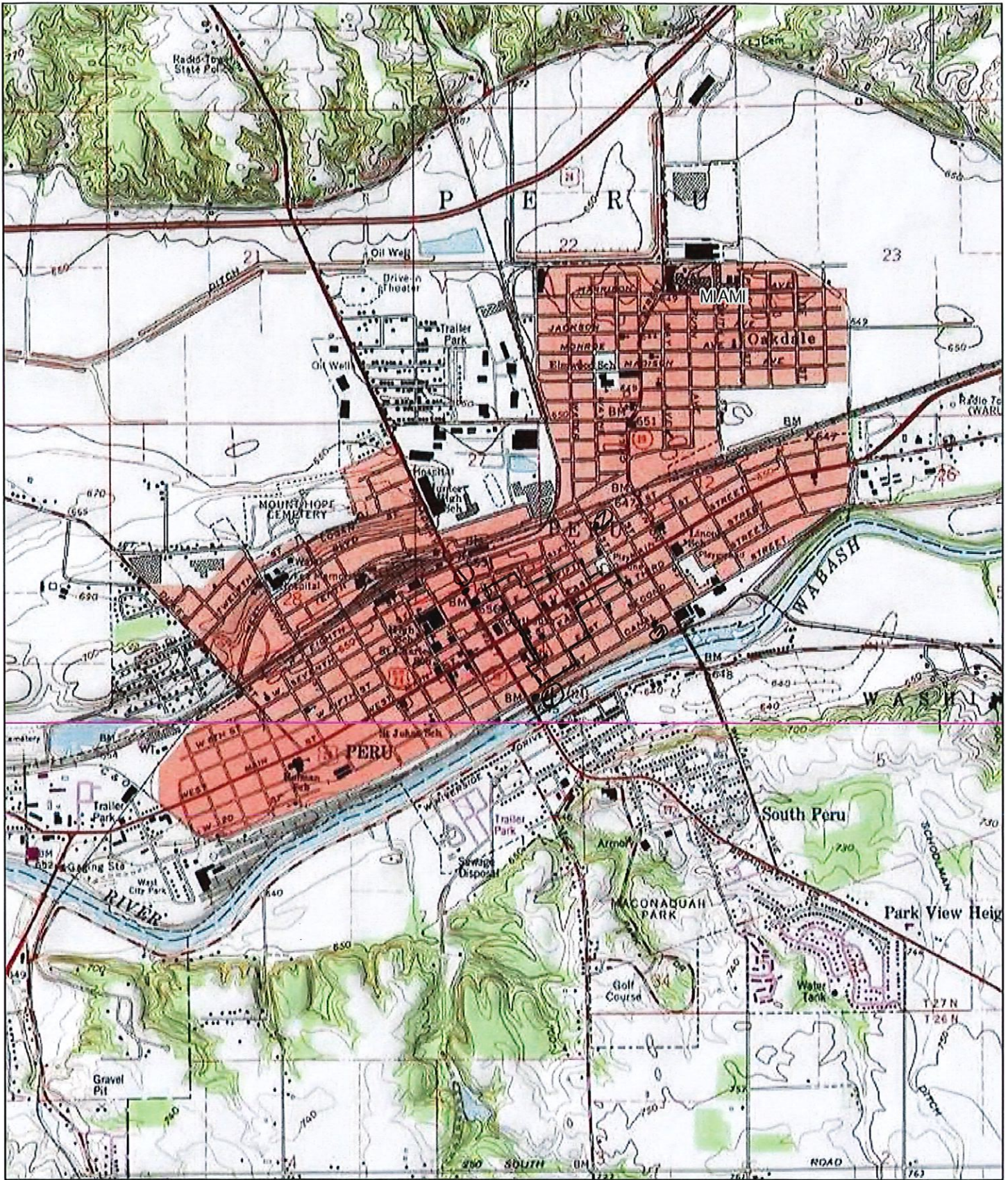
**GODFROY'S
ADDITION
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES
PERU, MIAMI COUNTY, IN
168 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
1 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE-SIDEWALKS THROUGHOUT
31 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS (NC)



⓪ = PHOTOGRAPHS
NO SCALE

InDNRMaps Org Basic App



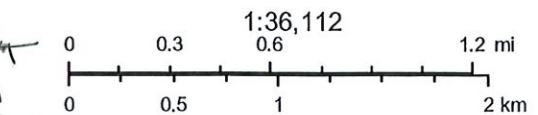
4/4/2023, 3:16:04 PM

Counties

USGS 24K Quadrangles

CODFROY'S ADDITION
HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI CO., IN

- ① 16 578404 4512132
- ② 16 579104 4512414
- ③ 16 579388 4511940
- ④ 16 578769 4511544





IN_MiamiCounty_Godfroy'sAdditionHistoricDistrict_0001



IN_MiamiCounty_Godfroy'sAdditionHistoricDistrict_0006



IN_MiamiCounty_Godfroy'sAdditionHistoricDistrict_0008



IN_MiamiCounty_Godfroy'sAdditionHistoricDistrict_0011



IN_MiamiCounty_Godfroy'sAdditionHistoricDistrict_0012



IN_MiamiCounty_Godfroy'sAdditionHistoricDistrict_0014



IN_MiamiCounty_Godfroy'sAdditionHistoricDistrict_0019



IN_MiamiCounty_Godfroy'sAdditionHistoricDistrict_0020



IN_MiamiCounty_Godfroy'sAdditionHistoricDistrict_0021



IN_MiamiCounty_Godfroy'sAdditionHistoricDistrict_0025



IN_MiamiCounty_Godfroy'sAdditionHistoricDistrict_0035



IN_MiamiCounty_Godfroy'sAdditionHistoricDistrict_0036