United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

914

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 7184 East 16th Road | N/A | not for publication

city or town Argos | X | vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Marshall code 099 zip code 46501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide _x_ local

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 10/27/2011

Indiana DNR – Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

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:)

for Edson H. Beall — 12.15.11

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
7	1	structure
0	0	object
10	1	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: meeting hall
RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation
AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE: fishing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: meeting hall
RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation
AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE: fishing facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: STONE: Granite
WOOD: Shingle
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof: SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Argos Izaak Walton League property near Argos, Indiana, is a total of 17 acres of constructed fishing ponds, structures, and buildings developed as a fish hatchery and meeting hall for the organization dedicated to the conservation of natural habitat for wildlife. The organization was established in 1926. In 1929 they purchased and developed the first two acres of the property. In 1934 the remaining 15 acres were purchased. Through an agreement with the United States Bureau of Fisheries, a clubhouse was constructed under the New Deal projects of that era. The building was constructed between 1935-1937 with glacial stones in the Craftsman style. There are two buildings on the property, the clubhouse and a smaller wood-framed building that also operated as a clubhouse and now is used for storage; both buildings are contributing. There are seven contributing structures on the property. These include a stone gateway, two artesian wells, three stone picnic tables/benches, and a sluice; these date to the New Deal construction on the site. A walk bridge is also located on the property and is non-contributing due to its recent construction. The site also acts as a contributing resource, covering the 17 acres that includes the structures, buildings, driveway, fish ponds and landscaping.

Narrative Description

SITE, 1929-1937, Contributing

The 17 acre site of the Argos Izaak Walton League is generally low ground located approximately three miles east of Argos, Indiana on 16th Road. The site is approximately one-half mile north of Highway 10. The area is rural with a few older homes located on Hickory Road, the east boundary of the site. There are mature deciduous woods located west of the property with the remaining surrounding area largely tilled for crops. The site itself has four fish ponds. The earliest is located at the east end of the property and is referred to by the organization as the "turtle pond". This pond was constructed in 1929 on the club's original two acre site. A concrete rearing pond was constructed just north of the original pond, but due to its proximity to the original pond it appears to have joined the original pond. No concrete is visible today as growth around the banks hides what may lie beneath. The area around the ponds is largely wooded and is separated from the remaining 15 acres by a county ditch (photo 0007). The other three fish ponds are located to the east (photo 0008), south (photo 0006), and north of the main clubhouse. The banks around these ponds have wetlands habitat. The area between these three ponds and the clubhouse is lawn. The three ponds are connected by culverts located between the south and east ponds and between the east and north ponds. The east pond has a small peninsula constructed on its south bank that extends into the center of the pond. These ponds were created during the New Deal construction on the site. A gravel drive encircles the main clubhouse with two entrances from 16th Road, one on each side of the south pond.

The clubhouse dominates the site and is raised on an earthen mound, referred to as a "double terrace" in the 1936 centennial edition of the *Argos Reflector.* The clubhouse is encircled by the gravel drive. The wood-framed building is located at the rear of the property between the east and north ponds. The walk bridge is located over the county ditch and connects the original two acres with the remaining property. A grouping of three picnic tables and benches constructed of stone and wood are located in a mature grove of trees that includes hickory, oak and hackberry. The grove is located near the southwest corner of the east pond near 16th Road. A stone gateway is located at the west gravel drive entrance into the property. Near the gateway is an artesian well with a stone base. Another artesian well is located at the southwest corner of the east pond. A small drainage ditch with a concrete sluice is located northwest of the county ditch which flows northeast across the property. The sluice is located along the north boundary of the property just west of Hickory Road and connects to the county ditch near its intersection with Hickory Road.

Landscaping on the site is minimal. Newer landscaping is located around the main clubhouse and flagpole in the front lawn. Photographs from shortly after the building was constructed show junipers around the perimeter of the foundation. Stone sidewalks were recently uncovered leading from the clubhouse to the gravel drive on each side of the building. From early photographs small stone piers were once located at the end of the stone walk at the east drive's edge. Small granite boulders outlined the inside perimeter of the gravel drive around the clubhouse but were recently grouped together in small piles to demark the inside of the driveway. There are several mature trees on the property. While it is apparent some were intentionally planted, particularly between the south pond and driveway, it is not conclusive if the others were planted or grew naturally. Written history indicates the organization planted trees around the hatchery when it was first

developed on the original two acres. There are several mature trees that may date to that period in the area surrounding the turtle pond, particularly seven large maples that line Hickory Road.

STRUCTURES

Artesian Wells, ca. 1937. Contributing

There are two artesian wells that have been piped on the site. One is located at the southwest corner of the east pond. It has a simple metal pipe driven into the well. An early photograph indicates a lateral pipe about three feet above the current pipe once existed. Water bubbles from the pipe that is now cut off approximately one foot above the level of the pond near the pond's bank. The second well has a more elaborate structure around it. It is located near the east side of the stone gateway at the west entrance of the property. The well is piped vertically with a small outlet near the pipe's base allowing water to naturally stream to the south pond. The pipe is about 30" tall with a horizontal pipe extended about three feet south. The end of the horizontal pipe allows the water to flow into a drywell with a stone surround (right side of photo 0001). Another pipe below ground connects the drywell to a concrete well with a metal grate located in a swale along 16th Road. Club members relayed stories of how people in the area would fill jugs with water from the well near the road.

Picnic Tables & Benches, ca. 1937. Contributing

There are three groupings of picnic tables with benches in a grove of trees between the east pond and 16th Road. The tables are constructed with cut stone legs and wood table tops. Stone benches are located at each table; the benches have cut stone legs that support a wood seat. See photo 0005

Sluice, ca. 1937. Contributing. Photo 0009

A sluice is located in the northeast corner of the property connecting the east pond to the county ditch near the ditch's intersection with Hickory Road. The sluice stream is approximately 30" deep and 30" wide. The sluice gateway is composed of two walls of formed concrete, approximately 30" tall, with a formed opening for a gate. The gate is no longer extant. This gateway is located near the convergence of the sluice with the county ditch. The purpose of the sluice was to regulate water in the fish ponds on the property.

Gateway, 1936-1937. Contributing. Photo 0001

A stone gateway is located at the west gravel drive entrance to the property. The work on the "two large native stone posts" began in 1936 but was not finished until the following year.[1] The gateway is composed of two identical parts, flanking each side of the entrance. Each side has two stone pillars connected by a curved stone wall. The inside stone pillar is slightly taller than the outside pillar. The pillars have a tapered stone top. There are engraved stones in the two interior pillars. The building stone in the west interior pillar has the following engraved:

ERECTED BY
FEDERAL WORKS
PROGRESS
ADMINISTRATION
1936-1937

There are two building stones in the east pillar with the following engraved (top & bottom, respectively):

ARGOS CHAPTER
IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE
ASSOCIATED WITH
U.S. BUREAU OF
FISHERIES
1937

Walk Bridge, 2005. Non-Contributing. Photo 0007

[1] Beigh

A pedestrian bridge constructed of treated wood boards is located over the county ditch and connects the original two acre site with the remaining acreage. The bridge has an observation area with benches constructed in the center of the span. The bridge structure, deck and railings are all constructed of treated wood.

BUILDINGS

Argos Izaak Walton League Clubhouse, 1935-1937. Contributing. Photos 0002, 0003, 0006, 0010-0014

Exterior

The main clubhouse is constructed with concrete basement walls and glacial stone veneer over a wood frame upper level. The building faces south and is elevated from its surroundings by an earthen mound. The entire building is faced with uncut glacial stone except for a small area of wood shingles in the gable faces; they are separated from the stone by an eave return across the gabled ends. A wood frieze board is located between the top of the stone veneer and soffits. The roof is a low-pitched gabled roof with a pent roof continuation over a large front porch. The roof has aluminum fascia and soffits and is covered with fiberglass shingles. Early photographs show the original roof covered with a form of interlocking shingle. The roof flares out slightly at its eaves. The windows on the main level are 1/1 wood windows with concrete sills. Basement windows are steel with three glass panes and concrete sills.

The front (south) façade is dominated by the large, low-sloped front porch centered on the facade. The front of the porch has four large tapered stone pillars supporting the roof. The porch floor is concrete on a stone base. Simple pipe railing extends between the stone pillars forming a handrail and is original to the building. Pipe railing is located on the east and west sides of the porch, returning on the east side to become a handrail for concrete steps recessed into the porch area. The west side of the porch has a more formal entry. It is composed of pipe railing from the corner stone pillar that terminates at a short stone pillar with stone cap at the top of the entry steps. A stone wall with concrete cap is on the south side of the entry steps and is located between the short stone pillar at the top and a matching stone pillar at the base of the steps. The stone piers supporting the roof have square concrete caps. Large wood beams that support the porch roof rafters are located between and are supported by the stone piers. The roof structure of the porch is open, without a ceiling. Wood shingles are located in the east and west face of the porch roof's sides. The entry door is located at the east end of the porch. It has a wide wood door with a large window and a single wood panel in its base. A wood screen door matching the design of the entry door is also in the entry opening. The door has a wood side-lite on each side. The door and side-lites have glacial stone formed into a jack arch over their opening with a small stone keystone. There are two windows to the west of the door, also sheltered by the porch roof. A non-historic metal door is located in the east end of the front façade and enters the building at grade level. The door was installed in a historic door opening in about 1980. Based on historical photographs, the original door was wood and had a window composed of four panes in its upper half.

The west façade is dominated by a large stone chimney centered on the façade. It is approximately 7' wide at its base then tapers inward on each side just below the return eaves to a width of about 4' to form the main flue of the chimney. The chimney extends above the ridge of the roof approximately 4'. The chimney is capped with stones with pointed ends facing upward. The size of the stones on the chimney gets increasingly smaller the higher they are placed on the chimney. A window is located to each side of the chimney, centered in the north and south halves of the façade. Located below the windows are basement windows.

The east façade has two windows on the main level in the same position as those on the west façade, but the south window is slightly narrower than the north window. A basement window is located below and slightly to the north of the north window. Another basement window is located just south of center on the façade. A small stone chimney with a concrete cap is located at the ridge near the east end of the east façade. The chimney is approximately 3' tall and 2' square.

The rear (north) façade has four windows on the main level. The third window from the east is centered on the façade with an equal space between it and the windows to its east and west. This placement of windows results in a wider field of stone at the west end of the façade than on the east end where the easternmost window is located. A basement window is located below the easternmost window. Another basement window is located between the westernmost two windows. An unusual feature of the rear façade is the barrel vaulted basement level entry (left side, photo 0003). Concrete steps lead to a pair of three panel wood doors with windows covered by plywood (interior photo, 0014). The steps and doors provide access to the basement level and are sheltered by a barrel vault formed in concrete with small stones embedded in the concrete on the exterior. Concrete wing walls form retaining walls off the barrel vault; the wing walls also have small stones embedded in their exterior. A chimney constructed of red brick is located near the eave at the west end of the façade. It is approximately 3' tall and 30" square and dates to about 1960.

Interior-Main Level
The main level of the clubhouse has one large room with the entry at its east end on the south wall of the room. Four smaller rooms are located at the east end of the building. A small kitchenette is located in the northeast corner. A men's restroom and a women's restroom are centered on the east end of the building. A stairway leading to the basement and also a ground level entry door is located in the southeast corner of the building. Originally there were only three rooms in this area (kitchenette, toilet room, and stairway); a second bathroom was created ca. 1970. The bathrooms have new floor and wall finishes. The main room has narrow plank pine flooring and pine baseboards. Walls are covered with a fiberboard material and have an oak chair rail installed in the last few years. The ceiling of the main room is plastered and has a barrel vault. A 1936 centennial edition of the *Argos Reflector* describes this large room finished in "sand finish plaster and a barrel ceiling."[2] Casings around the windows are historic simple straight stock pine casings. An attic access panel was created over the rooms in the east end of the building also in the last few years. It has a pair of veneered doors surrounded by pine casings. A large stone fireplace is located in the west end of the main room (photo 0011). It has a narrow pine mantel over a section of stone that corbels out in the center above the fireplace opening. A second narrow pine mantel is located over the entire fireplace. Decorative metal vents are located on each side of the lower mantel. Stone pavers form the hearth of the fireplace. The main room is decorated with historic framed photographs of the club's conservation work and other New Deal projects. The room is furnished with tables and chairs; five of the tables and 31 of the chairs were purchased by club members in 1936 and were made by prisoners in the Indiana State Penitentiary. These are made of hickory and oak with caning for seats and backs of the chairs. There are two historic chandeliers in the main hall that were donated by the Farmers State Bank of Argos at about the time of the building's construction (seen in photos 0010-0011). They are constructed of stained glass and have the letters F S formed on them.[3] While the building was wired for electricity, no supply of electricity was in the vicinity at the time of its construction. Gas lamps and oil stoves were used after the building was constructed.[4]

The stairwell room in the southeast corner of the main level has a concrete staircase that leads to a landing at ground level then turns back west and leads down to the basement level. The walls and ceiling of the stairwell room are plaster with some historic beaded board wainscoting on the room's north and east walls. The room also has a historic chandelier matching those in the main hall. See photo 0012. The door at the base of the stairs leading into the basement is a wood door with two arched windows and two recessed panels. The door appears to be historic but not of the period of the building, although it does appear to have been installed early in the building's history.

Interior-Basement Level
The basement level has a concrete floor and concrete exterior walls. A kitchen is located on the east end of the basement level and a bathroom is located in the northeast corner of the basement. The walls dividing the kitchen from the rest of the basement are constructed of wood framing and plastic panels. Non-historic kitchen cabinetry and countertops are located along the west wall of the kitchen. The kitchen has an acoustic tile ceiling in a metal grid dropped below the original ceiling that is constructed of fiberboard. The bathroom is in its historic location with a period toilet and sink. A storage and mechanical room is located in the northwest corner of the basement. It has walls constructed of vertical planks. A large stone fireplace is located at the west end of the basement with stone extending from the floor to the ceiling (photo 0013). The opening of the fireplace has been filled in with masonry. A pair of doors leading to the exterior on the north side of the building is visible in the basement (photo 0014). The floor joists of the main level are exposed in the main room of the basement. The basement was used for the club's fish fries.

Wood-frame Clubhouse, ca. 1940. Contributing. Photo 0004

A wood-framed building with vertical wood plank siding is located near the north boundary of the property between the north and east fish ponds. The building is approximately 9' wide by 12' long and faces south. It has a concrete foundation and floor. A pair of plywood doors is on the west side of the front façade of the building. A row of four square openings is located on the east façade; presumed to be window or hatch openings, they have been covered with plywood. The building has a hipped roof with wood fascia. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. While the building is currently used for storage, one club member indicated that it was formerly used as a clubhouse for members as late as the early 1970s.

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[2] *Argos Reflector*, Centennial Edition, 1936
[3] A 1917 photograph of the lobby of the Farmers State Bank in Argos shows the chandeliers
[4] Beigh

Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall 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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

CONSERVATION
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1929-1960

Significant Dates
1937

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Federal Works Progress Administration
Foker, William Lake

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance for the Argos Izaak Walton League is 1929 through 1960. The Period begins with the club's purchase of the first two acres of the property and establishment of the original hatchery in 1929. The Period concludes in 1960, the mandatory cut-off date, due to the club's continuation of the use of the property for the purpose for which it and the contributing resources were established.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Argos Izaak Walton League property is significant under three Areas of Significance: Conservation, Politics/Government, and Architecture. The property was established in 1929 in response to concern for the conservation of natural resources, fish and wildlife locally, but also reflects the young conservation movement in the United States. The property would later benefit from the Federal Works Progress Administration's New Deal projects when the United States Bureau of Fisheries coordinated the construction of a clubhouse, additional fish ponds, and other structures on the site. The property is also significant due to its intact resources, its architectural style, and construction from local glacial stone.

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

CONSERVATION

Izaak Walton League of America History

Early in 1922, three Chicago fishermen discussed the formation of a fishermen's luncheon club. They called together all of the men they knew who had an interest in the sport which resulted in a dinner on January 14th with 54 men in attendance. After much discussion it was decided to launch not a fishermen's club, but rather a movement for real conservation. The group, known as the Original 54, established the Izaak Walton League of America. Williamson Dilg was the founder and leader of the organization. Dilg was described by a partner in the movement as a "visionist, a dreamer of dreams" and "far ahead of his critics, in pointing the way to greener fields, clearer streams and more abundant wildlife."[5] Dilg wrote a poem called "*City Worn*" which reflected his deep sentiment for the outdoors. The poem opens with this sentence: "I am weary of civilization's madness and I yearn for the harmonious gladness of the woods and of the streams." The organization's name was chosen in honor of Izaak Walton's philosophy of outdoor living, and the principles of true sportsmanship.

The organization's mission was to conserve, maintain, protect and restore the soil, forest, water and other natural resources of the country. The League also worked toward educating the public on the importance of conservation. Dilg, the organization's first president, was evangelistic in his approach for finding support for conservation as he hosted crusades to packed auditoriums across the country. His effort had significant results as state and local divisions of the organization were established in great speed and numbers. There were over 100,000 members within three years of the organization's founding who applied pressure on political leaders for conservation.[6] The organization established a Conservation Platform from which to focus its energies. The platform had a number of points including the eradication of pollution, restoration of drained areas and wildlife, and the protection and extension of forests.

The first chapter of the Izaak Walton League in Indiana was established in Muncie in 1923. By the end of 1924 there were 40 chapters in the state and 150 chapters by 1926.[7] The group is credited with popularizing the conservation movement in Indiana during the 1930s.

Establishment of the Argos Chapter of the Izaak Walton League

Argos, Indiana is a small town in Walnut Township in southern Marshall County. Marshall County has two rivers, the Yellow and Tippecanoe Rivers, and many freshwater lakes. Much of the agricultural land in the county was drained and clear cut of timber for crop production. This was the case with the area surrounding the Argos Izaak Walton League property. The area on which the organization's grounds were established is low land with natural springs and a high water table. A few farms were established in the area early in the county's history and a county ditch was created from a stream to drain the land in the immediate area of the property for crop production.

[5] Beigh
[6] Wheeler, pg. 27
[7] Wheeler, pg. 26

Spearheaded by avid outdoorsman Wilferd M. Harley, the Argos Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America was created by Charter No. 68 on January 25, 1926; the initial name of the organization was Tippecanoe Fish Hatchery. Harley and seven other men who were anglers had made application to the State Department for minnows to be distributed in adjacent lakes and streams in an effort to replenish the rapidly depleting local supply of desired fresh water fish. The men began discussions in 1925 regarding the formation of a local chapter of the Izaak Walton League. They were Harley, Jack Urshell, O. L. Grossman, William Middleton, Henry Kosanke, Dale Vories, Mel Engle, and Albert Kamp. The official petition for charter included 21 names; five additional names were signed to the charter once it was received from the League. The charter was held open for a time and an additional 20 names were added to bring the club's membership to 46. The officers were Wilferd Harley, President; O.L. Grossman, Vice President; and H. A. Kosanke, Secretary/Treasurer.[8]

The men who founded the club were local community leaders with a strong interest in the environment. Early rosters of members have names familiar in the history and business district of the community. Particularly noteworthy is Wilferd Harley. Harley as a young man became interested in the environment. He studied birds, watched their nesting and eating habits and would supply food for those who did not migrate south during the winter. His father, John, wrote that he liked to plant shrubbery and trees and "would, if permitted, have planted trees in every fence corner on the farm". His greatest hobby, again as stated by his father, was the lakes and streams that he loved to fish. He became convinced early in life that the waters needed to be restocked in order to perpetuate the sport.[9] Harley was a rural mail carrier for the Argos area and a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge. In 1931, while waiting out a storm under a boat he and a friend had been fishing from on the Tippecanoe River, a tree fell and crushed Harley beneath the boat on the bank of the river.[10] Harley was 38 years old at the time of his death; he was president of the club from 1926-1931. Dr. Frank Kelly assumed leadership of the organization after Harley's death. Kelly was a physician and had established the Kelly Hospital in Argos. Otto L. Grossman had a well established mortuary business and ambulance service in Argos and served as the organization's president from 1933-1936, and possibly longer. He was president during the construction of the stone clubhouse.[11]

Early records in Harley's handwriting log conservation and wildlife replenishment activities during the first few years of the club's existence. Fish were received from the conservation department in 1926, 1927 and 1928 and were "planted" in local waterways including the Tippecanoe River (running through the southeast corner of the county) and at Eddy Lake, a small lake west of Argos in Green Township. Otto Grossman owned a farm bordering the whole north side of Eddy Lake.[12] The club experimented with raising and releasing ring-necked pheasants; between 1927 and 1929 430 pheasant eggs were purchased from the state with local donations, this resulted in the release of 223 chicks. 1928 also was the first year of what would become an annual outdoor fish supper by the organization at Adams Landing on the Tippecanoe River. It was also noted in club records that "Waltonianism" was spreading rapidly nationwide and the Indiana state division began the publication of "*Out-door Indiana*", described as a very small pamphlet with six pages in volume 1 published in January, 1927.[13]

1929 is described in the club history as a year of "tremendous moment, and the events, and ultimate achievements, no doubt linger in the memories of the Argos Waltonians most auspicious."[14] The organization sought to raise awareness and support for their efforts by extending invitations to all sportsmen interested in fishing to the second fish dinner at Adams Landing. In preparation for the event the club constructed three brick ovens at that location, owned by R. R. Engels, a club member.[15] [16] Donations and pledges were received by 65 individuals and organizations at the dinner. This

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[8] Beigh
[9] Essay by John Harley, recorded in History of Argos Izaak Walton League, unpublished
[10] Harley obituary, *Argos Reflector*, July 23, 1931
[11] Beigh
[12] Green Township Plat Map, 1922
[13] Beigh
[14] Beigh
[15] Beigh
[16] Investigation is ongoing for confirmation of the location of Adams Landing; it is believed to be located on South Birch Road, Tippecanoe Township, Marshall County. If this is the location, the brick ovens are a part of a stone retaining wall and steps leading from the road to the river and are extant. The current president of the club states that

provided sufficient funds for the purchase of two acres at the northwest corner of 16th and Hickory Roads, Walnut Township, then owned by Harry Fleming. Volunteers immediately constructed a fish rearing pond with "teams, scrapers, and man power". A flowing well was driven and piped into the pond and native stone was used in building retaining embankments. A row of willows was planted along the west bank of the pond.[17] The west boundary was a small stream that flowed northeast into Deep Creek. The organization also continued its placement of fish into local waters in 1929 at Lake Syracuse and donated bass to the Fort Wayne hatchery and the state hatchery at Bass Lake.

The club continued its activities in the early 1930s. They planted trees on the new hatchery grounds on Arbor Day in 1930 and 1931. They fed quail during the winter of 1930. They continued to plant fish in area waters and expanded to Twin Lakes (West Township, Marshall County) and the Yellow River. It was noted in the club history that in February of 1931 "*The Indiana Waltonian*" began publication from Monticello, Indiana and included former Argos resident, Lawrence Corey on its publishing board. The May, 1931 issue of the *Indiana Waltonian* announced the arrangement of a large fish fry at Adams Landing on June 3rd under the leadership of the Izaak Walton League's State Vice-President, Otto Grossman. Visitors to the event were encouraged to first view the new hatchery then follow the highway "well marked with road banners" to Adams Landing. A large tent was erected at Adams Landing for the event that included several speakers and dignitaries and over a thousand in attendance. Dr. Preston Bradley, the Izaak Walton League's national president, and one of the original 54 founders of the national organization, was the guest speaker. Delegations from 18 communities in Indiana and one from Michigan and two from Ohio were in attendance. Short speeches were made by Grossman, Col. E. L. Gardner-Division President, William Collins-National Director, Rosco Martin-State Senator, Samuel Pittengell-US Congressman, and R. R. Engels-owner of Adams Landing.[18]

In 1932, due to income from a contract with the State Federal Conservation Department, a new concrete holding pond was constructed adjacent to and just north of the rearing pond. In order to perpetuate the memory of Harley the hatchery was renamed from the Tippecanoe Fish Hatchery to the Wilferd Harley Fish Hatchery. In 1933 another contract was made with the conservation department which provided capital to purchase 15 acres directly west of the original hatchery site. The membership grew to nearly 60 that year and additional trees were planted.[19] In 1934 the Argos chapter organized the Junior Walton Club with 64 members. This was the only active junior league in the state.[20] With the junior club's assistance 5000 trees were planted; weed land shelters and feeding protection for game were constructed. 1934 also saw an increase in membership to 80 individuals.

1934 marked an important achievement by the club that was recognized nationally. The James Lawton Childs Memorial Fund Award, which was given annually to the private hatchery producing the most fish in the nation, was received by the organization. It was the first time the award had been given to an entity east of the Mississippi River.[21] The *National Waltonian* carried an article on the Argos chapter's achievement in their June, 1935 issue with text written by O. L. Grossman. Grossman remarked that without conservation measures "we will have Kansas here in Indiana". A photograph of the original ponds is included with the article.[22] The award was celebrated with a large fish fry attended by over 400 people in 1935.[23]

Argos hosted the 17th annual state convention of the Izaak Walton League in 1939 at their new clubhouse, finished two years prior. Otto Grossman was both host and the president of the Indiana state division. A banquet was held at the Grossman Building in the town of Argos.[24] During the 1940s the Izaak Walton Safety League, a children's club, met in the basement of the clubhouse. Grossman Funeral Home sponsored the organization and at one time they had 79

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he believes Adams Landing is the location of "The Wall", the local name for the South Birch Road site.

[17] Beigh
[18] Beigh
[19] Beigh
[20] *Plymouth Daily Pilot*, June 29, 1935
[21] *Rochester News Sentinel*, Dec. 1, 1949
[22] *The National Waltonian*, page 13, June, 1935
[23] *Rochester News Sentinel*, Dec. 1, 1949
[24] Program of the event, Marshall County Historical Society archives

members.[25] The building was also used by other organizations and for family gatherings, reunions, parties and special events.

The Argos Izaak Walton League remains an active chapter today with a membership of 28. The organization continues to maintain stocked fishing ponds on the property. A few long-standing traditions of the organization are a fishing derby held each Father's Day on the grounds, fish fries, and the donation of trees to 3rd and 4th graders at Argos School each Arbor Day. The Argos chapter is one of twenty-three chapters in existence in Indiana today.

POLITICS

New Deal Assistance

In 1934 the club deeded the newly obtained 15 acres to the United States Bureau of Fisheries in order to take advantage of federally assisted projects to communities across the nation which provided work for the unemployed. This would enable the construction of a clubhouse and additional fish ponds under President Roosevelt's New Deal programs. The agency immediately constructed two new ponds west of the original ponds. The club began planning the clubhouse in 1934 and determined the various types and materials to be used for construction.[26]

The construction of the clubhouse began in 1935 and continued through 1937. Historical records of the club document the excavation of the basement and pouring of concrete foundations and basement walls in 1935 and work being rushed in 1936 but not resulting in the finish of the interior. Regardless, the club began to use the building in 1935 for meetings. The list of requirements for the building included a basement with kitchen, dining room, and toilet room, and main floor for club activities. The building was "to be of timber frame construction veneered with native stone and two fireplaces (one on each level) also of native stone".[27] Although the building was wired for electricity, members used gas lamps and oil stoves since no lines had been extended to that rural location. The federal project constructed two additional ponds on the property in 1935, one on the north and south sides of the clubhouse. The driveways and stone gateway were also begun "which made possible access to club functions, fish fries, and various social gatherings".[28] A 1935 article in the *Argos Reflector* stated that a crew of 60 men was working at the fish hatchery site for the creation of new ponds. The same issue of the paper announced the taking of new enrollment for CCC camps in Marshall County. The age limit for junior enrollees was lowered to 17, making qualifying ages 17-25.[29]

The town of Argos was the recipient of other New Deal work. According to the *Argos Reflector*, September 5, 1935, eighteen men, 47 laborers and a truck driver from the community began work in the town limits. An additional seven to eight men were expected to be employed after certification from the South Bend office (in May, 1934 Marshall County was placed under the South Bend district for coordination of New Deal projects)[30]. The work performed included raising and leveling sidewalks, new sidewalks, construction of a water main, and relaying four blocks of brick pavement. Unskilled labor was paid $44 per month for 130 hours of work.[31] State Road 10 was improved in 1936 and additional brick pavement was installed in town in 1937. New Deal work in Argos also included improvements to sewers and the enlargement of the town park from 1935-1939, cemetery improvements in 1936, construction of the Boy Scout Cabin in 1934[32], school improvements in 1936-1937, construction of a library in 1934, and funding for the sewing and music programs in 1939.[33] The town rescinded funding for the construction of a new town hall in 1937.[34]

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[25] Photo file of clubs & organizations, Marshall County Historical Society archives
[26] Beigh
[27] Beigh
[28] Beigh
[29] *Argos Reflector*, October 3, 1935
[30] *Argos Reflector*, May 3, 1934
[31] *Argos Reflector*, September 5, 1935
[32] There is some disagreement as to whether or not this was a New Deal project or if the American Legion constructed this. The compilation of New Deal work in Marshall County by Louis Flora would indicate it was part of the federal program.
[33] Flora, Argos Section
[34] Flora, Argos Section

Other Marshall County New Deal Projects

Marshall County benefitted from the federal program for employment with a number of infrastructure improvement projects for its cities and towns. Road and sidewalk, cemetery and park, and sewer and water reconstruction were common improvements funded by the federal government throughout the county. By 1938 an estimated $4,747,474 had been infused into the county by projects, housing loans, bank insurance, and wages paid to laborers.[35]

Some of the larger building projects receiving federal aid during this time that are extant in the county include the Twin Lakes Dam & Monument ('36), West Township School Addition ('37), Centennial Auditorium at Lincoln High School (now Junior High, Plymouth, '37), Magnetic Park Conservation Clubhouse & Well House (Plymouth, '37), Plymouth Post Office ('34), Centennial Park (Plymouth, '36), Culver Post Office ('35) and Mural ('37), Culver Bath House ('37), the consolidated German Township-Bremen School ('38), Bremen Water Works & Power Station ('36), Conservation Clubhouse (Lake of the Woods, '37), and the Bourbon Library ('38). Rural Marshall County residents also benefitted with road construction and improved sanitation by the availability of new concrete tank privies.[36]

At the height of the New Deal programs there were 59 camps in Indiana with 12,800 enrollees.[37] The average salary for an Indiana enrollee in 1939 was $1,651 a year.[38] In 1935 Indiana was second in the nation with the number of enrollees in federal aid projects, below the New York City district and above Pennsylvania (a population three times that of Indiana at that time). 61,616 Hoosiers were employed with WPA jobs in 1935.[39] The large force of Hoosiers employed under the federal aid project proved particularly beneficial when flooding ravaged southern Indiana in 1937; the army of men was dispatched for flood relief and rehabilitation work.[40]

ARCHITECTURE

Craftsman Style

The architectural styling of New Deal projects tended to fall into one of two contexts: urban/residential and rural. Post offices, libraries, and municipal buildings tended to follow more refined architectural styles such as Colonial and Classical Revivals because of their placement in the urban or developing residential contexts. However, since much work was carried out in natural park settings under the program, a great number of New Deal work enlisted the use of natural materials, including readily available native stone, for the desired aesthetic of a natural appearance in their setting. Often the public works projects in Northern Indiana used native glacial granite fieldstone for building materials. In other parts of the state other locally quarried or available material was used such as limestone or sandstone. The materials were then adapted and configured into an architectural style often identified as Craftsman, a term that truly embodies the artisans and other workers whose hands are evident in construction.

The Argos Izaak Walton League clubhouse exhibits this desire for a natural aesthetic perfectly. Likely with their own interests in conservation and love for the environment, club members chose native field stone as the primary building material used for the construction of their clubhouse. The building has the appearance of a natural piling of glacial boulders. The use of native stone provides the aesthetic of the building being part of its surroundings as though it grew out of the land it occupies. Its walls and posts are larger at their base than their tops by the use of larger stones at the base and the gradual use of smaller stones as the mason laid the stones upward. Craftsmen were clearly utilized to create the stacked, tapered stone appearance and in the careful execution of doorway and fireplace openings. The building employs the use of a jack arch composed of individual stones over its main entry and a stone covered barrel vaulted shelter over its basement entry. The stone fireplaces inside also have stone arranged in a thoughtful design with individual stone voussoirs forming arches over their openings. Wood shingles are installed in the gabled ends of the building and in the faces of the porch roof's sides, a continuation of the selection of natural materials. The building also once had exposed roof rafter tails but a new roof installation covered the rafter ends with fascia. This artful assemblage of materials exhibits the Craftsman style well.

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[35] *Argos Reflector*, September 14, 1938
[36] Flora
[37] *Argos Reflector*, September 14, 1938
[38] *Argos Reflector*, June 15, 1939
[39] *Argos Reflector*, October 24, 1935
[40] *Argos Reflector*, February 3, 1937

The construction of the Argos Izaak Walton League clubhouse is similar to two other Marshall County buildings. The Conservation Clubhouse at Magnetic Park, Plymouth is similar in both plan and use of stone, and the Conservation Clubhouse at the Lake of the Woods, is also similar in its use of stone (both are New Deal projects).

Stone Masonry & William Lake Foker

The Argos community has an unusually large number of examples of glacial boulder and stone masonry construction. There were a few stone masons working in the Argos community during the 1900s through the 1940s. Lewis Swihart (1858-1945) was known for his use of smaller stone in porch wall construction. His farm residence on East 17th Road, Argos probably best exhibits his work (resource #019, page 81 of Marshall County Interim Report). David Lolmaugh was a local mason who passed on the trade to his seven sons. Their family moved from a farm into Argos around 1897; David died in 1940. His son Lawrence Lolmaugh was a member of the Argos Izaak Walton League and donated a piano to the club upon the completion of their clubhouse. He was also described as having been employed in the construction of the building and the interior wall decoration (probably plaster work).[41] Lawrence and his brothers Harmon and Lewis are known to have constructed some of the uncut stone porches in the Argos community. The Warner House (326 West Walnut St., resource #001, pages 88-89 of the Marshall County Interim Report) was constructed in about 1923 with stonework laid by Lawrence and/or Harmon Lolmaugh, but was under the guidance of another mason, William Foker.[42] William Foker was a Waltonian and supervised the stone masonry construction of the Argos Izaak Walton League clubhouse at about 80 years of age.

William Lake Foker was the most accomplished of the stone masons working in the Argos community. Foker was the son of William Foker, Sr., a Civil War veteran, and was born in Plymouth in 1857. He moved to Argos as a child and later married Mary Jane Nipp in 1882. At this time he entered the building trade as a plasterer and bricklayer. Foker was described as a "tall raw-boned Irishman with a sense of humor and an artist's eye".[43] Accounts from his adopted daughter state that he read a newspaper article concerning the construction of a mansion in South Bend whose owners had imported stone cutters from France to cut and set fieldstones. Because he considered this a difficult and unaccomplished skill in the United States, Foker went to South Bend and stayed several weeks observing the technique of cutting and the art of assembling color in the walls of the house under construction.[44] Based on the time frame of these events it is speculated that the masonry work observed was on the Oliver mansion on West Washington Street. Stone masons were brought from Europe to construct the Oliver mansion, and, in comparison to Foker's work, similarities can be seen in the work at the mansion.

Foker's first work was a stone porch at 107 Smith Street in Argos. This was created to showcase his abilities in order to market himself to potential clients. Foker was already being referred to as a "stone artist" when a local newspaper reported he had returned to Argos in 1912.[45] While Foker's work is most evident around the community of Argos and in Marshall County, Foker's skill propelled his career to a number of locations outside his home town. Foker completed stone work in Kewanna in 1914. In 1920 Foker relocated to Mulberry briefly due to the large scale of a project for which he received a contract, and also to construct the stone entrance to the Forest Park subdivision in Kokomo, to which he shipped stone from the Argos area. Foker was contracted to lay the stone work for the Chicago Masonic Cemetery's archway and chapel in 1922 (now Mt. Emblem). He also worked in Gary, Bass Lake and Rochester.[46]

Foker worked in both cut and uncut stone. In both methods he hand selected stone blending colors and shapes to provide a very aesthetically pleasing form to his creation. No full record of Foker's work has been compiled; however, several characteristics of his work make it identifiable as "a Foker", as described locally. One characteristic is the tapered appearance of his porch walls and piers. Another is his skill in blending colors to provide great variety, particularly in his uncut stonework. A third characteristic is his careful selection of sizes of stones to give the construction the appearance of a natural "piling" of stone by the ordering of larger stone at the base and smaller stone at the top of his work. A fourth characteristic is his very minimal use of mortar in laying stones. Again, this characteristic provides the appearance of a

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[41] Beigh
[42] *Argos Tribune*, January 8, 1981
[43] *Plymouth Pilot News*, May 26, 1953
[44] *Plymouth Pilot News*, May 26, 1953
[45] *Plymouth Democrat*, October 10, 1912
[46] *Plymouth Pilot News*, May 26, 1953

natural piling of stones in almost a dry-stack appearance in his uncut creations; in his cut stone creations the skill required to make the naturally shaped stones fit so tightly together is quite remarkable.

But the most character defining feature of Foker masonry, found in nearly all of the chimneys he constructed, are his trademark patterns of the "Wheel of Life" and "Star of Hope". Although not converting to the Christian Science Church, Foker read their literature and embraced their teachings. The patterns placed into his stonework were drawn from these beliefs.[47] Two locations where these patterns are found are at the Schafer Home (ca. 1913) on South Michigan Street, Argos (resource #20, page 91, Marshall County Interim Report) and on the house Foker constructed for himself at 400 Indiana Avenue, Argos (resource #33, page 91, Marshall County Interim Report). The Foker House, called the crowning achievement of his career,[48] was constructed about 1914 and also has an eagle design in the stone just above the Wheel of Life. He was known to fashion other designs into his stonework as well. In 1942, at 85 years of age, Foker completed his last work that also included a flower design on the chimney of a small house for Judge Harvey Curtis near Tyner (18153 4B Road). Here he cut the stone but allowed another mason to place them at his direction.[49]

Foker died September 3, 1942 and is buried at Maple Grove Cemetery east of Argos. A few years prior Foker hand selected a large boulder, approximately 5' tall and as wide, to mark the gravesite; "FOKER" is carved onto the face. Another grave marker is constructed of uncut fieldstone near the boulder. It has a bronze plaque on its top face with his name and his wife's name in relief. Foker's sister and brother-in-law, William Sissel, who assisted Foker in his work, are buried next to Foker. An article written about his work in 1953 stated that "all over this part of the country may be found monuments to the skill of William Lake Foker, legendary character and expert craftsman of the Argos community."[50] In a 14 part series printed by the *Argos Tribune* in 1980-81, much of Foker's work was detailed. The paper called Argos "the center of an art treasure" by virtue of Foker's work.

The Argos Izaak Walton League clubhouse has been called a colorful memorial in a quiet setting to the work of Bill Foker.[51] Club records from 1936 describe Foker as a "pioneer in the use of native stone".[52] Club members turned to not only a fellow Waltonian, but also someone with whom many had their own personal experience with in crafting stonework on their own homes including Kosanke, Schafer, and Warner. Foker was reported as supervising the construction of the clubhouse in 1936 in the *Plymouth Pilot News*[53] and again affirmed as the supervisor by Dr. Middleton in 1981.[54] Middleton was one of the eight original organizers of the club in 1925.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Not applicable

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Argos Reflector, various newspaper articles

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Beigh, Charles Ervin. *History of Argos Chapter Izaak Walton League of America*, 1938. Unpublished manuscript

[47] *Plymouth Pilot News*, May 26, 1953
[48] *Plymouth Pilot News*, May 26, 1953
[49] *Plymouth Pilot News*, May 26, 1953
[50] *Plymouth Pilot News*, May 26, 1953
[51] *Argos Tribune*, May 1, 1981
[52] Beigh
[53] *Plymouth Pilot News*, December 14, 1936
[54] *Argos Tribune*, May 1, 1981

Flora, Louis. *History of 1930 Depression in Marshall County, Indiana, Federal and State Governments Funded WPA, CWA, FERA, CCC*, 2008. Unpublished manuscript without page numbers.

Green Township Plat Map, 1922

Marshall County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, 1990. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, publisher.

McDonald, Daniel. 1881 History of Marshall County, Indiana Illustrated, 1881. Kingman Bros, publisher. Chicago

National Waltonian, June, 1935

Plymouth Democrat, various newspaper articles

Plymouth Pilot News, various newspaper articles

Rochester News Sentinel, various newspaper articles

Wheeler, Jerry. *Popularizing Conservation in 1930s in Indiana*, 2002. Thesis, Indiana University Department of History

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): 099-022-40017

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	567292	4566468	3	16	567704	4566318
2	16	567699	4566465	4	16	567305	4566302

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

Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of 16th Road and Hickory Road, proceed west along 16th Road approximately 1,300 feet to the southwest corner of the property owned by the Argos Izaak Walton League. Turn north and continue in a line approximately 550 feet to the northwest corner of the property. Turn east and continue in a line to

Hickory Road, the northeast corner of the property. Turn south and continue in a line south along Hickory Road to its intersection with 16th Road, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Located within the boundaries described are the original 2 acres the Argos Izaak Walton League first established its fish hatchery with pond and planted trees and the remaining 15 acres with structures, ponds and buildings developed under the New Deal work of the 1930s. The site incorporates all of the 17 acres owned by the organization.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date September 10, 2010
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 Stone entry gate, facing northeast

1 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 Clubhouse, looking northwest

2 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 Clubhouse, looking southeast

3 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 Wood frame clubhouse

4 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 Picnic grove with stone tables/benches, facing south

5 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 Clubhouse & south pond looking north from 16th Road

6 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 Walking bridge, facing south across original ponds

7 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 East pond, looking west toward clubhouse

8 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 Sluice, facing downward and southeast

9 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 Interior of main room, main level, facing southeast

10 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 Interior of main room, main level, facing southwest

11 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 Stairway to basement level, facing southeast

12 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 Basement level, facing west

13 of 14.

Name of Property: Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District

Argos Izaak Walton League Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

City or Vicinity: Argos

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 Basement level facing north to rear exterior doors

14 of 14.

Property Owner:

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

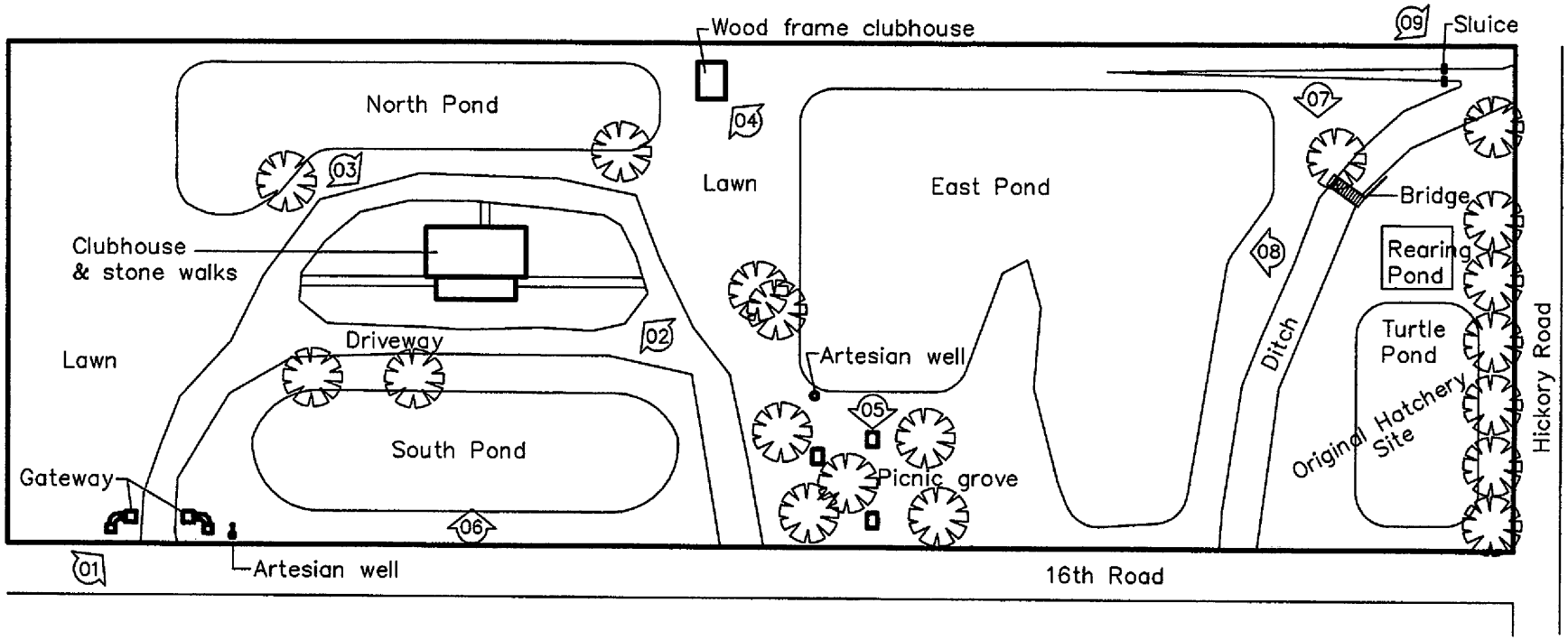
name Argos Izaak Walton League, c/o Chad Overmyer

street & number P.O. Box 51 telephone 574-892-9229

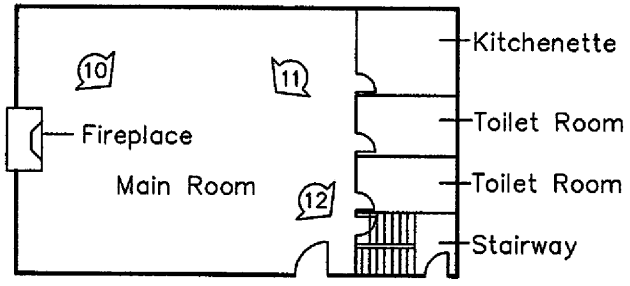
city or town Argos state IN zip code 46501

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

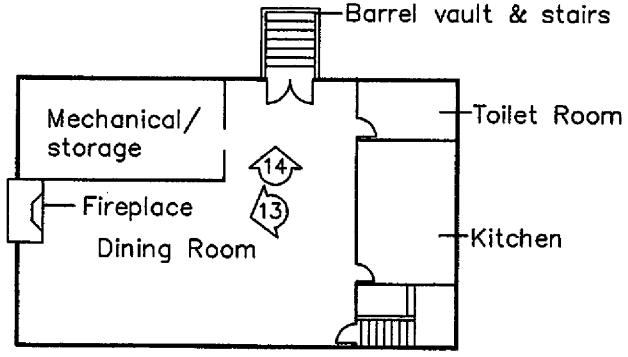
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Site Plan



Main Level



Basement Level

Argos Izaak Walton League
Argos, Marshall County, IN

N

00 = Photograph

Piedmont