

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100003502

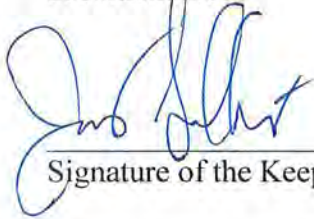
Date Listed: 3/13/2019

Property Name: Plum Prairie Historic District

County: Hamilton

State: IN

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

3-13-2019

Date of Action

Section 8: Area(s) of Significance

INDUSTRY is hereby deleted as an area of significance

Industrial significance is not supported in the narrative. There is no direct association with industry demonstrated. No industrial activities took place within the district boundaries; there is no "company housing" directly associated with one or more specific industries.

The Indiana State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56 3502

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: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

Other names/site number: Johnstown Neighborhood

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 Vine and Walnut Streets on the north, 7th Street on the east, South Street on the south and 5th Street on the west, also including the block west to 4th Street between Walnut and Pleasant Streets.

City or town: Noblesville State: Indiana County: Hamilton

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

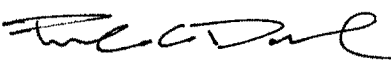
I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

 Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	<p>ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRESERVATION SERVICES</p> <p>6.18.2019</p> Date
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

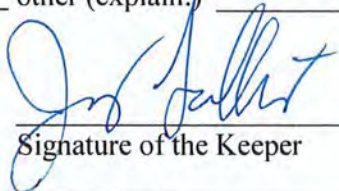
Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

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:)


Signature of the Keeper

3-13-2015
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

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>105</u>	<u>47</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>105</u>	<u>47</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

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

OTHER: American Foursquare

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

roof: ASPHALT

other: BRICK

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Plum Prairie Residential Historic District contains the historically residential area in the southwestern quadrant of Noblesville developed between about 1875 and the early 1920s. It contains mostly smaller-scaled worker housing with the high majority of its houses built between about 1890 and 1925 for nearby industry. By the early 20th century, the neighborhood became home to a large African-American population that shaped its history in the following decades. The district contains one massive Italianate home, a small historic church, and two small neighborhood commercial buildings. While the district contains a very few examples of styles popular during its development including Italianate, Queen Anne, and Craftsman/Bungalow, the vast majority of the houses are simple vernacular examples of residential architecture using a handful of building plans.

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Narrative Description

The Plum Prairie Historic District is composed of turn-of-the-century housing developed in the southwestern part of the city of Noblesville. There are approximately seventeen neighborhood blocks of tree-lined streets with sidewalks and mostly smaller-scale housing. The neighborhood was largely bounded by industry on its west and south sides, and by former railroads on its north and east sides. This gives the neighborhood fairly distinct boundaries. The name Plum Prairie was associated with the property as late as the 1880s, and then when it was farmed, it was named Prairie Farm by the land owner. However, a devastating flood in 1913 earned the lower land west of 5th Street the uncomplimentary name of “Johnstown” which over time, began to be associated with the greater neighborhood west of 8th Street.

The greatest number of houses were constructed between about 1890 and 1925. While the later examples from this period are mostly small bungalows, the earlier examples mostly follow a limited number of house plans sometimes with carpenter-applied details. These house plans include gable-front, side-gabled (hall-and-parlor), and variations on the cube plan (pyramid-roof cottages).

The resource count includes only primary buildings and no secondary buildings or structures like garages or storage buildings, unless they contain their own unique address with living quarters included. Buildings constructed after the period of significance are considered non-contributing; these almost entirely date from 1950 or later and frequently are built in the Ranch style or are modular homes placed on in-fill lots. The housing of the district was built to serve as moderate-income worker housing. Already simply-built from the start, residents of Plum Prairie have long sought economical means to maintain their buildings, resulting in a preponderance of artificial siding in the district. Nonetheless, the vernacular massing and window placement usually remains, enough so to convey the streetscape of the district. Buildings that have had substantial alterations that include significant additions that change the overall historic composition of the house, or have had extensive remodeling outside of the period of significance that would alter historic door or window opening size, orientation and locations, are considered non-contributing. New window or door installations, on their own, would not necessarily render the building non-contributing, nor would new siding or other finishes. The cumulative effect of new siding, windows, doors, and loss of historic material including porch features may render a building non-contributing. Houses such as 507 Vine (described below) demonstrate the base level of integrity for a contributing building to the district.

The following is a complete list of resources in the district:

East/west streets beginning at the north end of the district

Beginning at Vine Street, south side of the road, heading west.

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579 Vine Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing

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529 Vine Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing (left side of photo 0001)

507 Vine Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing (right side of photo 0001)

The one-and-a-half story house has a stone foundation parged with concrete slurry and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (north) façade features a 1/1 window in the first floor of the projecting gabled section which is centered on the façade. A narrow wood window is centered in the gable. An enclosed porch with a molded concrete block foundation is on the west end of the front façade and features prominently on the west façade which faces 5th Street. The porch is enclosed with modern 1/1 windows and vinyl siding. It has a storm door for its entry on its west wall and a pent roof. The west façade has a three-sided bay on the south end of its gabled section. The bay has a 1/1 window centered in its wall and a pent roof. A 1/1 window is north of the bay. Overall, this house is at the baseline of integrity for this district.

The house belonged to Mrs. Gertrude Wiley, a widowed woman, in 1916. It seems likely she shared the home with her husband during the early years of the home's construction. In 1920, the head of household was listed as Marie Woods (24) and her brother, Oliver (19) also lived at the home. They were African-American and were likely the children of Ernest Woods, also listed at this address during the 1920s. Listed as "colored" in the 1926 city directory, the house then belonged to the Saunders Hilliard family. The house became the parsonage for the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church during the late 1920s-1930s, during which time the Reverend Wright Adams lived at the house. In 1940, Reverend William Mayfield and his wife, Sarah, lived in the home. The Mayfields were in their 60s in 1940 and Sarah's mother, Fanny Bartlett (90), also lived with them. They had been born in Mississippi and Louisiana. In 1948, the city directory lists W. T. Hill living at the home.

Walnut Street, north side, heading east.

530 Walnut Street, 1980. Ranch. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

542 Walnut Street, c. 1893. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing

The one-story house has a brick foundation and vinyl siding. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 1/1 wood. The house has a full-width front porch with a modern porch floor of wood and a shed roof supported by four historic turned posts. The posts have jigsaw brackets that support spindle friezes. The front façade features a window in its west end and a wood entry door in its east end. The entry retains an entablature hood.

The Russell Davis family lived at the house during the 1930s-1940s. David Bolden is listed as residing in the house in 1926, and prior to that, the house was occupied by Thomas Roberts.

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560 Walnut Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing

576 Walnut Street, c. 1893. Hall-and-parlor. Contributing

594 Walnut Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing

Walnut Street, south side, heading east.

429 Walnut Street, c. 1990. Modular House. Non-contributing

509 Walnut Street, c. 1893. Central-gable/central-passage. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. While the windows are 1/1 metal replacements that appear to have slightly altered the proportions of the original openings, they retain the original fenestration pattern/composition of the facades. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a modern, c. 1990, wood deck with railing and a central entry metal door. Windows flank the entry door in each end of the façade. The front façade also features a broad central gable with a window centered in it.

The Harry Ballard family lived in the house in 1926. By 1938 and into the late 1940s, the house included an apartment in one half. Harry Parsley lived in one part and Fred Michaels lived in the other half of the house in 1938. In 1948, B. H. Wilson lived in one side and likely a relative, R. E. Wilson, lived in the other half.

529 Walnut Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing

543 Walnut Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing (right side of photo 0002)

This house retains its basic form and the front “Chicago” window from late in the period of significance.

561 Walnut Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing (center of photo 0002)

The one-story house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows and its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The eaves are supported at their corners by square-cut wood purlins. A porch, c. 1915, is located on the east side of the front projecting gabled section. The porch features brick walls with stone caps and tapered wood posts that support a hipped roof. The entry to the porch is on the front façade. The front projection gabled section features a wide wood window centered in the first floor and an intricately jigsawed wood attic vent, with a pointed top, centered in its gable wall. A modern metal entry door is located in the north wall of the east projecting gabled section. A large modern window composed of three casement sashes and transom with sunburst pattern is centered in the first floor of the east projecting gabled section’s east façade. A diamond-shaped intricately carved wood attic vent is centered in the east projecting gabled wall.

In 1926, the John Higgins family lived at the house. By 1938, Jack Howard lived at the house. He seems to be the same Jack Howard who was a boarder on Pleasant Street in 1920. During the

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1940s, George Hushaw, a widower, rented an apartment in the house. He was 65 in 1940 and was a laborer doing government work.

575 Walnut Street, c. 1940. House. Contributing

The small one-story house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with aluminum siding. The house has a shallow-pitched roof, covered in asphalt shingles, with side gables. The front façade features a three-panel wood door with a window divided into three panes in its west end. A 1/1 replacement window is east of the door. A 1/1 wood window is in the east end of the front façade. A small concrete stoop is on the west half of the front façade. The house was occupied by M. R. Gillum in 1948.

593 Walnut Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing (left side of photo 0002)

The two-story house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 metal replacement windows that appear to retain the proportions of the historic openings. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch with a shed roof is on the east side of the north-projecting gabled section. The porch has a modern wood floor and historic turned posts with jigsaw brackets that support spindle friezes. The front façade of the north-projecting gabled section features two 1/1 windows centered in the first floor and one 1/1 window centered in the second floor. The east façade, which faces 6th Street, has a modern metal entry door in the south end of the north-projecting gabled section's first floor and a 1/1 window centered in its second floor. The east-projecting gabled section features a short 1/1 window centered in its first floor and a 1/1 window centered in its second floor. A one-story hipped roof section extends off the south side of the east-facing gabled section; it has a small 1/1 window in its east façade.

The house was occupied by the Elmer Berger family by 1916, then by the Benjamin Gray family during the 1920s. By 1938, the Raymond Yancey family lived in the house and by 1948, it was occupied by Edward Giddings.

609 Walnut Street, c. 1893. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing

The one-story house features a central cube with steeply-pitched hipped roof and gabled sections that face north and west. A porch extends along the west façade, wrapping the west wall of the north-facing gabled section to the north wall of the west-facing gabled section. The house has a concrete foundation and the walls are covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 replacements and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The north and west-facing gabled sections have a 1/1 window centered on the first floor and modern attic vents centered in the gables. The porch, c. 1965, appears to retain its historic plan and roof, however, it has a concrete floor and railings and posts composed of decorative metalwork. The porch has a shed roof with a small gable marking the entry near the northwest corner of the central cube section of the house; the gable faces west. Wood entry doors, c. 1965, with diamond-shaped windows, are located in the narrow north walls of the central cube and west-facing gabled section. The west-facing walls of the central cube and north-facing gabled section contain one 1/1 window each.

The Everett Macy family lived in the house in the 1910s and 1920s. Macy and his wife, Anna, were in their late 40s and had three sons living with them. Everett Macy and his two oldest sons

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were electricians with the light company (American Carbon Company). During the late 1920s, the Frank Williams family lived at the house. Williams and his wife, Minnie, were in their late 50s at the time and Frank worked at the furniture factory on the north side of the district. Phillip Franklin Nevitt and his wife, Jennie, lived in the house in 1938. They were in their 60s in 1940 and the household included a daughter and grandchildren. G. D. Robinson lived at the house in 1948.

675 Walnut Street, c. 1890. Queen Anne. Contributing

The two-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house faces east (8th Street), but has a Walnut Street address. It was relocated to this site by the city in about 2006. The house has wood windows with combinations of 12/1, 8/1, and 6/1 sashes. The steeply-pitched hipped roof has lower cross gables that face north and east and a short gabled section at the top of the roof that faces north/south. A central brick chimney once extended up through this short gabled section of roof, but has been removed and capped.

The front (east) façade features a full-width enclosed porch with a deeply recessed entry composed of a modern wood door and side-lites. A large window composed of a large central sash flanked by 6/1 narrow windows is centered in the wall south of the entry. The second floor has a front-projecting gabled section in its south half. It has two 12/1 windows with panels of wood shingles above. A jettied gable, covered in wood shingles, is above the windows and features a small 1/1 window. A 1/1 window is in the second floor north of the projecting gabled section.

The western two-thirds of the north façade (facing Walnut Street) projects forward and features a sunporch enclosed with rows of 1/1 windows on its first floor and two 12/1 windows in its second floor. A jettied gabled is above the east window and feature a wood truss and an octagonal (non-historic) window centered in the gable. A 6/1 window is centered in the north façade's second floor east of the projecting section. Though moved from elsewhere in the community in 2006, the house fits the general time period of the district.

Pleasant Street, north side, heading west.

694 Pleasant Street, c. 1893. Gable-front. Contributing

684 Pleasant Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing

678 Pleasant Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing

662 Pleasant Street, c. 1893. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing (right side of photo 0003)

The one-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with wide clapboards. The house has 1/1 replacement windows that appear to retain the proportions and pattern of historic fenestration. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A continuation

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of the front slope of the roof creates the roof for a full-width front porch. The top of the roof is flattened, creating a roof deck. The porch has a concrete floor and was enclosed c. 1970. Its entry is on the east end of the front façade. Two 1/1 windows are west of the entry door in the porch and one 1/1 window is in the east and west walls of the porch. A brick chimney is centered on the west wall.

For the better part of the first half of the 20th century, the house belonged to the Beecher Gilliam family. Gilliam is listed in the 1926, 1938 and 1948 city directories at this address. His wife's name was Alma and his occupation was house painter. They had one daughter, Catherine, and a step daughter named Margaret Kendall. By 1940, Gilliam was listed as a government worker.

648 Pleasant Street, c. 1893. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing (center of photo 0003)
The one-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 replacement windows. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full-width front porch with a concrete floor and pent roof supported by ornamental metal posts. The top of the main roof was flattened to create a roof deck. A wood entry door with a window in its top half is off-centered to the west on the back wall of the porch. Flanking the entry are two 1/1 windows. A brick chimney is centered on the east wall.

The house belonged to the Fred Tyler family during the 1920s through the late 1940s. The Tylers were African-American and Mrs. Nellie Tyler, the wife of Fred Tyler, operated a beauty shop out of the house during the 1940s. Fred was a fireman at the carbon works factory. A lodger by the name of Jack Howard, also African-American, was a porter at a city barbershop in 1920. The Tylers and Howard had been born in Indiana.

630 Pleasant Street, c. 1900. Hall-and-parlor. Contributing (left side of photo 0003)
The one story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood. The house has a full-width front porch with a low-pitched hipped roof. The porch appears to have been rebuilt c. 1980 with concrete block and wood deck boards, but retains its historic plan and roof. The porch has wood posts and a balustrade composed of wood pickets. The front façade features a wood door with window centered on the first floor and a 1/1 window to its east. The west end of the front façade features a large wood window divided into a large middle sash flanked by three narrow panes.

The house went through several occupants during the first half of the 20th century. In 1926, Art Ballard lived at the house. Harry Wall and Everett McCarty lived at the house in 1938 and in 1948, Henry Hiatt lived at this address.

624 Pleasant Street, c. 1900. Hall-and-parlor. Non-contributing
The house has had substantial remodeling that includes new siding, windows, and door. Window sizes and quantities on the front façade do not follow historic patterns or proportions and a gabled porch roof that appears to be non-historic render the house non-contributing.

620 Pleasant Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Non-contributing (right side of photo 0004)

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The house has undergone remodeling that added a stone ashlar wainscot and new vinyl siding, as well as a substantial change to the fenestration of the front façade which cumulatively render the house non-contributing.

608 Pleasant Street, c. 1893. Grocery/Commercial Building. Contributing (photo 0004)

The one-story brick building features a cutaway corner entry (southwest corner) and a short brick parapet composed of two courses of corbelled brick. The front (south) façade features two large wood display windows. Two wood panels are below each window. The transom area is covered with a pent roof covered with asphalt shingles; it wraps around the entry onto the west façade. The cutaway corner is supported by a large wood post. Concrete steps and a metal pipe handrail lead to the corner entry from the south and west sides. The cutaway corner creates a small porch with a wood floor. The entry is composed of a pair of wood doors with full windows that have been covered with wood. A transom is over the door, but it has also been covered with wood. A high-placed segmental arched window with stone sill is near the south end of the west façade. It has also been covered with wood.

The building was constructed as a neighborhood grocery and meat market in the 1890s. It was identified as a grocery and meat market operated by Lee Wilson in 1916. Jasper O. Nicholson, who lived nearby in 1916, became the proprietor of the grocery by 1920 and continued to operate it into the late 1930s. By 1948, the grocery was known as L. Crask & Sons Grocery.

596 Pleasant Street, c. 1900/1977. Former Seventh-Day Adventist Church/House.

Non-contributing (right side of photo 0005)

This building was substantially altered in 1977 to include a front garage and porch, along with new siding provide a cumulative effect to render it non-contributing. It was constructed as a Seventh-Day Adventist Church c. 1900 and functioned as a church into the early 1920s.

574 Pleasant Street, c. 1918. Gable-front. Contributing (middle of photo 0005)

The one-and-a-half story house has a foundation composed of panel-faced concrete block. The walls are covered with metal siding. The house has 4/1 wood windows with entablature hoods. The front façade features a three-panel wood entry door with a window divided into four panes of glass. A small concrete stoop is located at the entry. Flanking the entry are 4/1 windows. The entry and the east window have metal awnings. A wide jalousie window is centered in the front gable. The east façade features a porch enclosed with screens and a wood door. It has a square column on its southeast corner that supports a pent roof. The east façade also features a wide through-cornice dormer with four 4/4 windows. The J. H. Fisher family lived at the house in 1926 and Broda White lived in the house during the 1930s and 1940s.

560 Pleasant Street, 1953. Ranch. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

544 Pleasant Street, c. 1900. T-plan. Contributing (left side of photo 0005)

530 Pleasant Street, c. 1918. Gable-front commercial building. Contributing (photo 0006)

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The one-story building has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with cementitious shingles. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building is positioned at the sidewalk's edge, denoting its historic commercial use. The front façade features a recessed entry with a raised stoop and a metal entry door. Jigsaw scrollwork is at the top of the recessed opening. The front façade is covered with clapboards and wide corner boards. Two 6/6 replacement windows flank the entry. The front gable is covered with cementitious shingles.

The small building was likely first used as a neighborhood grocery operated by James Nessel during the 1920s. Nessel and his wife, Susan, lived next door at 508 Pleasant Street during the 1920s. His parents had been born in Germany. By 1938, the building was home to the congregation of the Evening Light Pentecostal Church, but it had closed by 1940 when Richard and Lucille Jones lived at the property. By 1948, it was a residence occupied by O. A. Kelly.

508 Pleasant Street, c. 1900. T-plan. Contributing (left side of photo 0006)

478 Pleasant Street, c. 1970. Ranch Duplex. Non-contributing

450 Pleasant Street, c. 1940. Gable-front. Contributing

394 Pleasant Street, c. 1895. T-Plan/Reverend Barney Stone House. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has a wainscot of stone veneer and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. It has 1/1 wood replacement windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has an enclosed porch with a pent roof on the east end of the front façade. It has a modern storm door on its front (south) wall. The centered projecting gable has a wide 1/1 window centered in its first floor and a small square window centered in its gable wall. The house derives its primary significance from the owner, Reverend Barney Stone, who lived in the house during the first half of the 20th century.

Barney Stone was born a slave in Kentucky at Lemuel Stone's plantation. He ran away at the onslaught of the Civil War and joined the Kentucky 108th Colored Infantry for the Union Army in his late teens. Stone was self-educated and taught African-American children after the war, at which time he became a pastor. He built churches in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana. After his arrival to Noblesville in the 1890s, he became the pastor of the African-American Baptist Church and continued in that role for several decades. He was also the chairman of the local Republican committee of African-American men in 1914. He was a bailer at the county courthouse, but also traveled extensively to speak at colleges and gatherings concerning his time as a slave and as a soldier. His wife, Kate, and their daughters Lucy (Jones) and Sibbitha (Dokes), and son Barney, lived at the house during the 1900s-1920s. The household also included his grandsons, Raymond and Robert Dokes, who were standouts in the interracial athletic teams for Noblesville High School during the early 1920s. Stone died in 1942 at the age of 95.

Pleasant Street, south side, heading east.

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519 Pleasant Street, c. 1893. Queen Anne Cottage. Contributing (photo 0007)

The one-story house is designed with a central cube plan and a projecting front gabled section. The house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house has a frieze composed of wood pickets at the top of its walls and along the rake of its gable. Windows are 1/1 replacements. The pyramid-roof of the cube has a flat, decked top. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full-width front porch that wraps around to the east wall of the front-projecting gable section. The porch has a wood floor, turned posts, and jigsaw brackets and frieze panels between the posts. The porch roof is hipped, but is a continuation of the gable's east slope and pyramid-roof's north slope. The front-projecting gabled section features a pair of 1/1 windows centered in its first floor and a small 1/1 window centered in its gable. A wood door with a full window and transom is in the south end of the east wall of the front-projecting gabled section. A two-panel wood door with a transom is in the north wall of the central cube part of the house. Both doors open onto the porch.

The Thomas Easton family lived in the house during the 1920s, followed by Malcom Warner during the 1930s and the P. L. Huffman family during the 1940s.

569 Pleasant Street, c. 1875. Italianate. Leonard Wild Summer House.

Contributing (photo 0026)

The large two-story house is situated on a full half-block landscaped with large old trees and a wide lawn. The narrow wall of the house faces north and is the front façade. It extends south with projecting sections to the east and west. The house has a brick foundation, band board at its base, corner boards and clapboards. Porches are located on the front façade, wrapping around to the east façade, and on the southwest corner of the west façade. The porches have hipped roof supported by large turned posts between which are friezes of spindles. The large 1/1 wood windows are framed with pilaster-like surround boards and bracketed pediment hoods. The house has an impressive entablature with frieze band windows, pairs of scroll brackets, and rectangular panels. The wide-overhanging flared eaves have integral enclosed gutters. The roof is hipped and is covered with asphalt shingles. The central part of the roof has a flat deck. Several brick chimneys are located on the roof.

The front façade features a full-width porch that wraps around to the east façade. The porch entry is in the west end of the façade and features a gabled roof supported by pairs of turned posts. The gable features jigsaw panels flanking a frieze of spindles and lattice-like wood trim on the gable wall. A pair of eight-panel wood doors is in the west end of the porch's back wall. A 1/1 window is east of the entry. The second floor has three bays of 1/1 windows, which continue to the frieze band windows of the entablature. The east façade (facing 6th Street) has a middle section that projects forward with two bays of windows that extend from basement window openings to the first, second, and frieze band windows of the entablature. The façade north of the projecting section features a porch with matching details of the front façade. The porch has an entry with a gabled roof supported by pair of turned posts in its south half. A wood door with a transom is in the south end of the back wall of the porch. Three 1/1 windows is north of the door. The second floor has three bays of windows that continue to the frieze band windows of the cornice. South of the projecting section, the east façade features three bays of

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windows that extend from basement openings to the first, second, and frieze band windows of the entablature.

The back (south) façade has a one-story addition (c. 1900) that is covered with beaded boards and plywood. The addition has a wood door with a flattened arched window in the west end of its south wall. The addition has a hipped roof covered with slate. A 1/1 window is centered in the second floor of the south façade. A frieze band window is centered in the entablature. The west façade has a projecting section centered on the façade. Its west wall has two bays of windows that extend from basement openings to the second story. The projecting section has a wood door with a window and transom in its first floor and a 1/1 window in its second floor in the section's narrow south wall. The west façade south of the projecting section has a wood door with window and transom centered on its first floor and a 1/1 window south of the door. The second story has three 1/1 windows with frieze band windows in the entablature's north and south ends. The west façade north of the projecting section does not have windows. A porch with a wood floor and posts that support a flat roof is in the southwest corner of the west façade. The porch is supported by brick piers and historic wood pilasters are against the walls, but the porch floor and posts are not historic.

The land for the home was purchased by John Leonard Wild from the widow of Noblesville's early settler, William Conner, on March 1, 1866. Wild developed the property, which had been historically known as Plum Prairie, into a summer residence and farm he named Prairie Farm. Leonard Wild (1834- 1909) was a prominent businessman and builder in Noblesville. The property was extensive and included most of the southwest quadrant of the city. Dates found written on the walls by paperhangers indicate the house was built in the 1870s. A barn was located southeast of the house. A subdivision of the property in 1893 created two lots and an alley to the west of the house. The house was sold by Leonard's widow, Martha Wild, to David and Lily Anderson in 1905. Between 1916 and 1935, the house passed through several owners including the Noblesville Milling Company in 1916, at which time it was likely converted into apartments. It was converted back to a single family home in 1980.

609 Pleasant Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing

625 Pleasant Street, c. 1893/c. 1920. Pyramid-roof cottage/Craftsman.

Contributing (photo 0008)

The one-story house has a brick foundation and clapboards. The windows are wood 1/1 and casements of varying pane patterns. The house has exposed rafter tails jigsawed with rounded ends. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Projecting gabled sections are located on the west half of the front (north) façade and south half of the east façade. While the house appears to date c. 1900, a c. 1920 remodeling added Craftsman features to its porch and some windows.

The porch wraps around the northeast corner of the house and features brick walls and piers with dressed stone caps. Wide tapered wood posts on the piers support the porch roof. The porch has a concrete floor and its entry is in the north end of its east wall. The north wall of the projecting gabled-section on the front façade features a 1/1 window centered on its first floor. The gable

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wall has a large triangular pediment-like panel composed of clapboards surrounded by narrow beaded boards. The wood entry door is centered on the north wall of the central cube part of the house. It has a full window divided into multiple panes of glass. The door is flanked by pairs of casement windows divided into eight panes of glass. The east façade features a three-sided bay with a shed roof centered on the east-facing projecting gabled section. The bay has 1/1 windows in each of its walls.

Jasper O. Nicholson lived at this house during the early part of the 20th century. Nicholson and his wife, Irene, purchased the grocery store at 608 Pleasant Street during the 1920s and operated it until the late 1930s-early 1940s. Nicholson lived at this address from the 1910s through the 1940s. P. R. Davis lived at the house in 1948.

643 Pleasant Street, c. 1893. Pyramid-roof cottage/Queen Anne.

Contributing (right side of photo 0009)

The one-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house is very similar to the house at 625 Pleasant Street with regard to its plan and porch configuration, however, it retains its Queen Anne features and porch. The house has a central cube with projecting gabled sections on the west half of its front (north) façade and south half of its east façade. It has a porch that wraps around its northeast corner. The entry is in a cutaway corner of the central cube; the roof corner at this point is clipped to follow the chamfered corner. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch features a wood deck and turned posts with a combination of jigsawn and spindlework friezes. The porch entry is angled to the northeast and features a small gabled roof; it aligns with the cutaway corner entry that features a six-panel wood door. The front façade features a pair of 1/1 windows centered in the front-projecting gabled section and a pair of 1/1 windows centered in the north wall of the central cube. The east-projecting gabled section features a three-sided bay with a shed roof. The bay has 1/1 windows in each of its walls and exposed rafter tails jigsawn with curved ends.

The gabled sections and pent roof feature square-cut purlins at the corners of the eaves; these are supported by jigsawn brackets. Jigsawn gable trim featuring full-round arches and trusses with drop finials are in each of the projecting gables.

George and Maude Gipe lived at this house during the 1920s into the 1930s. Maude continued to live in the house during the late 1940s after her husband died. George had been a laborer at the flour mill northeast of the district. Their son, Harold, was living with them in 1920.

659 Pleasant Street, c. 1893. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing (middle of photo 0009)

673 Pleasant Street, c. 1900. T-plan. Contributing (left side of photo 0009)

Washington Street, north side, heading west.

698 Washington Street, c. 1910. T-plan. Contributing

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678 Washington Street, 1972. Ranch. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

660 Washington Street, 1972. Ranch. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

646 Washington Street, c. 1900. T-plan. Contributing (third from left side of photo 0010)

630 Washington Street, c. 1900. T-plan. Contributing (second from left side of photo 0010)

608 Washington Street, c. 1900. T-plan. Contributing (left side of photo 0010)

The one-story house has a brick foundation and clapboards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch with a shed roof is located in the southwest corner of the house. It has walls and corner columns composed of panel-faced concrete block. Entries to the porch are located in the front (south) façade and north end of the west façade. The porch has a concrete floor. The front-projecting gabled section features a 1/1 replacement window centered on the first floor and a small attic window centered in the gable. The west-projecting gable (facing 6th Street) has a matching window composition. The windows have simple entablature hoods. The wood entry door is located in the south wall of the west-projecting gabled section.

The house belonged to the African-American family of Arthur and Sallie Bush during the 1920s through the late 1940s. The Bushes were in their 50s in 1920 and Arthur was identified as “colored” in the 1926 city directory. Arthur laid linoleum during the 1940s. His son, William (26), and brother, Andrew (65) were both listed as porters in dry goods stores in the 1940 census.

510 Washington Street. 1940. House. Non-contributing

The house appears to have had several additions and/or porch enclosures on its front (south) and east sides. It also has new siding and replacement windows, and a new door, in what appears to have been a porch that was enclosed on the front façade. These changes render the house non-contributing.

508 Washington Street, 1947. Gable-front. Contributing

The one-story house has a concrete block foundation with basement that opens to the west (5th Street). The house has vinyl siding and 6/6 wood windows. The low-pitched gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An enclosed porch with a gabled roof is centered on the front façade. It features a metal entry door flanked by 1/1 metal windows. Flanking the porch are 6/6 wood windows.

The house was built for the G. E. Leer family who occupied it during the 1940s-1950s. Leer was listed at this address in the 1948 city directory, one year after its construction.

Washington Street, south side, heading east.

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507 Washington Street, c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing (right side of photo 0011)
The one-story house is essentially a square with a rear addition. It has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a flat deck on top. The front façade features a concrete stoop sheltered by a metal awning. A storm door and entry is in the west end of the front façade and a 1/1 replacement window is in the east end. It is likely there was a second window centered on the façade, but it has been covered. The house has two 1/1 replacement windows on its east and west facades. The E. A. Robinson family lived in the house during the 1940s. It was listed as vacant in the 1938 city directory and not listed, at least with this address, in prior directories.

545 Washington Street, c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing (left side of photo 0011)
The one-story house is nearly identical to the house as 507 Washington Street. It also has a square plan with a rear addition with a pent roof. It has a concrete foundation and clapboards. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a flat deck on top. The front façade features a porch with a concrete floor and pent roof that is supported by decorative metalwork. A modern wood entry door is located in the west end of the façade. Wood 1/1 windows are centered on the front façade and in its east end. The west façade features two 1/1 windows.

Oscar and Anna VanMeter lived at the house during the 1920s. They had been born in Iowa and Missouri, respectively. The couple was retired and Oscar was in his 60s while Anna was in her 40s. After Oscar's death, Anna remained in the house through the late 1940s. In 1948, she had a border living with her by the name of W. W. Morgan.

553 Washington Street, c. 1947. Gable-front. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story house has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. It has 4/1 Craftsman style and 1/1 wood windows. The house has a low-pitched gabled roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a concrete stoop and a three-panel wood door with a window divided into three panes of glass. Flanking the entry are 4/1 Craftsman windows and a small 1/1 wood window is centered in the front gable. The west façade features three 1/1 wood windows, each a different size. A three-sided bay, which has a shed roof extended from the main gabled roof, is centered on the façade and features a pair of 1/1 wood windows.

607 Washington Street, c. 1923. Gable-front. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story house has a foundation and porch walls and corner piers composed of rock-face concrete block. It has clapboard siding and 1/1 wood windows. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width porch with a pent roof. The wood entry door is centered on the façade and is flanked by 1/1 wood windows. Two smaller 1/1 windows are in the gable wall. Two 1/1 windows are on the west façade (facing 6th Street) and a brick chimney is centered on the back gable.

The Kyle Trittepo family lived in the house during the 1930s through the late 1940s. They had previously lived on Pleasant Street in the early 1920s. Trittepo was listed as a painter in the 1920 census and in the 1948 city directory. The 1940 census identified him as a decorator doing private work. In 1940, his household included his wife Jessie, a daughter, and a cousin who was also a painter.

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625 Washington Street, c. 1923. Gable-front. Contributing

645 Washington Street, 1970. Ranch. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

667 Washington Street, 1970. Ranch. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

677 Washington Street, 1959. Ranch. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

697 Washington Street, c. 1900. T-plan. Contributing

The one-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with metal siding. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The façade features a gabled section centered on the façade with a window divided into three parts centered on the first floor. An enclosed porch with a hipped roof is on the east end of the façade. The porch has a concrete floor and is enclosed with large modern windows and wood. The porch entry is on the east façade and features a modern storm door. The Roy Knight family, an African-American family, lived at this address during the 1920s.

Plum Street, north side, heading west.

698 Plum Street, c. 1900. Gabled-ell. Contributing

678 Plum Street, c. 1900. T-plan. Contributing (right side of photo 0012)

658 Plum Street, c. 1900. T-plan. Contributing (second from right side of photo 0012)

638 Plum Street, 1967. Ranch. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

628 Plum Street, c. 1900. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing

604 Plum Street, c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has a concrete foundation and aluminum siding. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and a metal entry door with a window in its top half. The roof is steeply-pitched, covered with asphalt shingles, and has a flattened hipped section on top. A front-projecting gabled section is in the east half of the front façade and a porch is located in the west half. The projecting gabled section has a 1/1 window with a metal awning is centered in its first floor. A small 1/1 window is centered in the gable wall. The porch has a concrete foundation and floor with decorative metalwork railing and roof support on its southwest corner.

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The pent porch roof is an extension of the main roof of the house. The entry door is centered in the south wall of the central part of the house.

The Harry Ivory family lived at this address in 1938, then moved across the street to 607 Plum Street by 1948. Harry and his wife, Ruby, were in their 40s in 1940, and they had a daughter named Joan. Harry was a pipe fitter. By 1948, Jewell White lived in this house.

598 Plum Street, c. 1900. Lazy T-plan. Contributing (right side of photo 0013)

The one-story house has a brick foundation and vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1 replacements and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Each of the gabled sections have a 1/1 window centered in the first floor. A porch with walls and columns composed of rock-face concrete block is on the east façade (facing 6th Street). The entry to the porch is in the north end of its east wall. Two wood doors with windows in their top half open onto the porch. One door is located in the north end of the east wall of the south/front projecting gabled section. A 1/1 window is south of the door. The other door is located in the west end of the south wall of the east-projecting gabled section. A 1/1 window is centered in the narrow south wall of the west-projecting gabled section.

In 1926, the George Carey family lived at this address. Jack Howard lived in the home during the 1930s and Richard Jones lived at this address in 1948.

578 Plum Street, c. 1900. Gable-front. Contributing (second from right side of photo 0013)

542 Plum Street, c. 1900. T-plan. Contributing (third from right side of photo 0013)

532 Plum Street, c. 1900. Gable-front. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 wood and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The southeast corner is recessed with an incised porch with a concrete floor. The corner of the house is supported by a turned wood post. A modern entry door is located in the east-facing wall of the recessed porch. A 1/1 window is centered in the front façade west of the cutaway porch. A 1/1 window is centered in the front gable. William Homer is listed at this address in 1926, followed by Oscar Kinnaman in 1938 and C. E. Brattan in 1948.

508 Plum Street, c. 1900. Gable-front. Contributing

Plum Street, south side, heading east.

533 Plum Street, c. 1900. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing

The one-story house has a concrete foundation and metal siding. The house has 1/1 replacement windows with metal shutters. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a flat deck on top. The front (north) façade features two 1/1 windows. The northeast corner is cutaway to form an entry with concrete steps. The entry door is wood and faces northeast.

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During the 1920s, Ashley Shaffer lived in this home. The Clinton Camp family lived at this address during the 1930s into the late 1940s. Clinton and his wife, Flora, had four children in 1940. Clinton was a back tender for a factory.

543 Plum Street, c. 1900. Pyramid-roof cottage/Queen Anne. Contributing (photo 0014)
The house has a brick foundation and clapboard siding. The 1/1 wood windows are trimmed with wood surround boards that extend above the header. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a flat deck on top. The front façade features a slightly projecting gabled section in its east half. A wide wood window with transom is centered in its first floor wall. The gable end is covered with patterned wood shingles and framed by a band of pickets. The top of the gable is enclosed by a small truss with drop finial. An intricately-jigsawn, pointed-top wood panel forms an attic vent centered in the gable wall. A 1/1 window is located in the wall immediately west of the projecting gabled section on the front façade. A porch with a concrete floor and row of turned posts is on the east façade. It has a pent roof. The porch leads to a wood entry door, with a window in its top half and transom, in the north-facing wall of the central part of the house.

The Newton Beaver family lived in this home during the 1920s through the late 1940s. Newton and his wife, Maud, were in their 40s in 1920 and their household included eight children between a few months and 19 years old. Newton was a laborer with a gas company and his three oldest children (between 16 and 19) also worked.

555 Plum Street, 1946. Gable-front. Contributing
The one-story house has a rock-face concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The house has 6/6 wood windows and a low-pitched gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a small concrete porch with a flat metal roof supported by decorative metalwork posts. The entry door is wood with a cross-braced pattern in its bottom half and a window divided into nine panes of glass in its top half. Two 6/6 windows flank the entry door.

The house was likely built for the K. E. Spannuth family who was listed as the residents in the 1948 city directory, just two years after the home's construction.

577 Plum Street, c. 1900. Gable-front. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story house has a brick foundation and metal siding. It has 1/1 wood windows with metal shutters and a steeply-pitched gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a small porch with a concrete block foundation and floor. Decorative metalwork corner posts support a low-pitched metal shed roof. The entry door, centered on the front façade, is wood and has an arched window in its top. Two 1/1 windows flank the entry. A 1/1 window is centered in the gable wall.

The Marshall and Dora Wiseman family owned this house during the 1910s through the late 1920s. Marshall was a machinist at the strawboard factory. Cecil Giddings was listed at this address in the 1938 city directory and E. L. Westfall was listed at the address in the 1948 city directory.

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591 Plum Street, c. 1918. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing

607 Plum Street, c. 1910. T-plan. Contributing

627 Plum Street, c. 1910. Gabled-ell. Contributing

645 Plum Street, c. 1910. T-plan. Contributing

The one-and-a-half-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The façade features a gabled section centered on the façade with a pair of windows centered on the first floor and a window centered in the gable. An enclosed porch with a pent roof is on the east end of the façade. It features a modern entry door with a window in its top on its front wall.

The Oscar Roberts family lived at this location during the late 1920s through the late 1940s. The African-American household included his wife, Ida, and two daughters and a son in 1920 when they lived on Washington Street prior to moving to Plum Street. Oscar and Ida were born in Indiana; Ida's parents had been born in Kentucky but his parents had been born in Indiana. He was 46 in 1920, which would indicate an early arrival of his grandparents to Indiana. Oscar was a laborer at the strawboard factory in 1920.

657 Plum Street, c. 1910. Gable-front. Contributing (right side of photo 0015)

677 Plum Street, c. 1910. T-plan. Contributing (middle of photo 0015)

687 Plum Street, c. 1910. T-plan. Contributing (left side of photo 0015)

Chestnut Street, north side, heading west.

698 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. Hall-and-parlor. Non-contributing (right side of photo 0016)

The house is covered with modern T1-11-type plywood. Windows are new and have changed the pattern and proportions of historic windows. The front porch, while it appears to have the same footprint and roof, is entirely enclosed with plywood. These changes render the house non-contributing.

The James Coverdale family lived in the house during the 1920s. Mrs. Tillie Kenipe lived in the house during the 1930s and 1940s. A rear apartment was occupied by Sanford Shepherd in 1938 and by C. D. Powell in 1948.

678 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. T-plan. Contributing (middle of photo 0016)

The one-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

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The façade features a gabled section centered on the façade with a pair of windows centered in the wall. A porch with a concrete floor and pent roof is on the east end of the façade. It features turned wood posts on its east wall. A wood door with a window in its top half is in the back wall of the porch, which is the south wall of the east-projecting section of the T-plan. A chimney is centered on the ridge of the roof.

Gladys Miller, a single woman, was the head of this household in the 1940s. Her daughter, Mae and son-in-law Ed Dunn also lived with her. Gladys, at 42, was a drill press operator for a local factory. Ed Dunn worked in the metal tubing unit at a factory.

658 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing (left side of photo 0016)

648 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. Gable-front. Non-contributing

The house is covered with modern T1-11 type plywood. Windows are new and have changed the pattern and proportions of historic windows. The side entry porch, while it appears to have the same footprint and roof, is entirely enclosed with plywood and an addition appears to have been made to the west side of the house. These changes render the house non-contributing.

The Roberts family, who were African-Americans, occupied the house during the 1920s through late 1940s. Andrew Roberts was listed at this address in the 1926 city directory, followed by Clinton Roberts in the 1938 and 1948 directories. Clinton and his sister, Reva, lived at the house and were in their 40s in the 1940 census. Clinton was listed as a manager and his sister was listed as a cook.

628 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. T-plan. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows, though they appear to be later (c. 1950) installations. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a grouping of three 1/1 windows centered in the first floor of the front-projecting gable. A 1/1 window is centered in the gable wall. The gable wall is covered with vinyl shingles. A porch, enclosed with wood posts and screens, is on the east end of the front façade. It has a panel-faced concrete block foundation and concrete floor. The porch has brick walls with concrete caps. A screen door is in the front (south) wall of the porch. Vinyl shingles are in the short wall between the porch's pent roof and door.

The Fred Smith family lived in this home during the 1920s. Daisy McNally is listed at this address in the 1938 city directory. The A. L. King family lived in the house during the 1940s.

608 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. T-plan. Non-contributing

The house appears to have had its roof slopes modified, albeit an early modification, from what appears to have been a T-plan design. This included a change in the porch. The walls are covered with insulated, asphalt-based shingles, and it has newer windows, c. 1950. The changes render the house non-contributing.

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The Edward Halsey family lived at this residence during the first half of the 20th century. The African-American family was listed under Edward Halsey in the 1916 city directory, then under Mrs. Katie Halsey, the widow of Edward, during the 1920s through the late 1940s. The 1920 census includes their son Herbert, and both Edward and Hubert were laborers at the foundry. The couple were in their 60s in the 1920s and both had been born in Kentucky. Their son had been born in Indiana.

598 Chestnut Street, 1925. Craftsman style shop/house.

Contributing (right side of photo 0017)

The one-story house has a concrete foundation and cementitious shingles covering its walls. Windows are 3/1 wood Craftsman style with pediment heads. The house has a low-pitched hipped roof with shed roof extensions over additions on its north and south sides. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter tails. The front façade faces 6th Street. It has two 3/1 windows in its north half and a new entry door centered on the façade. A 3/1 window is immediately south of the center entry door. A three-panel wood entry door with a window in its top half is in the south half of the front façade. A pair of 3/1 windows is south of this entry door. A dormer with a hipped roof is centered on the front façade. It has two small wood windows. A large wood window is in the east wall of the south addition. The south addition has a concrete block foundation and clapboards. It has a pair of 3/1 windows in the east end of its south façade and a 1/1 window in the west end. The north addition is covered with wood planks (vertically) and features a wood door in its north wall.

The house was first listed as occupied by W. C. Poer in the city's 1926 directory. By 1938, the building was owned by Ode and Mrs. Jennie Stringfellow, who had a small neighborhood grocery in a part of the building and resided in the remaining part. Jennie continued the grocery after her husband died (prior to 1940) into the late 1940s.

578 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. American Foursquare.

Contributing (second from right side of photo 0017)

The two-story house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl and clapboards (clapboards are on the front façade). The house has 1/1 replacement windows. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width front porch with a concrete floor and new wood corner posts. The porch has a hipped roof. The first floor features a Craftsman style wood door with two panels and a window in its top in the east end of the first floor. The entry has a wood transom. A wide 1/1 wood window is centered in the wall west of the door. The second floor features two 1/1 windows in the front façade.

While listed as vacant in the 1926 city directory, by the 1930s, the Monroe Davis family lived in part of the house and Alton Barr lived in another part. By 1948, William Brooks lived in part of the house while the other half remained vacant.

558 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. T-plan. Contributing (third from right side of photo 0017)

528 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing

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The one-story house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The façade features a full-width porch with brick walls and wood posts that support a pent roof. The back wall of the porch features a modern entry door with a window in its top half centered on the façade. Flanking the door are 1/1 windows centered in each end of the façade. A gabled wall section is on the east end of the façade.

In 1926, Lincoln "Link" Hedgepath, an African-American man, was listed at this address. His widow, Alice, is listed at this address in the 1938 and 1948 city directories. The Hedgepaths had previously lived on Plum Street in 1920. Link was a laborer at the foundry. They were in their 50s in the 1920 census, having been born in Indiana and Kentucky.

524 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. Hall-and-parlor. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has a stone foundation and aluminum siding. The 1/1 windows are wood and the steeply-pitched roof has side gables and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide front porch with a concrete floor and stone foundation. Decorative metalwork posts support a pent roof. The wood entry door, c. 1965, is centered on the front façade and a 1/1 replacement window is east of the entry. The west façade features a 1/1 wood window in its south end and a pair of short 1/1 wood windows in its north end. A 1/1 wood window is centered in the west-facing gable. A one-story addition on the back (north) side of the house has a pent roof that extends from the roof of the original house.

The Lee West family lived in this home during the 1930s into the early 1940s. Lee and his wife, Mary, were truckers. By the late 1940s, the Donald Johnson family lived at this address.

Chestnut Street, south side, heading east.

525 Chestnut Street, 1988. Modular house. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

535 Chestnut Street, 1988. Modular house. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

547 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. Gable-front. Non-contributing (right side of photo 0018)

The house appears to have had its side walls and roof pitch altered which changes the gable-front design. This includes the enclosure of what likely was a porch on its east side. New siding and a change in window locations and proportions combine with the other changes to render the house non-contributing.

557 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. Gable-front.

Non-contributing (second from right side of photo 0018)

The house appears to have had its side walls raised which affected the gable-front design to form a gambrel roof. This includes the enclosure of what likely was a porch on its east side. New siding and windows combine with the other changes to render the house non-contributing.

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577 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. T-plan. Contributing (second from left side of photo 0018)
The one-story house has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 wood and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A 1/1 window is centered in the first floor of each of the projecting gabled sections. A porch with a concrete floor and turned posts is on the east side of the front-facing gable section. It has a frieze of spindles and a pent roof. Two wood doors with windows in their tops open onto the porch. One is located in the north wall of the east-facing gabled section and the other is in the south end of the east wall of the north, or front-facing gabled section.

The 1926 city directory lists Oliver and James Bradley living at this address. By 1938, the Monroe Partlow family was living in this house.

597 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. T-plan. Contributing (left side of photo 0018)

607 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing

623 Chestnut Street, 1962. Ranch. Non-contributing
This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

627 Chestnut Street, 1962. Ranch. Non-contributing
This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

657 Chestnut Street, c. 1910. Gabled-ell. Contributing
The two-story house has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The 1/1 windows are replacements, though some date to c. 1950. The house has a steeply-pitched gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The full-width front porch wraps around the projecting front-facing gabled section. The porch has a concrete floor and has decorative metalwork posts that support a pent roof. The porch entry is demarked by a short gable near the center of the front façade. A 1/1 window is centered in the first and second floors of the front-facing gabled section on the west half of the front façade. A modern entry door is in the west end of the front façade east of the front-facing gabled section. A 1/1 window is east of the entry door on the first floor. The second floor's north wall has a sliding window centered in it.

The John and Essie Barnette family lived in this house during the 1920s through the late 1940s. Essie was listed as a widow in the 1948 directory at this address.

697 Chestnut Street, 1953. Gable-front/Cape Cod. Non-contributing
This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

Christian Avenue, north side, heading west.

678 Christian Ave., c. 1910. T-plan. Contributing (right side of photo 0019)

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658 Christian Ave., c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage.
Contributing (second from right side of photo 0019)

648 Christian Ave., c. 1925. Gable-front. Contributing (second from left side of photo 0019)

628 Christian Ave., c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing (left side of photo 0019)
The one-story house has a central cube form with a pyramid-roof and a front projecting gable in the front façade's east half. The house has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The 1/1 windows are replacements. The front façade features a 1/1 window centered in the front projecting gabled section. A porch with a rock-face concrete block foundation and concrete floor is west of the gabled section. The porch has a decorative metalwork railing and posts that support a low-pitched hipped roof. A modern entry door is in the east end of the front façade (west of the gabled section) and a large 1/1 window is west of the entry. The west façade features two 1/1 windows and a dormer with a shed roof and a small 1/1 window centered in the roof. A central chimney extends through the top of the roof, turned 45 degrees from the plan of the house.

During the 1920s and 1930s, members of the Beaver family lived in the house. Watson and his wife, Jennie, and their three sons: Earl, Murl, and Ralph, lived at the house in 1920. S. Watson Beaver was listed at this address in the 1926 city directory and in 1938, Ralph Beaver was listed at the address. Watson was a sand blaster at the foundry (likely the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company). Grover Branum was also listed at this address in 1938. By the late 1940s, the C. M. Gunn family lived in the house.

596 Christian Ave., 1940. American Small House. Contributing (right side of photo 0020)
The one-story house has a rock-face concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. It has 6/6 replacement windows with shutters, and low-pitched roof with side gables. The roof is covered with asphalt shingled. The front façade features a new entry door in its east end with a small window divided into six panes of glass east of the door. A 6/6 window is in the west end of the front façade. A three-sided bay is centered on the east façade (facing 6th Street). It has a shed roof and a 6/6 window in its east wall.

The house was likely constructed by Hubert Bentley, who was listed as a general contractor living at this address in 1948. He also likely constructed the home at 578 Christian Avenue, which was listed as under construction in the 1948 city directory.

578 Christian Ave., 1948. American Small House.
Contributing (second from right side of photo 0020)

The one-story house has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1 replacements. The low-pitched roof has side gables and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide, deep porch with a concrete floor and decorative metalwork posts that support a low-pitched pent roof of metal. The modern entry door is centered on the façade. A wide window is east of the entry and a pair of 1/1 windows is west of the entry.

558 Christian Ave., c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing

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548 Christian Ave., 1997. Modular house. Non-contributing
This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

528 Christian Ave., 1989. Modular house. Non-contributing
This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

510 Christian Ave., 1972. Gable-front. Non-contributing
This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

Christian Avenue, south side, heading east.

507 Christian Ave., 1996. Modular house. Non-contributing (right side of photo 0021)
This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

527 Christian Ave., c. 1918. Bungalow. Contributing (second from right side of photo 0021)
The one-and-a-half story house has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 replacements. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The eaves are narrower than typical for the style; they may have been “shaved” during remodelings. The front façade features a full-width incised porch with walls and three square columns of rock-faced concrete block. The walls and columns have concrete caps. The entry to the porch is off-centered to the west. It aligns with a modern entry door on the back wall of the porch. Wide 1/1 windows flank the entry door. A broad, gabled dormer is centered in the front slope of the roof. It has a wide window composed of three large panes of glass. The west façade features a wood three-panel door with a window in its top half, centered on the first floor. The gable wall has two 1/1 windows.

The John Henry Thomas family likely had this house constructed for them. They are listed at this address in the 1920 census with his wife, Mattie, and his father Henry Thomas. The family were African-Americans. Henry Thomas, who was 68 in 1920, had been born in Kentucky, as had Mattie. John was a laborer at the strawboard factory. They are listed as the occupants in the 1926 city directory and remained in the home through the late 1940s. In 1940, John and Mattie were custodians and janitors for a government building.

547 Christian Ave., c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing

551 Christian Ave., c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Non-contributing
The house has new siding and windows; in some locations historic window locations were covered. The house also has what appears to be a new or proportionally-enlarged front dormer with new windows. These changes render the house non-contributing.

597 Christian Ave., 1937. Warehouse. Non-contributing
Caster Wool Hide Fur & Poultry Company

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The building, though constructed during the period of significance, appears to have had large additions after 1947, new metal siding, and generally does not contribute to the broader significance of the district. This renders the building non-contributing.

607 Christian Ave., c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing (right side of photo 0022)

627 Christian Ave., c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage.

Contributing (second from right side of photo 0022)

The one-story house has a central cube plan with a projecting gabled section on the west half of the front façade. It has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1 replacements. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A small 1/1 window is centered in the first floor of the gabled section. Jigsaw gable trim composed of a full-round arch is at the top of the gable wall. A porch with a panel-faced concrete block foundation and concrete floor is on the front façade east of the gabled section. It has two turned posts that support a pent roof. A modern entry door is in the west end of the wall east of the gabled section.

While the house was listed as vacant in the 1926 directory, by the 1930s, Patricia Markle occupied the home. Patricia, who went by Vera, was a divorced, single working mother with three daughters in 1940. During the 1940s, the house belonged to the William Donaldson family.

647 Christian Ave., c. 1930. Gable-front. Contributing

657 Christian Ave., c. 1910. Lazy T-plan. Contributing (left side of photo 0022)

677 Christian Ave., c. 2010. Gabled-ell. Non-contributing

The house, though it has the form of other earlier houses in the district, was built after the period of significance and therefore is non-contributing.

697 Christian Ave., c. 1918. Bungalow. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has a rock-face concrete block foundation and clapboard siding. Windows are 6/6 replacements. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width incised porch with foundation, three square columns and a pier of rock-faced concrete block. The columns and pier have concrete caps; the porch floor is concrete. The entry to the porch is centered on the facade. It aligns with a modern entry door on the back wall of the porch. Windows flank the entry door. A broad dormer with a shed roof is centered in the front slope of the roof. It has a row of six windows divided into six panes of glass. The east façade features two 6/6 windows on the first floor and a small 6/6 window centered in the gable. The back/southeast corner of the east façade is cutaway with a 6/6 window in the east wall.

The William Riggs family occupied this house during the late 1920s through the late 1940s. They had previously lived on Chestnut Street in 1920. William had been a laborer with the

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enameling works factory. The household included William, his wife, Martha and their daughter Helen, who was five in 1920.

South Street, north side, heading west.

648 South Street, 1972. Ranch. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

644 South Street, 1972. Ranch. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

628 South Street, c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing

586 South Street, 2009. Apartment building. Non-contributing

This building was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

584 South Street, 2009. Apartment building. Non-contributing

This building was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

548 South Street, c. 1910. Hall-and-parlor. Contributing (right side of photo 0023)

The simple one-and-a-half story house has side-gables and an enclosed full-width front porch. The house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with fiber-cement shingles. The windows are 1/1 wood and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch has a pent roof and a modern wood stoop centered on the façade. The entry is a modern metal door. A 1/1 window is west of the door. A large window with smaller flanking side-units is east of the door, added c. 1950. The house has large 1/1 windows centered in its gables and a chimney is centered on the ridge of the roof.

In 1920, the house belonged to Mrs. Emma Scales, who was 47 years old and lived with her four daughters ranging in age from 14 to 26. Emma was an African-American woman who had been born in North Carolina, but had come to Indiana by 1895. She was a laundress in a private home and here three oldest daughters, 16 through 26, also did housework in private homes.

528 South Street, c. 1910. House. Non-contributing (left side of photo 0023)

The house has undergone significant additions to its original footprint, which is itself difficult to discern. It has a brick wainscot, new vinyl siding and windows that have no relationship to historic proportions, particularly on its front façade. The changes render the house non-contributing.

508 South Street, c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing

South Street, south side, heading east.

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607 South Street, c. 1960. House. Non-contributing (right side of photo 0024)

The house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore is non-contributing.

621 South Street, c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing (middle of photo 0024)

651 South Street, c. 1910. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing (left side of photo 0024)

The one-story house has a panel-faced concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with cementitious shingles. The windows are 1/1 wood and 8/8 replacements. The steeply-pitched hipped roof has a flat deck on top and is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has exposed rafter tails. The front façade features a full-width front porch with a foundation of ashlar and a concrete floor. Decorative metalwork posts support the hipped porch roof. The first floor wall of the front façade is covered with ashlar. The modern entry door is in the west half of the first floor. Two large 8/8 windows are in the east half of the first floor. A small gabled dormer is centered on the front façade. It has a small 1/1 wood window.

The west façade features a 1/1 wood window in its north end and a three-sided bay that jetties out in its south end. The bay features a low-pitched hipped roof and 1/1 wood windows in each of its walls. The east façade features a 1/1 wood window in its south end. A one-story section with a low-pitched hipped roof is on the back of the house and was constructed about the same time as the house.

The house was listed as occupied by Chestine Bowser in the 1926 city directory (under 657 South Street). It was then occupied by George Bennet during the 1930s into the early 1940s. Bennet was a lodger and his occupation was listed as a rotary filler in 1940. Ruppert and Laura Hammons also lived at this address in 1940. He was listed as a plasterer. J. R. Hanks lived at the address in 1948.

697 South Street, c. 1910. Gable-front. Non-contributing

The house walls are entirely covered with insulated panels, including its side entry porch. Window locations have been covered or altered and an addition with a mansard-like roof is on the back of the home. The changes render it non-contributing.

North/south streets beginning on the east side of the district

7th Street, heading north.

1255 7th Street, 1950. Ranch. Non-contributing (left side of photo 0025)

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

728 7th Street, c. 1893. T-plan. Contributing

The one-story house has a panel-faced concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 wood. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch is on the north side of the west/front projecting gabled section. The porch has a concrete floor, turned posts and handrails and friezes composed of spindles. A screen door is centered in the north wall of the porch. The

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porch has a low-pitched pent roof. A pair of 1/1 windows is centered in the west-projecting gabled section. A row of three 1/1 windows is centered in the north-projecting gabled section.

The Everett Macy family lived in this house during the 1930s and early 1940s. Macy and his wife, Anna, were in their late 50s and were unable to work in 1940. They had previously lived on Walnut Street. By 1948, J. D. Wallace lived at this address.

6th Street, heading south.

911 6th Street, c. 1905. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing (right side of photo 0027)

The one-story house has a square central plan with a projecting gabled section on the south half of its front façade. The house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with cementitious shingles. Windows are 1/1 wood. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. It has a chimney at its center. A 1/1 window is centered in the east wall of the front-projecting gabled section. A six-panel wood entry door is north of the gabled section and a 1/1 window is north of the entry door. A porch with a concrete block foundation and concrete floor is north of the gabled section. It has new wood posts and balustrade of wood pickets. The porch has a shed roof. The north and south facades have two 1/1 windows and a back extension features a shed roof.

The Charles and Retta Getha family lived at this house in 1920. The Gethas had been born in Kentucky and the household included two stepchildren with the last name Padgett. Charles was a moulder at the foundry (Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company). By 1926, the city directory lists Brod White at this address. During the 1930s until the late 1940s, the Gurney Godby family lived in this home. Godby was a mechanic doing private work. He and his wife, Bessie, had two sons and three daughters in the 1940 census.

923 6th Street, c. 1950. Garage/Apartment. Non-contributing (middle of photo 0027)

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

937 6th Street, c. 1905. Pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing (left side of photo 0027)

The one-story house has a rock-face concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 wood. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house features a full-width incised front porch with concrete block walls and four Doric columns that support the roof. The porch has a concrete floor and its entry is off-centered to the south. The wood entry door with a window in its top half is also off-centered to the south. It is flanked by 1/1 windows. The north façade features two 1/1 windows and the south façade features a 1/1 window in its east end. A row of three 1/1 windows is in the west end of the south façade.

By 1920, the Thaddeus (Thad) and Alzadia (Alise) Winburn family lived at this address. Mrs. Winburn continued to occupy the home until the late 1940s, after her husband died. In the 1920 census, the Winburns (also spelled Winbern) were identified as “mulatto” under race. They had four children. Thad was a laborer at the strawboard factory and his oldest daughter did housework for private residences. The couple and their children had been born in Indiana. By

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1940, Alise (also spelled Alice) was a widow with her son, Alvie, living with her but unable to work.

1055 6th Street, 1951. Garage/House. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

1265 6th Street, 2009. Apartment building. Non-contributing

This building was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

1267 6th Street, 2009. Apartment building. Non-contributing

This building was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

1298 6th Street, 1964. Ranch. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

5th Street, heading north.

1000 5th Street, 2001. Modular house. Non-contributing

This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

747 5th Street, c. 1895. Gabled-ell. Contributing (left side of photo 0028)

735 5th Street, c. 1895. Gabled-ell. Contributing (middle of photo 0028)

The one-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with cementitious shingles. Windows are 1/1 wood. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The bottom corners of the gable wall has jigsaw brackets that support the eaves. A 1/1 window is centered in the front-projecting gabled section, in the south half of the front façade. A porch with wood posts and concrete floor is north of the gabled section. It has brick walls and a pent roof. A modern entry door is centered in the back wall of the porch. A 1/1 window is north of the door.

The house belonged to Hubert Howard in 1916. During the 1920s, the Stephen (Steve) and Lucy Davison family occupied the house. While listed as “colored” in the 1920 city directory, the family was not listed with the same racial distinction in the 1926 directory. The couple had been born in Kentucky, as had their children Jessie and Ernest, making them later arrivals to the city. Steve and his son were laborers at the foundry (Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company). The Charles Sylvester family lived in the house during the 1930s. At the age of just 19 and 17, Earl Johnson and his wife, Phyllis, lived in part of the house in 1940. Earl was a grocery clerk. D. J. Gray was listed at this address in the 1948 directory; Betty Haskett lived in an apartment in the house in 1948.

723 5th Street, c. 1895. Gabled-ell. Contributing (right side of photo 0028)

The one-story house is nearly a mirror-image of the house at 735 5th Street. It has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with insul-brick. Windows are 1/1 wood. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A 1/1 replacement window is centered in the front-projecting

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gabled section, in the north half of the front façade. A porch enclosed with screens and base composed of stone ashlar is south of the gabled section. It has a shed roof.

In 1916, Clarence Hammond occupied the house. By the 1920s, the Ralph Avery family lived at this address. The Averys were an African-American family who lived in the house through the late 1940s. Ralph was a fireman and Allie, his wife, was a maid in 1920. Mrs. Avery, a widow, was listed at this address in the 1948 city directory.

697 5th Street, 1895/c. 1980. Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church/Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church. Contributing (photo 0029)

The gable-front building has a panel-faced concrete block foundation and aluminum siding. The building has a central entry/bell tower and an enclosed basement entry on its south side. A one-story addition with a side gable is on the building's north side (c. 1980). The building's roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a pair of modern entry doors in the first floor of the entry/bell tower. A pent roof is above the doors. The top of the tower has an enclosed belfry that steps in from the wider square tower. The belfry has a wood window in each of its four walls. The tower is capped by a low-pitched hipped roof. The basement entry features a metal door in its front (east) wall and a small wood window divided into six panes in its south wall. The basement entry has a shed roof. The modern addition to the building's north side features a pair of entry doors and concrete porch centered on its front (east) wall. The porch features wood corner posts that support a low-pitched gabled roof. Large metal windows, covered with wood, flank the entry. The south façade of the church features two full-round arched 1/1 wood windows. The sashes have flat tops but arched glass panes.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church was dedicated on May 14, 1895 with the Reverend Aaron Worth of Portland, Indiana officiating. By the early 1920s, the Wesleyan Methodist congregation moved from their building and offered it to the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) congregation which was located on Division Street. The AME congregation was organized in 1862, founded by Pastor Indicutt of Indianapolis, and had constructed a building for \$700 at 14th and Division Streets by 1874. The AME congregation had met in a log schoolhouse prior to this time. They had grown to 54 members by 1880 and 92 members about the time they relocated to this building. The congregation purchased the house at 507 Vine Street, across 5th Street, for use as a parsonage by 1925. The church published a newspaper for the African-American population in Noblesville and hosted the Indianapolis District Conference of AME churches in 1901. The church participated in the Noblesville United Church Rally during October 1933, which included eight other churches and focused on church membership. The church was also known as the Bethel AME Church during the 20th century. Membership reached over 200 by 2006, at which time the congregation constructed a new building at another site. The building is currently the home to a Latino congregation.

635/637 5th Street, 2006. Duplex. Non-contributing

This duplex was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

698 5th Street, 1964. Ranch. Non-contributing

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This house was constructed after the period of significance and therefore, is non-contributing.

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

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- 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.)
ARCHITECTURE
ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance
c. 1875 -1948

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1875, the estimated construction year of the Leonard Wild Summer House, located at 569 Pleasant Street on a full-half-block of the neighborhood (photo 0026). A building boom created by the need for working class housing by the 1890s resulted in the construction of most homes in the district until about 1925. The period ends in 1948 when the last contributing house was constructed at 578 Christian Street (photo 0020). This American Small House, which is adjacent to a slightly earlier version, represents the end of major residential construction in the district. New development began again during the 1950s, but house types, and often the scale, changed, particularly as modern homes were constructed on in-fill lots or where older homes had been removed as late as the 1990s.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Plum Prairie Residential Historic District meets Criterion C for its cohesive collection of vernacular housing in the southwestern part of the city of Noblesville. The scale, types, and styles of the area's historic residences reflect the overall development of working class housing in Noblesville. The district includes working man's cottages from a wide variety of housing traditions that were popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most of these are classified by types: pyramid-roof cottage, hall & parlor, gable-front, T-plan, and gabled-ell. All shared a simplicity of form that builders could embellish with lumberyard-bought millwork. Several vernacular cottages have Queen Anne-style porches or other ornamental elements. The economical Craftsman Bungalow was an option for a few later homebuilders in the district. Some house owners called for a more style-conscious approach. An anomaly includes an impressive and large example of an Italianate house (c. 1875, photo 0026, built for the Leonard Wild Family, the house would qualify individually under criterion C). The district also meets

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Criterion A for its association with the rise of industry at the end of the 20th century, and the need to develop worker-scale housing, as well as the district's historic relationship with a large African-American population whose most visible landmark is the African Methodist Episcopal Church on 5th Street (photo 0029).

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

ARCHITECTURE

The architecture of the Plum Prairie Residential Historic District has several interesting patterns and aspects related to a fairly large population growth between about 1890 and 1925, when most of the district's contributing buildings were constructed. While there are a few examples of architectural styles popular during the period of significance, most of the architecture is fairly simple, smaller scale houses with carpenter-applied features. These small working-class houses appear to follow a limited number of patterns and have details common among them. The district's oldest architecture (c. 1875-1900) is primarily located in the north half of the district, though lesser concentrations of homes built in the same period are found in the southern half of the district as well. After a lull in building during the Great Depression and World War II, new homes began to fill in previously platted lots of the neighborhood, which continued until the end of the 20th century.

Styles popular during the period of significance are only briefly mentioned because of the infrequency of their use in the district. One exceptional house (569 Pleasant, photo 0026) was constructed for Leonard Wild, as a summer residence, c. 1875 and predates most of the development of the area. It is a large, wood frame example of the Italianate style. The two-story house has bays of 1/1 wood windows with bracketed pediment hoods, an impressive cornice and frieze, complete with frieze band windows in the attic. The house has a low-pitched hipped roof and a nicely detailed porch that wraps around its front (north) and east walls. It is by far the most stylized building in the district and is similar to the L. G. Metsker House located on River Avenue in Noblesville. That house was built c. 1875 by and for L. G. Metsker. On the same block as the Wild House is a small cottage (519 Pleasant, photo 0007), c. 1890, built off of the pyramid-roof form with several Queen Anne features that include a frieze composed of pickets, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and a jigsaw frieze. Two other small cottages retain carpenter-applied Queen Anne trim at 643 Pleasant (right side of photo 0009) and 543 Plum Street (photo 0014).

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Much of the district's early historic fabric conveys only the basic massing and form of these vernacular types. However, together with the Wild Summer House, the few more intact cottages have enough architectural significance for the district to meet criterion C. The only highly-stylized Queen Anne house is located at 675 Walnut Street, however, it has had alterations that enclosed its front porch and removed some of its original features. It retains a tall hipped roof with lower cross gables and jettied gabled walls with decorative truss and shingle work. The house was relocated to this site from a few blocks outside the district in the second half of the 20th century.

Similar to the application of Queen Anne features by carpenters, as home construction continued into the first decades of the 20th century, builders were applying features related to the Arts and Crafts Movement. These were minor, and at times modern alterations of existing homes such as the case with 625 Pleasant Street (photo 0008) that had a porch and window remodel that introduced Craftsman style porch posts and casement windows. Craftsman windows were also a part of the construction of homes at 553 Washington and 598 Chestnut Street (c. 1920, photo 0017). Bungalows were related to this architectural style and there are two in the south half of the district at 527 and 697 Christian Street, both built about 1915-1920. See the middle of photo 0021 for the example located at 527 Christian Street. They have full-width incised front porches, side gables and dormers on their front facades. It should be noted that these, along with the popular American Foursquare house, of which there is just one example located at 578 Chestnut (second from right side of photo 0017), would typically be found in large numbers in neighborhoods that developed during the early 20th century.

As previously noted, the large majority of buildings in the district cannot be classified under any formal style. Approximately three-quarters of the buildings are small, simple vernacular houses with carpenter-applied details. These homes include hall-and-parlor, gable-front, gabled-ell, T-plan, and one of the most popular types: pyramid-roof cottage.

About thirty houses in the district can be classified as a type known by various names: pyramid-roof cottage, cube house, and even "Workingman's Foursquare," a term used by Alan Gowans in his book Comfortable Houses. Several others may have been examples of this type, but are too altered to distinguish. The pyramid-roof cottage type was widely known in the U.S., with examples cited as far afield as Seattle, Washington; Anacortes, Washington; Park City, Utah; and Louisiana. Jakle noted examples in Upland South and Lower Midwest towns in his Common Houses in America's Small Towns. The common denominators appear to be a late Victorian time period (after the 1880s, up to about 1910), and a pressing need for modest housing, typically associated with industrial expansion. Many researchers credit the rise of catalog housing and other periodicals with the spread of the housing type.

Pyramid-roof cottage, as a type, is used here to indicate a family of housing forms. In its most basic vernacular form, these houses are wood-framed, cubical, likely two rooms deep, are capped by a hip roof, have three openings across the front, and a shallow front porch. Builders trimmed later examples of pyramid-roof cottages with stock Queen Anne millwork, especially on porches. Details such as lathe-turned porch posts, porch spindle or jig-sawn friezes, imbricated shingles, and scroll brackets at gable corners gave these cottages additional appeal. In a number of cases,

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owners updated houses like this with Craftsman brick porches. Because of the heavy use of this type in the district, these houses make a strong impression on the character of the neighborhood. Good side-by-side examples are located at 625 and 643 Pleasant Street. These homes are nearly identical except that 625 Pleasant received a Craftsman style porch remodel (photo 0008), while the house at 643 Pleasant retains its Queen Anne features. Very basic examples of the type are also found side-by-side at 507 and 545 Washington Street (photo 0011). The homes feature the basic square or cube plan with a pyramidal roof.

Gable-front houses are also found throughout the district in comparatively large numbers. About twenty one-and-a-half story and one-story gable-front houses are in the district; few of these have distinguishing features that would classify them in styles popular during the period. A one-story and a one-and-half story example of gable-front design are side-by-side at 555 and 577 Plum Street; these date to c. 1890-1920 and have no stylistic features. It would be typical to expect a large number of gabled-ell and T-plan houses in a district of this time period. There are a large number of T-plan houses, approximately forty, and just seven gabled-ell houses. Most of these were constructed as one-story houses, not necessarily off the pyramid-roof plan previously discussed, but of the same general scale and proportions. There are no shortage of examples of T-plan designs, however, the example at 608 Washington Street (photo 0010) seems to typify most of the T-plan houses with its basic form, one-and-a-half story construction, and a side entry porch.

Several house types share the common trait of a side-gabled roof and one room deep massing. There are six such houses in the district that could be classified as the hall-and-parlor type, dating from c. 1880-1910, though their form relates to dwellings more commonly constructed in the mid-19th century and earlier in Indiana. A handful more are basic houses with side-gables built into the middle-part of the 20th century. A good example of the hall & parlor type is located at 630 Pleasant Street (left side of photo 0003), though its porch materials appear to be a late 20th century modification. Late examples of the side-gabled house type are two American Small Houses located side-by-side at 596 and 578 Christian Street, built in the 1940s as one-story residences (photo 0020).

There are a few architectural features that are common throughout the district and should be noted. These may be the work of a single carpenter or building crew and are commonly found on houses constructed during the building boon of the first decades of the 20th century. The features are mostly part of the vernacular forms previously discussed: variations of the cube, gable-front and side-gabled houses. Generally speaking, these types of houses feature molded concrete block construction, dating them to c. 1900 through about 1920. The few examples of houses that pre-date that time use mostly brick for foundation construction. This aided in determining the timeframe of construction of resources. Another feature is the use of picket-like vertical boards for gable walls. The pickets generally have flat ends with alternating lengths, though some have ends sawn to create patterns (519 Pleasant Street, photo 0007). Another feature of a few of these houses is the inclusion of wood panels with jigsaw patterns that function as attic vents in gable walls (photo 0014). Jigsaw friezes and friezes with spindlework for porches, further link these houses to a common carpenter working in his own vernacular

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interpretation of styles popular during the late 19th and early 20th century, or carpenters using a common source for millwork.

INDUSTRY

The development of Plum Prairie Residential Historic District was affected by a number of factors largely attributed to its general geographic position in the city of Noblesville. The southwestern quadrant of the city, once known as Plum Prairie because of the number of plum trees in the area, was developed into a farm first by the Conner family, then Leonard Wild, who named it Prairie Farm. Development in the area grew through a few early plat additions including the River Park plat at the far north end of the district, beginning south of Vine Street, followed by separate additions to the south named Wilds, and Evans & Craig south of Chestnut Street, all of which had been platted by 1905, though housing was not fully developed until the 1920s in these areas furthest south. The land west of 5th Street, mostly outside of the district, was part of the Evans & Craig Addition but falls away fairly dramatically toward the White River where these areas are in a lower, flood-prone portion of the city. This susceptibility to flooding, including a devastating flood in March 1913, earned the general area the name of Johnstown due to the infamous Johnstown, Pennsylvania flood of 1889. This area west of 5th Street had been more densely developed, but over time, the older residences were removed due to flooding and the concentration of housing in the Plum Prairie Residential District now lies on the high ground between 5th and 8th Streets and Vine and South Streets.

Related to the natural geography of the district was the development of heavy industry on its western side where access to the river provided water and a source for refuse removal. The American Strawboard Factory was the first industry to locate in Noblesville due to the discovery of natural gas in the area in 1887. The factory was established in 1889 by a consortium from Kokomo and in 1890 was taken over by the American Strawboard Company that produced a type of early cardboard from straw. The factory was established on the southwest corner of Chestnut and 2nd Streets, three blocks west of the district's west boundary. It became a large employer for the city into the first half of the 20th century when it was purchased by Ball Brothers out of Muncie. Other industries, mostly related to agriculture and lumber, had already started to extend south from the center of town on 8th Street, which was also the corridor for the Lake Erie and Western Railroad. With the strawboard company's heavy need for transportation, the railroad developed a switch and spur to cut over to the company at the south end of the district and up 2nd Street where it engaged the Midland Railroad (later the Chicago & Southeastern Railroad or Central Railroad) that ran east and west on Vine Street at the north end of the district. The switches and spurs and both railroads converged northeast of the district at the intersection of Vine and 8th Streets. This meant that the entire residential area between 2nd and 8th and Vine and South Streets were encompassed by railroads by 1890, further setting the neighborhood apart from the city.

With the easy access to railroads, several industries followed and also began to border the district. The Noblesville Coil Hoop Company had been established by 1892 northeast of the strawboard company on the east side of 2nd Street. The Lay Pail Company, later known as the

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John Rupp & Son Lay Pail Company, was also established by 1892 on the southwest corner of 2nd and Pleasant Streets, three blocks north of the strawboard company. In 1892, the American Carbon Company, later known as the National Carbon Company, had built their factory about three blocks south of the district on 8th Street where the switch from the Lake Erie and Western Railroad curved west to the strawboard company. The company manufactured carbon for electric arc lights. By 1898, the Standard Canning Company (later known as St. Mary's Packing Company) had established a factory immediately north of the strawboard company, on the north side of Chestnut Street. In 1905, the Capital Furniture Manufacturing Company had located in the vicinity of Division and 7th Streets just northeast of the district. This was an area where the railroads converged, passenger and freight stations were located, and stockpiles of lumber, water tanks, and other services for the railroads were stationed. The city's stockyards were located just northwest of the district at Vine and 5th Streets.

The Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company was the largest manufacturing facility in the city in 1915, and traces its establishment to 1887 when it was known as the Noblesville Foundry and Machine Company. The company was taken over by the McElwaine-Richards Company of Indianapolis during the 1890s, but in 1908, it became the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company. The company had facilities two blocks north of the district by 1898, but then relocated on the immediate south side of the district on 8th Street.

Manufacturing and the influence of the railroad remained strong as it encompassed and supported a great deal of employment in the district through the period of significance. The need for workers by these large manufacturing concerns had a significant impact on the type of housing and its rapid development in the district. The boom period between 1887 and about 1920 is evident from number of simple worker's cottages that were built in a limited number of patterns and types on each street. These cottages frequently had sublet apartments, though not built as duplexes, with single men occupying the rooms and working in the nearby factories. Census records of individuals living in the district demonstrate the trades and employment by the various industries that were just outside the boundaries of the district. Most often the census records simply identify occupants of households as laborers, but fairly regularly the occupations are further defined with specific factories. The foundry is often cited as a place of work; this is likely the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company. Enameling at the foundry is one classification listed for one head of household, William Riggs, at 697 Christian Street. The strawboard company is frequently cited as a place of employment. These include Marshall Wiseman at 577 Plum Street, and three African-American men; Oscar Roberts (645 Plum Street), John Henry Thomas (527 Christian Street, photo 0021), and Thad Winburn (937 6th Street, left side of photo 0027). Other frequent places of employment included the furniture company, light/carbon works company, and flour mill. Everett Macy and his two sons were electricians at the light company. They lived at 609 Walnut Street. Fred Tyler, an African-American man, was a fireman for the light company. He lived at 648 Pleasant Street (center of photo 0003). George Gipe, who was in his 50s by 1920, and shortly thereafter retired, worked at the flour mill and lived at 643 Pleasant Street (right side of photo 0009).

At one time, three churches (photos 0005, 0006, and 0029), a beauty shop (648 Pleasant Street, center of photo 0003), and three neighborhood groceries (photos 0004, 0006, and 0017) operated

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in the district during the 1910s-1940s. The Nicholson Grocery, known by at least two other names at the corner of 6th and Pleasant Streets (photo 0004), supported life in this neighborhood which was bounded, and in many ways separated, from the rest of the city by industry and railroads.

ETHNIC HERITAGE

By the early part of the 20th century, the district became home to a number of African-American families, some who figured prominently in Noblesville history. The district also includes a former African Methodist Episcopal Church located on 5th Street at the north end of the district. This ethnic heritage is not without roots deep in Hamilton County history. One of the first known settlers in the county may have been an African-American man by the name of Pete Smith, who was a trapper who traded with the Native Americans as early as 1819. Smith was captured in 1821 by a slave hunter from Kentucky who claimed he was a runaway. Because of Hamilton County's Quaker communities such as Westfield, where abolitionists had settled, and Roberts Settlement, where a number of free land-owning African-Americans had settled during the 1830s-1840s, the area became an attractive location for members of that racial community following the Civil War. During the 1870s-1880s, Hamilton County had a population that included 3% African-Americans. By 1960, that population had declined to less than 1%. Just under 4% of Noblesville's population is African-American in 2018.

Noblesville became home to an African-American population during the second half of the 19th century, particularly with the industrialization of the city and subsequent job opportunities. The city had two African-American churches. An African-American Baptist congregation was organized in 1853 and they constructed a building by 1875. Their church was located north of the district on 5th Street during the early 20th century. The African Methodist Episcopal congregation was formed in 1862 and had moved to Noblesville by 1868. They built their building by 1874 on the northeast side of town, but then relocated to the church building at 697 5th Street in the district (photo 0029). The AME Church established its parsonage at 507 Vine Street (right side of photo 0001). The churches became the heart of the African-American community during the 20th century. The city also had fraternal lodges for African-American men including the Knights of Pythias and Masonic Lodge, both described as "colored" in city directories. Both lodges met near the downtown at 24 ½ West Logan Street in 1916. The city also boasted interracial schools and athletic teams. Noblesville High School publications like "The Annual" (a senior yearbook) includes photographs of football, basketball, track & field teams as well as a school orchestra of both white and black members.

At least three prominent former slaves had made Noblesville their home. Allen Davis, a former slave and the oldest man in Hamilton County at the time of his death in 1934, lived on Division Street in Noblesville. Clarke Howard, who died in 1929, was a former slave born in Georgia who ran away to join the Union Army during the Civil War. Howard came to Noblesville at the end of the war. The community's most prominent African-American resident was the Reverend Barney Stone who lived at 394 Pleasant Street in the district. Stone was born a slave in Spencer County, Kentucky in 1847, at the Lemuel Stone plantation. When the Civil War commenced and

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Stone heard that the Union Army was near, he ran away and joined the military as part of the Kentucky 108th Colored Infantry. Stone educated himself after the war, taught school to African-American children, and then became a preacher in the Baptist Church in 1868. He built seven churches across Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana before arriving in Noblesville in the 1890s, purchasing a house on Pleasant Street by 1900. He was a bailer in the county courthouse and in 1914 rose to prominence within the Republican Party, encouraging other African-Americans to side with the party through the 1930s.

The Noblesville city directories of the 1910s through the 1920s indicated if the resident at the given address was African-American by the inclusion of (col) after the name. This was an abbreviation for the term “colored” used for African-Americans at the time. While this is not a perfect indication of the number of African-American families in the district (some families, though African-American, did not have that abbreviation after their names), it does provide some evidence of this growing population the district had through the 1940s. Only four addresses in the district were listed with this abbreviation in the 1916 directory. These include Edward Halsey (608 Chestnut Street), Fred Hord (Chestnut Street), Jack Howard on 5th Street, and Barney Stone at 394 Pleasant Street. The 1920 city directory included ten African-American families in the district, most living on Chestnut and 5th Streets. By 1926, the number increased slightly to thirteen families on Vine, 5th and Chestnut Streets as well as other locations throughout the district. Directories after this time did not include indications of race.

Census records from 1930 and 1940, however, demonstrate the continued growth of the African-American population in the district with many more households owned or occupied by members of that community. In the 1940 census, there were approximately 42 families denoted with “negro” in the race column of the census record for the southwest quadrant of the city, mostly in the district. That is about one-quarter of the households in the district and likely a more accurate indication of race than city directories. This document provides background information to a total of twelve African-American households in section 7. The housing was relatively affordable since it was constructed as worker housing for nearby factories, and jobs were conveniently located south, north and west of the district’s neighborhood. The African-American community had their own churches in, or within a short walking distance, of the district and as many as three neighborhood groceries provided for the necessities without the need to travel into downtown Noblesville. Mrs. Nellie Tyler, an African-American woman herself, no doubt catered to the community of African-American women with the beauty shop she operated from her home at 648 Pleasant Street during the 1930s-1940s (center of photo 0003).

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

COMPARATIVE QUALITIES

Worker housing in Noblesville, Indiana is confined largely to areas west and south of the courthouse square. As explained earlier in the nomination, the lands southwest of the courthouse square fall away into the flood plain, and were not developed until the late 19th century. South of the square, the rail corridor along 7th Street divides the nominated district from neighborhoods to

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the east. Part of the area south of the courthouse square and east of 7th does include cottages similar to those in Plum Prairie. Notably, 9th Street between Pleasant and Christian streets has housing similar to Plum Prairie, but the density is less, whether due to demolition, larger lots, or both, is not apparent. Tenth Street in this area once had vernacular cottages, but 10th became a through-street and commercial interests at intersections replaced some its housing, impinging on the parallel streets to the west. Streets southeast of the courthouse square were also close to industries along Division Street. Here, parts of Division, Cherry, and Hannibal streets have similar vernacular cottages to those in Plum Prairie. Loss to new infill housing, along with an apparent greater access to funds for remodeling, has had an impact. Two survey-identified districts, Catherine Street Historic District (NR, 9/16/2001), and Cottingham Historic District (9th St. between Walnut and Pleasant; across the tracks from Plum Prairie) have several examples of vernacular frame cottages, but are not primarily vernacular worker housing.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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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):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 36 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 583643 | Northing: 4432762 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 584101 | Northing: 4432778 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 584117 | Northing: 4431972 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 583696 | Northing: 4431953 |

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

Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Vine and 6th Streets, on the west side of 6th Street, face south and continue in a line to the south side of Walnut Street. Turn east and follow the south side of Walnut Street to the west edge of 8th Street, then turn south and follow the west edge of 8th Street to the north side of Pleasant Street. Turn west and follow the north side of Pleasant Street to a line extended north from the west side of 7th Street. Turn south and follow the west edge of 7th Street to the north side of the east/west alley between South Street and Irving Street. Turn west and follow the north side of the alley to the east edge of 6th Street, then turn north and continue in a line to the north side of South Street. Turn west and follow the north side of South Street to the east edge of 5th Street, then turn north and follow the east edge of 5th Street to the north side of Pleasant Street. Turn west and follow the north side of Pleasant Street to the west property boundary of 394 Pleasant Street. Turn north and follow the west property boundary of 394 Pleasant Street, continuing north to the south side of Walnut Street. Turn east and follow the south side of Walnut Street to the east edge of the north/south alley between 5th and 4th Streets. Turn north and follow the east edge of the alley to a line extended west from the south side of Vine Street (including the property at 635/637 5th Street), then turn east and follow the south side of Vine Street to the west edge of 6th Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries reflect the neighborhood area encompassed by industry and railroads in the southwestern part of Noblesville, to the extent that buildings and resources at the extremities warrant inclusion based on their architectural contribution to the district. The rail corridor along 7th Street is a firm historic boundary. The area west of 5th Street was also known as part of the neighborhood, however, due to frequent flooding and elimination of historic resources, most of that area is not included in the boundaries. The area west of 5th St. generally lacks the historic concentration and density of housing; most of the platted lots no longer have houses or have houses built after the period of significance. The north boundary is defined by a large, non-historic factory and parking lot northeast of 6th and Walnut. A non-historic building is on the north side of Vine Street. Likewise, a large, non-historic factory or warehouse is south of South Street.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Southwest Quad Neighborhood Association/PIP
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: April 13, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District
City or Vicinity: Noblesville
County: Hamilton State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Plum Prairie Residential Historic District
Name of Property

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Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast on Vine Street from 5th Street

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Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast on the 500 block of Walnut Street

2 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on the 600 block of Pleasant Street

3 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Plum Prairie Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the corner of 6th Street and Pleasant Street

4 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the corner of 6th Street and Pleasant Street

5 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 530 Pleasant Street

6 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Plum Prairie Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 519 Pleasant Street

7 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 625 Pleasant Street

8 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from the corner of 7th Street and Pleasant Street

9 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Plum Prairie Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the corner of 6th Street and Washington Street

10 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 507 and 545 Washington Street

11 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west on Plum Street from 7th Street

12 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Plum Prairie Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the corner of 6th Street and Plum Street

13 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at 543 Plum Street

14 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from the corner of 7th Street and Plum Street

15 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Plum Prairie Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the corner of 7th Street and Chestnut Street

16 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the corner of 6th Street and Chestnut Street

17 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from the corner of 6th Street and Chestnut Street

18 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Plum Prairie Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the corner of 6th Street and Christian Street

19 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the corner of 6th Street and Christian Street

20 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the corner of 5th Street and Christian Street

21 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Plum Prairie Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the corner of 6th Street and Christian Street

22 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the 500 block of South Street (midpoint)

23 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the corner of 6th Street and South Street

24 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Plum Prairie Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north up the center of 7th Street from South Street

25 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 569 Pleasant Street from 6th Street

26 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the 900 block of 6th Street

27 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Plum Prairie Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the 700 block of 5th Street

28 of 29.

Name of Property: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Noblesville

County: Hamilton State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

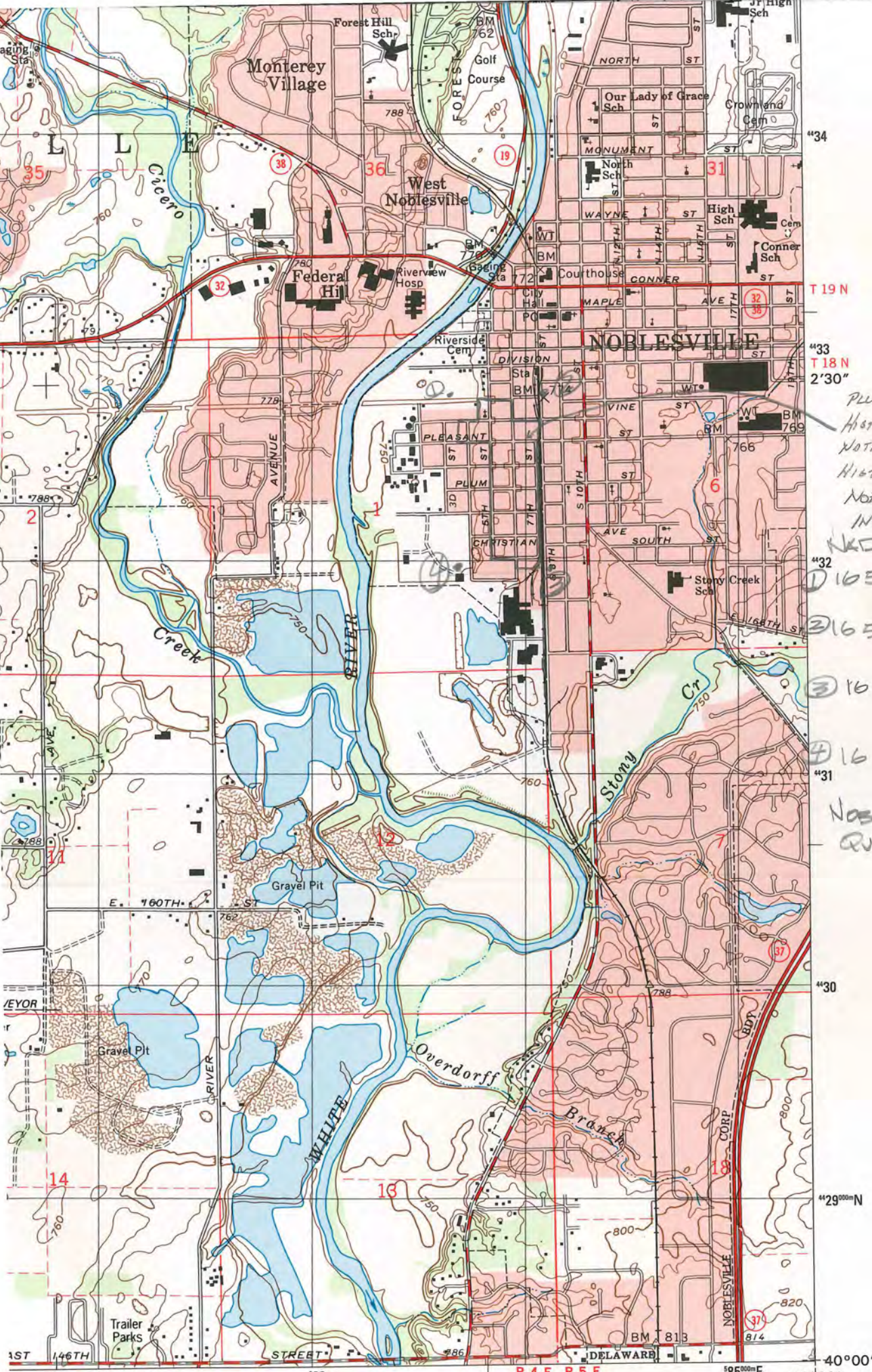
Date Photographed: January 19, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 697 5th Street (former Bethel AME Church)

29 of 29.

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.).

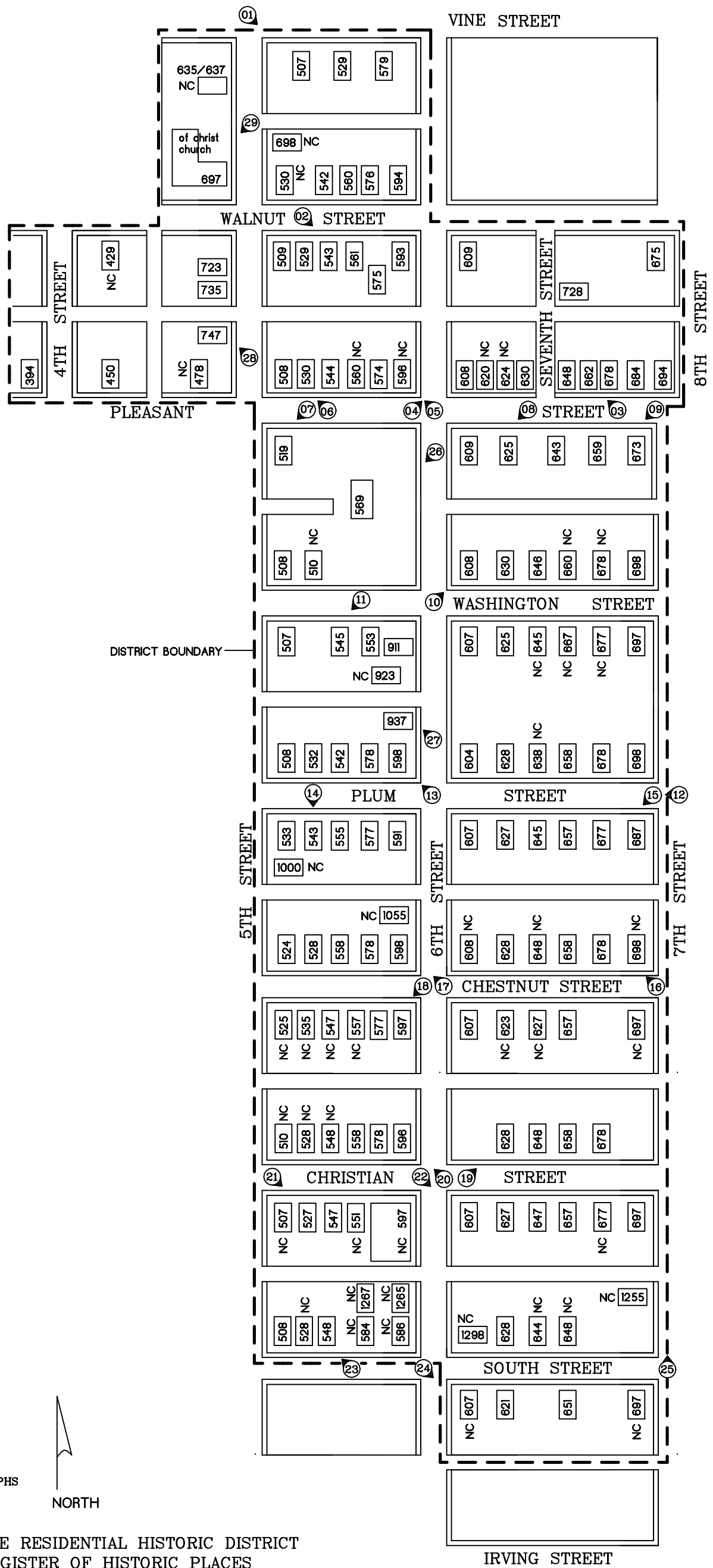
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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



PLUM PLAIN RESIDENTIAL
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF
 HISTORIC PLACES
 NOBLESVILLE, HAMILTON CO.
 INDIANA

- NO 83 UTM'S
- ① 16583643 4432762
- ② 16584101 4432778
- ③ 16584117 4431972
- ④ 16583696 4431953

NOBLESVILLE
 QUAD



PLUM PRAIRIE RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 NOBLESVILLE-HAMILTON COUNTY, IN
 105 contributing resources and 47 non-contributing resources (NC)







7th St

 **Atwell
Plumbing**
773-6529

 **Atwell
Plumbing**





6TH ST
PLEASANT ST















7TH ST



WEIGHT
LIMIT
5
TONS





543









597





596



507



6th ST
CHRISTIAN AVE





WEIGHT
LIMIT
5
TONS

SOUTH
S 6th ST

Ex









Private Address
All Passes to
Inspector Will Go

STOP



Iglesia
Pentecostal
Worship Services
Tel. 313-878-0333

637

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: INDIANA, Hamilton

Date Received: 2/1/2019 Date of Pending List: 2/12/2019 Date of 16th Day: 2/27/2019 Date of 45th Day: 3/18/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003502

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review: _____

Accept Return Reject 3/13/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Locally significant neighborhood of modest houses (centered around an individually-eligible Italianate house) that, as the 20th century turned, transformed into a predominantly African American neighborhood, with churches and businesses catering to the new population.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhp@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



January 30, 2019

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Plum Prairie Residential Historic District, Hamilton County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Plum Prairie Residential Historic District, Hamilton County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Plum Prairie Residential Historic District, Hamilton County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package