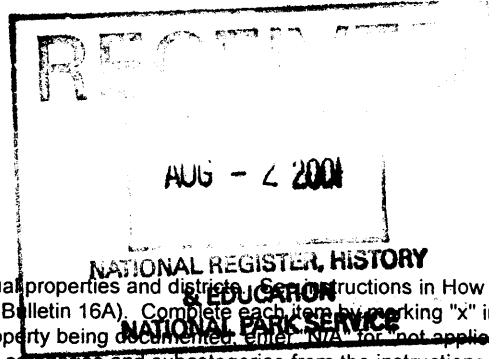


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

982



FINAL 5-01

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

1. Name of Property

historic name South 9th Street Historic District
other names/site number 057-464-35000

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by Maple, Division, 10th, and the west side of 9th Street N/A not for publication
city or town Noblesville N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Hamilton code 057 zip code 46060

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jon C. St D-SHPO 7.23.01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper
**Entered in the
National Register**

Date of Action
9.16-01

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
39	5	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
40	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

RELIGION: Religious Facility

RELIGION: Church-Related

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

RELIGION: Religious Facility

RELIGION: Church-Related Residence

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business, Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other: BRICK

STONE: Limestone

Narrative Description

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

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.)

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING &

Period of Significance

1860-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Booth, Aaron D.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.25 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	584090	4432990
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	584230	4432990

3	16	584230	4432620
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	16	584100	4432620

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol Ann Schweikert/Historic Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date 07-24-00

street & number 307 North 10th Street telephone 317-776-1239

city or town Noblesville state IN zip code 46060

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

- Maps**
- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend 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. 470 et seq.).

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

 South 9th Street Historic District
Name of property
 Hamilton County, Indiana
County and State

=====
Narrative Description

The South 9th Street Historic District is a primarily residential area south of the square comprising portions of two north/south streets, 9th and 10th and portions of four east/west streets. This section of Noblesville includes lots in the original Noblesville plat as well as F.W. Emmons' addition to Noblesville in 1838. At the time, 9th Street was known as Catherine Street and 10th as Anderson Street. The area began developing early in Noblesville's history with several extant buildings from the 1860s and 1870s. The growth continued steadily through the 1930s. The area includes one church and a fraternal hall. Several single-family homes have been converted to commercial use or subdivided into multifamily units. Despite the commercial encroachment, the area retains its residential feel since very little space has been paved for parking lots and signage is fairly small and low to the ground.

South 9th Street - West Side

- 197 c. 1870; Gable front church with central bell tower. Four-over-four windows. Rear chimney. Contributing.

- 215 c. 1915; 2½-story brick Prairie-style. Clay tile hipped roof with front dormer. One-over-one windows. One-story front porch with brick piers. Side sun room has balcony. Matching 2-car garage with hipped roof. Contributing with Contributing outbuilding.

- 279 c. 1905; 2-story Victorian. One-story front porch with concrete block half-wall and round wooden columns. One-over-one windows and large picture window in front facade. Multi-shaped roof has front and side gables. Contributing.

- 295 c. 1914; Neoclassical Masonic Temple. Limestone construction with large arched stained glass windows in front facade. Balustrade along roof line. Raised basement allows for a large set of stone steps to front entrance. "Masonic Temple" engraved in pediment over double front doors. "1914" engraved in cornerstone block. Detailed entablature over engaged fluted columns on front facade. Other details include egg and dart molding in pediment over front doors and detail molding along roof-line. Contributing.

- 307 c. 1899; 2½ -story Queen Anne with one-story front porch, off-center entrance and two-story side bay. Embellished peak on porch. Ridge cresting on roof lines of wood shake roof. Squared tower has six-sided roof. Decorative eave brackets, smooth columns and a large picture window are also found. 2-story outbuilding has board-and-batten siding, wood shake roof and 6-over-6 windows with hoods. Contributing with contributing outbuilding.

- 355 c. 1901; 2-story Queen Anne with front peak, one-over-one windows and octagonal siding in front peak. Round columns support a one-story wrap-around front porch with peak. Contributing with contributing outbuilding.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

South 9th Street Historic District
Name of property
Hamilton County, Indiana
County and State

395 c. 1870; 2-story Gothic Revival with sharply pitched cross peak roof and side dormers. One-story front porch and partial slate roof. Front porch has a simple balustrade between columns accented with brackets. Decorative side portico with large brackets and small balcony. Front picture window with decorative stained glass. Fanlight over front door. Scalloped vergeboard in roof and dormer peaks. Contributing.

South 9th Street - East side

- 212 c. 1960; Modern one-story brick commercial building. Non-contributing.
- 294 c. 1892; 2½-story Queen Anne with three chimneys. 2-story tower with conical roof Wrap-around front porch with turned porch supports. Ridge cresting on roof lines of slate roof. Multi-shaped windows of varying sizes and formations. Contributing.
- 308 c. 1877; 2-story Italianate with hipped roof, bracketed eaves and decorative fascia board. One-story wrap-around front porch with turned porch supports. One-over-one windows with hoods. Decorative door surrounds. Craftsman-style 2-car outbuilding with hipped roof and wide exposed eaves. Concrete block outbuilding. Contributing with 2 outbuildings, one contributing and one non-contributing.
- 356 c. 1890; 1½-story Victorian t-plan with scalloped siding in peaks. Turned porch supports with simple balustrade on wrap-around front porch. One-over-one windows. Contributing.
- 398 c. 1890; 2½-story Queen Anne. Gable-on-hip roof with exposed eaves. Decorative peak siding and large picture window in front facade. One-story porch is enclosed. Outbuilding converted to apartments. Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.

South 10th Street - West Side

- 105 c. 1864; 2-story Greek Revival with low-pitch gable roof. Cornice returns in front and side peaks. One-story front porch with brick half-wall and square wooden columns. Contributing.
- 139 c. 1925; 2-story Colonial Revival with two interior chimneys. Off-center entrance is accented by a curved pediment, fan-light and columns. Eight-over-eight windows on second floor. One-story side portion has small porch and second story balcony. Side peaks have cornice returns and cross arch windows. Contributing.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

South 9th Street Historic District
Name of property
Hamilton County, Indiana
County and State

- =====
147 c. 1912; 2-story American Foursquare with hipped roof and wide eaves. One-story front porch has squared brick and wood supports. Front dormer has hipped roof. Contributing with contributing outbuilding.
- 165 c. 1900; 2-story Victorian with off-center front peak and shallow porch. One-story bay on front facade and one-over-one windows. Exposed eaves. Contributing with contributing outbuilding.
- 195 c. 1875; 2-story Italianate t-plan with wide bracketed eaves and central chimney. One-story wrap-around front porch has limestone supports. Tall four-over-four windows. Decorative fascia board at roof line. Contributing with contributing outbuilding.
- 215 c. 1868; 2-story Italianate with hipped roof, wide eaves, paired brackets and window hoods. One-story wrap around front porch has decorative fascia. Ornate porch railing with turned porch supports. First story side bay has scalloped siding along the bottom. Decorative fascia board at roof line. Contributing with contributing outbuilding.
- 255 c. 1895; 2½-story Victorian with double front-gable and small 2nd story balcony. Brick piers and half-wall support one-story front porch. Contributing with contributing outbuilding.
- 297 c. 1922; 2-story Colonial Revival with gambrel roof. Brick facade on 1st and aluminum siding on second. Three-over-one windows and end chimney. Fanlight over and side lights around front door. Attached matching 2-car garage. Contributing.
- 339-63 c. 1900; 2½-story double with one-story wrap-around porch. Cross-peak roof flares out at eaves. Large 3+ car outbuilding. Contributing with contributing outbuilding.
- 397 c. 1900; 2-story Victorian with cross peak roof. Front and side gables have decorative siding. One-story front porch with simply turned supports and railing and smaller one-story side porch. Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.

South 10th Street - East side

- 148-50 c. 1890/1900; 2-story Queen Anne with decorative trim in front eave and front porch peaks. Small first floor porch and second story screened porch. Central chimney. One-over-one windows. Simple facade trim defines break between 1st and 2nd floors. First floor facade has wider siding than second and upper story has vertical siding subdividing sections of horizontal siding. Contributing.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

South 9th Street Historic District _____
Name of property
Hamilton County, Indiana _____
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South 10th Street - East side

- 166 c. 1890; 2-story Queen Anne with front gable trim and enclosed one-story front porch. One-over-one windows and patterned roofing. Decorative vergeboard in front peak. Contributing.
- 198 c. 1910; 1½-story Queen Anne cottage with scalloped siding in peaks and simple window hoods. Wrap-around front porch has turned porch supports. Contributing.

Maple Street

- 953 c. 1910; 1½-story bungalow with front dormer and cross-hatch window panes. Hipped roof with wide eaves. Front porch has brick piers and half-wall. Off-center entrance with multi-pane Craftsman door. Side bay. Contributing.

Cherry Street

- 854 c. 1880; 1½-story gable-front with small portico. One-over-one and four-over-four windows. Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.

Hannibal Street

- 957 c. 1890; 1½-story Gable-front Queen Anne with side porch. One-over-one windows. Decorative siding in gables and brackets at corners. 2-car outbuilding. Contributing with contributing outbuilding.
- 993 c. 1860; 2-story 3-bay I-house with Greek Revival details. Wrap around porch and rear addition. Cornice returns in end eaves with diamond shaped windows. Wood shingle siding. Windows in varying formations and sizes. Contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

South 9th Street Historic District _____
Name of property
Hamilton County, Indiana _____
County and State

=====
Statement of Significance

The South 9th Street Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C for its contribution to architecture, and community development in Noblesville. Lots in this area were laid out with the original plat and in F.W. Emmons' addition to Noblesville in 1838. The area has a high degree of integrity with only five structures that are non-contributing. In addition to the intactness, the historic feel of the area is retained by mature trees in some areas and by sections of brick sidewalks and low retaining walls. These elements make the district itself a contributing site.

This district developed gradually over a long period of time, visually evidenced by the numerous architectural styles found here. The 9th Street Historic District includes several architecturally significant homes as well as many others that contribute to the integrity of the residential district. It is primarily intact with only a few infill structures dotting the streetscape.

CRITERION A

Noblesville was laid out in 1823 with 26 squares and chosen as the county seat in 1824. The second addition to Noblesville was made by F. W. Emmons on June 22, 1838 with six squares. While this district contains several lots from the original plat, most, about 18 lots, are from this addition by Emmons.

In 1851, Noblesville was incorporated as a town and the first railroad was completed to Noblesville. By 1870, the population had grown from 664 in 1850 to 1,435. A wide variety of businesses including multiples of several types of businesses had been established to meet the needs of the growing town and surrounding areas. With the growth and development of Noblesville, this district grew fairly consistently from 1860 to 1930. The area has several early buildings from the 1860s and 1870s, indicating its significant development began ten to twenty years earlier than many other Noblesville areas which experienced their significant growth with the gas boom. Incorporation, the railroad, and gas boom, all impacted this neighborhood somewhat equally.

In 1888, the discovery of natural gas brought a major boost to the prospering community. A large number of buildings, both residential and commercial were constructed in Noblesville as a result. In this district, however, only a minimal increase in construction can be attributed to the gas boom.

The turn of the century saw continued growth of this district with eight more homes built by 1920. Although this area did not experience the distinct focus on rehabilitation in the 1910s and 1920s that other areas of Noblesville did, new construction continued. After 1930, there is very little construction in the district including non-contributing infill.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 6

South 9th Street Historic District _____
Name of property
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While construction in the district broadly reflects the development of Noblesville, the activities of the residents of the area also illustrate the maturation of the community. Its association with people who are important to Noblesville's history and contributed to its life through politics, business, and professional skills is noteworthy. Their prominence was achieved through medicine, commerce and publishing.

Aaron D. Booth falls in two areas, business and professional skills as a doctor. He lived his entire life in Noblesville. His primary occupation was a successful physician. However, his business interests grew so large that he was forced to retire from medicine to devote more time to managing them. During his lifetime, he was involved in a number of ventures. For many years he owned and managed a grain elevator. He held stock in the Wainwright Trust Company and the Citizens State Bank. He was one of the founders of the American Security Company. He owned several residences, including his primary one at 308 South 9th Street. At his death in 1927, his estate was valued at almost \$100,000.

Carl T. Brock was another successful businessman born and raised in Noblesville. He began his career as a clerk in the late 1800s, eventually purchasing a share of the store. His other business interests included valuable real estate holdings in Noblesville, including two properties in this district. He was also a stockholder in the American National Bank of Noblesville.

Thomas T. Butler, a Noblesville native and lifelong resident, became a successful printer. He began his career in the composing room of the Ledger. During the 1890s he established his own print shop in the Wild Opera House Block. He moved to larger room in the Hare block and during the early 1900s purchased the Grand Hotel at 996 Conner to expand his print shop. He was active in fraternal organizations and served as a trustee on the Crownland Cemetery Association.

George Craycraft was born in Noblesville in 1881 to one of Noblesville's pioneer businessmen, Daniel Craycraft. At his father's death, he, with Eugene Osbon, managed the Craycraft Dry Good Company. They carried a full line of dry goods and ladies' furnishings of all kinds. In 1910, Osbon partnered with Charles Sowerwine while George continued on his own until his brother Albert joined him. He later expanded the ladies department into a separate store on the north side of the square. As testament to his business abilities, he was able to keep the store open through the difficult depression years. In 1910, he helped organize the American National Bank and served as a director. Besides his business interests, George Craycraft was interested in music. He played the violin and was a member of the Noblesville Military Band. In addition, he led the orchestra at the Wild Opera House for seventeen years. Mr. Craycraft was a prominent Noblesville businessman and active in the Noblesville community his entire life.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 7

South 9th Street Historic District _____
Name of property
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Charles S. and Ralph S. Neal (105 S. 10th Street), father and son, owned and consecutively served as publishers of the *Noblesville Daily Ledger*. Charles S. began his career at the Richmond Palladium-Item where he was a reporter. In 1911, Charles S. and his brother, E. E. purchased the *Noblesville Enterprise* which they later merged with the Ledger owned by W. H. Craig. The brothers eventually purchased Craig's interest. In 1926, they built a new brick structure at 957 Logan to house the newspaper. Today, that building is still commonly called the "Neal Block." When E. E. died, Charles S. and Ralph purchased full ownership of the paper. Charles S. was publisher of the *Noblesville Daily Ledger* until his death in 1959 at age 87. His son, Ralph spent his lifetime in the newspaper business having first served as publisher of the Lebanon Reporter when in his early 20s. He joined his father at the Ledger in 1924. At his father's death in 1959, Ralph became publisher. He retired in 1965. Ralph's sons, James and John, continued the Neal family tradition by owning and publishing the *Noblesville Daily Ledger* until 1985. For seventy-one years, the Neals were synonymous with the *Ledger*.

Charles Sowerwine, yet another very successful businessman, had multiple property holdings in the city and around Indiana. He was born in Cicero and moved to Noblesville when about six years old. As a teenager, he began his business career as a clerk. By age 22, he had opened his own dry goods store. He had two partnerships during this venture, one with William H. Craig and one with Eugene Osbon. In 1910, he opened a new store in Sheridan and bought another in Marion. Around 1912, he traded his Sheridan store for an 80-acre farm. In 1911, he purchased a farm of 150 acres in Jennings County. He was a stockholder in the Citizens State Bank of Noblesville. He was also an extensive traveler spending 3 months in Europe and visiting most of the World Expositions held in the United States during his adulthood.

CRITERION C

Architecturally, this district has a wide variety of styles including Gothic Revival, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman, American Foursquare, Neoclassical and Colonial Revival. This wide range of styles shows the long period of development for this area of Noblesville. Homes were being constructed here early in Noblesville's history with several extant homes built during the 1860s and 1870s. As is common in Noblesville, the largest number of homes were built during the 1880s and 1890s. However, construction continued after the turn of the century with several homes built in the 1910s and 1920s. The Masonic Temple, built in 1914, was one of three architecturally significant buildings constructed in Noblesville during that year.

One aspect of the development of this area is that the construction is more random, i.e. it doesn't progress north to south from the center of town, as seen in the Conner Street Historic District. Rather the styles and thus dates, are intermingled throughout, with two of the oldest structures at opposite ends of the district and some of the latest homes toward the square.

United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 8

South 9th Street Historic District _____
Name of property
Hamilton County, Indiana _____
County and State

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The contributing homes range from small 1-story vernacular to 2-story, high-style homes. There are several 1860s homes as well as a number from the Craftsman era. They comprise a wide range of styles as evidenced by the list below.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 395 South 9 th - Gothic Revival | 993 Hannibal Street - I-House |
| 105 South 10 th - Greek Revival | Masonic Temple - Neoclassical |
| 308 South 9 th - Italianate | 953 Maple - Bungalow |
| 195 and 215 South 10 th - Italianate | 215 South 9 th - Prairie-Style |
| 294 South 9 th - Queen Anne | |

Although more homes were built in the 1890s than any other decade, it is a less significant increase than in other Noblesville districts. Seven homes were built in the 1890s while other decades saw only three to four homes built. Other Noblesville neighborhoods see a much more dramatic spike in new construction during the 1890s. Infill construction is almost non-existent. This lack of infill helps to retain the architectural integrity of the neighborhood.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 9

South 9th Street Historic District _____
Name of property
Hamilton County, Indiana _____
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Annual Statistics and Post Office Directory of Hamilton County, Indiana, 1893-4. Noblesville, Indiana: Ledger Book and Job Print, 1894.

Fire Insurance Maps. Sanborn Map & Publishing Co. New York: 1892, 1898, 1905, 1914, 1922 and 1933.

Foland, John A. Remembrances. Noblesville, Indiana: Rowland Printing Company, 1976.

Haines, John F. History of Hamilton County Indiana: Her People Industries and Institutions. Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Company, 1915.

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History of Hamilton County, Indiana. with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1889.

Newspaper articles from 1928-1941. Noblesville Daily Ledger,

Polk's Noblesville City Directory. Indianapolis: R.L. Polk & Co., 1938.

Portrait and Biographical Record of Madison and Hamilton Counties, Indiana. Chicago: Biographical Publishing Co., 1893.

Shirts, August Finch. A History of the Formation, Settlement and Development - of Hamilton County, Indiana. From the Year 1818 to the Close of the Civil War. 1901.

W.H. Hoffmans City Directory of Noblesville, Ind , Quincy: Hoffman Directories, 1916, 1920, 1922; 1924, 1926, 1929, 1938 and 1948.

United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 10

South 9th Street Historic District
Name of property
Hamilton County, Indiana
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Description

Beginning at the northeast corner of the property at 197 N. 9th Street and running west along the northern property line to the NE corner of the property at 854 Cherry Street and continuing along its northern property line to its NW corner and then turning south and running along its western property line to the south side of Cherry Street. Then turning west along Cherry Street to the alley between 8th and 9th Street. Turning south along the east side of the alley, crossing Hannibal and continuing to the north side of Division. Running east along Division to the west side of 10th Street. Running north on 10th Street to the north side of Cherry Street. Turn east along Cherry to the alley between 10th and 11th Street. Running north along the west side of the alley to the Northeast corner of the property at 148-50 N. 10th. Follow its northern property line to the west side of 10th Street. Turn north on 10th to the south side of Maple Avenue, then west on Maple to the alley between 9th and 10th Streets. Running south along the east side of the alley to the south side of Cherry. Running west along Cherry to the west side of 9th Street. Turn north on 9th to place of beginning.

Justification

The South 9th Street Historic District was laid out in the Hamilton County Interim Report. The boundaries are specified in the report. One property at 953 Maple was inadvertently left out of the district's listing, but falls within the boundaries. This primarily residential area retains much of its original historic integrity as a cohesive district, while areas along its borders have undergone significant changes from demolition, infill and commercial encroachment.

S. 9th STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT



DIVISION

Legend

- Boundaries
- Contributing Building
- Outbuilding
- ⊙ Photos

