

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

MAY 31 1989

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Emily Kimbrough Historic District Boundary Increase  
other names/site number 035-441/442 - 37001-258

## 2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet N/A not for publication  
city, town Muncie N/A vicinity  
state Indiana code IN county Delaware code 035 zip code 47305

## 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>140</u>	<u>27</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>140</u>	<u>28</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously  
listed in the National Register 0

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the  
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

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.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

Entered in the  
National Register6/29/89

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

L.19th and E 20th C.: Bungalow/Craftsman

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD: Shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Situated three blocks east of the original 1827 plat of Muncietown, the Emily Kimbrough Historic District became known as a high quality residential area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The level terrain was organized into the standard orthogonal grid of the original city plat, with east-west streets dominating in width. Larger lots and residences typify Washington, Main, Jackson, Adams and Charles Streets while middle class housing with denser development is found on north-south streets. A network of alleys serves detached garages and carriage houses in the area. These descriptions apply to both the 1980 National Register District and the proposed area of expansion.

The Emily Kimbrough Historic District currently consists of 30 acres, containing 125 buildings. Nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in November of 1980, the district has become known as the city's finest collection of historic homes. The requested expansion of the Emily Kimbrough Historic District would sizably increase the boundaries to include 25.60 acres and 140 additional historic homes.

A quotation mentioned in the original nomination could well apply to the expansion area. In 1929, Robert and Helen Lynd described Muncie's established residential district on page 101 of their essay Middletown: "A group of wealthy families live in fine old places in the 'East End' of town, some of them still in the houses where the husband or wife was born. These homes may be large, heavy brick or stone affairs with perhaps 2 stone lions guarding the driveway... Other families live in rambling, comfortable frame houses in this section, while still others are following the movement out to the newer college district." By 1929, as the Lynds note, the East End was no longer the leading residential district. This description summarizes both the registered and proposed expansion area as a district of quality housing for many of the city's most well known citizens.

## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

LITERATURE

Period of Significance

1844 - 1937

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The proposed Emily Kimbrough Historic District Expansion is significant as the selected residential area of noted Muncie citizens in the fields of commerce, industry, and literature. Although the area was developed as a suburb by the 1870s, the Gas Boom of 1887-1910 and later industrial development provided the stimulus and wealth which in turn transformed the East End into a high quality residential district. The architecture of the Kimbrough expansion area is significant as a reflection of Muncie's growth during the city's most important era and as a locally important collection of late nineteenth/early twentieth century architecture.

The architecture in the expansion area of the Emily Kimbrough Historic District increases the body of large, architecturally noteworthy homes found within the boundaries of the Kimbrough district est. in 1980. The context of residences of historically significant individuals, which was cited as the primary significance of the 1980 Kimbrough nomination, is also applicable to the expansion area. A list of occupants in the expansion area includes members of the Kimbrough family itself as well as prominent bankers and business owners.

Although the district was located quite far east of the original settlement of Muncie, land platting and speculation began as early as the 1850s. (Muncie was not incorporated until 1862). Thomas Kirby's Second Addition of 1844, for example, includes portions of Washington Street, from just east of Monroe Street to Pershing Street, as well as several lots north of Washington Street. The largest plat within the area is Coffeen's Addition of 1855, inclusive of Jackson, Adams and Charles Streets from Madison to approximately Ebricht Street. Elizier Coffeen, the owner of this plat, was a cousin to Goldsmith Coffeen Gilbert, one of Muncie's founders. Hoon's Addition of 1854 is the site of homes on Washington Street and North Monroe Street (Buildings 006, 007, 103, 104 and 105). These early divisions, then, house structures in both the 1980 district and in the proposed expansion area.

☒ See continuation sheet

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

A Portrait and Biographical Record of Delaware County, Indiana.

(Chicago: A. W. Bowen & Co., 1894)

"Death of Carlton Shipley." Muncie Morning Star, August 8, 1905, p. 10.

Emerson's Muncie Directory. (Muncie, IN.: Neely Printing Co.)  
1881-1930

"Fine Church Site Deeded to Parish, "Muncie Morning Star.  
October 4, 1907, p.3.

"Frank Bernard , Muncie Banker for Half Century, Dies at 83."  
Muncie Star, May 10, 1970, Sec. D., p.2.

Haimbaugh, Frank. History of Delaware County, Indiana. (Indianapolis:  
Historical Pub. Co., 1924) Vols. I and II.

☒ See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:

Indiana Historic Sites and  
Structures Inventory

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 25.60

UTM References

A 1,6 6,3,7,7,5,0 4,4,5,0,5,0,0  
Zone Easting Northing

C 1,6 6,3,8,4,0,0 4,4,5,0,0,1,0

B 1,6 6,3,8,4,0,0 4,4,5,0,4,7,0  
Zone Easting Northing

D 1,6 6,3,7,7,7,0 4,4,4,9,9,0,0

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed expansion of the Emily Kimbrough Historic District  
can be described as follows:

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary described here is largely suggested in the Delaware County Interim Report of 1985. The general philosophy in delineating boundaries was to include as much historic fabric as possible which is related to the theme and nature of the original Emily Kimbrough Historic District while also accounting for the historic integrity of the building stock.

☒ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul C. Diebold

organization Dept. of Community Dev. Muncie

date May 1987

street & number 220 East Jackson Street

telephone 317/747-4825

city or town Muncie

state IN zip code 47305

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 2 Page 1 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

Roughly bounded by E. Gilbert Street (north), Beacon Street (east),  
the south side of East Charles Street (south), and Madison street  
(west).

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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Architectural styles in the expansion area range from an Italianate brick house of 1860. The Carleton Shipley House, 502 East Adams Street, (building 054, photo 41) to the Classical Revival style Graystone Apartments, 900 East Washington Street, (building 010, photo 20). The more typical styles are the Queen Anne - (building 016, photo 26); and 914 East Adams Street (buildings 059 and 060, photo 48); vernacular Victorian - 235 North Pershing Street, (building 127, photo 16); 617 East Gilbert Street, (building 003, photo 7); American Four-Square, 500 East Washington Street, (building 006, photo 19); The Charles Grafton House, (building 032, photo 28); The Frank Kimbrough House (building 033, photo 29); and Bungalow - 228 and 232 North Monroe Street, (buildings 108 and 109, photo 4). Although found infrequently in the expansion area, the Free Classic style appears in the district with noteworthy results in the Charles Gill House, 910 East Jackson Street, (building 045, photo 38). The Dr. Farra Botkin House, 511 East Charles Street, (building 089, photo 55) is an example of the Colonial Revival influence popular at the turn of the century. In general, expansion area streetscapes exhibit a variety of styles with no one style dominating.

Each of these various styles naturally tends to be associated with particular modes of ornament and craftsmanship. The Queen Anne style and several vernacular Victorian styles usually feature elaborate porches with turned posts, imbricated shingles in gable areas and other turned wood decoration (see 235 North Pershing Street, building 127, photo 16; and 410 South Madison Street, building 097, photo 54). American Four-Square residences sometimes have Craftsman inspired elements such as textured brick veneers and false half timbering (see 500 East Washington Street, building 006, photo 19), while others have classical or colonial detailing, such as Tuscan or Ionic columns and dentil moldings (see 517 East Charles Street, building 090, photo 56).

The scale and streetscape of the proposed expansion area is quite similar to that of the registered Kimbrough district. Two stories is the average height with one story cottages found on north-south streets as illustrated on portions of East Adams Street and on portions of North Vine and North Pershing Streets ( see photos 25, 36, 47, 51, 11, 15). Massing generally depends on the architectural style; square, block-like houses with hip roofs are

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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associated with four-square types and large, asymmetrical types with gable-on-hip or multiple gabled roofs tend to be found where Queen Anne, vernacular Victorian or Free Classic styles were favored. Residences generally have a 20' front setback and comparable rear setback with quite small side setbacks. This tends to form the streetscape into cohesive blocks. Clapboarded frame construction is prevalent, but brick veneer or brick construction is well represented. East-west streets tend to have fully mature deciduous trees lining the sidewalks, another characteristic associated with the registered Kimbrough district.

Prior to the above described developments, the general area of Muncie was known as the site of Delaware Indian settlements. The "East End", however, was not known specifically as an Indian settlement site. Most county or local histories indicate that the general area of the Delaware County Fairgrounds, north of the river was the site of Delaware Indian habitations. The main archaeological potential of the Emily Kimbrough Historic District Expansion therefore appears to lay in the possible discovery of early nineteenth century building foundations, traces of outbuildings, and the like.

Preservation activities in the expansion area have benefited from the positive effects of substantial private and neighborhood organization efforts undertaken in the registered Kimbrough district. After decades of neglect, a bicentennial committee suggested that the "East End" become a historic district. This recommendation led to the formation of a local district in 1978 and a National Register district with the same boundaries in 1980. The proposed expansion would increase the Emily Kimbrough Historic District to account for preservation efforts. The expansion area also would recognize the fact that Muncie's once famous "East End" does not end abruptly at Hackley Street or Washington Street, but covers a larger geographic area of historically and architecturally significant homes.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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EMILY KIMBROUGH HISTORIC DISTRICT EXPANSION

REPRESENTATIVE SITES DESCRIPTION

Photo 1. Building 103, looking northeast  
House, c.1915  
208 North Monroe Street  
Prairie/Bungalowoid

This two story structure has low hip roofs and deep eaves. Clapboarded walls, plain corner boards and plain window surrounds give the house a simple character. The windows vary from three-over-one to five-over-one and seven light fixed sash. A hipped corner porch with Tuscan columns on plinths and a simple balustrade marks the entry. The foundation is of brick. Note that the two story Queen Anne frame house to the right in photo 1 is in the existing historic district.

Photo 2. Building 104, looking southeast  
House, c.1890  
212 North Monroe Street  
vernacular Victorian styles

This house has a T-plan with intersecting gabled blocks and a shed roof bay to the rear. The main facade is of three bays. Walls consist of plain clapboards. The two-over-two, double hung sash windows have a plain surround with an entablature top. The Tuscan columned porch is the main decorative element of the house. The foundation is of stuccoed brick. This one story cottage is similar in style and design to the Emily Kimbrough House, 715 East Washington Street in the existing National Register District.

Photo 3. Buildings 107, 106, 105, and 104, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1890-1920  
226, 222, 216 and 212 North Monroe Street

Bungalow, American Four-Square and vernacular Victorian styles



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

The area of Monroe Street north of Washington Street includes examples of early twentieth century architecture occasionally found in the original Kimbrough district. The residence in the center of the photograph (222 North Monroe Street, building 106) exemplifies the American Four-Square style with its stippled red brick facade, four-over-one sash, and square piered porch. Frame American Four-Squares are found on East Main Street in the expansion area. Most of the bungalows here tend to be larger one and one half story homes with typical period features, such as knee braces on gable ends and exposed rafters with elaborate ends.

Photo 4. The Swaim/Spencer House (building 109) and building 108, looking southeast  
1911 and c.1915  
232 and 228 North Monroe Street  
Bungalow

The Swaim/Spencer House (232 North Monroe Street, building 109) demonstrates the spread of preservation activities outside of the nearby registered Kimbrough district. The Swaim/Spencer House shows some Craftsman influence in the use of plain wood shingles in the gable areas. The simple porch with its balcony also reflect the Craftsman style. Next door the bungalow style house features a steeply pitched gabled roof with cross gable design. The porch of this house is similar to buildings 107 and 106, with an open brickwork wall.

Photo 5. No building numbers - not in district  
Streetscape, c.1890  
304, 310 and 314 North Monroe Street

This photograph demonstrates the unfortunate alteration of historic homes north of Gilbert Street. These conditions are found with increasing frequency north of Gilbert Street on Monroe Street, Vine Street and Pershing Street. The boundary for the district, therefore, was drawn at the south side of Gilbert Street. While the house to the extreme right has retained some original features, its two neighbors have not been so fortunate.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

---

Photo 6. Buildings 001, 002, 003 and 004, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1890  
611, 615, 617 and 619 East Gilbert Street  
vernacular Victorian styles

The south side of East Gilbert Street also reflects the "spillover" of preservation efforts from the registered Kimbrough district, as seen in these c.1890 homes. The houses at 615 and 617 East Gilbert Street (buildings 002 and 003) are identical designs of two story homes in an L-plan with cross gables to the west (see photo 7 for a closer view of building 003).

Photo 7. Building 003, looking southwest  
House, c.1890  
617 East Gilbert Street  
vernacular Victorian

This home also is a fine example of Carpenter built vernacular Victorian architecture. Built on an L-plan with medium pitch gable roofs and a cross gable to the west, the house retains many original features. Feather-edged clapboards and plain corner boards with half round moulding provide the wall surface. The one over one double hung sash windows have the usual plain surrounds with an entablature top. The hip roofed, wrap around porch is the most eye catching element of the house. The porch posts resemble Tuscan columns with a plain square base and the balustrade has simple square balusters and banisters. The foundation is of brick for the main block and replacement concrete block for the porch.

Photo 8. No building numbers - not in district, looking northeast  
House, c.1920  
300 North Vine Street  
Bungalow

The north side of Gilbert Street has few residences which relate to the history and architecture of the Emily Kimbrough Historic District. Garage access and small bungalows are more typical here.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

---

Photo 9. Includes buildings 121-117 and 114-111, looking south  
Streetscape, c.1890-c.1920  
236, 234, 230-232, 228, 222, 235, 231 and 219 North Vine Street  
vernacular Victorian and American Four-Square

Following the denser development of north-south streets in the registered Kimbrough area, Vine Street north of Washington Street has smaller lots and two story frame homes along with smaller cottages. Most of these homes have retained enough original trim and finishes to contribute to the expanded Kimbrough district. Typical two story homes on North Vine Street feature an L-plan, frame construction with simple trim and corner or wrap-around porches. One story cottages have L or T-plans and simple trim.

Photo 10. Building 121, looking southeast  
House, c.1890  
236 North Vine Street  
vernacular Victorian/Eastlake

This home shows the probable appearance of many two story residences on North Vine Street. The house has an L-plan with medium pitch gable roofs and one story hip roof sections to the rear. Imbricated shingles cover gable areas, the north gable has Eastlake style bracing. The exposed rafters have scroll ends. The walls are of feather edged clapboards with wide corner boards. The wrap around porch was salvaged from a Delaware County farmhouse to restore the lost porch in a design similar to original. The porch is Eastlake in style with turned posts, an elaborate frieze and wagon wheel brackets, all executed in wood. The foundation is of brick.

Photo 11. Buildings 111, 112, and 114, looking southwest  
Streetscape, c.1890  
219, 231 and 235 North Vine Street  
vernacular Victorian

The west side of North Vine Street retains several one story cottages. While the home in the right foreground (building 114, non-contributing) has lost its original porch posts, other homes

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

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have received better attention. Typical details exhibited here include intersecting gable plans, simple window surrounds, one over one sash and diamond shaped attic vents.

Photo 12. Buildings 119, 118 and 117, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1880-1920  
230-232, 228 and 222 North Vine Street  
vernacular Victorian

While these larger homes on North Vine Street have been altered by artificial sidings and porch enclosures, the proportions of openings and facades has not been lost. The same two story, L-plan form noted across Vine Street is seen in building 119 (228 North Vine Street) although the Colonial Revival entry was added in the 1920s. The casement window enclosure of the porch was probably done at that time.

Photo 13. Charles Elbert Scoggins House (Building 116) looking northeast  
c.1880/c.1920  
216 North Vine Street  
Italianate/Bungalow

While not an architecturally distinctive home, this building is historically significant as the home of well known Hoosier author, Charles Elbert Scoggins. Originally, the house appears to have been a square Italianate design. The addition of a brick piered porch during the 1920s marks the era when Scoggins resided here. The house has a square plan with shed roof additions to the rear and a low hip roof. Some of the windows are two-over-one double hung sash; others are one-over-one sash.

Photo 14. Generally includes Buildings 123-128 and 129-134, looking south/southeast  
Streetscape, c.1890-1920  
219, 223, 227, 229, 235, 237 and 212-214, 216, 222, 224-226, 228 and 231 North Pershing Street

North Pershing Street includes both one story cottages and larger two story residences. Large mature trees still line the street.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 8 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

Maintenance varies from fully restored homes to minimum repair efforts. Even neglected homes, though, have retained porches and other historic decorative elements, as photos 15, 16, 17 and 18 show.

Photo 15. Buildings 128, 127, 126, 125 and 124, looking southwest  
Streetscape, c.1890  
237, 235, 229, 227 and 223 North Pershing Street  
vernacular Victorian (with bungalow alterations)

A concentration of one story homes on the west side of North Pershing Street is shown here. The porch of the corner house has been rebuilt in the Craftsman style and later the home was covered in asbestos shingles. These houses are one story, L-plan buildings with intersecting gable roofs. The basic design is repeated in the first four cottages. These homes are not substantially different from homes included in the original district on the south side of Adams Street.

Photo 16. Building 127, looking southwest  
House, c.1890  
235 North Pershing Street  
vernacular Victorian

This well restored and maintained residence probably indicates the original appearance of its neighbors. It features an L-plan with intersecting gable roofs and a hip roof lower section to the rear. Imbricated shingles cover the front gable area. The hipped corner porch is highly decorative with its turned posts, frieze of turnings and scalloped brackets. The one-over-one, double-hung sash windows have a simple surround with the usual entablature top. The foundation is of brick. A decorative Victorian paint scheme highlights the architecture of this house.

Photo 17. Buildings 123, 124 and 125, looking northwest  
Streetscape, c. 1890-1920  
219, 223 and 227 North Pershing Street  
Bungalow and vernacular Victorian

A diversity of architectural styles is seen in the registered

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 9 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

Kimbrough district, and the expansion area also follows this model. Here, an Arts and Crafts style bungalow occupies the same street as vernacular Victorian cottages. The porches of several of these carpenter-built homes have been altered, but in most cases the window and door surrounds, attic trim and other features remain. The Bungalow to the left center (219 North Pershing Street, building 123) is unaltered in design or materials. It features six over-one-sash, shingle siding and a porch supported by paneled square columns.

Photo 18. Buildings 129 and 130, looking northeast  
Streetscape, c.1890  
212-214 and 216 North Pershing Street  
vernacular Victorian

The application of artificial sidings has covered some of the details of these larger vernacular homes. The usual window surround of plain boards with entablature tops remains on 212-214 North Pershing Street (center) despite the insulbrick covering. With some physical evidence for the porch post design, this house could be authentically restored. Historic details of this house have actually been covered or replaced; its basic historic features are still in place. The home at 216 North Pershing Street (right), again has inappropriate awnings and asbestos siding. The double porch design with original turned posts and aperture sizes and locations have not been altered. For these reasons, they still contribute to the expansion area.

Photo 19. Buildings and sites 006, 007, 008 and 009, looking northeast  
Streetscape, c.1905-1915  
500 and 510 East Washington Street  
American Four-Square and vernacular Victorian

The early twentieth century saw the construction of new housing in the Kimbrough expansion area. The William Janney House, 500 East Washington Street (building 006) at the left, is an example of an impressive brick Four-Square from this period. This house is very similar to the P.K. Morrison House, 714 East Washington Street, as well as other homes in the registered Kimbrough district. The house is square in plan with a low hip roof with monitor dormers

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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facing east, west and south. The facade is of stippled dark brown brick with limestone copings and trim. The large porch has a shed roof with a cross gable over the entry. A combination rectangular/semi-octagonal bay window is on the west facade. Fenestration varies, six-over-one, double hung sash is the most common type. The cottage to the east of the Janney House is a turn-of-the century example of vernacular Victorian architecture with cast concrete Tuscan columns. Unfortunately, a sizable parking lot (009) has long since replaced several residences.

Photo 20. Building 010, looking northeast  
Graystone Apartments, c.1925  
900 East Washington Street  
Renaissance Revival

This building is one of several examples of multi-family housing in the expansion district. The scale is quite large for this area of the city. The shallow U-plan and overall feeling are Renaissance Revival in style, while the entry surrounds and exterior front stair railings are Art Deco details. The building is three stories tall with a hip roof and simple cornice. The walls are of brown brick with quoining. Paired six-over-six sash are the usual window type. Entry surrounds of dressed limestone feature quoining and a scroll pediment. A large second floor arch of rusticated quoining has a blind tympanum with a roundel bas-relief. A dressed stone water table marks the foundation.

Photo 21. Buildings 011, 012 and 013, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1915-1925  
901, 903 and 905 East Washington Street  
American Four-Square and Bungalow

Housing of a more modest scale is found on the south side of East Washington Street east of Hackley Street. The home to the right (901 East Washington Street, building 011), is a frame four-square with Colonial Revival details in the porch design, such as a pedimental cross gable, Tuscan columns and a balustrade. The dark red brick home next door (903 East Washington Street, building 012) reflects Arts and Crafts design in the square piered porch.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 11 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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Photo 22. Buildings 014 and 015, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1920  
907 and 909 East Washington Street  
Bungalow and Dutch Colonial Revival

The house in the center is a modest yet well maintained gabled frame bungalow. Its architectural details include knee braces in the gable areas, a square piered porch and projecting alcoves. The other house to the left of center is an unusual style for the district, a Dutch Colonial Revival home with a prominent gambrel roof. The pent eaves and dormer windows add to the Dutch Colonial character. The first story is of red brick with french doors. A Doric columned pergola spans the east facade (pergola is barely visible in this photo). In the background one sees the large trees typical of Muncie's East end.

Photo 23. No building numbers - not in district. Looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1900  
1001 and 1009 East Washington Street  
vernacular Victorian

A view showing the south side of East Washington Street east of the district boundary line suggested in the Delaware County Interim Report. Although these buildings could be considered contributing to the district, a distinct decline in density and contributing buildings is found east of these homes. In addition, the Washington Carver Elementary School on the north side of East Washington Street (directly across Washington Street) has effectively disrupted the streetscape.

Photo 24. Buildings 031, 032 and 033, Looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1910  
907, 911 and 915 East Main Street  
American Four-Square

The streetscape of East Main Street demonstrates variants on the American Four-Square style as seen in the different porch styles and window treatments of these homes. Bellcast hip roofs, monitor dormers and bay or oriel windows also vary in design. Clapboarded frame construction is typical, but brick veneers are also found



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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here. Large trees and a grass strip between the sidewalk and street compliment these comfortable asymmetrical homes.

Photo 25. Includes Buildings. 016-028 and 031-042, Looking east/northeast  
Streetscape, c.1890-1920  
904, 908, 910, 914, 918, 920, 924, 1004, 1010, 1020 and 907, 911, 915, 917, 923, 925, 1001, 1007, 1017, 1021-1023 and 1025 East Main Street  
American Four-Square, vernacular Victorian, Queen Anne and Craftsman

Looking down Main Street in the heart of the expansion district, one sees a diversity of architectural styles with shallow setbacks. The width of Main Street reflects the dominance of east-west streets in the development pattern. Most residences here are two story frame structures with rambling plans. A few doubles and one small scale apartment structure add to the grouping. Some homes have been insensitively remodeled, but as an ensemble the streetscape presents a cohesive image which strongly relates to the development pattern of the registered Kimbrough Historic District.

Photo 26. Building 016, Looking northeast  
Double, c.1895  
904 East Main Street  
Queen Anne

This double residence has been restored by the East Central Neighborhood Association using Community Development Block Grant funds. The clapboarded frame house is two stories in height with a gable-on-hip roof. A gabled extension projects from the west and a cross gable from the east, while one story shed roof sections extend to the north (rear). Imbricated shingles in different patterns decorate the gable areas. The one-over-one windows have plain surrounds with entablature tops. A hipped wrap around porch with molded concrete block plinths and square tapered columns covers the front facade. The square columns may have been a later (c.1920) replacement. Stuccoed brick provides the foundation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

Photo 27. Buildings 020, 021 and 022, looking northeast  
Streetscape, c.1890-1920  
918, 920 and 924 East Main Street  
vernacular Victorian, Queen Anne and Bungalow

Again, one sees the diversity of styles in the Kimbrough expansion area. Some residences are vernacular in design (918 East Main Street, building 020). Others have been modified to combine styles. An example of this is the one story house at the corner of East Main Street and North Ebright Street, (924 East Main Street, building 022) which is a carpenter-built cottage which has received a Craftsman style sunroom and door hood addition.

Photo 28. The Charles O. Grafton House (Building 032), looking southwest  
c.1910  
911 East Main Street  
American Four-Square

East Main Street was home to some of Muncie's most prominent citizens. These citizens had sturdy, finely crafted homes built for themselves and their families, as seen in this photograph. The Grafton House is of frame construction and is two and one half stories tall with a bellcast hip roof. A monitor dormer with diamond paned windows and an unusual through-cornice hipped dormer give the house an asymmetrical roofscape. A rectangular bay window with a bellcast roof and a hipped porch are the main elements of the front facade. The porch is unusual for its segmental arch executed in clapboarded frame materials. Turned balusters close off the porch. Random window groupings feature one-over-one double-hung sash. The foundation is of rock faced even coursed limestone blocks.

Photo 29. The Frank Kimbrough House (Building 033) looking southeast  
The Frank Kimbrough House, 1907  
915 East Main Street  
American Four-Square

The unusual hybrid of American Four-Square design and Colonial Revival details was built for Frank Kimbrough in 1907. Two and

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 14 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

one-half stories in height, the house is one of few masonry homes on main Street. The bellcast hip roof has a prominent dormer with a dentiled cornice and four over four sash. The walls are of red brick laid in stretcher bond with fine mortar joints. The cornice has a narrow plain frieze with dentils below. A semi-octagonal oriel window is placed over the porch. The porch of the Kimbrough House is an elaborate Colonial Revival fantasy with a shed roof and central broken pediment cross gable. Tuscan columns and an entablature with plain frieze and dentils are among the finely executed classical details. The balustrade of classical fretwork finishes the porch design. The windows are single hung with diamond paned upper sashes. Some of the window openings have segmental arches, all have dressed limestone sills. The foundation is of rock-faced, even coursed stone with a dressed limestone water table.

Photo 30. Buildings 040, 041 and 042, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1903-1920  
1017, 1021-1023 and 1025 East Main Street  
Classical Revival

This view shows a modest scale apartment building, a double and a commercial building. The Tizzard Apartments, 1017 East Main street, (building 040), center, is a four unit building built in c.1903. It is a two story, flat roofed structure of red brick laid in American common bond. With its use of quoins and a classical Tuscan order two story porch, the Tizzard Apartments are similar to other turn of the century flats in the registered Kimbrough district. The commercial building to the right, 1015 East Main Street, building 042) was originally composed of three separate commercial structures according to Sanborn maps. Unfortunately, the three stores have been given a uniform facade with has left no historic elements exposed to identify its type or style.

Photo 31. Buildings 038, 037, 036 and 035, looking southwest  
Streetscape, c.1890-1915  
1007, 1001, 925 and 923 East Main Street  
Craftsman, American Four-Square and vernacular Victorian

Further examples of American Four-Square architecture are found on

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 15 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

Main Street. The house at 1001 East Main Street (building 037), features Colonial Revival elements such as the overall symmetrical plan, and square Tuscan columns for the porch. To the left, 1007 East Main Street, (building 038) one finds an example of a two story front-facing gable Craftsman style residence. This house design relies on simple ornament such as the Craftsman style gable braces, plain window surrounds and various types of multi-paned, double-hung sash windows.

Photo 32. The William Luick House (Building 030), looking northeast  
c.1900  
1100 East Main street  
Free Classic

Perhaps the most unique house design in the Kimbrough expansion area is found at 1100 East Main Street. This house is built of red brick in American common bond, and it is two and one half stories tall. The bellcast gable-on-hip roof has matching dormers to the south and west. Wood shingles cover the gable areas. The main and dormer cornices have an exposed joist motif. The unusual hip roofed wrap around porch is supported by round brick columns with wooden "Ionic" capitals. The porch balustrade is of brick with rock-faced stone copings and trim. One story hip roofed bays extend to the north (rear). The windows are one-over-one sash with some aluminum sash replacements. The foundation is of rock-faced even coursed limestone with a dressed water table.

Photo 33. No building number - not in district, looking northeast  
Streetscape, c.1890-1940  
1106, 1108 and 1118 East Main Street

Homes of the late nineteenth-early twentieth century were substantially altered to accommodate businesses during the 1930s and 1940s on Main Street east of the chosen boundary for the expansion area. As seen here, the original streetscape breaks down drastically at this point and the structures are so altered that no architectural style can be given to them.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 16

---

Photo 34. Buildings 024, 025, 026, 027 and 028, looking northwest  
Streetscape, c.1900-1920  
1004, 1010, 1016, 1018 and 1020 East Main street  
American Four-Square and vernacular Victorian

Residences to the center (1016, 1018 and 1020 East Main Street, buildings 026, 207 and 028) have been too altered to contribute to the district but the extension of the boundary across Beacon Street to 1100 East Main Street allows the inclusion of a significant house (see Photo 32). Other residences such as building 025 (fourth from the right) have been sensitively restored and well maintained.

Photo 35. Includes Buildings 048-053, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1900-1920  
903, 907, 911, 913, 915 and 925 East Jackson Street  
Carpenter-Builder, Queen Anne and American Four-Square

The streetscape of Jackson Street features large, rambling, multi-gabled frame homes with Free Classic, Carpenter-Building or Arts and Crafts detailing. The dense building pattern and architectural styles carry on the historic elements of the registered Kimbrough district.

Photo 36. Includes Buildings 043-047, looking northeast  
Streetscape, c.1900-1910  
904, 906, 910, 914 and 916 East Jackson Street  
American Four-Square, Queen Anne and Free Classic

The north side of Jackson Street has many restored and well maintained residences. Variety in style provides some difference in height and massing. The house to the far left, for example, is built on a compact plan in the Four-Square mode with a hip roof and monitor dormer (904 East Jackson street, Building 043). Turned porch posts and multipaned upper sashes are Colonial or Free Classic in inspiration. In contrast, other homes pictured here are asymmetrical structures with steep gabled roofs.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

Photo 37. Building. 050, looking southeast  
House, c.1900  
911 East Jackson Street  
vernacular Victorian/Arts and Crafts

This well maintained residence is a turn of the century carpenter-built design which has received a slightly later Arts and Crafts style porch and sunroom. Two stories in height, the house has a gable-on-hip roof with gabled extensions to the north and west. Imbricated shingles cover the main block gable areas. The flared vergeboards and exposed purlin motifs could also be slightly later additions. The walls are of frame construction with narrow feather edged clapboards and wide corner boards with a half round bead at the corners. Some of the original one-over-one sash remains, other windows are now five-over-one sash. The porch has been rebuilt in the Arts and Crafts style. The gables are low pitched and have false half timbering, wide vergeboards and exposed purlins. The piers and low wall are of stippled red face brick with stone details and opings. The house foundation is of brick.

Photo 38. The Charles Gill House (Building 045), looking northwest  
c.1900  
910 East Jackson Street  
Free Classic

Prominent industrialists lived on East Jackson Street, as demonstrated by this impressive house. The Gill House is a frame two and one-half story house with a hip roof with steep cross gables to the east and south. A molded cornice with a simple banded frieze runs around the entire house. The walls are clapboarded with "Tuscan" corner pilasters. Among the major elements of the front facade are a bowed wall spanning several bays and a decorative Palladian window in the gable area. The flat roofed porch has a banded frieze and cornice supported by stout square columns on stone plinths. A balustrade of turned balusters is also an important porch element.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

Photo 39. Buildings 053, 052, 051 and 050, looking southwest  
Streetscape, c.1900-1910  
925, 915, 913 and 911 East Jackson Street  
vernacular Victorian and American Four-Square

This photograph is essentially a reverse view of Photo 35. Again the diversity of the streetscape provides visual interest. The house to the left (925 East Jackson Street, Building 053) is another example of a restored carpenter-built house featuring turned Tuscan columns, a bay window and simple trim.

Photo 40. No building number - not in district, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1890-1930  
1000 East Jackson Street and 204 and 208 South Ebright Street  
vernacular Victorian

Different styles and scales of housing become more common east of Ebright Street on Jackson Street. Also apparent in this photograph is the loss of integrity which increases east of Ebright Street.

Photo 41. The Charleton Shipley House (Building 054), looking northeast  
c.1869  
502 East Adams Street  
Italianate

One of Muncie's earlier residences in the "East End" is pictured here. The Shipley House has a square main block with a sizeable addition to the rear (north). A low hip roof is used on all portions of the two story house. An entablature with a wide paneled frieze and paired brackets surrounds the main block. The walls are of red brick in American common bond. The lintels and sills are limestone with a bush hammered finish. A two story front porch may have been part of the original design, but the extant porch seems to be an early twentieth century replacement. The current porch is Classical Revival in feeling with tripled and doubled Tuscan columns. The foundation consists of random coursed, rock-faced limestone with a finely chiseled water table.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

Photo 42. Grace Episcopal Church (Building 068), looking southwest  
1872/1923  
Southeast corner of South Madison and East Adams Streets  
Tudor Revival, Alfred Grindle, Architect

This residentially scaled church is one of two religious structures in the proposed district (The other being a small chapel for St. Lawrence Church, building 134). The front facing gable portion was moved to the site and substantially remodeled in about 1923. Various wings extend to the south and east and building 101 is the rectory of the congregation. The church is a one story building with steep gable roofs and various cross gables. The lower half of the walls are veneered in dark red stippled brick while the upper portions are stuccoed with false half timbering and cross bracing. Lancet windows with stained or leaded glass are a main decorative element. The front gable end features a triple window group of trefoil headed lancet windows. The residential scale and organization of the church blend in well with the surrounding neighborhood.

Photo 43. Buildings 054, 056 and 057, looking northwest  
Streetscape, c.1869-1925  
502, 516 and 520 East Adams Street  
Italianate, Greek Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival

This image sums up the history of Muncie's East End from its early residential aspirations to a well established early twentieth century character. A juxtaposition of styles, building orientation and materials is unified by a common type of tree lined street pattern. The house to the far right (520 East Adams Street, building 057) is one of two occurrences of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in the expansion area.

Photo 44. Building 101, looking southwest  
Streetscape, c.1910-1920  
317 and 315 South Monroe Street  
Tudor Revival

The structure in the foreground is the rectory of Grace Episcopal Church. The rectory is a one and one-half story building with a



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 20 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

steep gable roof and a large gabled dormer to the north. The first story is of dark red stippled brick with segmental arches forming an enclosed sunroom to the north. The small cottage to the left (317 South Monroe Street, building 100) is a modest frame dwelling with a recessed porch.

Photo 45. The Stephen Streeter House (no building number). Located in the 1980 National Register district, looking southwest c.1887

Southwest corner of South Vine and East Adams Streets  
Queen Anne

This house was located formerly at the southwest corner of East Washington and North Monroe Streets, but was moved in 1986 to avoid demolition. Relocated to a corner site, the Streeter House retains its significant architectural details. The house is two and one-half stories in height with a gable-on-hip roof with gable projections to the north, northeast, east and south. Gable areas are highly decorative with imbricated shingles, jetty motifs and Queen Anne fixed sashes with colored glass. Transitional corner elements are typical of nineteenth century homes on corner lots in the registered Kimbrough district; the Streeter House has a simple corner bay window with a gable roof. A semi-hexagonal two story bay window is found under the east gable extension. The bay window is not centered under the gable, but is offset to accommodate a cantilevered balcony. The wrap around porch is capped by a hip roof and supported by turned posts. Elaborate friezes and balustrades decorate the porch. A small cross gable marks the porch stairs. A replacement foundation of concrete block is to be screened from view by lattice work.

Photo 46. Number 069, looking southeast

Washington Park, c.1970

Between Adams and Charles Streets at Pershing Street

The large lot which consists of Building 115 and Site 069 once formed the site of Washington School, an elementary school. The school was demolished and a day care facility and park were introduced on the lots. Although the park has brought much needed quality open space to the neighborhood, it constitutes a regrettable loss of a major historic building. The previous

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 21

---

district border was drawn around this area. The district boundary increase would include these lots, acknowledge their non-contributing nature, and permit the inclusion of contributing properties on the south side of Charles Street.

Photo 47. Buildings 070, 071, 072 and 073, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1910-1920  
901, 905, 917 and 925 East Adams Street  
vernacular Victorian and American Four-Square

Although several homes on east Adams Street have been altered, the streetscape of East Adams Street largely continues the forms and styles of the original Kimbrough district. The house at 905 East Adams Street, (building 071, to the center), was the home of Clarence Retherford. Yet another variation on the four-square type, the Retherford House is a two and one-half story dwelling with a hip room and monitor dormers. The roof covering is red terra cotta French tiles. A brown brick veneer covers the walls. Four-over-one and three-over-one sash are found on this house. The property at 917 East Adams Street, (building 072, left), has the usual nineteenth century elements of a gable-on-hip roof and multiple window groupings. The addition of aluminum siding and a replacement porch have not completely compromised its historic design.

Photo 48. Buildings 059, 060 and 062, looking northeast  
Streetscape, c.1895  
906, 914 and 1000 East Adams Street  
Queen Anne

Restoration activities of the registered Kimbrough district have "spilled over" into this portion of East Adams Street. Homes are in process of restoration or have already been restored. Typical features seen here include two or more story heights, multiple intersecting gable roofs, use of imbricated shingles in gable areas and asymmetrical plans. The house to the far left (906 East Adams Street, Building 059) is a noteworthy example of this type of home in the expansion district.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 22 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

Photo 49. The Charles Henry Church House (Building 060), looking north

c.1895  
917 East Adams Street  
Queen Anne

This interesting Queen Anne residence was built for one of Muncie's most well known bankers. The Church House is in the Queen Anne style and reaches two and one-half stories in height. The roof is an unusual gable-on-hip variant with a cross gable to the west and shed roof bays to the rear (north). The front gable is two bays wide and forms a jettied projection. Imbricated shingles in different patterns, a carved gable brace and sixteen over-one windows fill the gable area. A bellcast skirt roof of imbricated shingles divides the first and second floors. There is a balcony to the east and a simple porch to the front. Most windows are one-over-one double hung sash, but a front window has a fixed sash with a fixed transom. The building at 215 South Ebright, (building 139), appears in the right background of this photograph.

Photo 50. Buildings 076, 078 and 079, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1890-1900  
1005, 1019 and 1021 East Adams Street  
Queen Anne and vernacular Victorian

The number of vacant lots begins to increase as one approaches the vulnerable fringe of the district to the east. The scale of the homes also becomes smaller as one story carpenter-built cottages become the more dominant style. The house to the right (1005 East Adams Street, building 076) has been restored as a multifamily structure without sacrifice of any significant historic features. Again one sees the two story gable-on-hip type with cross gables and gabled extensions. The porch uses simple Tuscan columns instead of the more common turned posts.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 23 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

Photo 51. Buildings 062, 064, 065 and 066, looking northeast  
Streetscape, c.1895-1900  
1000, 1010, 1014 and 1016 East Adams Street  
vernacular Victorian

More modest in scale, this streetscape also shows the signs of past demolitions and remodelings. One common type of remodeling undertaken during the 1920s is seen here. The use of a brick square piered porch, often with a low wall, is a typical replacement for vernacular-Victorian porches. Other cottages have been recently modified by additions of bay windows and modern brick veneers; these examples no longer contribute to the district (1016 East Adams Street, building 066) is an example.

Photo 52. Buildings 081, and 082, 141, and 142, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1890-1910  
1101 and 1105 East Adams Street, 303 and 310 South Beacon Street,  
Sears, Roebuck and Company, Colonial Revival, 19th Century  
Functional

This diagonal view shows several borders of the district expansion area. 1101 East Adams Street, building 081, (center) is an unusual Colonial Revival home. Its design features a large side facing gable roof with a hipped dormer to the side. The dormer has a gabled arch overhang and a clapboarded balcony. The porch is recessed under the main roof and has Tuscan columns in antis. The house is a variation of the "Altona" illustrated in the Sears, Roebuck and Company Catalogue from 1911-1918. It is included in Houses by Mail p.111 (see appendix). This is the only Sears catalogue house so far identified that remains in Muncie. Building 082 is a unique example of an unaltered neighborhood store. Presumably, several others also served the area but this store is the only to have survived unaltered. The main facade is veneered in tan face brick with rock-faced limestone belt courses and trim. The cornice consists of a corbel table in brick. The original cast iron balcony with elaborately scrolled brackets has also survived on this commercial building. The side walls and masonry core are of red brick. To the right, several homes form a district border on South Beacon Street (310 and 303 South Beacon Street, buildings 141 and 142). Building 142 is a vernacular cottage with typical details. Although currently vacant, this house could be easily restored.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 24 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

Photo 53. Site 083, looking east/southeast  
McDonald's Hamburger Restaurant Sign and Parking Lot, c.1958  
Northeast corner of South Madison and East Charles Streets  
Modern Comercial

Modern developments on Madison Street have interrupted the residential nature of Muncie's East End. Although the modern sign is an interesting example of commercial architecture, it has little relationship to the main significance of the Kimbrough expansion area as an important residential area. Madison Street is both a physical barrier (due to its width and development as a main traffic artery) and a political barrier (as the divider between census tracts one and three).

Photo 54. Building 097, looking southeast  
House, c.1890  
410 South Madison Street  
Eastlake

Although included in the general boundaries suggested by the Delaware County Interim Report, this structure was not included in the 1980 National Register district. However, this house should be included for its obvious relationship to the late nineteenth century architecture of the expansion and registered Kimbrough districts. The two story frame house is built on an L-plan. The steeply pitched intersecting gable roofs have plain clapboarded gable areas. The porch is the most decorative feature of the house. Executed in as vernacular Eastlake style, the porch consists of turned posts, a frieze of turned spindles with wagon wheel brackets and a scalloped fringe and a balustrade with turned balusters. One-over-one windows with plain surrounds and entablature tops are found on all elevations. The foundation is of brick.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****Section number** 7 **Page** 25 Kimbrough HD Boundry Increase

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Photo 55, The Dr. Farra Botkin House (Building 089), looking southeast

c.1905

511 East Charles Street  
Colonial Revival

One of two architecturally distinctive homes built on East Charles Street is pictured here. This one and one-half story brick house was apparently constructed for a veterinary surgeon, Dr. Farra Botkin, about 1905. The roof is a broad steeply pitched front facing gable with pent returns. The raking cornice of a plain soffit and frieze with dentils are used on the main block. Red brick in stretcher bond is the main wall material. The porch and a large Palladian window are the most noteworthy details. Gauged arches and header courses form a decorative lintel for the Palladian window in the gable area. The porch is spanned by a lower pitched gable roof with cornice and returns to match the main block. Paired Tuscan columns rest on a low brick wall which closes off the porch on two sides. Most windows are one-over-one sash with gauged arch lintels and limestone sills. A chimney to the southeast has a belt course and corbelled top. The foundation consists of rock-faced even coursed limestone blocks with a smoothly dressed water table.

Photo 56, building 090, looking southwest  
House, c.1910

517 East Charles Street  
American Four-Square

This house has features and classical inspirations similar to its previously discussed neighbor. The plan is basically square with a hipped extension to the east. The house is two and one-half stories tall with a bellcast hip roof. Monitor dormers face north, east and west. The wood cornice has plain flat brackets or modillions and a plain frieze. The walls are made of red brick in stretcher bond. The wrap around porch has a hip roof with a pedimental cross gable over the entry. An elaborate Free Classic entablature with a molded cornice, modillions, dentils and a plain frieze are supported by short columns with Scamozzi Ionic capitals. The columns are paired at the entry stairs. A low brick wall surrounds the porch and the columns rest on brick plinths. Copings sills and other trim are of smooth dressed

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 26 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

---

limestone. The foundation is of rock-faced limestone laid in even courses with a smoothly dressed water table. A single chimney with a molded belt course and corbelled top is located to the rear.

Photo 57. buildings 093, 094 and 096, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1890-1910  
711, 715 and 712-23 East Charles Street  
Queen Anne and vernacular Victorian

Not included in the registered district of 1980, these large scale finely crafted residences obviously relate to the other homes of Muncie's East End. The home to the right (711 East Charles Street, building 093) is yet another example of a large, gable-on-hip house with the usual gabled extensions and a finely detailed Free Classic style porch. The structure to the center (715 East Charles Street, building 094) has been restored and painted in period colors. To the left (721-23 East Charles Street, building 096), a larger house has been altered during the 1920s by the addition of sleeping porches, yet its overall appearance still contributes to the district.

Photo 58, United Day Care Center (building 115), looking northeast  
c.1970  
300 South Vine Street  
Modern

Another portion of the land which was occupied by Washington School now houses a day care center. The architecture of the center, while not sensitive to its historic setting, is of a modest scale.

Photo 59. No Building Number - not in district, looking southeast  
Streetscape, c.1890-1930  
921, 923, 925, 927, 1001, 1011, 1015 and 1019 E. Charles Street  
Mission Revival and vernacular Victorian

The south side of East Charles Street in this block was not included in the district. A power sub-station (partially visible to the far right) and a deterioration in architectural integrity, separate this area from the existing district.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 27 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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Photo 60. St Lawrence Rectory and School, (buildings 085 and 086),  
looking northeast  
c.1900/1953  
920 East Charles Street  
Free Classic and 20th Century Functional

The extension of the boundary across Hackley Street on the north side of East Charles Street allows the inclusion of the remainder of the St. Lawrence Church complex. The structure to the center building 085) was the convent of the church. The matching school building to the convent was located on site 084 but has been demolished. The convent building is two and one-half stories tall with a low hip roof. Monitor dormers face south, west and east. The main portion is a rectangular block; an L-shaped, two story extension is to the rear (north). The red brick walls have been painted red and have quoins. A Free Classic one story portico with Tuscan columns marks the main entry. To the right, a modern school of 1958 reflects the lingering influences of Art Moderne architecture.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 28 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

## EMILY KIMBROUGH DISTRICT EXPANSION

## INVENTORY LIST

001	611 East Gilbert Street, c.1890	Contributing
002	615 East Gilbert Street, c.1890	Contributing
003	617 East Gilbert Street, c.1890	Contributing
004	619 East Gilbert Street, c.1900	Non-Contributing
005	713-715 East Gilbert Street, c.1890	Non-Contributing
006	500 East Washington Street, c.1915	Contributing
007	Vacant lot	
008	510 East Washington Street, c.1905	Contributing
009	Vacant lot	
010	900 East Washington Street, c.1925	Contributing
011	901 East Washington Street, c.1915	Contributing
012	903 East Washington Street, c.1915	Contributing
013	905 East Washington Street, c.1925	Contributing
014	907 East Washington Street, c.1920	Contributing
015	909 East Washington St., c.1920	Contributing
016	904 East Main Street, c.1895	Contributing
017	908 East Main Street, C.1895	Contributing
018	910 East Main Street, c.1895	Contributing
019	Vacant lot	
020	918 East Main Street, c.1900	Contributing
021	920 East Main Street, c.1895	Contributing
022	924 East Main Street, c.1890/1920	Contributing
023	Vacant lot	
024	1004 East Main Street, c.1920	Contributing
025	1010 East Main Street, c.1900	Contributing
026	1016 East Main Street, c.1900	Non-Contributing
027	1018 East Main Street, c.1900	Non-Contributing
028	1020 East Main Street, c.1900	Non-Contributing
029	Vacant lot	
030	1100 East Main Street, c.1900	Contributing
031	907 East Main Street, c.1910	Contributing
032	911 East Main Street, c.1910	Contributing
033	915 East Main Street, c.1907	Contributing
034	917 East Main Street, c.1890	Contributing
035	923 East Main Street, c.1890	Contributing
036	925 East Main Street, c.1910	Contributing
037	1001 East Main Street, c.1910	Contributing
038	1007 East Main Street, c.1915	Contributing
039	Vacant lot	
040	1017 East Main Street, C.1903	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 29 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

041	1021-1023 East Main Street, c.1910	Contributing
042	1025 East Main Street, c.1920	Non-Contributing
043	904 East Jackson Street, c.1905	Contributing
044	906 East Jackson Street, c.1900	Contributing
045	910 East Jackson Street, C.1900	Contributing
046	914 East Jackson Street, c.1900	Contributing
047	916 East Jackson Street, c.1910	Contributing
048	903 East Jackson Street, c.1910	Contributing
049	907 East Jackson Street, c.1900	Contributing
050	911 East Jackson Street, c.1900	Contributing
051	913 East Jackson Street, c.1900	Contributing
052	915 East Jackson Street, c.1920	Contributing
053	925 East Jackson Street, c.1910	Contributing
054	502 East Adams Street, c.1869	Contributing
055	Vacant lot	
056	516 East Adams Street, c.1875/1890	Contributing
057	520 East Adams Street, c.1925	Contributing
058	900 East Adams Street, c.1880	Non-Contributing
059	906 East Adams Street, c.1895	Contributing
060	914 East Adams Street, c.1895	Contributing
061	Vacant lot	
062	1000 E. Adams Street, c.1895	Contributing
063	Vacant lot	
064	1010 East Adams Street, c.1900	Contributing
065	1014 East Adams Street, c.1900	Contributing
066	1016 East Adams Street, c.1900	Non-Contributing
067	Vacant lot	
068	NA Grace Episcopal Church, 1872/1923 Alfred Grindle, Architect (1907 portion)	Contributing
069	Washington Park	Non-Contributing
070	901 East Adams Street, c.1910	Contributing
071	905 East Adams Street, c.1915	Contributing
072	917 East Adams Street, c.1910	Contributing
073	925 East Adams Street, c.1920	Contributing
074	927 East Adams Street, c.1900	Contributing
075	Vacant lot	
076	1005 East Adams Street, c.1890	Contributing
077	Vacant lot	
078	1019 East Adams Street, c.1900	Contributing
079	1021 East Adams Street, c.1900	Contributing
080	Vacant lot	
081	1101 East Adams Street, c.1910	Contributing
082	1105 East Adams Street, c.1890	Contributing
083	NA McDonald's Sign and Vacant Lot	Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 30 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

084	Vacant lot	
085	920 East Charles Street, c.1900	Contributing
086	920 East Charles Street, 1953	Non-Contributing
087	Vacant lot	
088	505 East Charles Street, c.1890	Contributing
089	511 East Charles Street, c.1905	Contributing
090	517 East Charles Street, c.1910	Contributing
091	523 East Charles Street, c.1890	Contributing
092	Vacant lot	
093	711 East Charles Street, c.1890	Contributing
094	715 East Charles Street, c.1895	Contributing
095	Vacant lot	
096	721-23 East Charles Street, c.1910	Contributing
097	410 South Madison Street, c.1890	Contributing
098	NA McDonald's Restaurant	Non-Contributing
099	417 South Monroe Street, c.1910	Contributing
100	317 South Monroe Street, c.1910	Contributing
101	315 South Monroe Street, c.1907	Contributing
	Attributed to Alfred Grindle	
102	215 South Monroe Street, c.1915	Contributing
103	208 North Monroe Street, c.1915	Contributing
104	212 North Monroe Street, c.1890	Contributing
105	216 North Monroe Street, c.1920	Contributing
106	222 North Monroe Street, c.1925	Contributing
107	226 North Monroe Street, c.1920	Contributing
108	228 North Monroe Street, c.1915	Contributing
109	232 North Monroe Street, c.1911	Contributing
110	Vacant Lot	
111	219 North Vine Street, c.1890	Contributing
112	231 North Vine Street, c.1890	Contributing
113	Vacant lot	
114	235 North Vine Stsreet, c.1890	Non-Contributing
115	300 South Vine Street, c. 1980	Non-Contributing
116	216 North Vine Street, 1880/1925	Contributing
117	222 North Vine Street, 1880/1925	Non-Contributing
118	228 North Vine Street, c.1890	Non-Contributing
119	230-232 North Vine Stsreet, c.1920	Contributing
120	234 North Vine Street, c.1890	Contributing
121	236 North Vine Street, c.1890	Contributing
122	409 South Pershing Street, c.1890	Contributing
123	219 North Pershing Stsreet, c.1920	Contributing
124	223 North Pershing Street, c.1890	Non-Contributing
125	227 North Pershing Street, c.1890	Contributing
126	229 North Pershing Street, c.1890	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 31

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127	235 North Pershing Street, c.1890	Contributing
128	237 North Pershing Street, c.1890/1920	Contributing
129	212-214 North Pershing Street, c.1890	Contributing
130	216 North Pershing Street, c.1890	Contributing
131	222 North Pershing Street, c.1890	Contributing
132	224-26 North Pershing Street, c.1890	Contributing
133	228 North Pershing Street, c.1890	Contributing
134	232 North Pershing Street, c.1925	Non-Contributing
135	Vacant lot	
136	NA Village Pantry Store	Non-Contributing
137	NA Chapel, c.1895	Contributing
138	112 North Hackley Street, c.1890	Non-Contributing
139	215 South Ebright Street, c.1895	Contributing
140	217 South Beacon Street, c.1895	Contributing
141	310 South Beacon Street, c.1900	Contributing
142	303 South Beacon Street, c.1895	Non-Contributing

In addition to these primary buildings, the following outbuildings and sites may be found in the Emily Kimbrough Historic District Expansion area:

35 Contributing Garages + 5 Contributing Carriage Houses = 40 Contributing Buildings

7 Non-Contributing Garages = 7 Non-Contributing Buildings

1 Non-Contributing Structure (McDonald's Sign)

1 Non-Contributing Site (Washington Park)

The total number of resources in the Emily Kimbrough Historic District Expansion area can be summarized as follows:

18 Non-Contributing Primary Buildings + 101 Contributing Primary Buildings + 7 Non-Contributing Outbuildings + 40 Contributing Outbuildings + 1 Non-Contributing Site + 1 Non-Contributing Structure = 168 Resources.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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In 1875, the entire region bounded by Madison street, (west) Ohio Street, (east) Gilbert Street (north) and Charles Street (south) was annexed to the city. At this period, the area was sparsely populated by modest frame homes and several brick residences, as seen on an 1872 bird's eye view of Muncie (see appendix). Three of these early homes are within the proposed expansion area (building 054, photo 41, building 056, photo 43, and building 097, photo 54). It is clear that these structures (such as the Carlton E. Shipley House, 502 East Adams Street, building 054, photo 41) clearly date from the same period as early homes within the 1980 boundaries of the Kimbrough district, such as the Adam Wolfe House, 607 East Charles Street.

The Carlton Shipley House (building 054, photo 41), is the most significant of the houses in the expansion area which document this early phase of residential development in Muncie's East End. Title transfer records document the house on the site by 1869. The Shipley House is significant architecturally as an example of a vernacular Italianate brick house, square in plan, which was apparently a popular type in Muncie during the 1860s and 1870s. The house features period elements such as bushhammered limestone sills and lintels, red brick in American common bond, original six-over-six double-hung sash and a cornice with paneling and Italianate brackets. The original porch was rebuilt c.1915.

The original owner, Carlton E. Shipley, is noted in many county histories as one of the city's most prominent and long standing attorneys, having practiced law in Muncie from 1852 until about 1904 (2). In addition to his legal practice, Shipley was district attorney of the common pleas court, district of Hamilton, Tipton and Howard Counties in 1852-54, a director of the Northern Indiana Penitentiary in Michigan City during 1865, a city councilman (Muncie) for six years and an organizer and temporary director of the Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Railroad in 1869 (3). Shipley built his Italianate house about 1869 and lived there until his death in 1905. Later, in 1920, the house became the property of the Knights of Pythias, Silver Shield Lodge #403 and the fraternal organization met in the house until 1938. The house today is used for professional offices.

Later in the nineteenth century, a rapidly developing economy fueled by the gas boom created a new class of wealthy business owners. These individuals rebuilt the "East End" with the large, finely detailed homes so typical of the 1980 Kimbrough

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 2 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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district. Although it is commonly believed that the end of the gas boom around 1900 brought an end to economic development, research shows that in fact new business starts in Muncie increased into the early twentieth century (4). Industries converted to coal and business growth remained steady. The expanded Emily Kimbrough Historic District includes some of the city's foremost businessmen and investors of this late nineteenth, early twentieth century era of prosperity. Some of these individuals are closely associated with persons or events associated with the original Kimbrough district.

The most noteworthy house in this respect was owned and built for Frank H. Kimbrough, uncle of Emily Kimbrough, (building 033, photo 29). According to city directory information, the house was built in 1907 for Frank Kimbrough, the secretary and treasurer of the Kimbrough Hardware Company and the vice president of the Indiana Bridge Company, another family concern owned by his father, Senator Charles Kimbrough. Prior to this, Frank H. lived in the Charles Kimbrough House, 615 East Washington Street, which is within the 1980 Kimbrough district.

Two residences in the proposed expansion area were homes for executives of another industrial concern, the Gill Clay Pot Company. The Charles Gill House (building 045, photo 38) dates from c.1910. Charles Gill founded the Gill Clay Pot Company in 1892, the firm was known as a manufacturer of fire clay pots for furnaces, (presumably for metal smelting or glass working) tank blocks, and fire brick (for kilns and ovens) (5). While not a major industry, the firm employed 100 persons by 1924 (6). Gill's grandson, Charles O. Grafton, lived on East Main Street next door to Frank Kimbrough (building 032, photo 28). Grafton was the vice-president and general manager of the Gill Clay Pot Company and president of its subsidiary, the Muncie Clay Products Company (7). The Muncie Clay Products Company was founded in 1920 as a maker of crucibles, glass melting pots and art pottery. Grafton also served as president of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce in 1921.

Charles Henry Church, one of Muncie's established bankers, also lived in the expansion area which also illustrates the attractiveness of the area to Muncie's business leaders. City directories list Church as early as 1891-92 in his Queen Anne style house (building 060, photo 49). Mr. Church moved from his home town of New London, Ohio, in 1887 to assist in organizing and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

to serve as cashier for the Delaware County Bank, capitalized at \$50,000 (8). The bank reorganized as the Delaware County National Bank in 1892 and Church retained his cashier post which he held for over 40 years (9). In 1889, Church was "an active factor" in the organization of the Muncie Savings and Loan Company; this company is noted as erecting over 5,000 homes in Muncie (10). Charles Church therefore, was among many persons in the "East End" who contributed to the growth and development of turn of the century Muncie. In addition to his local contributions to Muncie's commercial history, Charles Henry Church also participated in statewide organizations. He was a charter member of the Indiana Bankers Association, serving as secretary and on the committee chosen to adopt a constitution and by-laws at the first meeting of 1897 (11). Later, in 1902, Church was elected president of the Indiana Bankers Association (12). Mr. Church can be described as one of the most prominent citizens of the expanded Kimbrough district.

The Frank B. Bernard House (building 049, photo 35) represents another well known Muncie banker. Bernard moved to Muncie with his family in 1904. In 1913, Frank Bernard acquired the position of manager of the savings and investment department of Merchants National Bank (13). His continued success saw appointments as the vice president of Merchants National Bank in 1919 and finally president of the bank in 1923 (14). Under Bernard's guidance, the bank survived the Great Depression without a closing. Frank Bernard is also remembered as a president of the Indiana Bankers Association in 1930 and a member of the American Bankers Association (15). Bernard was also a well known businessman, having been elected vice-president of Durham Manufacturing Company (a large local industry), secretary of the T. J. Ault Company and a member of the board of directors of the Kuhner Packing Company during the 1920s (16). In 1937, Mr. Bernard was elected president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad (17). Bernard's involvement in the Muncie Chamber of Commerce reflects his interest in local business. He was a secretary, treasurer, member of the board of the directors and president of the organization at various times during the period of significance (18).

William T. Janney, a county commissioner from 1909 to 1915, apparently had the house at 500 east Washington Street built in c.1915 (building 006, photo 19). Janney was also involved in banking, having founded the First Rural Loan and Savings company in 1920 (19). Lester Janney, a county surveyor and son of William

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 4 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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T. Janney, resided in the Janney House during the 1920s.

Other business owners or persons significant in Muncie commerce lived in the proposed expansion area of the Emily Kimbrough Historic District. Clarence L. Retherford lived in a brick American Four-Square at 905 East Adams Street (building 071, photo 47). Retherford's father, John R., is best known for his 500 acre Jersey cattle and Berkshire hog farm called "Buck Creek". While serving a second consecutive term as a county commissioner, John R. died in office and his son Clarence completed the term (20). Clarence Retherford became the owner of "Buck Creek". Clarence continued his political activities as a county councilman, as well as business activities as a member of the board of directors of Merchants National Bank and the Muncie Chamber of Commerce (21). He was also a president of the Delaware County Farmers Institute. Other examples of upper management or small business owners in the expanded Kimbrough district include Fred M. Johnson, co-owner and general manager of the Feeny Manufacturing Company, who lived in the house at 212 North Monroe Street during the 1920s (building 104, photo 2), Ernest Spencer, manager of the bond department at Merchants National Bank, second owner of the house at 232 North Monroe Street (building 109, photo 4). [Note: The Swaim/Spencer House was built by Elijah Swaim, a plasterer and painter, in 1911. Swaim lived in the house for two years before selling to Spencer.] Faust Peroni, co-owner of the J. Turicchi and Company, confectioners, 310 South Walnut Street, who lived in 237 North Pershing Street during the 1920s (building 128, photo 15) and Hershel Shaw, a general agent for the Cincinnati and Ohio Railroad, who lived in 216 North Monroe Street during the 1920s (building 103, photo 1) (22).

Part of the significance of the original 1980 Emily Kimbrough Historic District related to the writings and associations of the district's namesake, author Emily Kimbrough, granddaughter of Senator Charles Kimbrough. Emily Kimbrough was not the only author to reside in the neighborhood. During the 1920s, noted Hoosier author Charles Elbert Scoggins (1888-1955) lived in several different homes in the Kimbrough district. City directories from 1921-22, list Scoggins as residing in the Loan Franklin House, 704 East Washington Street (within the 1980 Kimbrough district). From 1923-28, C. E. Scoggins lived in 214 North Vine Street (Building 116, Photo 13). Scoggins was born in Mexico and worked on railroad construction crews and other odd jobs before settling down as an author. Shumaker remarks that



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

Scoggins married Lois Lovett Durham of Muncie in 1913 and from 1915 to 1930 "the Scoggins family lived in Muncie, where he began his writing career, completing many of his short stories and novels..." (23). C. E. Scoggins could be described as an adventure novelist. Common themes in his work include jungle adventure, romance and treasure hunts. Although many Indiana authors of the 1920s wrote in this mode "laurels for excitement go to Scoggins and Yardley..." (24). Shumaker continues, describing Scoggins' work as among the authors "...worthy of especial note..." in this period (25). Although the main setting for most of his novels was Central America, where he had traveled extensively, C. E. often incorporated thinly disguised descriptions of Muncie into his novels. The Red Gods Call, for example, begins and ends in "Milo", Indiana. The Walking Stick is set in "Mumford", Indiana and deals with social issues of small town conformity. One of Scoggins' novels, Tycoon, was used as the screen play for a movie of the same name starring John Wayne and Cedric Hardwicke in 1947. Correlating city directory information with other data, it would seem that Scoggins wrote several of his novels while residing in 214 North Vine Street. The list includes The Proud Old Name, 1925, The Red Gods Call, 1926 and White Fox, 1928.

The expanded area of the Emily Kimbrough Historic District is also significant for its collection of finely detailed and stylistically varied late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic architecture. The expansion area maintains the scale, set back, building orientation and tree lined environment found in the original Kimbrough district (see Photos 57, 48, 36, 25). East Main Street is lined with large frame houses in the Queen Anne, American Four-Square and vernacular Victorian styles. Several of these homes are listed as "notable" buildings in the Delaware County Interim Report, including building 025, (photo 34), the Charles O. Grafton House (building 032, photo 28), and the Frank H. Kimbrough House (building 033, photo 29). All these examples exhibit such fine characteristics commonly found in the registered Kimbrough district (asymmetrical plan and classical details such as wide plain cornices, Palladian windows and six-over-one double-hung sash).

North of Washington street, one finds several noteworthy examples of vernacular Victorian domestic architecture, including building 002 (photo 2), building 121 (photo 10) and building 127 (photo 16). The scale and design of these homes relate to the more modest homes in the registered district area, such as the Emily

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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Kimbrough House, 715 East Washington Street, homes in the 800 block of East Adams Street and other smaller cottages typically found on north-south streets

Among the larger landmarks in the expansion area are the Graystone Apartments, c.1925 (building 010, photo 20) and the Grace Episcopal Church, 1907, attributed to Alfred Grindle (building 068, photo 42). The Graystone is a good example of the Renaissance Revival style with Art Deco details. The formal plan, brick quoining and modillioned cornice give the building it classical feeling while other details such as the exterior stair railing have Art Deco design features. The Graystone's architect is unknown although it is similar to the work of Houck and Smenner. Grace Episcopal Church is a small scale example of Tudor Revival architecture (building 068, photo 42). Although not a work of domestic architecture, the church is related to the area by virtue of its architect, Alfred Grindle, who designed many homes in the 1980 Kimbrough district, including the Charles Over House, 825 East Washington Street, the Suzane Thomas House, 825 East Adams Street, the George Maring House, 803 East Washington Street. Grindle designed the original portion of the church, which faces Adams Street, in 1907 (26). Additions to the southeast of the original church in 1923 doubled its size. The architect of this portion is unknown. The use of brick on the lower walls and stucco with false half timbering on the upper portions is unique in Muncie religious architecture. It would also appear that Grindle designed the parish rectory 315 South Monroe Street (building 101, photo 44) since sources indicate that Grindle was commissioned to design the entire complex.

A smaller scale type of apartment structure which became popular in Muncie at the turn of century is represented in the Tizzard Apartments, built c.1903 (building 040, photo 30). James H. Tizzard was a harness maker and stock food dealer who had apparently accumulated enough money to build his four flat building (27). Although Tizzard had the anonymous architect design his building as apartments, his family resided in half of the structure which is described as "the family home". One can only speculate that James Tizzard hoped to finance the building by leasing out two of the apartments. Title transfer records place the date of construction of the apartments c.1903 and the family lived in the building until James Tizzard's death in 1924. The Classical Revival architecture of this apartment building features solid brick construction in American common bond with corner

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 7 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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quoins, segmental headed window arches and two story porch with Tuscan columns cast in concrete. The apartment as a building type and because of its design contribute to the architectural significance of the expansion district.

In addition to its significance in commerce, architecture and literature, the expanded Kimbrough district is significant for its locally outstanding efforts in historic preservation. Restoration and revitalization efforts date to a 1976 Bicentennial Committee which first suggested that the original Kimbrough district be placed under local ordinance protection. In 1978, the neighborhood requested listing as a local landmark and became the city's first historic district. This original area was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district in 1980. Outstanding efforts by residents in the registered area have had a "spillover" effect on the proposed expansion area. This is evident in the restored homes, complete with period color schemes, found on East Main Street and East Jackson Street (see photos 24, 25, 35 and 26). The extension of the district north of Washington Street to Gilbert Street also accounts for individual preservation attempts. Buildings 001 and 002 have received much attention and a period paint coat (photos 1 and 2) Lynn and Michael Evans found their nineteenth century house without a porch and in need of basic repairs (building 121, photo 10). Using salvage materials from the porch of a local farmhouse, the porch has been rebuilt. Restoration is still in process. Other residences have been sensitively adapted to office space. The Carlton Shipley House, 502 East Adams Street, has been converted to insurance offices by Robert Rice (building 054, photo 41). The William Janney House, 500 East Washington Street, has been well preserved by Unified Insurance Agencies as office space (building 006, photo 19).

Neighborhood organizations have also done much to extend preservation projects into the expanded district. The Queen Anne double at 904 East Main street (building 016, photo 26) was restored by the East Central Neighborhood Association in 1985 using Community Development Block Grant funds. More drastic measures were needed to save several other homes. The properties identified in the Delaware County Interim Report as 511, 515 and 523 East Washington Street and 115 North Monroe Street were owned by the Masonic Temple, 520 East Main Street (adjoining the rear of these homes). The members of the Masonic Temple wished to have a parking lot on the site of these homes. The only alternative to

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 8 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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demolition was to donate the structures to a person or organization who would then agree to move the houses at their own expense. The East Central Reinvestment Corporation, using Community development Block Grant funds, was able to save two of the houses by moving them off of the site. The Stephen Streeter House, formerly at 523 East Washington Street, was moved to a vacant lot at the southwest corner of East Adams and South Vine Streets (within the registered Kimbrough district). The Stephen Streeter House is the only property associated with this Civil War Veteran and owner of a coal and feed business. The main significance of the house is its well preserved Queen Anne architecture (see photo 45). Another frame bungalow was moved, but the new site is not within the current or proposed Kimbrough area. The combination of private, East Central Reinvestment Corporation, east Central Neighborhood Association and community development presevation efforts have had a highly positive effect on the registered and proposed extension of the Emily Kimbrough Historic District.

In summary, the area to be added to the Emily Kimbrough Historic District is related to the registered 1980 district in time period and in areas of significance. The extension area is significant historically for its associations with the overall development of Muncie, commercially because it contains the homes of a number of the city's outstanding businessmen, architecturally as a locally important collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic structures and as an active preservation area. For these reasons, this extension of th Emily Kimbrough Historic Distsrict warrants the status and protection of a listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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## FOOTNOTES

1. Muncie Annexation Study, (Muncie, IN.: Delaware-Muncie Metropolitan Plan Commission, September 1983) p.3. The area of annexation is shown on a map.
2. See Thomas Helm, History of Delaware County, Indiana, (Chicago: Kingman Brothers 1881) pp. 229-30; A Portrait and Biographical Record of Delaware County, Indiana, (Chicago: A.W. Bowen & Co., 1894) p.440 and G.W.H. Kemper, A Twentieth Century History of Delaware County, Indiana, (Chicago: Lewis Pub. Co., 1908) Vol. I, p.72.
3. "Death of Carlton Shipley," Muncie Morning Star, August 8, 1905, p. 10.
4. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population Census of 1910. The census shows an increase of manufacturing firms from 90 to 102.
5. Frank Haimbaugh, History of Delaware County, Indiana, (Indianapolis: Historical Pub. Co., 1924) Vol. II, p.447.
6. Haimbaugh, Vol. II, p. 447.
7. Haimbaugh, Vol. II, p. 447.
8. "Retired Banker Victim of Cold," Muncie Morning star, January 20, 1928, p.1.
9. Haimbaugh, Vol. II, p.40.
10. "Has Thirty-Nine Years of Service-Still at His Desk," Muncie Morning Star, November 11, 1925, pt. 3, p.1.
11. Haimbaugh, Vol. II, p. 40.
12. Haimbaugh, Vol. II, p. 40
13. Haimbaugh, Vol. II, p. 112
14. Haimbaugh, Vol. II, p. 112
15. Haimbaugh, Vol. II, p. 113
16. Haimbaugh, Vol. II, p. 113

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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17. "Muncie Man Named Director of Railway," Muncie Morning Star, April 21, 1937, p. 1.
18. "Frank Bernard, Muncie Banker for Half Century, Dies at 83," Muncie Star, May 10, 1970, Sec. D, p. 2.
19. "William Janney Dies Suddenly," Muncie Morning Star, September 19, 1932, p. 1.
20. Haimbaugh, Vol. II, p. 501.
21. Haimbaugh, Vol. II, p. 501.
22. These persons were researched using information from Emerson's Muncie Directory.
23. Arthur Shumaker, A History of Indiana Literature, (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1962) pp. 543-544
24. Shumaker, p. 586.
25. Shumaker, p. 587.
26. Beth Moore, "HABS I Report, Grace Episcopal Church," from the Drawings and Documents Archive, College of Architecture and Planning, BSU. See also "Fine Church Site Deeded to Parish," Muncie Morning Star, October 4, 1907, p. 3. This article states specifically that Grindle was the architect of the complex and includes a drawing which differs in several respects from the current design.
27. "James H. Tizzard Dies at Main Street Home, " Muncie Morning Star, April 7, 1924, p. 6.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 1 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

- "Has Thirty-Nine Years of Service-Still at his Desk." Muncie Morning Star, November 11, 1925, pt. 3, p. 1.
- Helm, Thomas. History of Delaware County, Indiana. (Chicago: Kingman Bros., 1881)
- Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. Delaware County Interim Report. April, 1985.
- "James H. Tizzard Dies at Main Street Home." "Muncie Morning Star", April 7, 1924, p.1.
- Kemper, G.W.H. A Twentieth Century History of Delaware County, Indiana. (Chicago: Lewis Pub. Co., 1908) Vols. I and II.
- Moore, Beth. "HABS 1 Report, Grace Episcopal Church." From the Drawings and Documents Archive, College of Architecture and Planning, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana.
- Muncie Annexation Study. (Muncie, IN.: Delaware-Muncie Metropolitan Plan Commission, September 1983)
- "Muncie Man Names Director fo Railway." Muncie Morning Star, April 21, 1937, p.1.
- "Retired Banker Victim of Cold." Muncie Morning Star, January 20, 1928, p.1.
- Shumaker, Arthur. A History of Indiana Literature. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1962)
- Title Transfer Records, Assessor's Office, County Building, 100 W. Main Street, Muncie, IN.
- U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population Census of 1910.
- "William Janney Dies Suddenly." Muncie Morning Star, September 19, 1932, p.1.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

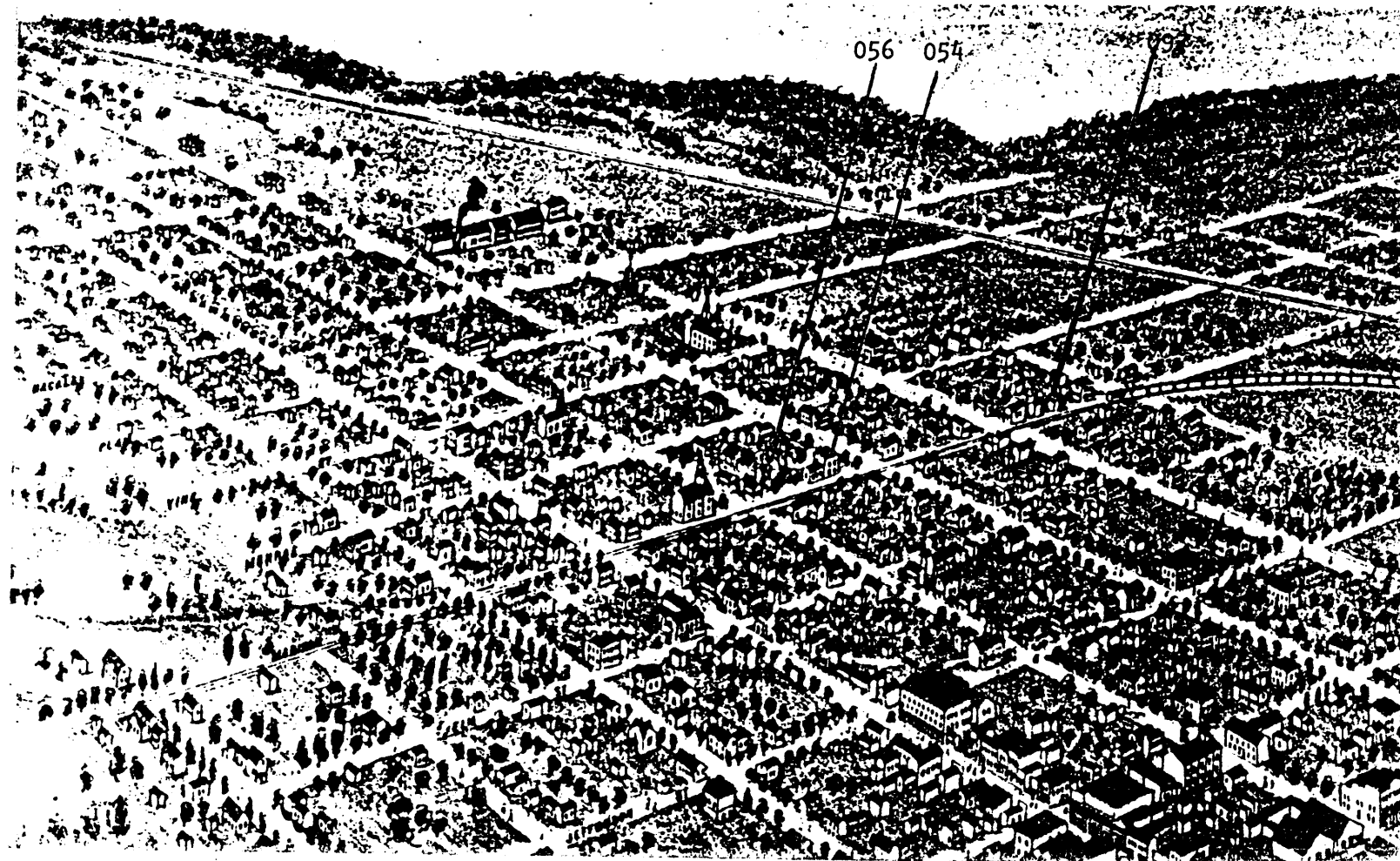
Section number 9 Page 2 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

APPENDIX

"1872 Bird's Eye View of Muncie," (Cincinnati, OH.: Towbridge  
Lithographers, 1872) Drawn by O.M. Baily.

APPENDIX

"1872 Bird's Eye View of Muncie," (Cincinnati, Oh.: Towbridge  
Lithographers, 1872) Drawn by O. M. Baily.





# THE ALTONA



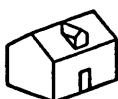
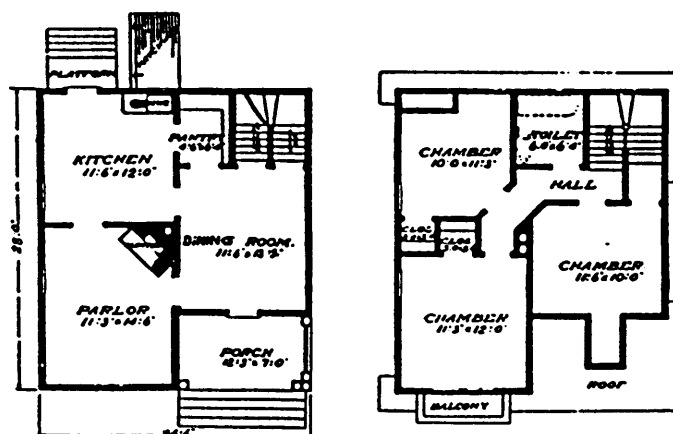
This suburban favorite is an attractive six-room cottage for the family of moderate means. It has a good-sized front porch with a cluster of three colonial columns on the outside corner and one column on each end next to the building.

Details and features: Six rooms and one bath. Front porch supported by columns; hipped dormer with balcony; front door glazed with leaded art glass. Corner fireplace in parlor; sliding door between dining room and parlor.

Years and catalog numbers: 1911 (121); 1912 (121); 1913 (121); 1916 (121); 1917 (C121); 1918 (121)

Price: \$697 to \$1,458

Locations: Chicago, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa; Easthampton, Mass.; Waterbury, Neb.; Denville and Somerville, N.J.; Gatesville, N.C.; Almont, N.D.; Oxford, Ohio



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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Starting at a point marked by the northwest corner of the property at 500 East Washington Street, follow the rear property line of the north side of the 500 block of East Washington Street, east across North Monroe Street to the east curb line of North Monroe Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the east curb line of North Monroe Street north to the south curb line of East Gilbert Street (intersection of East Gilbert Street and North Monroe Street.)

Turning 90 degrees, follow the south curb line of East Gilbert Street east to the west curb line of the alley between North Pershing and North Hackley Streets. Jog to follow curb line at the intersection of East Gilbert Street and North Pershing Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the west curb line south to the rear property line of properties on the north side of East Washington Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the rear (north) property line east across North Hackley Street to the east curb line of North Hackley Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the east curb line of North Hackley Street south for approximately 50' to the rear (north) property line of 900 East Washington Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the rear (north) property line of 900 East Washington Street to the northeast corner of this same property.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the east property line of 900 East Washington Street south across East Washington Street to the south curb line of East Washington Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the south curb line of East Washington Street east to the west curb line of North Ebright Street (intersection of East Washington Street and North Ebright Street.)

Turning 90 degrees, follow the west curb line of North Ebright Street south to the south curb line of the alley between East Washington and East Main Streets.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the south curb line of the alley between East Washington and East Main Streets east across North Ebright and North Beacon Streets, to the northeast corner of the property at 1100 East Main Street.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Section number** 10 **Page** 2 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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Turning 90 degrees, follow the east property line of 1100 East Main Street south to the north curb line of East Main Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the north curb line of East Main Street west to the east curb line of North Beacon Street (intersection of East Main and North Beacon Streets.)

Turning 90 degrees, follow the west curb line of North Beacon Street south to the north curb line of the alley between East Main and East Jackson Streets.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the north curb line of the alley between East Main and East Jackson Streets west for approximately 375' to the northeast corner of the property at 916 East Jackson Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the east property line of 916 East Jackson Street south across East Jackson Street to the south curb line of East Jackson Street.

Jog east to meet the west curb line of South Ebright Street.

Follow the west curb line of South Ebright Street south to the south curb line of the alley between East Jackson and East Adams Streets.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the alley between East Jackson and East Adams Streets east across South Ebright Street to the west curb line of South Beacon Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the west curb line of South Beacon Street south across East Adams Street to the south curb line of East Adams Street (intersection of East Adams and South Beacon Streets.)

Turning 90 degrees, follow the south curb line of East Adams Street east across South Beacon Street approximately 150' to the east property line of 1105 East Adams Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the east property line of 1105 East Adams Street south to the north curb line of the alley between East Adams and East Charles Streets.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the north curb line of the alley between East Adams and East Charles Streets across South Beacon Street for approximately 425' to the east building line of the school structure at 920 East Charles Street.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Section number** 10 **Page** 3 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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Turning 90 degrees, follow the east building line of the school structure at 920 East Charles Street south to the north curb line of East Charles Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the north curb line of east Charles Street west across South Hackley Street to the west curb line of South Hackley Street (intersection of East Charles and South Hackley Streets.)

Turning 90 degrees, follow the west curb line of South Hackley Street south to the north curb line of the alley immediately south of East Charles Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the north curb line of the alley immediately south of East Charles Street west across South Pershing, South Vine and South Monroe Streets to the west curb line of South Monroe Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the west curb line of South Monroe Street south for approximately 50' to the south property line of 417 South Monroe Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the south property line of 417 South Monroe Street west to the east curb line of the alley between South Madison and South Monroe Streets.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the east curb line of the alley between South Madison and South Monroe Streets for approximately 50' north to the north curb line of the alley between East Charles and East Howard Streets.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the north curb line of the alley between East Charles and East Howard Streets west to the east curb line of South Madison Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the east curb line of South Madison Street north across East Charles and East Adams Streets to the south curb line of the alley between East Jackson and East Adams Streets.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the south curb line of the alley between East Jackson and East Charles Streets, east across South Monroe Street to the east curb line of South Monroe Street.

Turning 90 degrees, follow the east curb line of Monroe Street north across East Jackson, East Main and East Washington Streets to the north curb line of East Washington Street.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 4 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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Turning 90 degrees, follow the north curb line of East Washington Street west to the east curb line of North Madison Street (intersection of East Washington and North Madison Streets.)

Turning 90 degrees, follow the east curb line of North Madison Street north to a point at the northwest corner of the property at 500 East Washington Street.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 10 Page 5 Kimbrough HD Boundary Increase

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## Boundary Justification (continued)

In a letter of December 17, 1980, from then Director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources Joseph Cloud to Ms. Judith Congdon (representative to a street paving contractor), the State Historic Preservation Office actually suggested a broader area for the Kimbrough expansion district. The letter suggests extending the eastern boundary as far east as Grant Street, and south to the railroad right-of-way. The proposed eastern and southern boundaries are, therefore, quite conservatively drawn to account for the declining number of significant and contributing properties.

The northern boundary has been drawn to include portions of North Monroe, North Vine and North Pershing Streets, north of East Washington Streets. This region has not been surveyed as an eligible district, however, research has shown considerable evidence that the area should be included as part of an expansion to the Kimbrough district (see Significance.) Historically significant individuals, such as noted Hoosier author Elbert Scoggins, lived in this area and its architecture shows a considerable similarity to the architecture of Kimbrough expansion area as proposed in the Delaware County Interim Report. Restoration efforts in this region are generally increasing, which also relates to the registered Kimbrough district.

Another difference in the proposed boundary and the district suggested in the Interim Report is that properties on the south side of East Washington Street in the 500 block have not been included here. Most of these properties were demolished in 1986 by the Masonic Hall; two were moved to avoid demolition. One house was moved to a new site in the registered Kimbrough district (see Photo 45.) There are, therefore, no longer any structures on this block. The Masonic Hall has not been included; the significance of this building is best represented by its registered individual National Register nomination.

Lastly, the western boundary is delineated at Madison Street, cutting around several non-contributing buildings. Madison Street is both a physical barrier to the district, due to its width and high traffic count, and a political barrier as the line between census tracts one (the CBD) and three (the "East End".)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

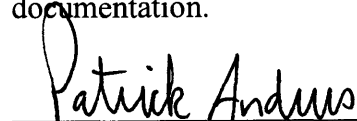
## SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89000779 Date Listed: 6/29/1989

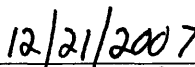
Emily Kimbrough Historic District (Boundary Increase) Delaware IN  
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

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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



Date of Action

## =====

Amended Items in Nomination:

When the Emily Kimbrough Historic District (Boundary Increase) was listed in the National Register, two buildings (the Talbot House and Garage) located at 232 Pershing Street in Muncie, IN, were listed as non-contributing properties. A "Historic Preservation Certification Application -- Part 1" has been submitted to the NPS with a request that the buildings be certified as contributing to the historic district. The IN SHPO and the NPS Technical Preservation Services office recommend that the buildings be certified as contributing buildings.

The National Register nomination form for the district categorized the buildings at 232 Pershing Street as non-contributing to the district's historic significance without providing detailed information on the buildings, other than to note a construction date of c. 1925. The Part 1 application clearly demonstrates that the buildings have retained historic integrity and contribute to the historic district. The residence and garage were constructed in 1922 (which falls within the district's period of significance, which extends to 1937). The buildings are modest wood-framed structures, with the residence loosely reflecting the Craftsman style of architecture. The nomination form for this historic district is officially amended to change the status of the buildings to contributing.