NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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

1. Name of Property

historic name: Upper Main Street Historic District

other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: See Continuation Sheet — N/A not for publication

city, town: Lafayette — N/A vicinity

state: Indiana code: IN county: Tippecanoe code: 157 zip code: 47901

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property: Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] private	[ ] building(s)	75	23	buildings
[X] public-local	[X] district	0	0	sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site	9	0	structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure	0	0	objects
	[ ] object	84	23	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: [signature] — Date: 4-9-90

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.

[ ] other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
COMMERCE: Specialty Store, Restaurant, Organizational	COMMERCE: Professional Specialty Store, Restaurant, Organizational
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Hotel	DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling
TRANSPORTATION: Rail-Related	RECREATION: Theatre

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)	
Italianate	foundation	STONE: LIMESTONE
Neo-Classical Revival	walls	BRICK
Commercial Style		METAL: cast iron
Romanesque Revival	roof	ASPHALT
	other	TERRA COTTA
		STONE: limestone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Upper Main Street Historic District lies on a gently sloping plane west of the base of the hills which define the eastern edge of the Wabash River Valley. It is bound by the Norfolk and Western Railroad right-of-way on the east, the Centennial Neighborhood Historic District (National Register, 6/16/83) on the north, the Ellsworth Historic District (National Register, 12/30/86) on the south and the Downtown Lafayette Historic District (National Register, 11/28/80) on the west. All of the surrounding districts are located on this sloping planeas well.

The District is layed out on a gridded, polar oriented street system. Narrow street rights-of-way are reminiscent of its pre-automobile period of development. The portion of 6th Street which lies along the west boundary displays original brick paving (photos 1, 2) which remains beneath asphalt paving on the other streets in the District.

The Upper Main Street Historic District includes 75 contributing buildings, 23 non-contributing buildings, and 9 contributing structures. Two buildings in the district have been previously listed on the National Register and are not included in this tally. They are the Mars Theatre (Bldg. 86, listed 1/25/81) and the Enterprise Hotel (Bldg. 83, listed 6/21/84). Of the 75 contributing buildings, 22 were originally residential, while the rest are commercial. Contributing structures are as follows:

- -A section of brick-paved 6th Street between Main and Ferry Streets.
- -An iron fence in front of Building 5 (635 Ferry Street, Photo 6).
- -A limestone retaining wall along the east property line of Building 6 (637 Ferry Street).
- -A continuous section of iron fencing in front of Buildings 8 and 9 (813-819 Ferry Street, Photos 7 and 8).
- -A portion of a brick wall marking the west boundary at the rear (north) of 840-842 Main Street.
- -Brick wall immediately south of Building 11 (Photo 10).
- -An iron fence segment behind (north) of Building 92, marking the west property boundary (802 Columbia Street).
- -An iron fence along the south and east boundaries of Building 93 (914 Columbia Street, Photo 70).
- -A limestone retaining wall with corner blocks surrounding the above described building.

[X] See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

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

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
c. 1845-1939

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Scholer, Walter Sr.

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

The Upper Main Street Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C. The district represents a period of rapid development in the history of Lafayette which included the establishment of a locally important streetcar system. Architecturally, the area is a significant collection of commercial and residential buildings, several of which were designed by locally prominent architect Walter Scholer, Sr.

Located immediately to the east of the original plat of Lafayette as laid out by William Dibgy in 1825, the Upper Main Street area was cleared of forest and gradually developed as a loosely built residential zone, mostly of frame buildings. Over time, development extended east along the main thoroughfare that lead into town from the southeast. A slight offset in the alignment of Main Street, where it intersects with 6th Street, subtly demarcates the edge between the original plat and the District. Fueled by the growth and prosperity resulting from the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal that reached Lafayette in 1843 and by the arrival of the railroads in 1853 and 1856, the City underwent substantial population growth, increasing from 2000 in 1840 to 13,506 in 1870. Expansion of the CBD was restricted by the Wabash River to the west and by areas of early industrial development to the north and south along the Wabash & Erie Canal and rail lines. The City's commercial activities expanded to the east, along the early highway. Development replicated the gridded street system of the original plat and gradually replaced the existing residential zone with a denser commercial and mixed use collection of substantial masonry structures. In the late nineteenth century the Upper Main Street Historic District emerged as a significant element in the commercial expansion of Lafayette due to the nation's post 1870 economic recovery from the severe depression of the previous decade. Land use trends of this era clearly established the Upper Main Street District as a major transportation, entertainment and consumer shopping area in the community. These processes set the basic structure and form of the Upper Main Street area as it exists today.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

H. Baker and Co.'s Directory of the City of Lafayette, Chauncey and Linwood, for 1879-80. Lafayette, IN: Henry Baker & Co., 1879.

Beasley's Lafayette Directory for 1875-76. Lafayette: James W. Beasley, 1875.

Beasley's Lafayette Directory for 1878-79. Lafayette: James W. Beasley, 1878.

Bennett & Co's Lafayette City Directory for 1891. Evansville, IN: H. Thornton Bennett, Sr., Mgr., 1891.

Bennett & Co's Lafayette City Directory for 1894-5. Evansville: H. Thornton Bennett, Sr., Mgr., 1894.

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 17

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	509280	447890
B	16	509290	447200
C	16	509930	447200
D	16	509760	447390

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Starting at the southwest corner of the intersection of N. 6th and Ferry Streets, the boundary proceeds east along the south curb of Ferry Street to the southwest corner of the intersection of N. 8th and Ferry Streets. It turns and proceeds south, along the west curb of N. 8th Street, to a point directly west of the south edge of the alley joining N. 8th and N. 9th Streets

[X] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Upper Main Street Historic District have been drawn to include as many resources which are related to the district's areas of significance as possible, without including vacant lots or previously listed items. Three previously listed districts closely define three borders of the district.

[X] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Don Staley, Assistant Director

organization Lafayette Redevelopment Commission

date December 15, 1987

telephone 317/742-1145

street & number 324 Ferry Street

city or town Lafayette

state Indiana

zip code 47901

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Roughly bound by Ferry Street, Columbia Street, 6th Street, and the Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks.

HISTORIC FUNCTION (Cont.)

RECREATION: Theatre

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These minor resources contribute to the district's sense of place, because many of them were erected to deal with sloping topography of the area.

Non-contributing items can be grouped into two catagories: those which are of recent construction and those which are old buildings which have lost even the most basic measure of integrity. Buildings 61 and 63 (visible in Photo 18) illustrate the first group while Building 10 (Photo 9) is an example of the later group. Other considerations for determining contributing status include: retention of basic massing, pattern of fenestration openings on upper levels, presence of characteristic roof/wall junction treatments such as cornices, and historical association to events or useage patterns important to the district. The commercial buildings range from one to four stories in height and are generally constructed of masonry with wood or metal sotrefronts. Their continuous facades along Main Street exemplify the District as a linear extension of the Central Business District to the west in the adjacent Downtown Lafayette Historic District. A local effort, the Upper Main Street Economic Development Program, has utilized historic preservation to improve the architectural integrity and condition of buildings in the District in recent years (see Statement of Significance). A minimum of non-contributing infill and misguided rehabilitation have occured within its boundaries.

The consistently long, narrow lots are not restricted to the commercial part of the District. The houses on Ferry and South Streets are built close to the street and each other. Some of the small front and side yards retain wrought iron fencing and limestone site elements (Photos 4-8, 70). The houses are two story brick or frame construction, with the exception of the one story Bungalow at 637 Ferry Street (Bldg. 6; Photo 4). Their existence denotes the relationship that continues to exist between the commercial area and the surrounding residential neighborhoods it serves. The Upper Main Street Historic District contains a wide variety of architectural styles representing its period of development. The earliest shows up in the rear portion of 844-846 Main Street (Bldg. 45; Photo 40). Most of this Federal style building remains behind an early twentieth century storefront. The original building operated as a boarding house (see Ensminger

Grocery below). This is one of the few remaining Federal style buildings in Lafayette, two of which are already on the National Register of Historic Places in nearby districts. The Reverend Samuel Johnson residence, just north of the Upper Main Street Historic District at 603 Ferry Street, is in the Centennial Neighborhood Historic District, and the John Purdue Block, at 6-12 N. 2nd Street, is listed in the Downtown Lafayette Historic District.

The Greek Revival style is represented in the buildings at 631 Ferry Street (Bldg. 4; Photos 4,5) and 614 Columbia Street (Bldg. 89; Photos 66, 68), the latter of which is undergoing restoration with assistance from the City's Main Street Program. Buildings at 813 Ferry Street (see Weygold House below), 817-819 Ferry Street (Bldg. 9; Photo 8) and the commercial building at 800 Main Street (Bldg. 36; Photo 27), another product of the Main Street Program, are among the better examples of Italianate styling.

118 N. 8th Street (Bldg. 72; Photo 32), with its mansard roof and projecting dormers, has the only elements of the Second Empire style found within the District boundaries. More elaborate examples are immediately across the western District border in the adjacent Downtown Historic District at 536 Main Street and 527-533 Main Street. Another good example of the Second Empire style is the Falley Townhouse at 620-622 South Street, just south of the Upper Main Street Historic District in the Ellsworth Historic District.

Romanesque Revival detailing shows up on buildings at 622 Main Street (Bldg. 24, Photo 19, see Foster Furniture and Carpet Company below) and 914 Columbia St[illegible] (Bldg. 93, Photo 70, see Castle Cottage below). Additional examples of this style are found just south of the district at the Second Presbyterian Church (31 N. 7th Street) and Temple Israel (17 S. 7th Street), both of which are in the adjacent Ellsworth Historic District.

The house at 635 Ferry Street (Bldg. 5; Photo 6) is a modest representative of the Queen Anne style. Other examples of this style can be found in the Ellsworth Historic District to the south, the Centennial Neighborhood Historic District to the north and the Perrin Neighborhood Historic District to the east.

Lafayette boasts a proud assortment of Neo-classical Revival buildings. The Ross Building at 650-668 Main Street (Bldg. 33; Photo 22-see description below) and the Mars Theatre (National Register 1/25/81) at 111 N. 6th Street (Bldg. 86, Photo 63-see description below) are two good examples in the Upper Main Street Historic District. Local architect, Walter Scholer, Sr., was involved in the design of most of the local buildings of this style, including the Federal Building at 300 Ferry Street in the Downtown Lafayette Historic District and the Albert A. Wells Memorial Library at 638 North Street in the Centennial Neighborhood Historic District. Scholer's officer were located in Room 301 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America Building at 217 N. 6th Street (Bldg. 2; Photo 2-see description below), a beautiful example of the Second Renaissance Revival style. This building may be the only representative of this style in the central business district. Other period revival styles are represented by the Thomas Duncan Community Hall at 619 Ferry Street (Bldg. 3; Photo 3-see description below), an example of the Colonial Revival style, and the residence at 1107 Ferry Street (Bldg. 17; Photo 15) which was built in the Dutch Colonial style, popular among twentieth century houses.

The most recent styles represented are the Stratman Bungalow at 637 Ferry Street (Bldg. 6; Photo 4-see description below) and the Art Moderne Lafayette Theatre at 600 Main Street (Bldg. 22; Photo 17-see description below). While this last example is only 50 years old, the building dates represented in the District indicate a fairly uninterrupted pattern of development through 1939.

The bulk of the remaining commercial buildings in the District can be termed Midwest Storefront Vernacular, borrowing details from popular styles of the day and applying them to a narrow, utilitarian two or three story masonry building with a cast iron, wood or metal storefront comprised, mostly, of window area.

Following is a list of buildings representative of those throughout the Upper Main Street Historic District.

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Section number 7 Page 4 Upper Main Street HD

Ensminger Grocery, 1869
901-903 Main Street
Bldg. 76; Photo 44 - Contributing

Originally, this two bay, three story brick commercial building displayed four over four, double hung windows with limestone sills and lintels on the second and third floors. The limestone arches and columns, still extant over the right bay, were continuous across the front. Two light, arched transoms in the right storefront are all that remains of the original, wooden storefront elements. A limestone band separates storefront from upper floors and the original bracketed cornice remains.

The right bay was occupied by grocers through 1899. P. Ensminger & Co., operated here until 1871 when the Spring & Braiden grocery was opened by local residents Henry Spring, who lived on South Street between 9th and 10th Streets, and Addison B. Braiden. Braiden lived above the grocery, sporadically, throughout its twenty year history. He also boarded in the Federal style house which remains behind the early twentieth century storefronts at 844-746 Main street during the first half of the 1870's. By 1879, Spring was no longer in business with braiden, who ran the grocery until 1893. The John Reitmeier Grocery occupied this bay until 1899 when it relocated to 717 Main Street (Bldg. 70; Photo 28). In 1915, the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Company opened an office here. The Lafayette Street Railway Office followed in 1922 and remained throughout the District's period of significance. Ed Powell, an ex-Street Railway watchman, shot and killed System Superintendent, Charles Burton, then turned the gun on himself, in front of this building on February 28, 1933. Burton had dismissed Powell a couple of years earlier. It was felt that Powell held a grudge.

The left bay was in service as the Bonner Brothers Meat Market from 1871 until 1891 when the business moved to 840 Main Street (Bldg. 44; Photo 38). Brothers Gus and William Bonner lived in a frame house, no longer extant, immediately east of their business until 1874. In 1907, the Rice & Levy Shirt Manufacturing Company began operations in this bay. Partner Isaac Rice lived in a house at 621 Ferry Street, which occupied the parking lot to the immediate east of Thomas Duncan Community Hall (Bldg. 3; Photo 3-see description).

901-903 Main Street is currently occupied by Hinea's Camera Shop and Hawkins Rail Service, a model railroad clearinghouse. Although altered, the building retains enough character to contribute to the district. It retains its distinctive Italianate entablature, a significant portion of storefront, and plan. The windows have been partly blocked in, but the rhythm of the upper floor openings has been maintained. Its historic associations to the development of transportation in Lafayette outweigh its altered condition.

Weygold House, c. 1875
813 Ferry Street
Bldg. 8; Photo 7 - Contributing

A hipped roof and bracketed cornice top this two story, masonry, Italianate building. Limestone lintels and sills decorate the tall double hung windows and highly detailed, paired, entry doors. A cut limestone water table separates the brick walls from the limestone foundation. A one story bay window with three tall, two light, double hung sash pairs projects from the east side of the building. The one and a half story, gabled addition on the rear, or south, elevation is constructed of the same masonry and stone used on the front of the building, but lacks the limestone lintels and decorated cornice.

In 1873, local butcher Joseph Weygold moved his Romig Street meat market to 812 Main Street (Bldg. 37; Photo 29). He lived just outside the District, across Ferry Street from 813. Two years later, his meat market occupied 830 Main Street (Bldg. 42; Photo 36). In 1881, the market was back at 812 Main, where he resided as well. Ten years later, he and his family took up residence at 813 Ferry Street. Joseph's wife, Bertha, and daughters Anna and Clara ran a dressmaking shop at home. While not the original residents, the Weygold family lived at 813 Ferry Street for almost 50 years during the District's period of significance.

Recent renovation gave this dwelling commercial status as a ladies clothing store.

House, c.1885
635 Ferry Street
Bldg. 5; Photo 6 - Contributing

This two and one-half story house, which generally reflects Queen Anne styling, is located on the Ferry Street edge of the District. It was built about the time Lafayette's first streetcar lines were put into service on Main Street. Diagonal brackets with decorated panels support a vertically wood sided, gabled roof over the full height, five sided projecting bay in front. Similar angularity is displayed in the one story wooden porch with decorated cornice, round posts and turned ballusters. Windows have limestone lintels and sills and occur both singly and in pairs. The main body of the house has a hipped roof while the projections are gabled.

Items of note include the wrought iron fence, narrow lot and limestone foundation. These site details typified residential areas of this period.

Local dressmaker, Nora Hinton, lived here with her husband, Owen, for the last eighteen years of the District's period of significance. During the period between 1926 and 1928, Nora operated her dressmaking business from the Ross Building at 658 Main Street (Bldg. 33; Photo 22-see description below). After that, she sold gowns from her residence. Owen L. Hinton was an engineer for the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway which operated on the 5th Street tracks, one block west of the District.

This building remains as a single family residence.

Krabbe Building, 1887
1000 Main Street
Bldg. 52; Photo 51 - Contributing

The Italianate influenced, storefront vernacular style of this two story brick building is typical of many in the Upper Main Street Historic District. Rectangular cast iron columns divide the storefront into two bays and support a continuous sheet metal cornice. Each bay of the storefront is further subdivided by a pair of smaller, rounded cast iron columns. Simple limestone lintels and sills adorn the second story double hung windows. The

upper cornice is divided into three sections by large decorated brackets. The two outside sections have five smaller brackets each while the middle section displays the building's namesake and date of construction.

Through 1899, Dorothea Deichmiller sold boots and shoes from the left bay of the Krabbe Building. Chris Deichmiller was the boot and shoe repairman. They lived upstairs with relatives John A. and Miss Minnie Deichmiller. Karl Westrich opened a saloon in the left bay, in 1900, and lived upstairs. Westrich's bartender, Richard Hinderer, took over the saloon and upstairs residence the next year. Hinderer died in 1909, leaving 1000 Main street vacant until 1911, when William P. Fox reopened the saloon. Two years later, Joseph Bloom became the proprietor. Bloom lived in a house at 1003 Ferry Street, no longer extant, between buildings 11 and 13 in the District. David Barnes and Jesse Turner, who lived upstairs with his wife, Hazel, operated the saloon from 1915 to 1917. Prohibition forced the business type to change. The Jackson Electric Company occupied 1000 Main Street from 1920 to 1922 and in 1926, William F. Jewell responded to the demands created by the growing automobile industry and opened the United States Tire Store. By 1933, the business had evolved into the Jewell Oil Company which remained at this location throughout the remainder of the District's period of significance. Filling stations at Ferry and 3rd Streets, Alabama and 2nd Streets and Union and 10th Streets were Jewell operations. James Auto Parts and Lafayette Auto Supply shared 1000 Main with Jewell by 1937.

Cigar manufacturer, Charles S. Hafler, began a long tradition when he opened his business in the right bay of the Krabbe Building in 1889. He lived upstairs [illegible] 1893, when Louis Frischmeyer's sample room replaced Hafler's business. Frischmeyer added liquor in 1894. This was the first saloon in the Krabbe Building. In 1899, August Klingener re-established a cigar store in 1002 Main and lived upstairs. John M. Moser's carpet weaving business moved here from 827 Main Street, in the District but no longer extant, and replaced Klingener's cigar store in 1903. Moser also lived upstairs. This lasted until 1911, when John M. Krabbe's cigar store opened for business. In 1935, Louise W. Krabbe's dry goods store replaced the cigar business. This business continued to operate at 1002 Main Street throughout the remaining years of the District's period of significance.

An antiques and collectables shop currently operates in the Krabbe Building.

Enterprise Hotel, c.1890
1015 Main Street
Bldg. 83; Photo 57 - Contributing

This three story, brick, Italianate building has a recessed entry in the central bay of its five bay facade. Original, paired, double hung windows have been replaced by larger picture windows with limestone sills and lintels on the first story. Second and third story windows are double hung with single light sashes and limestone sills and lintels. A bracketed cornice with wide wood entablature tops dentil-like brickwork. A five bay, gable roofed, two story brick addition is attached to the rear of the main three story portion of the building. Segmental arched window and door openings detail this rear addition. The windows in the rear addition are single light sash, double hung units.

The Enterprise Hotel was constructed as a hotel/tavern and remained in continuous operation as such for over half a century. In 1909, it became the American Hotel, in 1926 the Hotel Lafayette, in 1939 the Derby Hotel and in 1963 the Gasthaus Alt Heidelberg, a German restaurant. The hotel was never one of the most prominent in Lafayette, but its tavern was a popular low to middle income gathering place, which reinforced the association between the District's commercial area and the surrounding residential neighborhoods.

The Enterprise Hotel was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places June 2[illegible] [illegible] it curr[illegible] houses an architecture firm's offices.

Lafayette Street Car Barn, 1893
920 Ferry Street
Bldg. 97; Photo 73 - Contributing

A pivotal element in the state's first electrified street car system (see Statement of Significance), this two story street car barn has brick bearing walls with raised pilasters dividing each sidewall into several bays, each containing first and second story, arched window openings with rusticated limestone sills. Original, wooden, divided light sash, double hung windows have

been replaced with metal framed double hung units. Brick corbelling frames the top of each bay and a rusticated limestone band runs continuous at the first story window sill level. A large, arched opening near the front of each side contained a side by side pair of double hung windows at each story level, horizontally divided by wooden panels. Large, rusticated limestone blocks are keyed into the top corners of the arch. The block nearest the front, is integral with the front corner pilaster on each side. A limestone cornerstone displaying the building date lies just above the limestone banding on the front right corner of the building. The gable end facing Ferry Street was, originally, framed and covered with sheet metal and had a large opening to allow passage of the street cars which were maintained within. A clerestory ventilator originally ran the entire length of the roof ridge. Alterations to the Ferry Street facade began in 1940 when the Lafayette Transit Company initiated bus service from the barn. The present owner is responsible for the stucco which now masks the ground level details.

The barn currently provides office and storage space.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Company, 1893
622 Main Street
Bldg. 24; Photo 19 - Contributing

This brick three and one-half story Romanesque Revival building is divided into three bays. The identical outer bays have transomed, double hung windows flanked by raised brick pilasters rising from limestone bases at the second floor transom level. Their brickwork is raised above the rusticated limestone attic arches and below the third floor windows where it returns in the face of the building via corbelling. Dentilled cornices rest atop horizontal rusticated limestone belt courses on the outer bays between the limestone capped pilasters. The central bay has a simpler brick cornice. Below it, circular four light windows with limestone keys flank a rectangular eighteen light window with keyed limestone lintel. Double hung second and third floor windows are transomless. Rusticated limestone belt courses run horizontally across the entire facade atop second and third floor windows.

Leonidas G. Hamilton was the first manager of the D. N. Foster Furniture Company in 1893. The business took Hamilton's name in

1896. In 1903, Forrest L. Oilar became manager and the original business name returned. Charles A. Raderstorf assumed management responsibilities in 1915. In 1920, the D. N. Foster Furniture Company became the McAdams-Nevitt Furniture Company, which evolved into the McAdams Furniture Company in 1923. 1933 brought the end of almost 40 years of continuous furniture sales from this location. The building sat vacant until 1937 when the Thieme and Wangerin Dry Goods Company moved in. This business occupied 622 Main Street until 1963, when Kittle's Furniture re-established the building's original business use, which remains today.

Kaplan's Furniture now occupies this building.

Castle Cottage, 1896
914 Columbia Street
Bldg. 93; Photo 70 - Contributing

This two and a half story, brick and limestone building displays an irregular plan comprised of projecting bays, dormers and a circular tower. Limestone lintels, sills and ornamentation are rusticated. Projecting gabels on the dormers, bays and front porch share the same angular outline. All but the porch gabel are limestone capped. The circular tower and projecting rectangular bays are topped with limestone imitating the medievel castle wall. This building is considered to represent the Romanesque Revival style in the local historic stuctures inventory.

Helen and John D. Cougar were the first residents of Castle Cottage. Helen is listed in City directories as a lecturer and her husband, John, is noted as a prominent Lafayette lawyer. In 1921, Mr. & Mrs. Adelaide E. Sherry took up residence here. When the widowed Mrs. Sherry sold the property to Earl C. Rogers in 1928, it became the Rogers and Smith Funeral Home and Rogers' residence. Rogers was secretary-treasurer of the funeral home, which occupied the building throughout the District's period of significance.

Castle Cottage has remained in continuous service as a funeral home since 1928. The Landis Loy Mortuary currently occupies the building.

Gillian Restaurant, 1898
1117-1119 Ferry Street
Bldg. 21; Photos 15, 16 - Contributing

This two story, frame building is interestingly adapted to its site in several ways. On the north facing facade, the false front steps down in thirds, to the west. This not only follows the low pitch of the roof behind, but reflects the western decent of Ferry Street below. The east side of the building is angled to allow for the railroad right of way which cuts through Lafayette's gridded street pattern at a northeast-southwest angle. Original clapboard siding, double hung windows and plain trim detailing combine to form a simple, yet elegant building that makes the northeast corner of the District easily recognizable.

Nicholas Gillian operated the first restaurant and lived in this building in 1898. Elmer Antler took over in 1900. He also lived in the building. In 1905, John J. Smith and Henry F. Kamperman operated the Smith and Kamperman Restaurant and Hotel here. Smith lived in the building. By 1907, Kamperman was no longer associated with the business which Smith renamed the Wabash Hotel and later, Smith's Hotel. Ownership changed in 1923 when Nicholas and Thelma Hahn and J. R. McMillen took over and renamed it the Wabash Restaurant, then the Hahn and McMillen Restaurant. The Hahn's lived in the building. Nicholas Hahn passed away by 1927, and the departure of McMillen left the business as the Mrs. Thelma Hahn Hotel. The property was sold to Harry S. Girth in 1929, and for the remainder of the District's period of significance, he operated the Wabash Hotel and Restaurant from this building. He, too, lived here with his wife, Doris. The business's location is, clearly, due to the proximity of the passenger depot located one-half block to the north. 1117-1119 Ferry Street has been in continuous service as a restaurant, hotel or bar since the turn of the century.

Hillis House, c. 1913
800-802 Columbia Street
Bldg. 92; Photo 69 - Contributing

This two story building is a good example of the simple Foursquare style which predominated, nationally, following the turn of the century demise of the Victorian era. the stucco on exterior walls, hipped roof with projecting dormers and overhanging eaves,

and full frontal porch were typical exterior details on houses of this style. The Federal style doorway and bay window were typical of the borrowed embellishments added to Foursquare houses. Local physician, Dr. James D. Hillis and his wife, Edna Edith, moved here in 1913 from their previous home on the 1300 block of Tippecanoe Street, north of the District. At the same time, Dr. Hillis' office moved from 612 Columbia Street (Bldg. 89; Photo 66) to 108 N. 8th Street, no longer extant but across N. 8th Street to the immediate west of 802 Columbia Street. James died in January of 1923 and Edna stayed at the house until 1926, when Thomas F. Fowler, a conductor for the Monon Railroad, moved here from his home just north of the District at 1312 Ferry Street. The following year, Fowler became Vice President of the Star City Lumber '& Manufacturing Company. By 1933, Fowler and his wife, Rilla, had moved to 824 Ferry Street, just north of the District, and Edna Hillis was back at 802 Columbia Street. Maude Spear, an assembler at the Duncan Electric Manufacturing Company (see Thomas Duncan Community Hall description) resided here in 1935, and by 1937, the widowed Jesse S. Martin was the building's occupant owner.

The building is currently occupied by the offices of Synchrom Incorporated, a high technology manufacturing company.

Mars Theatre, 1921
111 N. 6th Street
Bldg. 86; Photo 63 - Contributing

Another Walter Scholer Sr., design in collaboration with partners Nicol and Hoffman, this Neo-classical Revival Vaudeville theatre has undergone restoration since 1982. The body of the building is brick. A limestone base at the sidewalk level and molded belt course below second floor windows define the first story. Five pairs of multiple light double doors with transoms provide access to the main foyer. Large office windows on either side of the main doors are limestone enframed with vasiform finials atop. Auxilliary double doors with transoms and keyed limestone lintels flank either side of the first story. Five second level multiple light windows are topped with decorated tympania and brick arches with limestone keystones and springers. Small third level sign shop windows are enframed with molded limestone and topped with broken scrolled pediments and vasiform finials. The limestone belt course above has MARS THEATRE inscribed in the central

enlarged panel. Continuing upward, a metal Corinthian cornice wraps the building followed by a limestone capped, brick parapet.

The Mars Theatre was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, January 25, 1981. It is currently, municipally owned and operated as the Dennis H. Long Center for the Performing Arts.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, 1921
217 N. 6th Street
Bldg. 2; Photo 2 - Contributing

This four story, rectangular building displays many details typical of the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The rusticated ground floor is highlighted by a massive arched entry, the tympanum of which projects upward into the second story. Raised ornamentation separates the second and third story rectangular windows. The smooth, stone finish on the upper floors is broken by a molded belt course between the third and fourth stories. Arched windows and an ornamental balcony highlight the fourth story. The overhanging terra cotta roof is supported by brackets.

Local architect, Walter Scholer, broke from partners Nicol and Hoffman and opened his office in Room 301 of this building in 1927. He remained here until 1931, when his office moved to 324 Ferry Street, where the Lafayette Redevelopment Commission currently operates. A period office building, 217 N. 6th Street operated much like the Ross Building (see description) does currently, providing office and meeting space for its primary interest group, the Brotherhood, and for additional businesses willing to least space.

The building is currently part of the Lafayette Journal and Courier newspaper complex.

Stratman Bungalow, 1923
637 Ferry Street
Bldg. 6; Photo 4 - Contributing

This bungalow is a good example the most recent housing style represented in the Upper Main Street Historic District. The broad, crossed gables on the main body are repeated and offset on

the projecting front porch and over a bay window on the east side. The exterior walls are brick running bond with a soldier course demarking the water table and lintels above all window and door openings. Wood shingles fill the triangular areas created by the roof gables. Massive, wooden columns support the porch roof. Simple, triangulated bracing decorates the bottom corners of each roof gable.

This was the home of Frank H. Stratman, who operated a soft drink business just west of the District at 118 N. 5th Street. He and his wife, Mary, lived here throughout the District's period of significance. 637 Ferry Street currently houses opticians' offices.

Ross Building, 1923
650-668 Main Street
Bldg. 33; Photo 22

This two story Neo-classical Revival structure was designed by Walter Scholer Sr., a local architect who designed several exemplary Neo-classical buildings in Lafayette and worked with partners Nicol and Hoffman on the original Purdue University campus plan. The smooth limestone facade is divided into ten bays by Corinthian pilasters. The near central recessed entry is flanked on either side by similar pilasters. Large, three light, second story windows and first story shopfronts have bronze frames. A molded cornice with dentils is immediately beneath a short parapet on which rest limestone finials over each pilaster.

A variety of local businesses occupied the first floor shopfronts in the Ross Building throughout the last twelve years of the District's period of significance. Pfrommer Brothers Refrigerators, which later expanded to 707 Main Street (Bldg. 68; Photo 25) occupied the shops at 650 and 666.

Barber William F. Reitemeier occupied 660. Quillan T. Smith, a podiatrist, shared 662 with a beauty shop which was operated by Mabel S. Kienly. Dorner's Flower Shop first occupied 668, and later moved to 664 1/2. A garment cleaning business, a music store, a grocery, a hat and dress shop, and an ice cream store were among the various other businesses which occupied the small shops in the Ross Building. By 1935, the Lafayette Art Association, the Tippcanoe County Historical Association and the

Tippecanoe County Historical Museum occupied 658. Much of the information contained in this nomination was gleaned from the records contained in the Historical Association's archives.

Retail businesses and labor union offices currently occupy the building.

Indian Refining Company, 1926
101 N. 10th Street (1004 Columbia Street)
Bldg. 95; Photo 72 - Contributing

This small service station is constructed of running bond brick walls with stepped parapets and terra cotta coping. Three, double hung windows decorate the Columbia Street side. A recess above the windows creates an area for signage. A one bay overhead door with I-beam lintel dominates the projecting, concrete block garage on the east end of the building. The 10th Street elevation displays the highest parapet wall and a random collection of door and window openings. A limestone band encircles the building at the predominant window sill level.

In 1926, the Indian Refining Company, which was in operation at the southeast corner of 8th and Ferry Streets (just outside the district on what is now a parking lot to the immediate west of 813 Ferry Street) built their second service station here. West Lafayette resident, George E. Leusing, was the original manager. By the end of the District's period of significance, William Warren and Hugh Barnes operated the Modern Texaco Service Station here.

The building is currently in use as a two-way radio business.

Horner Motor Company, 1926
625 Columbia Street
Bldg. 96; Photo 67 - Contributing

This one story, brick and limestone building is one of several in the District that were built to serve the growing automobile industry which was partly responsible for the demise of the street railway system. The five bay storefront is supported by six massive pilasters with limestone bases and caps. Molded limestone banding runs continuously across the top of the pilasters and wraps around the building on either side. The front parapet steps

up at each pilaster to the center. A limestone tablet in the parapet is inscribed with the business name and building date. Metal framed glass bays are sectioned in thirds with transom windows above. The bays on either end include pediments supported by round, narrow columns, all formed from metal. Large, simpler, nine light metal windows wrap around each side of the building.

Herbert H. Horner operated his auto dealership in this building from 1926, throughout the District's period of significance. From 1935 through 1936, Horner sold used cars from the building across the street at 620 Columbia Street.

This building type is found at several locations throughout the downtown area and typifies mid-1920s commercial structures in Lafayette. Other examples can be found at 620 Columbia Street (Bldg. 91; Photo 68), 105-107 N. 10th Street (Bldg. 94; Photo 71), 1007-1011 Main Street (Bldg. 82; Photo 56), 835 Main Street (Bldg. 74; Photo 39), the storefront portion of 844-846 Main Street (Bldg. 45; Photo 40), 206-212 N. 9th Street (Bldg. 46; Photo 42), 225-229 N. 9th Street (Bldg. 10, Photo 9) and just outside the District at 9 S. 6th Street (1936 Walter L. Gray, Inc., Dealers-Dodge Brother's Motor Cars and Trucks and Plymouth Passenger Cars).

Purdue & Shaffer Company, Monuments, 1927
101-107 N. 10th Street
Bldg. 94: Photo 71 - Contributing

This one story, two bay commercial building has a recessed, central entry with doors at 45 degree angles to the street. Large, transomed window openings flank either side of the entry. The running bond brick pattern on the 10th Street elevation is broken at the top of the window and entry openings by a band of soldier course brick with square limestone blocks at the top corners of each opening and at the ends of the band. These limestone blocks also appear at the top corners of the facade, immediately beneath the limestone cap which runs atop the entire facade and is itself topped with a broad, decorative limestone element in the center. The sidewalls of the building are decorative concrete block with terra cotta tile coping.

The Purdue & Shaffer Company moved here in 1927 from 801 Main Street, which was in the District but is no longer extant. In

1929, Samuel M. Purdue left the business to partner Orvin V. Shaffer. The Shaffer Monument Company continued at this location throughout the District's period of significance.

Standard Oil Co. Filling Station, 1927
Firestone Tire Store, 1929
225-229 N. 9th Street
Bldg. 10; Photo 9 - Non-Contributing

In 1927, Lafayette Architect Frank P. Riedel designed the north half of this building for Mr. A. P. James. In 1929, the five bay garage addition was designed by the Real Estate Department of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. The building walls are brick and the 9th Street and Ferry Street elevations are coated with stucco. Exposed brick surrounds the window and overhead door openings. Only a small portion of the one and two bay canopies, which originally extended off the north side of the building, remains and has been enclosed. The building originally had sloping roofs behind parapet walls. These have since been covered with gabled and hipped roofs. While the north half of the building was planned to have a mildly gabled false front facing Ferry Street, early photographs show a simple, flat parapet. Five, thirty-six light overhead doors, divided by four steel columns occupied the brick lined opening on the N. 9th Street side of the garage addition. Semicircular, exposed brick tops each overhead door. Five decorative light fixtures originally adorned the cengter of each semicircular area. A moulded Firestone emblem remains on an exposed brick base above the transomed doorway to the immediate right of the overhead doors.

This building was in service as a combination service station and Firestone Tire Store throughout the District's period of significance. It currently houses a used furniture store, pawn shop and heating contractor. The building has recently been altered substantially and therefore does not contribute to the district.

The Thomas Duncan Community Hall, 1930
619 Ferry Street
Bldg. 3; Photo 3

A gabled projecting pavillion with paired limestone pilasters and swan's neck pediment over paired eight panel doors highlights this

brick, two story, Colonial Revival building. Endwall chimneys flank either side of the gabled slate roof which terminates in a limestone cornice visually supported by limestone corner pilasters. Six-over-six multiple sash second story windows with limestone sills have operable two panel wood shutters. Nine-over-nine multiple sash first story windows with limestone sills and keyed lintels have operable three panel wood shutters. Four interior parlors are furnished true to four period styles; Elizabethan and Adams downstairs; Federal and Pine upstairs. Mrs. George P. Haywood, officer of the local General de Lafayette Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, interested Thomas Duncan, the Scottish immigrant inventor who founded the Duncan Electric Company (now Landis & Gyr), in a bequest of $100,000 to the Community House Association to build a community meeting hall in Duncan's name. The Community House Association was initially established to provide meeting space for the various womens' groups in the community. An additional five per cent of the residue from the Duncan Estate was bequeathed for maintenance. In 1957, the large, victorian house which served as the old Community House, to the immediate west of Duncan Hall, was sold to the Lafayette Journal and Courier. The newspaper subsequently razed the house in order to expand their operations. The money from the sale of the house was used to expand Duncan Hall, creating kitchen and service facilities. This building remains in service as a local community meeting hall. The caretakers continue to prohibit the use of alcohol within the facility, but groups of all types are now allowed access.

Lafayette Theatre, 1939
600 Main Street
Bldg., 22; Photo 17

This Art Moderne building has a vertically oriented facade composed of square limestone blocks and five recessed, black glazed stone panels. Textured glass block windows form the base of each vertical panel which terminate at the top of the marquee. Black glass panels with thin stainless steel banding define the entry area below the metal marquee. Four pair of rectangular double doors surround the centrally located ticket booth. Single rectangular doors flank the facade on the horizontally banded,

black and cream glazd block body of the building. Period hardware adorns the main entry doors. Large, neon-lit letters spell Lafayette on the marquee top. Period details remain intact within the theatre.

The Lafayette Theatre replaced the Family Theatre, a previous vaudeville theatre and movie house. the Luna Amusement Company operated the Family, as well as the Mars and Luna (no longer extant), all of which were within the bounds of the Upper Main Street Historic District. In 1907, the Family Theatre Building was added to the front of the Gothic Revival Second Presbyterian Church (built between 1880 and 1885). The Presbyterian congregation had moved to the newly built, Richardsonian Romanesque building, at the southeast corner of 7th and Columbia Streets in the Ellsworth Historic District, eleven years earlier. The Family Theatre Building provided shopfronts and the theatre lobby, while the remaining portion of the church provided patron seating. An enlarged stage area was added to the north end of the church to complete the facility. The Lafayette Theatre followed the demolition of all of the previous structure. It is a popular movie house in the community and occupies a site which has provided over one hundred years of continuous public gathering space.

The period of significance has been established to include the earliest known resource in the district (Ac. 1845 house). The cut-off date of 1939 indicates continuous activity in the district. Two technological advancements of this period, the Street Railway System and the Belt Railway, provided access to large tracts of the relatively flat uplands to the east of the Wabash Valley, establishing the framework for large scale expansion of Lafayette over the next half century. The Street Railway provided mass transportation for the expansion of residential areas while the Belt Railway provided heavy freight service to open up industrial zones that were no longer tied to the Canal or early rail corridors.

On March 3, 1883, a local street railway ordinance was adopted by the city that allowed for a streetcar system drawn by horses and mules. The first line of the system went east on Main Street from the courthouse square through the District to 9th Street where it turned north and ran to the Monon Railroad Shops at the north edge of town. A second line went east on Main through the District and turned south on 9th Street. This circuit climbed Oakland Hill and played an important role in the development of Columbian Park in the early 1890's. Cars on this line stopped at the Scott Street Pavilion (National Register 1984) and made it a focal point and entry into the Park. A third streetcar line went through the District on Main Street and connected Purdue University on the west side of the Wabash River to areas on the eastern edge of Lafayette along Earl Avenue near the future alignment of the Belt Railway. Residential tracts developed in areas along and between these streetcar lines in response to the community's increasing growth.

The state was growing as well and by the early twentieth century the interurban railway system made it possible for the residents of other communities to reach Lafayette in relatively short periods of time. In December of 1903, the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company began service to and from Lafayette on the East Main Street Streetcar lines located in the District. Three and a half years later, the Fort Wayne and Wabash interurban was running on the Monon Shops Line. Demands created by the growing community and influx of visitors from around the state continued to stimulate Lafayette's economy. Local economic production surpassed $12,000,000 between 1910- and 1920. This economic growth, along with the accessibility provided

by the Street Railway System, fostered additional commercial development of the Upper Main Street Historic District.

The District includes several resources which are directly related to the development of the Street Railway. The Street Car Barn, built in 1893 (Bldg. 97; Photo 73), was in use by the system until 1940. Cars were serviced in this structure.

In July of 1922, the Street Railway System's main office occupied the building at 901 Main Street (Bldg. 76; Photo 44), at the southeast corner of 9th and Main Streets. Known as "transfer center", this intersection was a focal point of the Distict and was significant in the System's history. The Street Railway was electrified in 1889 and one of the few intersections utilizing compound-web track with electrical switching which was located at the transfer center. It was also the location where ex-watchman Ed Powell shot and killed the System Superintendant, Charles Burton, and himself, in front of the main office on February 28, 1933 (see Description). These two resources appear to be the most tangible representatives of the Lafayette Street Railway System in the city.

The consumer orientation of the District predominated throughout its period of significance. It evolved as a neighborhood retail and service center, and retained its close association with the surrounding residential areas. This characteristic remains, today, and continues to distinguish the District from the CBD.

Houses were a part of the District throughout its period of significance. Several 1920s storefronts have been added to older houses. In other cases, several residences were converted to light commercial uses early in their history, or are associated with persons who also maintained businesses in the district. The Weygold House (Bldg. 8, Photo 7) is one example of this trend. The variety of styles represented in the district is consistent in both commercial and residential architecture. The earliest remaining dwelling is a Federal style building that comprises the rear portion of the early twentieth century storefronts at 844-846 Main Street which dates from c.1845 (Bldg. 45; Photo 40). Greek Revival and Italianate dwellings remain at 631 (Bldg. 4; Photo 5), 813 (Bldg. 8; Photo 7), 817-819 (Bldg. 9; Photo 8), 1015-1017 (Bldg. 14; Photo 12) and 1103 (Bldg. 15; Photo 14) Ferry Street. These buildings and the Queen Anne influenced house at 635 Ferry

Street (Bldg. 5; Photo 6) coincide with commercial buildings of this era which are in the district. The next wave of residential development appears at 643 (Bldg. 7; Photo 4), 10001 (Bldg. 11; Photo 10), 1009-1011 (Bldg. 13; Photos 10,12) and 1111-1113 (Bldg. 19; Photo 15) Ferry Street; at 2133-215 N. 11th Street (Bldg. 16; Photo 13) and at 802 Columbia Street (Bldg. 92; Photo 69). The origin of these turn of the century buildings coincides with the development of the Street Railway system and the introduction of the Interurban Railway, both of which set the stage for the tremendous local economic growth of the early twentieth century. The Stratman Bungalow at 637 Ferry Street (Bldg. 6; Photo 4) and the Dutch Colonial residence at 1107 Ferry Street (Bldg. 17; Photo 15) represent building styles that were typical toward the end of the Upper Main Street Historic District's period of significance. Similar housing development patterns occured in the surrounding residential areas. The District's continuous association with these areas is represented by the houses within its boundaries.

The businesses that developed in the Upper Main Street Historic District helped to distinguish it from the established Central Business District to the immediate west. While government, financial and professional service uses predominated in C.B.D., Upper Main Street became a consumer oriented business area. Saloons at 707, 725, 814, 828, 1004 and 1019 Main Street Bldgs. 68, 70, 38, 41, 53, 84; Photos 25, 28, 30, 35, 53, 61, respectively) and grocery/meat shops at 676, 719, 822-4, 830, 834, 901-3, 918 and 1024 Main (Bldgs. 35, 70, 39, 42, 43, 76, 49, 60; Photos 24, 28, 33, 36, 37, 44, 46, 59, respectively) predominated in 1875.

In addition to the predominance of saloons, the presence of several theatres suggests that the District provided a major portion of the community's entertainment facilities. The Mars Theatre (listed 1981) at 111 N. 6th Street (Bldg. 86; Photo 63) brought Broadway musicals, vaudeville shows and legitimate theatrical performances to Lafayette. Famous performers appearing at the Mars included Al Jolson, Ruby Keeler, Bob Hope, The Marx Brothers, Ethel Merman and Will Ridgers. Other theatres in the District included the Orpheum at 638 Main (Bldg. 28; Photo 21), the Lyric at 632 Main (Bldg. 26; Photo 20) and the Lafayette at 600 Main (Bldg. 22; Photo 17). While the Lafayette Theatre is only 50 years old, it is significant to the Upper Main Street Historic District for two reasons. First, the site it occupies

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was home to the Family Theatre for a major portion of the District's period of significance. The Family was replaced by the Lafayette Theatre in 1939. The Lafayette continues to operate as a popular movie house, today, maintaining an important link with this site's past. The second reason the Lafayette Theatre is significant is that by retaining the integrity of its Art Deco style, inside and out, it shows the direction the late 1920's and early 1930's architectural styles were headed (see following paragraphs). Other examples of this style exist outside the District at 607 South street and at 2319 Wallace Avenue, near Columbia Park. Another theatre located in the District on the south side of the 600 block of Main Street, the Luna, was torn down in 1965 to make room for a parking lot.

The automobile left a significant impact on the Upper Main Street Historic District as well. While it was largely responsible for the demise of the Street Railway System, its introduction, combined with the local economic growth of the early 1910's was responsible for several buildings which remain in the District. In the latter part of the 1920's automobile dealerships sprang up at 620 and 625 Columbia Street (Bldgs. 91 & 96; Photos 68 & 67) and at 835 and 1007-1011 Main Street (Bldgs. 74 & 82; Photos 39 & 56). Two service stations from this period remain at ~~101~~ 601 Columbia Street (Bldg. 95; Photo 72) and at 225-229 N. 9th Street (Bldg. 10; Photo 9).

Similar buildings at this early twentieth century period were incorporated in the District at 634, 638, 828 and 916 Main Street (Bldg. 27, 28, 41 and 48; Photos 20, 21, 35 and 45). The Journal Courier Building at 221 N. 6th Street, (Bldg. 1; Photo 1) and Thomas Duncan Community Hall at 619 Ferry Street (Bldg. 3; Photo 3) followed. With the demolition of the Family Theatre, and the 1939 erection of its successor, the Art Deco Lafayette Theatre, the historic development of the Upper Main Street Historic District came to an end.

Despite a long and varied history that has generated many changes in the Upper Main Street area, the District retains a high concentration of architecturally significant buildings. Sixty-two of the District's ninety-six buildings have been identified as architecturally significant in the Inventory of Historic Places, Lafayette, Indiana. The Inventory also evaluated the relative significance of these structures by classifying them into one of

four categories: Group 1 - Exceptional architectural significance (city-wide focal points), Group 2 - Excellent architectural significance (neighborhood focal points), Group 3 - Good architectural significance (typical of their time, retaining association with the past, infill buildings), and Group 4 - Good to fair architectural significance (buildings with major alterations or physical defects, still making a contribution to their neighborhood). The Inventory lists five of the District's buildings in Group 1, twenty in Group 2, twenty-four in Group 3 and, thirteen in Group 4. Several Group 3 [638 Main (Bldg. 28; Photo 21) and 111 N. 6th (Bldg. 86; Photo 63)] and Group 4 [632, 634, and 826 Main (Bldgs. 26, 27, 40; Photos 20, 34 respectively)] buildings have undergone restoration since the survey was completed, undoubtedly raising their classification to at least the next highest group.

The buildings provide a good collection of architectural styles that add to the District's significance. Commercial buildings, displaying a wide variety of Italianate influenced or vernacular storefront style, predominate on Main and Columbia Streets. Colonial Revival [619 Ferry (Bldg. 3; Photo 3)], Greek Revival [631 Ferry and 614 Columbia (Bldg. 4, 89; Photos 5, 66, respectively)], Italianate [813, 817-819 Ferry, 800 Main (Bldgs. 8, 9, 36; Photos 7, 8, 27, respectively)], Romanesque Revival [622 Main (Bldg. 24; Photo 19)], Neo-classical [650-668 Main, 111 N. 6th (Bldgs. 33, 86; Photos 22, 63, respectively)], Queen Anne [635 Ferry (Bldg. 5; Photo 6)], Second Renaissance Revival [217 N. 6th Bldg. 2; Photo 2)], Bungalow 637 Ferry (Bldg. 6; Photo 4)] and Art Deco [600 Main (Bldg. 22; Photo 17)] styles are also exibited in the District.

The Upper Main Street District retains an overall coherence and identity as a nineteenth century townscape. The area was identified in The Lafayette Preservation Notebook as a "Special Feature" of community-wide significance by providing a remarkably intact example of the classic nineteenth century midwestern development phenomenon, "main street". Association with the past is the result of a general District-wide retention of the existing street pattern (a grid with occasional eccentricities creating special vistas and enclosures), narrower nineteenth century-scale street and sidewalk widths, and long runs of continuous nineteenth and early twentieth century building facades in a wide variety of designs. In addition, the District, to this day, retains much of

its traditional character of dense and highly varied, consumer oriented land use patterns: restaurants and bars, artisan shops and studios, second and third level residential units, entertainment and service uses such as a pharmacy (with working soda fountain), repair centers and furniture stores. These qualities did not go unnoticed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation who, in 1977, selected Lafayette as one of ten semi-finalists out of sixty-nine applicants for its original Main Street Demonstration Program. While Lafayette was not chosen as one of the final three demonstration sites, it was ranked very high by the Trust in the area of architectural character.

Several buildings in the district are significant because they are good examples of a locally important architect's work. Walter Scholer, sr., designed the Mars Theatre (Bldg. 86; Photo 63, Listed, 1/25/81); the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America Building (Bldg. 2; Photo 2), and the Ross Building (Bldg. 33; Photo 22). Scholer was noted for his refined, classically-influenced designs, which these buildings clearly demonstrate. Scholer worked with partners Nichol and Hoffman on several projects, including the original Purdue University campus plan. His association with these three buildings is further enhanced by the fact that he maintained his office in the B.P.D.P.A. Building from 1927-1931 (see description).

It is clear that the strategic geographic location of the Upper Main Historic District played an important role in its evolution, prosperity, character and, in this day, its value as an important cultural resource. Main Street, as an arterial in the existing city street system, carries over 10,000 daily trips through the CBD. As a result, the District receives a high degree of visibility and provides a major entry into the CBD that helps to establish the overall character of the downtown area for both residents and visitors. This is an important function in that the Upper Main street Historic District is surrounded by four historic districts listed on the National Register: the Perrin Historic District (listed 1979) to the east, the Downtown Lafayette Historic District (listed 1980) to the west, the Centennial Neighborhood Historic District (listed 1983) to the north and the Ellsworth Historic District (listed 1987) to the south. By

providing a continuum of highly visible historic urban fabric, the Upper Main Street Historic District does much to reinforce and stabilize the value of these surrounding National Register Districts.

Local policies have been focused on the Upper Main Street Historic District in an attempt to try to capture the unique revitalization and economic development opportunities inherent to the area. The large number of smaller buildings in good condition and of lower property value combined with the District's significant architectural base and the real estate investment provisions of the U.S. Tax Code have all come together to present opportunities for the formation, retention and consolidation of small businesses and the generation of new dwelling units. In 1977, the City of Lafayette launched its Upper Main Street Re-Hab Program. The City's Community Development Block Grant funds from HUD can provide owners or tenants of Upper Main Street buildings an interest reduction payment for rehabilitation work. The Program includes buildings in the area from 3rd to 11th Streets and the full blocks on the north and south side of Main Street. The rehabilitation work must conform to The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation for a participant to qualify for payment. The Program has leveraged over $480,000 of investment into exterior restoration projects in the District.

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Boundary Description (Continued)

between Ferry and Main Streets. The boundary turns and proceeds east to the West property line of 813 Ferry Street where it turns north and proceeds to the south curb of Ferry Street. It turns and proceeds east to a point directly north of the east property line of 817/819 Ferry Street, where it turns and proceeds south to the south edge of the previously mentioned alley. The boundary turns and proceeds east to the east curb of N. 9th Street where it turns and proceeds north to the south edge of the alley between Ferry and North Streets. The boundary turns and proceeds east along the south edge of said alley to the west curb of N. 10th Street where it turns and proceeds south to the southwest corner of the intersection of N. 10th and Ferry Streets. It turns and proceeds east to the west edge of the Norfolk and Western Railroad right of way. It turns and proceeds southwest, along the west edge of said right of way, to a point directly east of the north edge of the platted alley connecting the right of way to N. 11th Street between Ferry and Main Streets. The boundary turns and proceeds west to the west curb of N. 11th Street where it turns and proceeds south to the west edge of the previously mentioned railroad right of way. It turns and proceeds southwest to a point directly east of the north curb of Columbia Street where it turns and proceeds west to a point directly south of the east edge of the parking lot on the west side of 914 Columbia Street.

The boundary turns and proceeds north to the north edge of the alley between Main and Columbia Streets where it turns and proceeds west to the east property line of 802 Columbia Street. It turns and proceeds south to the north curb of Columbia Street where it turns and proceeds west to the Northeast corner of the intersection of N. 8th and Columbia Streets. The boundary turns and proceeds north, along the east curb of N. 8th Street, to the north edge of the alley between Main and Columbia Streets where it turns and proceeds west to the west property line of 707 Main Street. It turns and proceeds north to the north curb of the Main Street right of way, where it turns and proceeds west to the east property line of 611 Main Street. The boundary turns and proceeds south to the north property line of 111 N. 6th Street where it turns and proceeds east to the east property line of 111 N. 6th Street. It turns and proceeds south to a point directly west of the north property line of 614 Columbia Street where it turns and proceeds east to the east edge of the alley between N. 6th and N. 7th Streets. The boundary turns and proceeds south to the north edge of the Columbia Street right of way, where it turns and proceeds east to a point directly north of the east property line of 625 Columbia Street. It turns and proceeds south to the north edge of the alley between Columbia and South Streets, where it turns and proceeds west to the west property line of 625 Columbia.

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Boundary Description (Continued)

It turns and proceeds north to the north curb of Columbia Street. The boundary turns and proceeds west to the northeast corner of the intersection of N. 6th and Columbia Streets where it turns and proceeds north, along the east curb of N. 6th Street, to the northeast corner of the intersection of N. 6th and Main Streets. It turns and proceeds west to the northwest corner of the previously mentioned intersection, where it turns and proceeds north, along the west curb of N. 6th Street, to the point of beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of N. 6th and Ferry Streets.

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Boundary Justification (continued)

The west edge of the district abuts the Downtown Lafayette Historic District (NR 11/28/80). A brick paved segment of 6th Street which contributes to the district has been included. The north boundary is defined by the Centennial Historic District (NR 6/16/83) which includes the north side of Ferry Street from 5th Street to 9th Street. The south boundary is defined by the Ellsworth Historic District (NR 12/30/86), which includes the south side of Columbia Street from 7th to 10th Streets. Building 96 was not included in that district because it is not related to its residential nature. Building 96 is, however, significant to the Upper Main Street area architecturally and historically. Large vacant lots at the northwest corner of 7th and Columbia Streets and southwest corner of Main and 7th Streets create a noticeable jog in the south boundary.

The railroad right-of-way provides a distinct eastern border to the area.