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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Fountain City Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by North Street on the north, Noland's Fork (creek) on the east, Hartley Street on the south, and Vine Street on the west.

City or town: Fountain City State: Indiana County: Wayne County

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

XA ___B xC ___D

	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRESERVATION SERVICES
<p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p><u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u></p>	
<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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


Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

9/4/2012
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>102</u>	<u>28</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>107</u>	<u>28</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

RELIGION: religious facility

FUNERARY: cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

RELIGION: religious facility

FUNERARY: cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: METAL: Tin

other: CONCRETE

SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Fountain City Historic District encompasses approximately twenty blocks of the early part of the town between the creek on the east edge of the district and newer additions on the west. The district generally straddles the small historic commercial corridor lining Highway 27 (Main Cross Street), but also includes residential development in the surrounding neighborhoods. There are over 130 resources in the district, more than two-thirds are considered contributing. The largest number of resources are residential dwellings, mostly frame construction, followed by a few commercial and public buildings which includes a few churches, municipal buildings, and the post office. There are a few styles including Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, and Bungalow. The majority of dwellings and several commercial buildings are vernacular with simple features: gabled ell, gable-front, I-house, and L-plan cottages.

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Narrative Description

The Fountain City Historic District is primarily composed of residential dwellings and commercial or public buildings. There are a few structures in the district including two bridges over Noland's Fork, both of which are considered contributing structures. The district also includes the town's historic cemetery and park dating to the 1840s and 1890s.

The buildings whose construction dates fall after the period of significance are considered non-contributing. Examples of these are located at 301 N. Highway 27 and 114 S. Highway 27; the former is a house built c. 1990 and the latter is a commercial building constructed about 1975. Buildings that have been significantly altered but are within the period of significance are also considered non-contributing. Alterations that substantially change the historical appearance of the buildings include removal of historic details, new siding that covers historic details, or the change in window and door locations and sizes. Examples of these are located at 105 N. Highway 27 and 102 N. Vine Street. The former is a large commercial building constructed about 1850 but has had alterations to its roof and addition of non-historic materials that render it non-contributing; the house at 102 N. Vine Street is a gabled-ell, built c. 1890, but has had alterations that render it non-contributing. The high majority of resources in the district are buildings that have retained integrity of design and materials, as well as form, massing, and fenestration; these have been classified as contributing. Secondary buildings on lots, such as storage sheds and garages, are not included in the resource count.

Highway 27, formerly called Main Cross St., east side going south from North Street

401 N. Highway 27. J. Finney House/cube, c. 1890. Contributing

The two-story house has a cube form with a stone foundation, Dutch-lap wood siding, and corner boards. The house has 2/2 wood windows with simple casings and a tall frieze board at the top of its second story walls. The hipped roof is covered with early standing-seam metal. A one-story shed roof extension is on the east side of the house and juts outward toward the south/front of the house. This allows the extension, which has a door in its west wall, and front door (on the south elevation) to have access to a concrete porch with a low-pitched hipped roof supported by new 6 x6 wood posts.

The façade faces North Street to its south. The entry door is wood with a window in its top half and is centered on the first floor. Two windows flank the door and the second floor has two windows. A window is also in the south wall of the pent-roofed extension on the east side of the house. The west elevation (facing Highway 27) has two bays; two windows on the first and second floors.

The house was constructed for Joseph and Elizabeth Finney in about 1890. The Finneys owned over 120 acres of farmland on the outskirts of Fountain City during the 1890s-1900s. This house sat on a parcel containing 60 acres on the northwest corner of North and Main Cross Streets

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(Highway 27). A second parcel containing 63 acres was owned by the Finneys on the southeast side of North Street as it turns northeast out of town. Joseph is listed in an 1893 and 1897 directory for Richmond/Wayne County and his residence was Fountain City. By 1900, Elizabeth Finney was a widow with her daughter, Margaret living with her.

305 N. Highway 27. John W. Johnson House-David Stidham House/I-House, c. 1855.

Contributing

The two-story house has a concrete block foundation and its walls are covered in clapboards. The house has side gables and a steeply-pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple entablature-like hoods. A gabled ell extends off the back of the house and a small shed-roofed extension is on the back and juts outward toward the south. The house appears to have had a porch that wrapped around a portion of the facade and south elevation to the shed-roofed extension. Concrete steps are all that remain of the porch; they face southwest and are set some distance from the entry door which is in a cutaway corner on the southwest corner of the first floor. It seems likely the diagonal entry was a later alteration (c. 1890), since this is an atypical arrangement for an I-house. The entry door and a door in the west wall of the pent-roofed extension are wood with a window in their top half and a wood and glass storm door.

The facade has two bays; two windows on each floor. The south window of the first floor is slightly wider than the other three. The north and south elevations have one window in their first and second floors.

John W. Johnson was a Wesleyan Methodist minister born in about 1819 in North Carolina. The Wesleyan Methodists often took an anti-slavery stand. Perhaps the Johnsons were drawn to settle here with like minds. He and his wife, Clarky, had six children living with them with property valued at \$3000 in the 1860 census for New Garden Township. Johnson had a second farm and house located northeast on North Street in 1874. A Wesleyan Methodist Church was located near the town school on West Main Street in 1874. John Johnson was listed as a carpenter in the 1850 census for New Garden Township, so it is likely he constructed his own home c. 1855, but he retained the occupation of minister through the 1880 census. David and Alida Stidham were farmers who relocated to the Fountain City area from Franklin Township, Wayne County, by 1880, and moving into this house by 1893. David Stidham died in 1901.

303 N. Highway 27. Fountain City Friends Meeting House/gable-front, c. 1855/c. 1900.

Contributing. Photo 0008

The church has a gable-front section and a long one-story wing on its south side. A bell tower and entry is on the south corner of the gable-front section between the sanctuary and fellowship hall, located in the wing. The church has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with aluminum siding. Roofing is an early standing-seam sheet metal. Originally, the church had an entry and vestibule centered on the facade with a cupola on top of the roof; it was modified c. 1900 with a corner entry tower and the window arrangement on the front.

The gable-front section has a grouping of three 1/1 wood windows with transoms divided into three panes of glass centered in its facade. A diamond-shaped wood window is centered in the

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top of the gable. The bell tower/entry has a pair of metal doors with narrow windows on its first floor. A modern porch with a pent roof is on the front of the entry. The top part of the tower has tall tapered walls covered with metal siding. The belfry is open and retains its historic bell. Four wide posts support the hipped roof that is covered with metal and has a flat top. The facade of the wing has a pair of metal doors with narrow windows in its north half and two 1/1 wood windows in its south half.

A Friends' Preparative Meeting was organized in 1833 in Fountain City, then called Newport. A church building appears on this site in the 1874 plat of Newport and was one of just three churches located in the community by 1868, at which time it was described as Quaker Orthodox. This was the second Friends' Meeting established in New Garden Township, the original Friends' Monthly Meeting was established by 1815 and called "New Garden" and was located south of Fountain City. The Newport (Fountain City) Meeting had a meeting house as early as 1841 and by 1843 it became home to the anti-slavery Indiana Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. Frederick Douglas spoke in Fountain City a few times, and possibly at this building. In 1921, the Newport group achieved monthly meeting status and remained active through the mid-1900s though membership declined from nearly 200 to less than 100.

301 N. Highway 27. House, contemporary, c. 1990. Non-contributing

215 N. Highway 27. Davis House/Gabled-ell, c. 1830/c. 1885. Contributing
Left side of photo 0001

211 N. Highway 27. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing
Right side of photo 0001

209 N. Highway 27. Clark-Bush House/I-House, c. 1844. Contributing
Far right side of photo 0001

The two-story brick house has side gables. Sometime in the late 1800s, its walls were covered with stucco to form a rusticated block. The facade's first floor has two tall wood windows divided into four panes of glass and a small middle 8/8 wood window in the center, possibly where the front door was located. The second floor has three 1/1 wood windows. The windows have stone sills and lintels. The north elevation has no windows or doors but includes an interior chimney centered above the gable. The south elevation is composed of an entry door centered on the first floor and a wide pair of casement windows on the second floor. The entry door is wood with a window in its top half. A small 2/2 wood window is immediately east of the door. A small porch with a shed roof and turned posts is on the south elevation. The porch roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the main roof is covered with historic metal. An ell with gable roof is on the rear (east) elevation.

The house was constructed by Harmon Clark, who was born in North Carolina in 1814 and was part of the great migration of Quakers who came to Indiana. Living in Newport in 1840, he and his wife, Susan, had just one child but that grew to eleven by the 1870s. The Clarks became hotel keepers in the town during the 1850s-1870s. One of the community's earliest freed slaves that made Fountain City his permanent residence was William Bush, who purchased this

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property in 1859. William "Billy" Bush came to Fountain City during the 1840s and established a blacksmith shop at this location. He operated under the name of Bush & Wilson, taking on a partner by 1865. Bush assisted Levi Coffin in aiding runaway slaves.

207 N. Highway 27. I-House, c. 1850. Contributing

205 N. Highway 27. Jane Hubbard House/gable-front, c. 1845. Contributing

The small one-and-a-half story gable-front house has a concrete block foundation and is covered with vinyl siding. It has historic metal on its roof. The front windows and door are new. A full-width porch with simple square posts is on the facade.

The house was probably built by Jehiel and Jane (Hough) Hubbard by 1850. The couple were married by 1850 and together with their small family they were occupying the house in 1860. Jehiel was listed as a farmer in the census. He died in 1867, leaving Jane a widow. She remained in the house through the 1870s.

201 N. Highway 27. Levi Coffin House Interpretive Center, 2016. Non-contributing. Former site of the Seybold-Price House.

113 N. Highway 27. Levi Coffin House, I-House/Federal Style, 1839. Contributing

National Historic Landmark. Left side of photo 0025

The two-and-a-half story painted brick house has 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and flat lintels. The windows on the second floor are much shorter than those on the first floor. The house has side gables and interior chimneys. The roof has simple cornices and cornice returns and is covered with historic standing-seam metal. A two-story ell with a porch on its south elevation is on the back of the house.

The facade is symmetrically arranged with five bays. The center bay is composed of an eight-panel wood entry door and transom divided into four panes on the first floor and a window on the second floor. The other four bays have one window in the first and second floor. The south elevation/side gable has no windows or doors. The north elevation/side gable has a pair of small fixed four-pane windows in the gable. The rear ell is flush with the north elevation and is composed of two windows on the first and second floor and a wood entry door with stone steps.

Levi Coffin and his wife, Catherine, came to Newport in 1826 and first resided at a home on the corner of Mill and Walnut Streets. Coffin established a gristmill and tannery in the community during the 1830s and then constructed this house in 1839. The Coffins, part of the migration of Quakers to Indiana, became synonymous with the operation of the Underground Railroad as well as leaders in the anti-slavery wing of the Society of Friends in Indiana. The Coffins provided refuge to runaway slaves in the house until their move to Cincinnati in the late 1840s.

109 N. Highway 27. L. C. Huff House/I-House, c. 1860. Contributing

Second from left side of photo 0025

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107 N. Highway 27. Thomas-Williams House/gable-front, c. 1830. Non-contributing
The front wall of this house was completely reconfigured in the 1970s.

105 N. Highway 27. L. & E. Osborn-Lacey Corner, c. 1850. Non-contributing
Right side of photo 0025. A pent roof structure obscures most of this old house.

101 S. Highway 27. Gas Station, c. 1950. Contributing

107 S. Highway 27. Macy Chevrolet Dealership, Colonial Revival, 1928. Contributing
The one-story garage has side gables and a central gable on its facade. The building has concrete block walls which are covered by stone ashlar on its facade. The side gables are covered with wood. The roof has narrow overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles.

The facade has two large display windows on its north half. The display windows are composed of two large panes of glass and long transoms divided into multiple vertical panes. A wood entry door with a full window is centered on the elevation; it has a transom divided into three panes. A narrow display window with a transom is south of the entry door. A wood garage door with two rows of windows is in the south half of the elevation. Two 2/2 wood windows are south of the garage door. Flat lintels with keystones are located above each of the doors and windows on the facade. A full-round arched wood louver with wood keystone is centered in the front gable. A wide wood sign board is just below the louvered opening. The north elevation has a wide display window with transom in its west corner and each side gable has a 1/1 wood window centered in it.

The building was constructed for a Chevrolet automobile dealership and service station by Henry Macy in 1928 and operated as such through the 1960s. Henry married Ruth Fulgram and lived in the house directly behind the dealership on Cherry Street. Prior to owning his own garage, he was a machinist for another garage in town during the 1910s-1920s.

203 S. Highway 27. Commercial building, c. 1960/c. 2000. Non-contributing

205 S. Highway 27. Woodruff House/Double-pile, c. 1870. Contributing
Left side of photo 0024

207 S. Highway 27. A. H. Colby House/Double-pile, c. 1870. Contributing
Middle of photo 0024

301/303 S. Highway 27. Dr. John S. Harris-Oliver Hampton House, Cube/Italianate, c. 1870.
Contributing. Right side of photo 0024

The large two-story brick house has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and multi-coursed segmental-arched brick hoods. The hipped roof has wide-overhanging eaves supported by pairs of wood brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A later wrap-around porch was added c. 1915 on the front and south elevations and features a molded concrete block foundation, concrete floor, and two-tiered brick piers with stone caps. The wide porch has a low-pitched hipped roof with a tall wood lintel supported by the piers. The main entry to the porch is

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centered on the elevation with a wide set of concrete steps. A narrower set of steps is on the south end of the facade and east end of the porch on the south elevation.

The facade has a projecting two-story entry bay with a gable and returns. The wood and glass entry door is slightly recessed in the front wall. A window is in the second story of the bay and a small oculus window is centered in the gable. The elevation has two bays of windows on the first and second floor on its north half and one bay of windows in the first and second floor of its south half, south of the gabled projection. The north elevation has two bays of windows in the first and second floor and a narrow, later chimney nearer the east bay.

The south elevation is as impressive as the facade, probably due to its dominant nature in the approach to town. The elevation has a two-story projection on its east half. The projection's west wall has a wood entry door, and its second floor has a window. A three-sided, two-story bay with cutaway corners is centered on the south wall of the projection. It has full-round arched 2/2 wood windows in each wall of the first and second floor, their arches connected by a brick spring course. The bay has a low-pitched hipped roof. The south elevation west of the projection has a bay with a window in the first and second floor; however, the first floor window has been filled with brick. A rear porch on this side is a wooden, Italianate porch, probably an original feature.

Dr. John Harris was likely one of three physicians referenced in a brief history of New Garden Township in 1868. Harris purchased this property and cleared two older homes to make way for this large brick house, built between 1869 and 1874. Harris was born c. 1836 in North Carolina and married Mary. The 1880 census records four children, his mother, Louiza, and sister, Mary, living with them. They also had a servant girl living with the family. During the early 1900s, the house was owned by Oliver Hampton, who invented and produced acetylene light devices. In the second half of the 20th century it became the Masonic Lodge of Fountain City.

307 S. Highway 27. Fulgram House-J. Goddard House/central-gable, 1837/c. 1860. Contributing.

309 S. Highway 27. House, contemporary, c. 1965. Non-contributing

315 S. Highway 27. House/T-plan, c. 1885. Contributing
Left side of photo 0002

317 S. Highway 27. House/T-plan, c. 1885. Contributing
Middle of photo 0002

319 S. Highway 27. House, Colonial Revival, c. 1925. Contributing
Right side of photo 0002

The one-and-a-half story house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with wood shakes. The house has side gables and a one-story sunporch on its south side. The steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The facade has a wood entry door with small window centered on the wall with a small concrete porch. The entry has a gabled roof supported

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by large wood corbels; the ceiling of the roof is fully rounded. Groupings of three modern windows are to each side of the door. A wide shed dormer dominates the roof on the facade. It has a small pair of 6/1 windows centered in its front wall with larger windows to each side. The sunporch is surrounded with modern windows and has a metal railing around the perimeter of its roof. A porch door is centered in the south gable to provide access to the sunporch roof.

321 S. Highway 27. Sol Woody House/I-House/Free Classic, c. 1830/c. 1900. Contributing

403 S. Highway 27. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

405 S. Highway 27. House/Ranch, c. 1960. Non-contributing

Fountain City Park, 1892. Contributing (site)

The site, covered mostly with lawn, has served as a town park since the 19th century. It is bounded by Highway 27 on the west and Noland's Fork (a creek) on the east, which cuts at an angle toward the southwest. The park's small buildings, such as a garage, toilet rooms, and pavilion, are recent in date and were not counted due to their small scale.

This wedge-shaped lot was sold to the town for a park by George Hartley in 1892. A bandstand had been built by 1895 and Sol Woody and M. M. Lacey planted many of the trees in the park during the late 1890s. The area remains as a town park and includes newer recreational structures.

Fountain City Cemetery, 1843-present. Contributing (site), Bridge, 1921 (structure) photo 0003
Sexton's Cottage, c. 1915 (building)

A cemetery had been established to the east side of Noland's Fork, a creek that separates this park from the cemetery, by 1843. The cemetery is accessed by a concrete arched bridge with open balustrade over Noland's Fork from the city park. The original part of the cemetery is in the west part of the site and features early to late 19th century grave markers. The asphalt drive winds its way to the east where newer plats of the cemetery were laid out. The newer sections include granite and marble monuments. A sexton's cottage is on the north side of the cemetery near the creek. It is built of molded concrete blocks and features a hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal and exposed rafter tails. Its windows have been filled with concrete block and it has a metal door centered on its front (south) elevation.

An earlier cemetery had been established by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows north of Fountain City, however, since Quakers considered such groups to be a "secret society," those of the Friends faith would not bury their dead in that cemetery. In 1843, the anti-slavery Friends purchased this land from Jonathan Hough and gradually the town added to the original plot in the southwest corner of the cemetery. According to a 1896 history, James Adams was the first interred in the cemetery. It became the final resting place for many of the town's prominent anti-slavery residents and former slaves. A new concrete bridge with classical details was built between the park and cemetery across the creek in 1921. It was in memory of William and Elizabeth Clark, early Fountain City residents, by their son Jesse Clark (1861-1920).

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Highway 27, west side beginning at Hartley Street going north.

318 S. Highway 27. House/gable-front, c. 1905. Contributing
Left side of photo 0004

316 S. Highway 27. House/American Foursquare, c. 1900. Contributing

312 S. Highway 27. Double-pile, c. 1850. Contributing

310 S. Highway 27. House, Pyramid-roof cottage/Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

306 S. Highway 27. House, Georgian Cottage, c. 1880. Contributing

304 S. Highway 27. Nixon-Huff House, Double-pile/Greek Revival, 1830/1853. Contributing
Photo 0005

The large two-and-a-half story house has a stone foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The double-pile house has side gables, a one-story gabled rear ell and a one-story addition with a flat roof (c. 1950) on its northwest corner. The house has 9/6 wood windows on its first floor and 6/6 wood windows on its second floor. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney is off-centered on the ridge to the south.

The facade is divided into five bays. The middle bay is off-centered to the south and has a deeply recessed front entry flanked by a pair of engaged Doric columns. The entry area floor is concrete and the entry is composed of a four-panel wood door with a row of four small windows in its top, and side-lites. A window is centered above the entry in the second floor. The north and south two bays have a window in each bay in the first and second floor; however, the north bays are spread further apart than the south bays. The south elevation is also dominant and features two pairs of wood French doors on the first floor, two windows on the second floor and a narrow window divided into six panes centered in the gable.

The original part of this house was built by Samuel Nixon, who arrived in the community in 1830. Nixon purchased the lot the same year and built the south part of this house in front of a small existing house. Nixon opened a "public house" for travelers. It had first and second story porches and was later expanded to the north. Slave bounty hunters stayed at the house and Nixon family members would report the house guests to others who were providing refuge to the escaping slaves.

Robert Green purchased the house after 1844, then in 1850 Isaac Woodard purchased it from Green. It was traded to Daniel Huff, whose wife was the daughter of Samuel Nixon. The Huffs removed the oldest part of the house which Nixon had purchased in 1830, and rebuilt it. Called the "Mansion House", it served as a stage coach stop during the second half of the 19th century. Huff's son, Dr. O. N. Huff, returned to town in 1898 and set up his office and residence in the home. It was remodeled by the younger Huff in 1901, then sold to Dr. Leon Cox and remodeled again.

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302 S. Highway 27. William Hill House, Italianate, c. 1877. Contributing
Seen on the far right side of photo 0005

The two-story brick house has a narrow facade and long side elevations. The house has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and multi-coursed segmental-arched brick hoods. The house has a tall cornice board at the top of its walls with pairs of wood modillions that support its wide overhanging eaves. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with historic standing-seam metal. The house has a wrap-around porch with rounded corners on its south, east (front) and north elevations. The porch features a molded concrete foundation, wood floor and wood balustrade and Doric columns. The porch roof is also covered with historic standing-seam metal. A wide set of concrete steps is centered on the front of the porch, above it, the porch roof has a pediment.

The facade has two bays of windows on the first and second floor. Two-story projections extend to the north and south near the middle of the house and contain wood entry doors from each side of the porch that face east. Windows are in the second floor of the projections. A three-sided, two-story bay with cutaway corners is centered in the south wall of the south projection. It has a window in each wall of each floor of the bay and a low-pitched hipped roof.

William Hill was a prominent merchant in Fountain City, he constructed the house c. 1877. Hill was listed as a partner in a firm with Robert Huff and Solomon Woody in 1872, and as a grain dealer in an 1891 directory for Fountain City.

206 S. Highway 27. House/gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing

204 S. Highway 27. Hiatt-Parker House, T-plan/Queen Anne, 1833/1902. Contributing

202 S. Highway 27. Hiatt-Dalby-Reynolds House/Double-pile, c. 1830/c. 1885. Contributing

116 S. Highway 27. House, Lazy-T/Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

114 S. Highway 27. Bank/commercial building, c. 1975. Non-contributing

100 N. Highway 27 (south). F. F. Needham Block, "The Flatts"
Two-part commercial building/Federal Style, c. 1855. Contributing
Photo 0006

The two-story brick corner commercial building is U-shaped with gabled north and west wings. The building has 1/1 modern windows with stone sills. A two-tiered cornice is at the top of the walls and the roof is covered with historic metal. The building's front (east) elevation has two storefronts divided by a stairway entry. The stairway entry has a stone surround with full-round arched top. The five-panel wood entry door has a window in its top and a full-round arched transom. The south storefront has a recessed entry door in its north side, two large display windows with transoms, and a narrower display window with a transom on the southeast corner of the building. The north storefront has a recessed entry in its south side but the historic storefront has been covered with vinyl siding and features three modern 1/1 windows. The

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second story of the facade features a combination of seven 1/1 modern and wood windows with stone sills.

The south elevation (facing Main Street) features three 1/1 windows on the first floor and five 1/1 windows on the second floor. A metal door with a transom that is covered with wood is near the west end of the south elevation. The north elevation is partially covered by a one-story commercial building; its second floor is devoid of windows but an interior chimney is centered in the gable.

The building was constructed by F. F. Needham after the removal of several older buildings in 1850. The older buildings included Levi Coffin's second store and a dwelling, which was moved to 321 S. Highway 27 and was then occupied by Sol Woody. The south room of the Needham Block was maintained as a store which included Young's Grocery and a shop operated by the Thomas family after 1924. A hotel operated from the building during the late 1800s/early 1900s and a hardware operated from the building during the middle part of the 1800s.

100 N. Highway 27 (north). One-part commercial building/parapet-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing

114 N. Highway 27. Williams/Helms/Eggers Garage, 1936. Contributing

The concrete-block garage has a tall parapet-front flanked by tall piers and capped by stone. A glass entry door is located in the south end of the facade. A wide wood display window with transom is off-centered to the south in the elevation. A metal garage door is in the north half of the elevation. The garage has pairs of large steel industrial windows in its north and south elevations. The building has a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles.

The building was constructed by Otis Williams as a garage in 1936. Murray Helms managed it as an oil and gas retail shop until 1960, at which time it passed to another owner/operator as a Marathon Service Station.

116 N. Highway 27. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

202 N. Highway 27. American Small House/Colonial Revival, c. 1930. Contributing

Left side of photo 0007

204 N. Highway 27. William Brush House/T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

Middle of photo 0007

206 N. Highway 27. House/pyramidal roof cottage, c. 1880. Contributing

Right side of photo 0007

The one-story house is composed of a central cube topped by a steeply-pitched hipped roof with lower cross-gables that face south and east (front). The house has a stone and concrete foundation and modern plywood siding. The house has wide 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with historic standing-seam metal. A brick chimney with unusual tapering extends from a flat deck on top of the hipped roof. The house has a porch with a corner entry that wraps

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around the front and south elevations. It has a wood floor, turned posts and spindlework frieze. The porch entry has a small gabled roof section on the corner. Each cross gable has a window centered in its first floor. A metal entry door with a window is in the east wall of the south-facing cross gable. The cube part of the house has a window in its front and south elevations. The cube's southeast corner is cutaway and possibly contained a formal entry door at one time.

208 N. Highway 27. House/T-plan, c. 1885. Contributing

210 N. Highway 27. L. Cook House/cube, c. 1865. Contributing

212 N. Highway 27. House/Ranch, c. 1960. Non-contributing

302 N. Highway 27. J. Ellis House/gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing
Extensive alterations to the roof pitch, addition of dormers, and a side room addition render this house non-contributing.

304 N. Highway 27. House/pyramidal roof, c. 1880. Contributing
Despite the addition of brick veneer (c. 1950) to the house, this house contributes to the district.

306 N. Highway 27. Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing

308 N. Highway 27. House/cube, c. 1880. Contributing

402 N. Highway 27. Dwiggins House/cube, c. 1880. Contributing
The two-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with pressed fiber-board shingles. The house has 1/1 modern windows with simple casings. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The facade is divided into three bays. The center bay has a wood entry door with window and a gabled porch overhang. A window is in the second floor of the center bay. The other two bays have a window in the first and second floor. The south elevation has a one-story extension with a hip roof. The east half of the extension is a porch with a corner wood post. The west half is enclosed and has a pair of windows on its south wall. A metal entry door is in the east wall of the enclosed area. The second floor of the south elevation has two windows.

The house was built for the Joseph and Ella Dwiggins family about 1880. Dwiggins owned farmland and Joseph was also a huckster. By 1900, Joseph had passed away, leaving Ella in the house with five children. The oldest two daughters worked outside the home as seamstresses. She also had taken in three boarders.

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Water Street, east side going south

101 S. Water Street. Utility garage building, c. 1930. Contributing
Right side of photo 0009

The one-story brick building has a reinforced concrete frame and foundation. The building has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The facade is divided into two sections by the concrete frame. Each section is composed of two metal garage doors enframed by concrete framing. A wood and glass entry door is in the west end of the north elevation.

103 S. Water Street. Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

Walnut Street, going north from Hartley Street

321 S. Walnut Street. Cottage/gambrel roof, c. 1910. Contributing
Right side of photo 0010

201 S. Walnut Street. Mobile Home, c. 1960. Non-contributing

104 S. Walnut Street. United States Post Office, contemporary, c. 1975. Non-contributing
Left side of photo 0011

110 N. Walnut Street. House/Garages, c. 1900/1950. Contributing
Left side of photo 0012

201 N. Walnut Street. Apartment building, c. 1960. Non-contributing

301 N. Walnut Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

304 N. Walnut Street. Telephone building, c. 1965. Non-contributing

308 N. Walnut Street. Dr. T. W. Taylor House/gabled-ell, 1869. Contributing
Photo 0013

The two-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house features 6/6 wood windows with simple casings, narrow pilaster-like corner boards with capitals, and a frieze board at the top of the walls. The roof is covered with historic standing-seam metal. The house has side gables and a front gable on the south half of its facade. A small concrete porch is located north of the front gable. It has a flat roof and a corner post.

The facade's front gabled wall has two bays of windows on its first and second floor. The north window in the first floor is wide and has a transom. The facade of the ell has three bays of windows in the first and second floor except where the entry door is located in the southernmost bay. The two-panel wood entry door has a window in its top and a transom divided into two panes. A matching door and transom is located in the north-facing wall of the front gabled section. The south elevation has a bay of windows in the first and second floor on its east side.

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A one-story, three-sided bay with cutaway corners is centered in the south elevation. It features a 6/6 window in each of its walls and has a flat roof. A window is centered in the second story elevation above the three-sided bay. A small porch with a wood door is west of the three-sided bay. A shed-roofed extension is on the back of the house and has a small 1/1 window in its south wall.

Dr. Timothy W. Taylor, one of three doctors referenced in a directory for Fountain City, built this house in 1869. Taylor, born in 1819 in Virginia and his wife, Cassandra, raised a family in the home where he practiced medicine until 1901, when he passed away. In the early 1900s, it became a home and office for Dr. Griffith.

310 N. Walnut Street. House/gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

Green Street, east side beginning at Davis Street going south.

207 N. Green Street. Fountain City Methodist Church/gable-front & education wing, c. 1842/1964. Contributing. Photo 0014

The gable-front church has a rubble-stone foundation and vinyl siding. It has modern 1/1 windows. The steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A bell cupola is located on the ridge on the facade. It has an open belfry with historic bell and four posts that support a pyramidal-shaped roof with flared eaves. The roof is covered with historic metal and features a metal finial. The church has a pair of modern entry doors centered on its facade with a modern Colonial surround. There are four windows on the north and south elevations. A two-story brick education wing was constructed on the back of the building in 1964. The wing has 1/1 windows and side gables.

The Methodist congregation was organized in Fountain City in 1815 by Elder William Holman and had constructed two previous houses of worship before this building was constructed in about 1842. The building faced north (Davis Street) until 1886 when it was turned to face west and classrooms were added to the building. The previous building in which the Methodist met was just east of Fountain City on Main Street. The congregation sold that church to an African-American Methodist congregation who continued to meet there into the 1890s.

205 N. Green Street. Methodist Parsonage/T-plan, c. 1879. Contributing

203 N. Green Street. House/modular, c. 1975. Non-contributing

105 N. Green Street. Bungalow, c. 1910. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0015

103 N. Green Street. Bungalow, c. 1910. Contributing
Right side of photo 0015

201 S. Green Street. I-House/Craftsman, c. 1885/c. 1910. Contributing

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203 S. Green Street. House/T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

205 S. Green Street. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

207 S. Green Street. House/cube, c. 1885. Contributing

301 S. Green Street. American Four-Square, c. 1910. Contributing
Left side of photo 0016

303 S. Green Street. William Evans House/gable-front, c. 1865. Contributing
Middle of photo 0016

305 S. Green Street. Cottage, c. 1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 0016

Green Street, west side beginning at Mill Street going north.

104 N. Green Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

204 N. Green Street. House/pyramidal roof, c. 1885. Contributing

206 N. Green Street. Bungalow, c. 1910. Contributing

210 N. Green Street. R. & C. Marmon House/Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing
The two-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has modern 1/1 windows and the roof is covered with historic standing-seam metal. The front gabled wall features two bays of windows in the first and second floor. A porch with a shed roof is on the south side of the house. An entry door is in the east wall of the ell at the back of the porch.

Vine Street, west side starting at Davis Street heading south.

110 N. Vine Street. House/T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing
Right side of photo 0017

108 N. Vine Street. House/T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0017

106 N. Vine Street. Charles Kaveny House/T-plan, Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0017

The one-and-a-half story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with narrow clapboards. The house has a 1/1 wood window centered in the first and second floors of its front

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gabled section. The gable wall is covered with wood shingles and gable trim in a fan pattern is at the top of the wall. A porch with a shed roof is located on the south side of the house. It features a cluster of three wood columns in its front corner. A wood entry door with window is located in the back wall of the porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The block on which most of these homes are located was owned by Charles Kaveny during the 1890s. Kaveny was born in Iowa and relocated to Wayne County sometime after 1880. Kaveny was listed as a carpenter in censuses and directories after 1900, but was living in Richmond by 1910. Because the houses have similar construction details and plans, Kaveny may have built the three at 106, 108, and 100 N. Vine for speculative purposes.

104 N. Vine Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Left side of photo 0017

102 N. Vine Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Non-contributing

100 N. Vine Street. S. Donner House/Hall-and-parlor, c. 1890. Contributing

North Street

105 E. North Street. Rosa Homan House/Pyramid-roof cottage, c. 1860. Contributing
Left side of photo 0018

The small one-story rectangular house has a tall first story with a low-pitched hipped roof. The house has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and modern 1/1 windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The facade has a wood entry door with window centered on the wall and windows flanking it. A small modern concrete porch with metal ironwork posts that support a gabled roof is centered with the door.

This simple little house served as the home for Rosa Homan during the 1870s until 1891, when she died on Christmas Eve. She was widowed by 1880 and raising her daughter, Katie, born in 1877.

103 E. North Street. House/gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing
Right side of photo 0018

102 E. North Street. William Bush House, 1844. Contributing
The side-gabled house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl. The house has 3/1 wood windows and a wood entry door. A small porch with a gabled roof is centered on the facade. Windows flank the entry door. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

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Davis Street, beginning at Walnut Street and going west

No address. Concrete bridge/culvert, c. 1925. Contributing (structure)

A small concrete culvert is located on Davis Street near Green Street and features wood plank-formed sidewalls approximately three feet high by ten feet long. The culvert runs slightly askew beneath the road causing the sidewalls to be offset.

304 Davis Street. Elizabeth Henderson House/Gabled-ell, c. 1865. Contributing

305 Davis Street. House, Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing
Left side of photo 0019

307 Davis Street. Mobile home, c. 1980. Non-contributing

309 Davis Street. House/central-gable, c. 1880. Contributing
Middle of photo 0019

311 Davis Street. House, Italianate, c. 1885. Contributing
Right side of photo 0019

Mill Street

318 Mill Street. Christian Church, c. 1897. Contributing
Photo 0021

The gable-front church has a corner bell tower/entry on its southwest corner. The church has a rubble stone foundation and its walls are covered with metal siding. The building has large 2/2 wood windows. The roof is covered with a combination of standing-seam metal on portions and asphalt shingles on steeper pitches. Shed-roofed projections are on the front (south) and west elevations. The facade features three windows in the main sanctuary part of the building; the north elevation features four windows in the sanctuary. The corner entry tower has a cutaway corner entry facing southwest. It has a pair of metal entry doors and a modern concrete ramp and steps that lead to a porch. The square tower has a hipped roof section on its second story that terminates at an open belfry with historic bell. The belfry has four posts that support a pyramidal-shaped roof that terminates with a metal finial. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A Christian Church congregation constructed this building in about 1897 and continued under that name until about 1948, after which time it was known as the Church of Christ.

316 Mill Street. Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0021

314 Mill Street. Bungalow, c. 1905. Contributing

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312 Mill Street. House/pyramidal roof cottage, c. 1885. Contributing
This house is probably the most intact example of this housing type in town.

310 Mill Street. House/gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing

308 Mill Street. Former Newport Depot, c. 1871/c. 1883. Contributing

306 Mill Street. House/gable-front, c. 1910. Non-contributing

304 Mill Street. House/gable-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing

302 Mill Street. Former school house/gable-front, c. 1845. Contributing

204 Mill Street. I-House, c. 1855. Contributing
Middle of photo 0015

202 Mill Street. Coffin House/gable-front, c. 1830/c. 1960. Non-contributing

103 Mill Street. First Baptist Church, c. 1915. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0012

The small one story building's first floor is raised over a full basement. The basement walls are formed concrete and the first floor's walls are composed of clay blocks. The church has pairs of wood casement windows divided into six panes with simple wood trim. The roof is hipped and is covered with period standing-seam metal. The facade features a recessed set of concrete steps that lead to a pair of six-panel wood doors. Small wood windows divided into four panes flank the recessed entry. The east and west elevations have three pairs of casement windows on the first floor and three basement windows.

A Baptist congregation had been established in New Garden Township prior to 1870, but had disbanded. An African-American Baptist congregation was meeting in the community by 1865. The small glazed-block building houses the current congregation assembled as the First Baptist Church of Fountain City.

Main Street, north side beginning at Highway 27 going west.

108 W. Main Street. Commercial building/parapet-front, c. 1890. Contributing
Right side of photo 0023

A one-story, frame, parapet-front commercial building is located at the northeast corner of Main and Walnut Streets. A later, c. 1910, parapet-front extension is on the east side of the building. The older building has a rubble stone foundation and wood covers the parapet. The parapet is crowned with a wood cornice featuring small brackets. The storefront of the older building features a pair of wood entry doors with full windows centered on the facade. Flanking the entry are large display windows with cutaway corners angled in toward the entry. The display windows are on wood walls with paneled fronts. A pent roof canopy extends across the full-

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width of the facade and is supported by two large wood posts. The canopy is covered with early standing-seam metal roofing. The west elevation of the older building is covered with vinyl siding and the building's gabled roof behind the parapet is covered with historic metal roofing. The c. 1910 extension has a shorter parapet with a matching cornice. Its facade is covered with vinyl and it features three large modern display windows.

In 1910, Samuel C. Alexander operated a meat market out of the west storefront while the east storefront was occupied by James Lovin as a shoe sales and repair store. Lovin also dealt in straw hats and offered steam cleaning with the Agency Richmond Steam Laundry. James Loving had been operating as one of two shoemakers in Fountain City since the 1860s. Alexander's Meat Market was established after 1890.

204 W. Main Street. Crocker-Worth House, Double-pen, c. 1849. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0023

The one-and-a-half story side-gabled house has a full-width front porch, c. 1900, whose roof is a flared continuation of house roof. The house is covered with molded concrete to give the appearance of rusticated stone. The house has 1/1 wood windows and its roof is covered with historic standing-seam metal. The facade features two doors, though the west door is covered with wood. The east door is wood with a window in its top half and a wood transom. A window is in the east and west ends of the facade. The porch features a concrete floor, rusticated stone walls and piers that support small Doric columns, and exposed rafters.

The east elevation is highly visible at the corner of Walnut and Main Streets. It has three windows on its first floor and one small window centered in its gable. The small window has a small pent roof supported by wood brackets above it.

The house was constructed in about 1849 by Philander Crocker just before he went to California during the Gold Rush in 1850. Crocker sold it to Solomon Woody in 1859 and he, in turn, sold it to W. R. Williams in 1866. Williams owned it until his death in 1891 and it was during this time that his son-in-law, Martin Davis, applied the stucco molded block. Aaron Worth, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, purchased the house and used it as his campaign headquarters when he ran for governor in 1892.

208 W. Main Street. Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing

210 W. Main Street. House/T-plan, c. 1885. Contributing

306 W. Main Street. Alexander Curry House, I-House/Federal style, c. 1845/c. 1870.

Contributing

The two-story house has a stone foundation and its walls are covered with wood shingles. The house has side gables and a one-and-a-half-story gabled rear ell. The house has large 9/5 Queen Anne-style wood windows on its first floor and 6/6 wood windows in its second floor. The eaves have a slight flare on the facade, supported by exposed rafter tails. The rear ell's roof is covered with historic standing-seam metal and the main house is covered with asphalt shingles.

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The facade has a full-width porch, c. 1900, with a pent roof supported by wood posts, engaged columns remain against the walls. A pediment is centered on the porch roof at the entry. Two wood entry doors with windows are on the facade and are flanked by large windows. The second floor of the facade has four windows. The east elevation is visible at the corner of Main and Green Streets. It has a large window on its first floor and a wood door with a window north of the window. The door has a large gable-front porch hood supported by wood braces. The second floor has two windows and the gable wall has two small windows divided into four panes in the attic.

The house was built by Alexander Curry c. 1845. Curry was a fine chair manufacturer and had a shop in one end of the house. Curry died during the cholera epidemic of the early 1850s. Alexander married Ruhanna Stewart in Wayne County in 1839, and were living in New Garden Township in 1840. Later families living in the house include the E. Coats and E. S. Connor families during the second half of the 19th century.

308 W. Main Street. House, Craftsman, c. 1910. Contributing

310 W. Main Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

The small one-and-a-half story gabled-ell house has a stone foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. It has a wrap-around porch on its south and east elevations. The front gabled section has a large wood window in its first floor and a small window in its gable wall. The wood entry door is located in the south wall of the ell on the east side of the house. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

312 W. Main Street. Fountain City/New Garden Twp. Building, Neo-Colonial, 1976. Non-contributing

314 W. Main Street. NE Wayne Schools Building, contemporary, c. 1972. Non-contributing

316 W. Main Street. House/cube, c. 1885. Contributing

This house displays the minimum degree of integrity for a contributing building.

Main Street, south side beginning approximately at Vine Street, going east.

317 W. Main Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

The one-story house has side gables with a lower cross/front gable on its west side. The house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl. The gable walls and roof are covered with asphalt shingles. Most of the windows are modern 1/1 vinyl windows. The facade features an enclosed porch with gabled roof on its west side. A modern porch door and windows enclose the porch walls. A Craftsman-style window is located east of the porch. It is composed of a wide middle unit with transom flanked by narrow window sashes. A garage is attached to the east side of the house; it likely dates from c. 1950. It has a large wood garage door in its front wall.

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315 W. Main Street. House/gable-front, c. 1890/c. 2000. Non-contributing
A large addition has subsumed the house.

311 W. Main Street. House/Ranch, c. 1965. Non-contributing

307 W. Main Street. House & carriage house, Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing
Photo 0022

The one-and-a-half story house has a stone foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The gable walls and second floor of a corner octagonal tower are covered with wood shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows and a steeply-pitched hipped roof with lower cross gables. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a wrap-around porch on its east, north (front), and west elevations. The porch has a wood floor and features new turned posts and wood balustrade (The porch had round wood columns in 2001). A small gabled roof section is centered on the front of the porch over the steps.

The facade features a gabled wall projection on its west side. It has cutaway corners on its first floor with large windows in each of its walls. A pair of windows is located in the gable wall. A wood entry door with a full window is in the east half of the facade. A gabled dormer is centered at the top of the hipped roof. It features three small wood windows and gable trim. An octagonal tower is on the northeast corner of the house and features windows in each of its exterior walls on its first and second floors.

A large, nicely designed carriage house (seen in the right background of photo 0022) is behind the main house and is being counted as a contributing building in addition to the house because of its design and scale. It is two stories with side gables and a central gable. Its walls are covered with clapboards and its gable walls are covered with wood shingles. It has 6/6 wood windows, cornice returns, and its roof is covered with historic standing-seam metal.

305 W. Main Street. R. Dwiggin House, c. 1870/c. 1900. Contributing

303 W. Main Street. Green-Williams House, 1844/c. 1980. Non-contributing

107/109 W. Main Street. Williams Building Apartments, contemporary, 1983. Non-contributing
Second from left side of photo 0023

111 W. Main Street. Apartment building, Colonial Revival, c. 1930. Contributing
Left side of photo 0023

The two-story brown-colored brick building has a concrete foundation and a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building has a regular pattern of modern casement windows with stone sills. The facade has three bays on the first floor and two on the second. An entry is centered on the elevation and features a stone surround with fluted pilasters that support a segmental-arched pediment. The entry door is metal. Windows flank the door and windows align with them on the second floor. The east and west elevations are similar with four bays of windows in the first and second floor. A metal door is in the first floor of the west elevation between the southernmost bays.

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201 E. Main Street. William Hough House, Billy Willcuts House/Hall-and-parlor, c. 1850.

Contributing

The one-story side-gabled house has a stone foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl. The house has modern 1/1 windows and entry door in the east end of the facade. The facade features a large window west of the door and two 1/1 windows in the west half of the elevation. The west elevation has two 1/1 windows.

William Hough's family were some of the earliest settlers in New Garden Township, coming in about 1810. Hough was born into a Quaker family in 1806 in North Carolina. He married Keziah (Huff) and together raised a family of six children. Hough was an early wagon maker and built a sawmill in about 1850 which operated into the 1870s. He died in 1877 and was buried in Newport. By the 1890s, the house was purchased by Billy Willcuts who owned a considerable amount of acreage on the east side of Fountain City.

Fountain City Road Bridge, 1936. Contributing (structure)

Photo 0009

The concrete and steel bridge is approximately forty feet long and twenty feet wide. It features formed concrete abutments on each side of the creek and formed concrete sidewalls with recessed panels, a cap and base. Steel beams carry the bridge deck and support the concrete sidewalls. The beams rest in the concrete abutments and on a central pier.

This concrete bridge was constructed in 1936 to take the place of a much earlier iron bridge that was damaged by a truck that ran into its side rails. While digging and pouring the foundations for the bridge, the contractors struck a main spring that eventually led the numerous fountains across town to cease flowing. The fountains were the namesake of the town when the name was changed from Newport to Fountain City in 1878.

Cherry Street

103 Cherry Street. House, c. 1900. Contributing

104 Cherry Street. Macy House, Colonial Revival, c. 1930/c.1960. Non-Contributing

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1830-c. 1950

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Coffin, Levi

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1830 with the construction of the Nixon-Huff House at 304 S. Highway 27. This appears to be the earliest extant resource in the district with a known date of construction; a few other houses have a c. 1830 date associated with their construction. The period of significance ends c. 1950, the estimated construction dates of three resources in the district: an automotive garage at 101 S. Highway 27, a commercial building at 110 N. Walnut Street, and a house at 205 S. Green Street. Most non-contributing resources constructed after the close of the period of significance date to the 1960s and much later. The period ending in c. 1950 provides the context in which the majority of mid-20th century commercial and residential development ended in Fountain City.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Fountain City Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A with commerce as an area of significance. While only a few of the district's historic commercial buildings are extant, they represent the early establishment of trade and commerce prior to the Civil War. At the late end of the period of significance, commercial buildings were constructed that related to travel and the automobile industry. The district is also eligible under criterion C under architecture as an area of significance. The small community boasts fine examples of several architectural types and styles popular during the period of significance, including very early examples of certain types and the Federal style. Many of the district's vernacular buildings seem to reflect the Upland South origins of the town's influential Quaker settlers from North Carolina. Types include I-House, double-pile, and at least one double-pen house. Other types suggest other influences such as gable-front and gabled-ell house types. National styles from later periods, including Italianate and Craftsman Bungalow, are well-represented.

The district is also eligible under criterion B for its association with Levi Coffin who was one of the country's most notable figures associated with the Underground Railroad. While the Coffin House is already listed, the Fountain City Historic District is the full environment in which the town's abolitionists lived and were active. This attribute of the district qualifies it under social history as an area of significance.

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

ARCHITECTURE

Vernacular Architecture

The Fountain City Historic District has several types of vernacular architectural design, particularly related to the early founding of the town. These examples include variations of the gable-front, hall-and-parlor, double-pile, central-gable and I-house types. While a few of the vernacular types have elements of architectural styles popular during the period, many are simple examples of the type.

The double-pen house-type is one or one-and-a-half stories with two rooms side by side without a corridor to separate them. The type has side gables and its facade is typically asymmetrical due to the placement of the entry door centered in one of the rooms. The house type traces its roots to medieval England and had popularity in the colonies around the Chesapeake Bay area in the United States. As the house type moved westward with pioneers it was often constructed with logs. The simple construction of the type made it popular into the later part of the 1800s. The district has three examples of this house type. The best example is located at 204 W. Main Street and is known as the Crocker-Worth House, constructed c. 1849 (second from right side of photo 0023). Though it has a stucco/block veneer over its brick masonry walls, the house retains its historic fenestration and door openings, and its original proportions.

Another house type is the central-gable house. The main floor plan is organized around a central passage and typically includes a stairway in the central hall for a second floor. The house has a high-pitched roof with side gables and a high-pitched central gable on the front, and sometimes back, of the house. The type was almost always associated with the Gothic Revival style because of its steeply-pitched roof. An example of this house type located at 307 S. Highway 27 (Fulgram-Goddard House). The house has a broad, full-width central gable which may have been created during a remodel campaign to the original house.

The I-House became widely used throughout the Midwestern United States. It is identified by its side gables, single-pile construction, and full two-story height. Houses of this form were constructed between the 17th and into the 20th centuries in the United States. As a folk tradition of American architecture, the form began to fall out of fashion in the late 19th century, particularly in cities where building lots were typically arranged with their narrow sides fronting the street. Fortunately, in Fountain City many of its lots were not subdivided and the broader houses were able to be maintained as originally constructed. The I-House was often constructed in the styles popular during the time it was built, most commonly the Federal and Greek Revival styles. There are six examples of the house type in the district; these date from c. 1840-1885. The best preserved example is located at 204 Mill Street and was built c. 1855 (left side of photo 0015). The house has corner pilasters, 6/6 windows and a full-width front porch added c. 1900.

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Other examples include The L. C. Huff House at 109 N. 27 (c. 1860, middle of photo 0025) and the Sol Woody House at 321 S. 27, which was extensively remodeled c. 1900.

Another early house type associated with the growing prosperity of a community is double-pile construction. A double-pile house has two rooms in front and two rooms in back, usually to each side of a central hall, and is typically two stories. The homes usually have side gables or a low-pitched hipped roofs. The district has six examples of this type; four of these are nearly identical in their construction on South Highway 27. Two of these are side-by-side at 205 and 207 S. 27 (photo 0024), the other two are on the opposite side of the highway; these were built c. 1870. A small example of this house type is the Clark-Bush House, c. 1844, located at 209 N. 27. The largest example of the type is the Nixon-Huff House located at 304 S. 27 (photo 0005). The original part of the house was built in 1830 and was expanded and remodeled in 1853.

Variations of gable-front construction are also prevalent in the district. More than twenty-five houses fit into the categories of gable-front, gabled-ell and T-plan. As the density of residential areas increased over time, lots were often split or platted smaller to accommodate a growing population that was still connected to its central business district. Smaller lots often restricted house construction to narrower front walls. Variations of gable-front design became a logical choice for more densely platted neighborhoods. The district's examples date from c. 1830 through c. 1900. A row of gable-front houses built during the late 1890s-1900s line the 300 block of Mill Street west of the downtown. Two small examples of gable-front houses are located at 107 and 205 N. 27; these seem to be the district's earliest examples dating to c. 1830-1845.

About ten examples of the T-plan exist in the district. Nicely-preserved examples are located side-by-side at 315 and 317 S. 27 (left side of photo 0002) and aside from more modern changes to 317 S. Main are nearly identical; they were built c. 1885. Three examples are in a row at 106, 108 and 110 N. Vine St. (photo 0017). The latter two are nearly identical, while the third is very similar but has Queen Anne features; they were built c. 1895-1900. About ten examples of the gable-ell house type also exist in the district. Most are simple one-and-a-half story houses constructed in the last decades of the 19th century. One notable exception is the Dr. Taylor/Clawson House located at 308 N. Walnut Street (photo 0013). It is a large well-preserved two-story example built in 1869 with corner pilasters and 6/6 windows.

Other variations of house types in the district should be mentioned. Similar to the corn-belt cube, a possible predecessor to the American Four-Square, seven examples of a modified, more elongated cube are in the district. These houses are two stories with a hipped roof but do not feature Italianate details that would typically identify the house shape in that style. These more rectangular houses have tall 1/1 or 2/2 wood windows. Examples of these flank Highway 27 (401 and 402 N. 27) at North Street. Slightly larger examples of these with short ells on their sides are located at 305 and 311 Davis Street (photo 0019). These houses were constructed c. 1890. The example located at 401 N. 27 also includes a narrow one-story addition on its east side with a shed roof that extends to the south forming an enclosing wall for its south porch. This shed roof addition is found on several houses, regardless of type, throughout the district and appear to have been developed for kitchen/utility areas during the late 1890s and early 1900s.

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Another notable mention is a variation on the cube again, with similar traits to the pyramidal house type popular in the southern parts of the United States, called the pyramid roof cottage. There are four examples of this type in the district. They are one-story cottages with tall hipped roofs, lower cross-gables and porches that wrap around two elevations. A house at 312 Mill Street is the best example of this type. It features turned posts and a spindle-work frieze on its porch. A similar example is located at 206 N. 27 (right side of photo 0007); it features a corner porch entry with turned posts and a spindle-work frieze. These were built c. 1885-1900.

Perhaps a footnote to the community's collection of vernacular types is the predominance of one type of traditional roofing. Standing-seam metal is well-represented in the district; for example, Highway 27 has over twenty buildings with complete or partial standing-seam metal roofs.

Architectural Styles

The Fountain City Historic District has several examples of architectural styles popular during the period of significance. These include some early styles like the Federal and Italianate styles. The district also includes examples of later styles like the Queen Anne, Craftsman/Bungalow and Colonial Revival style. There are nearly equal number of examples of each of these styles (four or five) with the exception of the Craftsman/Bungalow which is represented by about eleven examples.

The *Federal style* is the earliest architectural style in the district. There are five examples of the Federal style in the district; they were constructed between 1839 and 1855. The Federal style was popular after the American Revolution and during the first decades of the 19th century. Features of the style included a formal, usually symmetrical, arrangement of its facade, 6/6 windows, and a formal entry portico. The best example of the style is the Levi Coffin House at 113 N. 27, built in 1839 (left side of photo 0025). Essentially an I-House, the building has a simple formalism with symmetrical facade, 6/6 windows and interior chimneys in its side-gables. The Federal influence is seen in the gauged brick flat arches over windows, and, especially, in its interior woodwork. A similar house is the Curry-Coats House built at 306 W. Main c. 1845 with remodeling campaigns c. 1870 and later. While the Coffin House is brick, the Curry-Coats House is covered with wood shakes. A large commercial building in the heart of town was built in the style c. 1855 (photo 0006). The two-story brick building features storefronts on its facade with a central stairway entry. The entry is composed of stone and features a full-round arch with keystone.

The *Italianate style* was another popular style used in the district. The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate

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house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century.

The two finest examples of the style are brick and were built within ten years of each other across Highway 27 on the south end of town. The Dr. Harris-Hampton House at 301/303 S. 27 is two stories with a formal central entry bay and pairs of brackets support its wide-overhanging eaves (middle of photo 0024). The segmental-arched 2/2 windows feature brick hoods. A c. 1910 brick porch wraps around the front and south elevations. The Hill House located at 302 S. 27 is more compact but no less elegant in its Italianate features (seen on far right side of photo 0005). It has wide-overhanging eaves with pairs of modillions, brick hoods that match its neighbor on the east side of the highway, as well as a c. 1900 wrap-around porch. Both houses have two-story three-sided bays with cutaway corners on their south elevations.

The *Queen Anne style* was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the proceeding Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Half-timbering and patterned brickwork found in the Queen Anne style in the United States most closely follow the work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The spindlework and wood details are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. The pre-cut designs and architectural details were made widely available by the increased use of railroads by lumberyards transporting millwork to growing towns. As Free Classic adaptations were made to the Queen Anne style, builders made the transition to Classical Revival and other simpler styles. A few houses in the district feature simple Queen Anne details on their porches or gable trim. The best example of the style is located at 307 W. Main Street (photo 0022). The large one-and-a-half story house has a hipped roof with lower cross gables and a corner octagonal tower. The house has a wraparound porch on its east, west and north elevations. As with several of the simpler examples, the house also features wood shingles in its gables. The house has a nicely-detailed large carriage house behind it that also features decorative shingles in its gables.

The *Craftsman/Bungalow style* was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow became greatly popular in California and spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again through the work of the Greene brothers of California. The bungalow and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

There are a relatively large number of Craftsman/Bungalow examples in the district. Some of these appear to be modifications made to older houses during the early 1900s, such as an

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example located at 201 Green Street where a traditional I-house has exceptionally wide-overhanging eaves and a simple front porch with short and stocky brick corner piers designed in the Craftsman style. More traditional Bungalows are side-by-side at 103 and 105 N. Green Street (photo 0015). They have full-width front porches and dormers centered on their facade. These were built c. 1910. A later, c. 1920, smaller example is located at 317 W. Main Street. It features side gables, a lower front gabled porch on its west side and an attached garage on its east side.

The *Colonial Revival* style gained popularity after the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. The original thirteen colony-states funded pavilions in the style for the exposition. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900's and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This revival of the style borrowed from Colonial America in form and ornamentation. The handful of examples in the district are varied in terms of their uses. They include a former automobile dealers, apartment building, houses and cottages built between about 1920-1940. The automobile dealership located at 107 S. 27 makes subtle reference to the style with its flattened arched windows and doors complete with keystones on its facade. It also has a wall gable centered on its facade that features a full-round arched louver. The most impressive stylistic feature of the apartment building at 111 W. Main is its stone entry surround complete with fluted pilasters that support a rounded pediment (left side of photo 0023). The building is brick with a hipped roof. The best residential example is located at 319 S. 27 (right side of photo 0002). It is one-and-a-half stories with a steeply-pitched gabled roof and full-width front shed dormer. The house features a sun porch with a second floor balcony on its south wall.

COMMERCE

From the town's inception, commerce has played a role in the community's development and importance as a hub for trade in New Garden Township. The earliest extant house in the district, located at 304 South Highway 27, was expanded by an early town settler, Samuel Nixon who arrived in then-Newport, now Fountain City, in 1830 and opened a public house for travelers on the highway leading from Richmond, north. While it was nine miles north of the National Road as it passed through Richmond, Fountain City would have had a share of travelers passing through to reach this major transportation route. Originally platted as New Garden in 1818, the name changed to Newport very early, and then was changed to Fountain City in 1878 due to another town in Indiana having the same name as Newport.

While Fountain City, then Newport, was the first town platted in New Garden Township, in 1818, a second rival town emerged named New Liberty about a half mile southwest of Fountain City, but it never grew and eventually disappeared, yielding to Newport's early industry that benefitted from the small creek that flows on the town's east side. Newport boasted a saw mill, grist mill, linseed oil mill, a carding factory, hat shop, tannery, potteries and other industries during the 1820s-1830s. These early industries made the community attractive for the migration of people associated with the Society of Friends anti-slavery movement, most coming from North Carolina.

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The primary area for commercial development in the district occurred at the intersection of Main Street and Main Cross Street, now known as Highway 27. This seems to have begun with the creation of a hat shop by Robert Green and George Hurt on the northwest corner of the intersection during the 1820s. Prior to the 1850s, other industry included a tin shop operated by Hiram Huff on the southwest corner of the intersection and a blacksmith shop operated by William "Billy" Bush, a runaway slave that found refuge in the abolitionist community. One of the community's most industrious early settlers was Levi Coffin, who was part of the Quaker migration. He established a mercantile in 1826 and a pork packing industry on the northwest and southeast corners of the intersection, respectively. Coffin also established a linseed oil and paint manufacturing business in Newport by 1836.

A branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was established on the west side of town by the 1860s, which created development of industry, mostly grain storage elevators and other trade operations several blocks west of the historic commercial center off Main Street. However, that added benefit spurred more growth in the community during the middle part of the 19th century. Large business blocks were constructed at the four corners, two of which are extant today at 100 N. Highway 27 (Needham Block, c. 1855) and 105 N. Highway 27 (Osborn-Lacey Corner, c. 1850). By 1868, the population of Newport had reached about 400. Their businesses included two general stores, one druggist, one stone and tinware shop, two harness makers, one tannery, two shoemakers, one cabinet maker, three blacksmiths, one pottery, three wagon makers, one carriage manufacturer and three physicians.

A directory of those entrepreneurs include Harmon Clark's dry goods shop, Hiram Houg's hardware, James Loving and Edmond Lucas shoemakers, James Starr and Parker & Woody dry goods shops, and J. P. Wright's saloon and grocery. All of these businesses would likely have been carried out in or nearby the intersection of Main and Main Cross Streets where the town's business blocks were located.

By about 1890, the town's population had grown to about 500. There were three grocers: H. Borton, C. F. Edgerton and John H. Green. Clements Brothers was a large general store on the southwest corner of the intersection. Isaac Lorin was a local shoemaker and Harry Woodward was a druggist. Abbie Hubbard and Pierce & Lacey were milliners. There were two meat markets operated by Thorn & Elliott and Pearson & Lacy. Frank Strong operated a hardware. Again, most of these businesses would have been located in the business blocks on or near the intersection of Main and Main Cross Streets. Additional business blocks were added at this time including one at 108 West Main Street (c. 1890, extant).

This small, generally four-block area of town remained the commercial center into the 1920s and virtually remained unaltered until a fire in 1924 claimed several business blocks on the southeast corner. These included a well-established large grocery and general store, known as Woolman & Thomas, opened in 1896, the Pegg Hardware and Platt Restaurant. Another large fire in 1961 claimed other 19th century commercial buildings on the southwest corner, including the Fulgram Building where Clements General Store had been located during the early 1900s. By the time of the 1924 fire, industry and commercial needs had been changing from blacksmith and harness

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shops, wagon and carriage manufacturers, which had all been part of the historic trade in Fountain City, to those supporting the growing automobile industry. In that transition, evidence is found of the continuation of the importance of commerce in the district. In 1928, an automobile dealership and garage was established by the Macy family at 107 S. Main Street in the area lost to the 1924 fire. Similarly, service garages were built in 1936 and c. 1950 at 114 N. Highway 27 and 101 S. Highway 27, respectively. A bank, now restaurant, was constructed during the 1970s on the site of the Fulgram Building destroyed by the 1961 fire (114 S. Highway 27). This business, along with a few other businesses in late-period non-contributing buildings represent the extent of commerce in the district today. This has shifted from more general merchandise and grocery commodities available to the residents of Fountain City in the 1950s to only a few conveniences available today.

SOCIAL HISTORY

For the decades leading up to the Civil War, Fountain City was arguably one of the most important anti-slavery centers in Indiana, and due to it being the home of Levi Coffin, the town's notoriety for refuge for runaway slaves reached deep into the nation's South. Much of this role stemmed from the sharp anti-slavery stand most of the community's early settlers held as members of the anti-slavery wing of the Society of Friends, and as emigres from North Carolina. The Quakers, a name given to those congregants of the Society of Friends, were important to the early settlement of Wayne County and New Garden Township, which received its name for a community by the same name in North Carolina where several families of Quakers had originated including the Jessup, Baldwin, Evans, White, Coffin, Unthank, Clayton and Wilson families who settled in the township between 1820-1855.

These families, along with many other Quakers from slave-holding states in the South, sought to reconcile their beliefs with others who held them in common, and therefore pursued new settlements in the fledgling State of Indiana. A Friends church was established as the New Garden, Indiana meeting in 1811, a few years before Newport was platted. A meeting house was established southwest of town, but by the 1840s a second meeting house was established in Newport at the location of an extant Friends church (303 N. Highway 27, c. 1855). There were two factions in the Society of Friends: those who believed in the immediate emancipation of slaves, and those who thought gradual emancipation and colonization was acceptable. Those who were far less tolerant of slavery aided in the escape of runaway slaves on secretive migration routes that became known as the Underground Railroad. Newport's population of strong anti-slavery Friends made it an important stop for refuge for runaway slaves.

Levi Coffin, who himself belonged to the Society of Friends and had moved with his wife, Catherine, from North Carolina to Newport in 1826. They first resided at a home on the corner of Mill and Walnut Streets while Coffin established a gristmill and tannery in the community during the 1830s. They constructed a substantial house at the corner of Mill and Highway 27 in 1839 (113 N. Highway 27). The Coffins, part of the migration of Quakers to Indiana, became synonymous with the operation of the Underground Railroad as well as leaders in the anti-slavery wing of the Society of Friends in Indiana. The Coffins provided refuge to runaway

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slaves in the house until their move to Cincinnati in the late 1840s. They also provided support to anti-slavery newspapers and other printed materials that flowed out of Newport during the 1830s-1840s.

The Coffins' house sat at the convergence of a network of routes for the Underground Railroad, leading from Cincinnati, Madison and Jeffersonville, Indiana to points north toward freedom in Canada. The Coffins provided hiding places within the house to protect the runaways from slave bounty hunters, as well as food and clothing for what amounted to approximately 100 escaping slaves annually. No doubt, taken from their own means, the Coffins also sought and received assistance from other anti-slavery Quakers in the community. Some escaped slaves had to quickly move on, others, if there was no imminent danger, stayed as long as two or three months.

While Coffin was the most outspoken and notable anti-slavery voice in Fountain City, the community often held solidly to the anti-slavery beliefs in so much that other buildings during that period served the same purpose as the Coffins' home. One such house was a farm east of town. Other residents acted as spies when bounty hunters came to Fountain City. This was true of the public house kept by Samuel Nixon, and later Robert Green, at 304 S. Highway 27 during the 1830s-1840s. While bounty hunters were boarders or patronized the house, members of the Nixon family hurried off to report their presence to those hiding slaves. Other residents of Fountain City who gave aid to runaway slaves include Dr. Henry Way, William "Billy" Bush (an escaped slave), Harvey Davis, Robert Green, Samuel and Harmon Clark, Robert Baily and William Williams.

It should be noted that not all Friends pursued the anti-slavery belief to the same extent as Coffin and his associates. A schism developed in the Society of Friends over this issue which led to a separation of some congregations, including those at New Garden, where a separate room was added to the building to provide for the anti-slavery faction. In 1841, a yearly meeting of the Society of Friends in Indiana determined that congregants should not join anti-slavery societies or open meeting houses to speeches given against slavery. This was done in keeping with the religious organization's beliefs in peaceful resolution, and war over the issue seemed a possibility. By 1843, though, the anti-slavery sect of the Society of Friends met at Newport to form a separate organization and shortly thereafter joined the Indiana Yearly Meeting of the anti-slavery wing of the Society of Friends. Levi Coffin attempted to sway the more conservative wing by introducing them to fourteen fugitive slaves staying at his residence in 1845, and placed a baby of one of those fleeing in the arms of the opposition. It did not change the minds of those calling for a more temperate approach within the church. The separate factions united by 1856, just four years before the nation would be torn apart over the issue of slavery.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 177-216-06001-003, 023, 026-028, 032-43, 048-058, 066-075, 088-093, 104-108, 112-181

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 65 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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1. Zone: 16	Easting: 677463	Northing: 4425155
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 678020	Northing: 4425332
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 678403	Northing: 4424307
4. Zone: 16	Easting: 677585	Northing: 4424321

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

Beginning on the northeast corner of Hartley Street and Highway 27, face west and follow a line approximately 230' with the north edge of Hartley Street to the east edge of Walnut Street. Turn northwest and continue in a line with the east edge of Walnut Street 350' to a line extended slightly northeast from the south boundary of 305 S. Green Street. Turn southwest and continue in a line 200' with the south boundary of 305 S. Green Street to the east edge of Green Street. Turn northwest and follow the east edge of Green Street 450' to a line extended northeast from the south boundary of 303 W. Main Street. Turn southwest and follow a line 475' with the south boundaries of 303, 305, 307, 311, and 315 W. Main Street to the west boundary of 315 W. Main Street. Turn northwest and follow the west boundary of 315 W. Main approximately 100' to the south boundary of 317 W. Main Street. Then turn southwest and follow the south boundary 317 W. Main St. 60' to the west boundary of the property. Turn northwest and follow a line 200' with the west property line of 317 W. Main Street to the north edge of W. Main Street. Face southwest and follow the north edge of W. Main Street 240' to the west boundary of 100 N. Vine Street. Turn north and follow the west boundary of 100 N. Vine St. 105' to the south boundary line of 102 N. Vine, then turn west and follow a line 100' to the west boundary line of 102 N. Vine Street. Turn north and follow the west boundary lines of 102, 104, 106, 108, and 110 N. Vine Street 265' to the south edge of Pearl Street. Turn east and follow the south edge of Pearl Street to the east edge of Vine Street, approximately 220', then turn north and follow the east edge of Vine Street 260' to the south edge of Davis Street.

On the south edge of Davis Street, face northeast and follow a line with the south edge of Davis Street 510' to the east edge of N. Green Street, then turn northwest and follow a line 375' extended south from the west boundary lines of 304 and 308 Walnut Street. Turn northeast and follow the north property line of 308 N. Walnut Street 180' to the west boundary line of 310 N. Walnut Street, then turn northwest and follow the boundary line 72' to the north boundary line of 310 N. Walnut Street. Turn northeast and follow the north boundary line of 310 N. Walnut and 402 N. Highway 27 approximately 225' to the east edge of Highway 27. Turn northwest and follow a line with the east edge of the highway 50' to the north boundary line of 401 N. Highway 27. Then turn northeast and follow the north property lines of 401 N. Highway 27 and 102 North Street approximately 240' to the east boundary line of 102 North Street. Turn south and continue in a line 215' with the east property boundary of 102 North Street to the south edge of North Street. Follow the south

Fountain City Historic District

Wayne County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

edge of North Street 166' as it turns northeast to the east property boundary of 105 North Street, then turn southeast and follow the east property boundary 290'. Part of this line is the east property line of Friend's Church. Then turn southwest and follow a line 250' to the northeast corner of the platted but undeveloped north end of Water Street. Turn southwest and follow a line 40' along the north end of the platted street to its west edge, then turn southeast and follow the west edge of Water Street 490' south to the north edge of East Main Street.

On East Main Street, turn northeast and follow a line approximately 380' with the north edge of the street, which includes the north edge of the bridge, its wing walls, foundations, deck, and superstructure, to a line extended north from the east property boundary of 201 E. Main Street. Turn south and follow the east property boundary of 201 E. Main Street approximately 135' to its south boundary, then turn slightly southwest and continue in a line 215' with the south boundary extended to the east boundary of 103 Water Street. Turn slightly southeast and follow the east boundary of 103 Water Street 145' to the north boundary of 103 E. Cherry Street, then turn slightly northeast and follow a line 35' to the east boundary of 103 E. Cherry Street, then turn southeast and follow the east boundary line of 103 E. Cherry Street to its southeast corner. Turn southwest and follow a line 15' to the east boundary line of 301 S. Highway 27. Turn southeast and follow the east boundary line of 301 S. Highway 27 approximately 241' to the north boundary line of 307 S. Highway 27, then turn slightly northeast and follow the north boundary line of 307 S. Highway 27 approximately 30' to the east boundary line of 307 S. Highway 27. Turn southeast and follow a line 175' with the east boundary lines of 307 and 309 S. Highway 27, then turn slightly southeast and continue in a line approximately 600' with the east boundary lines of 315, 317, 319, 321, 403, and 405 S. Highway 27 to the north property boundary of Willow Grove Cemetery. Turn east and follow the north property boundary of Willow Grove Cemetery 750', then turn south and follow a line 570', then turn west and follow its south property boundary 1160' in a line extended to the east edge of S. Highway 27. Turn slightly northeast and follow the east edge of S. Highway 27 approximately 800' to the northeast corner of Hartley Street and Highway 27, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described above were selected due primarily to the concentration of resources in Fountain City that demonstrate a high level of architectural integrity and contribute to the overall historical context of the community. The district boundaries capture all of the historical resources located in the original plat. Western and southwestern boundaries were carefully weighed against modern introductions of houses and commercial buildings, or significant alterations of historic resources. Additionally, a higher percentage of houses just outside of the west edges of the district post-date the period of significance and thus do not relate to the Quaker settlement theme. This reduced the overall area of the district in these areas to only those resources with a high level of architectural integrity.

Fountain City Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: K. W. Garner Consulting/Indiana State Museum & Historic Sites
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: Indiana zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: June 22, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Fountain City Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of North 27, looking southeast at 200 block

1 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of South 27, looking northeast at 300 block

2 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Bridge and cemetery, looking southeast toward cemetery

3 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Fountain City Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north on Highway 27 from Hartley Street

4 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the west side of the 300 block of Highway 27

5 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the corner of Main and Highway 27

6 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Fountain City Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the corner of Mill and Highway 27

7 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at Friends Church, 303 N. 27

8 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east out of the district on East Main at bridge

9 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Fountain City Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the corner of Hartley and Walnut Streets

10 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north on Walnut Street from Cherry Street

11 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north on Walnut Street from just north of Main Street

12 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

Fountain City Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 308 N. Walnut Street

13 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at Methodist Church, 207 N. Green Street

14 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the 100 block of N. Green Street

15 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

Fountain City Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from Fountain Avenue and Green Street

16 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from Pearl and North Vine Streets

17 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east on East North Street

18 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

Fountain City Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the 300 block of Davis Street

19 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

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

20 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

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

21 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

Fountain City Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 307 W. Main Street

22 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west on W. Main Street from just west of Highway 27

23 of 25.

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the 200 block of South 27

24 of 25.

Fountain City Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: Fountain City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fountain City

County: Wayne County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

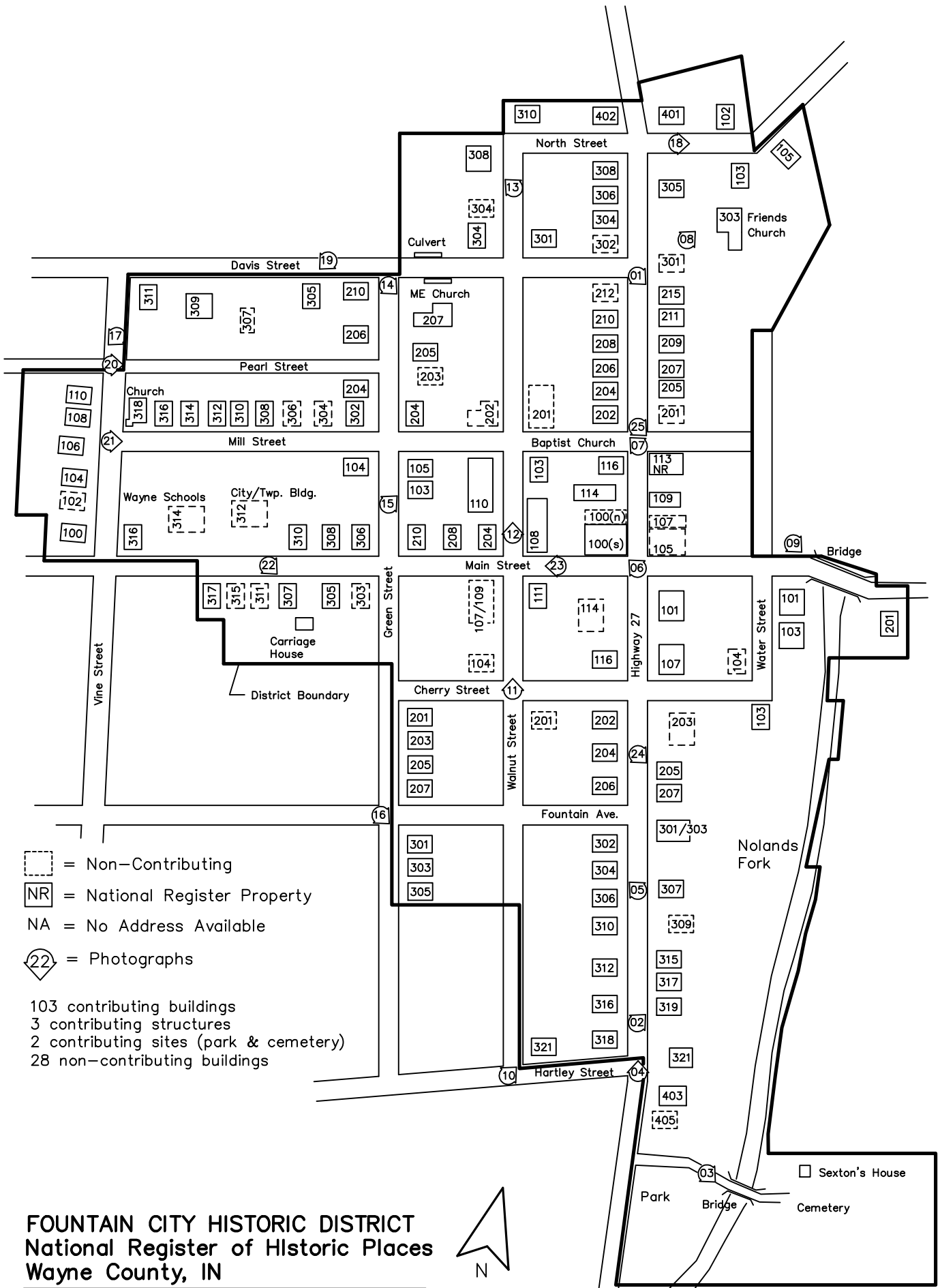
Date Photographed: May 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the 100 block of South 27

25 of 25.

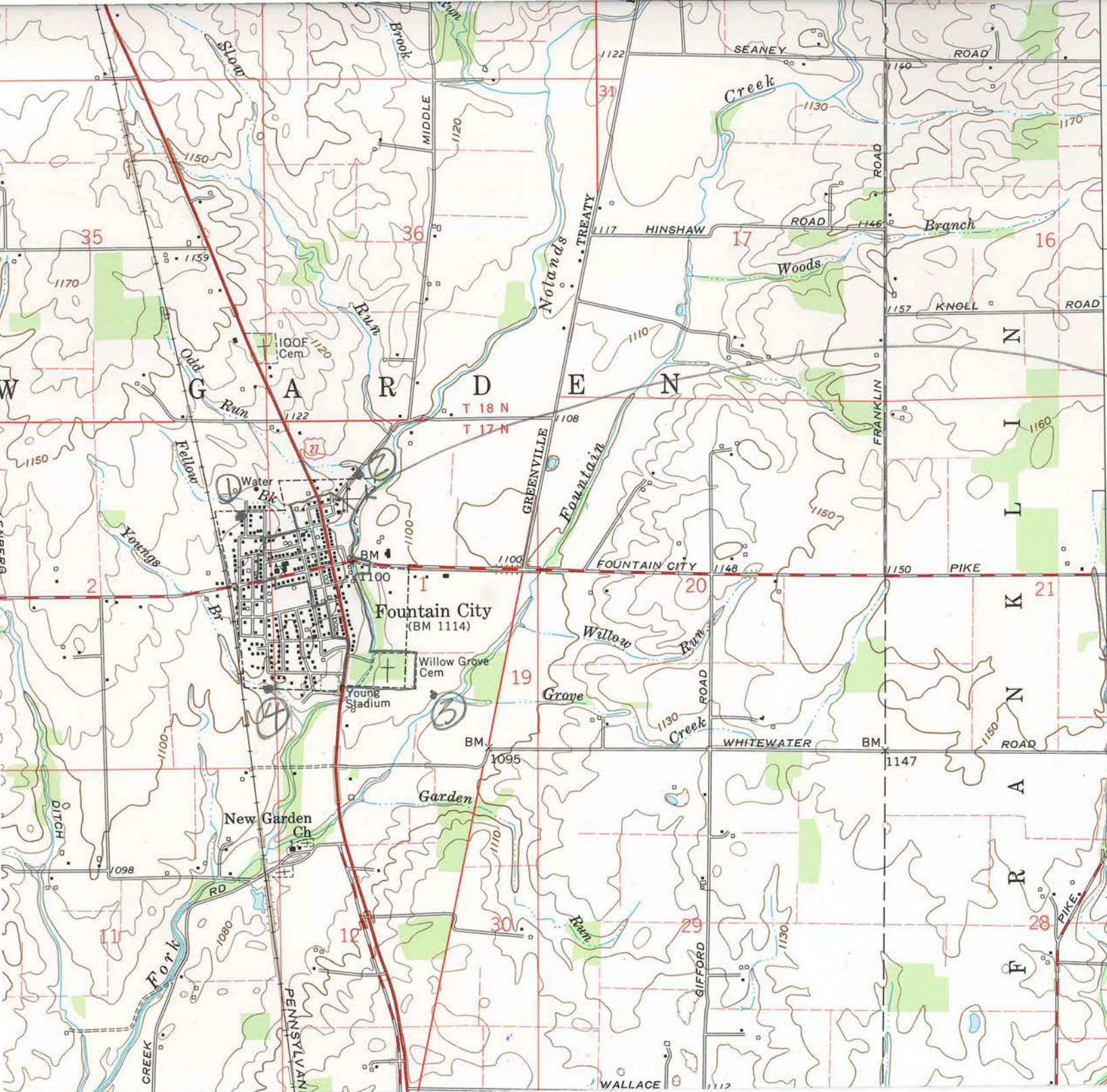
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

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



FOUNTAIN CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
National Register of Historic Places
Wayne County, IN





Fountain City Historical
 District
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF
 HISTORIC PLACES
 WAYNE CO. IN
 NAD 83 UTM
 ① 16 677463
 4425155
 ② 16 678020
 4425332
 ③ 16 678403
 4424307
 ④ 16 677585
 4424321
 Fountain City
 Quad





ABSOLUTELY
NO BUSES OR
LARGE TRUCKS
IN CEMETERY

OPEN
8-6
MAY - AUG
9-5
SEPT - APR













25



WALNUT ST
BAPTIST

20











STOP

103



GREEN
FOUNTAIN



PEARL
VME









NINE ST

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
100 NINE ST
MILWAUKEE, WI 53224
TEL: 414-224-1234
WWW.STJOHNSLUTHERAN.COM









Levi Coffin House
1810-1812

Historical Marker

AREA
OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/24/2018 Date of Pending List: 8/16/2018 Date of 16th Day: 8/31/2018 Date of 45th Day: 9/7/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/4/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

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

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



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



July 19, 2018

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



Re: Fountain City Historic District, Wayne County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

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

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Fountain City Historic District, Wayne County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package