NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Jefferson Historic District

other names/site number 157-333-35000

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 9th, Erie, Elizabeth, & Ferry Streets N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Lafayette N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Tippecanoe code 157 zip code 47901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Jon C. St. D. SHPO 7.23.01

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Jefferson Historic District
Name of Property

Tippecanoe IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
161	18	buildings
2	0	sites
22	0	structures
0	0	objects
185	18	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC:	Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC:	Multiple Dwelling
DOMESTIC:	Hotel
RELIGION:	Religious Facility
RELIGION:	Church School
INDUST/PROC/EXTR:	Manufacturing Facility
EDUCATION:	School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC:	Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC:	Multiple Dwelling
RELIGION:	Religious Facility
COMMERCE/TRADE:	Business
EDUCATION:	School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC:	Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN:	Italianate
19th & 20th c. AMER.:	Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER:	double pile
OTHER:	gable front

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	BRICK
walls	BRICK
	SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
roof	ASPHALT
other	STONE
	METAL: Aluminum

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

Jefferson Historic District
Name of Property

Tippecanoe IN
County and State

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 contriibution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1853-1951

1850-1951

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Scholer, Walter A.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☒ Other

Name of repository:

Arnold Preservation Library/Alameda McCollough

Jefferson Historic District
Name of Property

Tippecanoe IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 22 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	509620	4474690
2	16	510010	4474690
3	16	510080	4474460
4	16	509640	4473810

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Angela Bowen, Director

organization Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation date 03-31-2001

street & number 1001 South Street/ P.O. Box 1354 telephone (765) 420-0268

city or town Lafayette state IN zip code 47902

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

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

Foundation:	Limestone
	Concrete
Roof:	Tin
Walls:	Wood
	Stucco
	Asbestos
	Vinyl
	Aluminum
Other:	brick
	cast iron
	wrought iron
	concrete

The Jefferson Historic District lies to the east of the original plat of Lafayette. The area was first developed with homes of local entrepreneurs, but developed primarily as housing for German immigrants in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century, the construction of Jefferson High School helped to shape the character of the district and marked the integration of the area into the larger fabric of the city. Though the area's association with its railroad past has been severely diminished and the Jefferson High School no longer serves as the city's high school, the Jefferson Historic District continues to be an important residential area in the city.

Development forces dictate the district boundaries. The northern boundary for the district is the northern side of Elizabeth Street with the adjacent Union Street being the boundary of the Park Mary Historic District and a busy commercial thoroughfare traditionally dividing the city. Due to the use patterns of the street, many of the buildings have been lost. The southern boundary is the south side of Ferry Street which is also a traditional boundary and the edge of the Upper Main Street and St. Mary Historic District. The eastern boundary of the district is the west side of Erie Street, running parallel to the Toledo Wabash and Western Railroad (most recently the Norfolk-Southern) railroad tracks. The railroad was important to the development of the district and has served as a traditional boundary between the Perrin Historic District farther to the east. The area between 14th Street and Erie Street has been excluded from the district due to the demolition of the large factories built there and subsequent new construction. (photo 10). The western boundary is the east side of 9th Street, with this being a busy thoroughfare and the boundary for the Centennial Historic District. Areas excluded from these boundaries include the block and half from the rear alley behind Ferry Street to the alley between Brown and North Streets between 9th and 10th Streets. This area has been cleared of historic structures.

The district is residential in character, with largely modest vernacular houses and doubles with a number of apartment buildings, hotels and boarding houses. In addition, there are a number of commercial structures and social institutions that serviced the largely German working class population of the districts. Hotels and

Boarding Houses, such as the Wabash Valley House at 1114 Ferry Street, accommodated the many single railroad workers. Commercial establishments, such as the Metzger Building on Cincinnati Street, catered to the needs of these largely German district residents. Some commercial establishments located next to the Railroad to take advantage of the transportation networks. The Biggs Pump Factory at 1300 Brown Street and the Haywood Tag Company at 310 Erie Street remain in the district, located to take advantage of the nearby railroad. There were also a number of churches in the district, reflecting the changing demographics of the area. The first church was the Eastern Charge Methodist Episcopal Church, constructed in 1853-1854 and demolished in 1927. The area developed as the center of their German population and a number of German churches were constructed. The German Methodist Episcopal Church (corner Brown and 9th) was built in 1885, the First German Reformed Church was built in the 1890s and later demolished in the early twentieth century. The German Evangelical Church was constructed in 1905. Overall, the district had a rich history of educational buildings. The first school in the district, at the northeast corner of 11th and Elizabeth Street was the Eastern/Jenks School that was built in 1853-1854 and demolished c. 1900. The Washington School was subsequently built at the same location in 1900-1901 and served the city until 1972 when the modern elementary school was constructed on the site. Jefferson High School was built in 1911-1912 to serve as the modern high school for the growing city. In addition, the 1866 St. Boniface German Catholic School building at 214-216 N. 10th Street, was adapted into a commercial structure in the early twentieth century and now is a part of the Northside Music complex.

The district lies in a largely flat area surrounded by steep hills on two sides. To the south and east there are steep hills (Perrin and St. Mary Historic Districts). To the north and west the land is largely flat. The Pearl River cuts across the district, and historically limited the development of the area due to flooding, but today is completely underground. Due to development patterns, the district has irregular lot sizes and setbacks. A number of the homes built during the early growth period (1840-1868) predated the annexation of the area to the city. Later many of these parcels were added to the city in the Hanna & Reynolds Addition; Taylor, Hanna, Harter & Stockwell Addition; Stockton's Additions and a number of smaller additions. Many of the lots were subdivided to fit a number of small houses on the lots. In many places the houses are quite close together and near the streets. The changing fortunes of residents in the district also led to many campaigns of remodeling and additions. Often modest gable front houses were added onto a number of times until they were larger homes, this changing the setback and proximity.

Due to the vernacular nature of the architecture in the district, the determination of contributing resources was as broad as possible. Many of these buildings lacked significant decorative details even when they were originally constructed. The reuse and adaptation of buildings in the district is important to the vernacular architecture of the district, as demonstrated in the evolution of many of the houses in the district. Building materials were expensive and reused whenever possible. The important characteristics of determining significance of vernacular architecture are the overall plan and fenestration pattern as well as integrity. Beneath layers of asbestos, vinyl and aluminum siding and behind aluminum replacement windows and metal replacement doors is the evidence of early building techniques of the artisans,

entrepreneurs that built the community. Where the configuration of the building's outer perimeter, form, roof orientation and stories remained intact (or historically changed), the building was deemed contributing. (For a discussion of significance of vernacular architecture, see Jakle, Bastain and Meyer *Common Houses in America's Small Towns*, pages 2-10 and196-197.) There are 162 contributing buildings, including 6 contributing outbuildings in the district. While there are considerably larger number of out buildings in the district, with a percentage of these possibly historic, only those with known date and with a considerable degree of integrity were included in the resource count. Of the contributing buildings, 149 were historically residential buildings, with two churches, two schools, and three commercial buildings (including a hotel). There are 18 non-contributing buildings including Washington Elementary School on Elizabeth Street; new houses/doubles 1016 Elizabeth, 1114 Cincinnati, 1118 Cincinnati, 1000/1002 Brown Streets; modern apartment buildings at 1302 Elizabeth Street, 1201 Cincinnati and 1102 Brown Streets; and Modern Commercial Buildings at 1302 Cincinnati, 1106/1108 Brown, 1013 Brown, 1105 Brown, 915/917 North, 1000 Ferry, 321 N. 9th, and 410 N. 13th Streets. Two historic buildings have lost all historic fabric and appearance and have been listed as non-contributing resources 1210 Cincinnati and 1317/1319/1321 North Streets.

Elizabeth Street Overview

Today, Elizabeth Street is a quiet residential street, though impacted by the presence of Washington Elementary School. While there has been a school on the Street since 1854, the clearance of 2 full blocks for the school has left an impact on the streetscape. The houses generally are not well maintained, but efforts are being made on a number of the houses to return them to their historic character. For example, 1001/1003 Elizabeth Street is having extensive maintenance, including repairs to the historic porches. While the work may not meet the Secretary of Interior Standards in all regards, such as the replacement of wood windows, basic maintenance is preventing demolition, and improving the general character of the street. The house at 1109 Elizabeth Street (photo 5) has been adapted into multiple units. Though the windows were replaced with vinyl single pane windows, the form was retained, and grids that resembled the historic nine over nine windows were installed. Even historically, many of the houses on the street have greatly evolved to meet the changing housing needs in the city. For example, 1008 Elizabeth was a pre-1863 small one-and-a-half story house that had large front additions made in the early twentieth century giving it a more craftsman appearance. Though the street has not been well maintained, there are a number of fine brick doubles and smaller frame houses, and the street generally shares the same patterns of scale and massing as the remainder of the district. The area east of 14th Street has been largely lost to infill construction, including apartments and storage facilities. (Photo 10)

The accounts of a "haunted house" on Elizabeth Street (possibly the hall and parlor 1312 Elizabeth Street) give a glimpse of the character of this working class neighborhood in the middle of the nineteenth century, including the importance of ethnic, cultural and class issues in the neighborhood. In 1875, a house owned by a Mrs. Newel on the north side of Elizabeth Street, near 13th street was involved in a series of supposed supernatural occurrences. The *Lafayette Daily Courier* published an article on May 19, 1875, entitled "THE

HAUNTED HOUSE! STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS--THE SPIRIT OF A DEAD GIRL RETURNS TO EARTH." The article read in part:

> During the past few days there have been various rumors circulated in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Elizabeth streets, with reference to certain supernatural phenomena that have been manifested in and about the former residence of the unfortunate girl, Baby Alice, who was buried there from two weeks ago.

The autopsy of "Baby Alice is discussed, and then the newspaper explains that a reporter was sent out on the evening of May 18, to investigate the phenomena.

> The first thing that struck us on nearing the haunted house, was the appearance of the traditional horseshoe, (a time-honored charm against evil spirits), nailed over the doors of some of the adjacent buildings as a precautionary measure. The haunted house (we use the term as it is understood in the neighborhood), was closed, every door locked and the blinds securely fastened.

The reporters supposedly found an Irish lady living nearby placing a crucifix under her pillow, and her husband armed with a shillelagh and an old horse pistol. The couple described the figure of "Baby Alice" in a "halo of bluish light," accompanied by a strong sulfurous smell. Another neighbor, an elderly German woman, was said to be brewing a potion to ward off evil spirits. They learned from the former cook of the haunted house that she, and all of the former occupants, had fled the house for fear of the ghost.

> A few days ago they left precipitately, scarcely taking time to pack their trunks, and sought other and more congenial climes, where ghostly visitors, at the midnight hour, will not be so apt to disturb their slumbers. The proprietress of the property--Miss Newel, by name--was absent in Indianapolis when they took, their departure.

The reporters visited the house, and found no evidence of supernatural activity, with the exception of "a perceptible odor of sulphur [sic.] or some kindred substance." Historians have suggested that "Baby Alice" was a prostitute, explaining the *Courier*'s choice of words in describing the "unfortunate girl," the other "occupants" (which are never named), and labeling Miss Newel "proprietress of the property."

4. Deutsche Evangelische Kirche **Photo 1** **C**
(NW corner Eleventh and Elizabeth Streets)

This brick church was built in 1905, and is an example of a late Gothic Revival church. It has a front gable with flanking towers, one of which is three story, and the other two. There is also a gable in the center of the east (Eleventh Street) side. The roof is cruciform, but the towers make the footprint rectilinear. The three-story tower originally had a steeple, but it was removed in the mid-twentieth century. It has an elaborate corbeled brick cornice, which was common on Lafayette churches in the 1860's and 1870's, and for a short time around 1900-1905. There are stylized buttresses at the corners with stone caps, and stone-capped fractables on the east gable. The front gable is trimmed with a wooden cornice molding, and the shorter tower has a castlellated parapet. The front façade is three bays wide, with a large stained glass

window between the two towers. The east side is also three bays wide, with a central gable over a large stained glass window. It is good example of the many types of Gothic Revival ornamentation, including pointed arches, wall buttresses, polychromed brick, crenellations, and Elizabethan fractables . The building is red brick with lighter brick and limestone trim. The foundation is rusticated limestone, and extends up to the windowsills of the first floor. The stained glass windows (made in Germany) retain their original wood frames, although storm windows have been added. The door surround consists of a rounded Gothic arch with two pointed arches dividing the transom over the double doors, which have been replaced with institutional metal and glass doors. The door is recessed beneath a brick "gable" that projects from the tower. This "gable" has limestone trim at the top, and a small window with a pointed arch. There are set-backs in the brick around the arch at the base, terminating in the transom of the doors.

7. 1312 Elizabeth Street **Photo 2** **C**
This is a representative of the early housing stock built in the district. This hall and parlor house was built between 1863 and 1865 according to the maps. While the house has lost many of its exterior historic details, it retains its form and general historic appearance. It has a hall and parlor form with a side gable roof. It has been finished with vinyl siding and all of the windows, doors and historic trim replaced. The brick chimney is on the outside of the building, a characteristic of this early form.

8. 1318 Elizabeth Street **Photo 3 & 4** **C**
This is a fine example of an early double, appearing much more like independent residences. It was built c.1865 and appears on the 1866 map of the city. In the early twentieth century, a postman and a laborer occupied the units. This two-story Italianate double-pile brick double has four symmetrical bays. The low-hipped roof terminates in a cornice and eaves made from replacement materials. The foundation is limestone block, aligned with the original limestone steps, and the doorsills aligned with the full limestone string coarse. The windowsills and hoods, as well as the door hoods on the front façade are plain limestone. There are 4 1/1 tall, narrow windows on the second floor, and two on the first floor with the doors maintaining the façade's symmetry. The windows on the side facades have turned brick hoods. The wood entry doors have two curved top glazed panels, and lower decorative panels. The doors are toped with divided glazed transoms. There are two side brick chimneys covered with stucco.

14. 1109 Elizabeth Street **Photo 5** **C**
This is a two-story, gable front, stucco over brick, Greek Revival house. The gable roof terminates in a boxed eave with partial vinyl clad entablature returns. Though the windows have been replaced with vinyl 12/12 windows, they retain their historic form and pane structure. The symmetry of the façade is maintained through three windows on the second floor and two windows and a door and the first floor. The door has recently been replaced with a metal door with a decorative glazed panel, and the door sidelights have been filled. There are wood molded heads on the second floor and limestone sills, and flat limestone heads and sills on the first floor. There is a central brick chimney. The shed roof porch has replacement wood columns in the front, though the c.1875 engage pilasters with capitals remain at the corners of the porch. The house has been considerately adapted into apartments.

19. 1205/1207 Elizabeth Street **Photo 7** **C**

This is a quality example of a common double form in the neighborhood. The 1927 city directory shows that it was occupied Grover and Anna Gater, who was a car repairman in the Monon Shops and Geo and Carrie Scott, a painter. Though the double has lost most of its decorative elements, it retains its Italianate massing and form. It is a brick double with center doors and stairs, creating a double pile form. The hipped roof terminated in box eaves with a shallow overhang, with the cornice details replaced with vinyl materials. On the front façade, there are four windows on the second floor and a pair of windows in each unit on the first floor. The arched top windows have been replaced and the tops filled. The windows have turned brick hoods and limestone sills. The entrance area has been greatly modified, though the limestone doorsills still remain. The doors are metal modern replacements, one entrance retains its divided transom light. There is an early twentieth century, full open front porch with a hipped roof, bracketed cornice and simple round wood columns.

20. 1209 Elizabeth Street **Photo 8** **C**

Though this gable front house has been modified by recent rehabilitation, it retains much of it's form and is a quality example of a two-story gable front house in the district. It was built between 1899 and 1915. There is a brick foundation and central brick chimney. This frame gable front house retains its wood clapboard. The gable roof has an entablature with partial returns. There is a window centered in the gable peak and one window on the first floor. The windows are metal replacement windows with simple wood surrounds. The wood door is half glazed with decorative panels and a glazed transom. The open front porch is a contemporary addition to the house.

22. 1301/1303 Elizabeth Street **Photo 9** **C**

This is a good example of a brick double pile double, common to the area, and the many Craftsman style brick porches added to doubles. This is a brick rectilinear double with center doors, creating two two-thirds double pile residences. In contrast to the similar 1205/1207 Elizabeth Street, the entrances are on the sides as opposed the center of the double. The double has a low-hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. The cornice and fascia have been replaced with vinyl. There are four bays on the house with doors aligned with second story windows to maintain the symmetry of the front façade. The tall narrow windows have limestone sills, though the hoods have been covered with the vinyl of the cornice and the porch. The doors are three quarter glazed oak doors with a glazed transom and simple wood surrounds. There is an early twentieth century open porch similar to many in the district. It has a hipped roof, square brick columns, concrete accents an open brick railing, with a center dividing wall and two entrances. There is a rear frame addition, dating roughly to the construction of the porch. The addition has a hipped roof and has vinyl siding and 3/1 windows. 1301 was occupied in the early twentieth century by Herman Evans, the Secretary and Treasure of Evans and Sheffee Undertakers. Boarders are also often listed. Martin and Ella Griffith, a railroad worker, occupied 1303.

Introduction to Cincinnati Street

Cincinnati Street is a quiet residential street. Originally the street extended to 9th Street, but was closed during the expansion of Jefferson High School in 1927. It is lined with mature trees. There are a number of sections of limestone and decorative concrete street edging, which was a common way of separating the properties (Photo 12, 13, and 17). The most common form on the street is the two-story gable front house. They are often built quite close together (Photo 17) and are very similar in height, form and set back. Examples such as 1010 and 1014 Elizabeth Street are nearly identical 1.5 story gable front houses and probably were constructed as rental properties. Of the 34 contributing structures, 20 are gable front one and one-half or two story buildings, with 6 doubles, two rectilinear doubles and a small number of other forms. 26 of the 34 buildings were two-story, with an additional five one and one-half story buildings. There is a commercial building at 1000 Cincinnati Street that was used as an early St. Elizabeth Hospital. At 1220 Cincinnati Street there was the Isadore Metzgar commercial building, serving the German residents of the district. The street has witnessed less than desirable maintenance in the twentieth century. With the disbursement of the German community and the influx of new residents, many of the buildings have been further sub-divided.

32. 1100 Cincinnati Street **Photo 12** **C**

This is a two-story foursquare house with a low-hipped roof. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with no brackets or exposed rafters. The exterior has been finished with a concrete stucco material over brick. On the first floor is a large double hung window. The second floor has two sets of two double hung windows. All the windows have simple wood moldings. The wood door is ¾ glazed with two divided glazed sidelights. The one-story bay window on the 11th Street façade retains. There is a large hipped front roof dormer, finished with wood shakes with some scrolled rafter tails remaining, with two double hung windows. The open front porch has a hipped roof and concrete block columns and rails.

37. 1200/1202 Cincinnati Street **Photo 13** **C**

This is an excellent example of the middle-class doubles built during the period to house the growing commercial and retail professionals. City directories show that Department Store clerks and salesmen lived in the building at the turn of the century. This is a c. 1870 Brick Italianate double. It has a historic seamed tin-hipped roof and a shallow overhanging eave, with missing roof brackets. The vinyl 1/1 double hung windows retain the opening with plain limestone lintels and sills. The windows on the secondary facades have turned brick window hoods and sills. The entry doors are half glazed with divided glazed transoms. There are later historic flanking entry porches to the side entries, with turned columns and sunburst motif frieze details. The 12th Street façade has a bay window and there are leaded glass stair windows on this façade.

41. 1216/1218 Cincinnati Street **Photo 14** **C**

This is the Isador Metzger House, built c. 1866. Metzger was a German grocer whose business, next door, served the German community. This double-pile brick house has been converted to a multiple unit

property. It has a shallow hipped roof with flat overhanging eaves. The cornice has double scroll brackets. The double hung windows have limestone lintels and sills with corbels. The secondary facades have turned brick lintels and a number of the openings have been bricked over. While a second door has been added in a window opening and the central entry door replaced, the opening has been maintained and the divide glazed transom also retained. A two story porch with Colonial Revival influences was added to the front façade with concrete block columns and railing on the first floor and wood columns and railing on the second story.

42. 1220 Cincinnati Street **Photo 14** **C**
This is a two story brick Italianate commercial building. It was built by Isador Metzger c 1870 for his "Groceries, Liquors and Provisions" business. Later, it was used as at various points as a pool hall, saloon and grocery. It has a rectilinear form with a shed roof. There is a small overhanging eave on the front façade, supported by three simple scroll brackets. The first floor storefront has been filled, but retains the wood turned columns. The second floor has two double hung windows with arched hoods. The windows have limestone sills and double radiating voussoir heads. A number of the openings on the secondary facades have been lost.

43. 1300/ 1302 Cincinnati Street **Photo 15** **C**
This is a Craftsman double in a general bungalow plan. It is an usual form in the neighborhood, possibly the result of large additions to an earlier house, though historical evidence is inconclusive. The central roof is hipped with a gable extension on the west end of the house and two gable dormers on the front façade and on the 13th Street façade. The 13th Street dormer has small brackets at the buildings cornice line. The house is finished in wood shingles, with stucco and half timbering on the gable and dormer ends. There is a brick foundation and rear chimney. The 6/1 windows on the front façade have simple wood surrounds and contemporary metal awnings. The door has been replaced and the surround filled. There are two porches on the front with classical pediments, supported by double round wood columns on brick bases.

44. 1310 Cincinnati Street **Photo 16** **C**
This is a two-story brick gable front house, and a good example of this common form in the neighborhood. In the 1920s William Jester, a wire worker, and his family lived in the house. The gable front form has a side entry hall. The cornice details have been lost and replaced with vinyl. The 6/1 double hung windows divide the house into three bays. They have simple wood molding and plain limestone lintels and sills. The door has been replaced, but retains the historic surround and glazed transom. There is a c. 1930 pediment entry porch with large scroll brackets as capitals to turned wood pilaster supports. The limestone curb edging and step remain.

53. 1103 Cincinnati Street **Photo 18** **C**
This is an excellent example of a well-maintained gable front cottage. This is a one and half story gable front cottage. There is a rear kitchen L wing that was a later added to the house. The house retains its wood siding, with the brick foundation parged with concrete. The gable roof has a plain cornice. There are

two double hung windows on the first floor, and two double hung windows centered under the gable peak above. The windows have plain wood surrounds. The door is 3/4 glazed with a glazed transom. The later entry porch has a gable front, with a beadboard ceiling and plain square columns.

63. 1313 Cincinnati Street **Photo 19** **C**

This is a rare c. 1870 brick example of a double pen house. Many of the earlier frame examples of the form have been significantly altered with later adaptations. It is a one and a half story brick double pen form with a side gable roof. There are two later gable dormers finished with wood siding and with 3/1 double hung windows. There is a brick rear kitchen addition. It has a wood stepped cornice. The house had four bays, but one of the center openings has been bricked in. The foundation is a roughly dressed limestone block. The double hung windows have plain wood surrounds and limestone sills and lintels. The secondary facades have 4/4 arched top windows with radiating voussoir heads and limestone sills. There is a recent open shed entry porch on the front façade.

Brown Street Overview

Historically Brown Street was a quite residential street, leading to the busy rail corridor. The street witnessed development from the 1850s up to the early twentieth century. During the mid-twentieth century, the Brown Street entrance was considered the primary entrance to Jefferson High School before the demolition of the annex. The street witnessed early development on the western end of the street, with development spreading east towards the railroad. There is a wide of variety of scale and massing on the street, due to the long development period. There is an early pre-1854 single pen house at 1204 Brown Street representing some of the earliest settlement in the district. Several large Italianate doubles were built during the rail road period, including 1109/1111 Brown Street. The Hubert Gilmartin House at 1008 Brown Street shows the elaboration of the simple vernacular house with Italianate detailing. There are a number of frame gable front houses from the mid-to-late nineteenth century, including 1206 Brown Street. The finest examples of Free Classic and Queen Anne architecture are located on Brown Street, with the Queen Anne Fletemeyer House 1201 Brown Street and the free classic double at 903/905 Brown Street. Later Craftsman buildings were built on the street including the craftsman apartment at 1018/1024 Brown Street and 1106/1108 Brown Street and small bungloid doubles at 1215/1217 & 1219/1221 Brown Street. Brown Street has witnessed some decline and maintenance problems during the twentieth century, though less severe than on Elizabeth and Cincinnati Street. Some single family unit and doubles were further divided into multiple units.

67. 1008 Brown Street **Photo 20** **C**

This is the Hubert Gilmartin House built c. 1868. It is an excellent brick example of a brick gable front cottage. The house appeared first appeared on the 1868 city lithograph. Gilmartin was listed as a "Varnisher" in the city directory, a part of the growing entrepreneurs and building tradesmen in the city. It is a brick one-and-one-half story, brick, gable front cottage with a shed roof rear kitchen addition. The plain wood cornice is missing brackets. There are two double hung windows on the first floor and tow centered

under the gable peak. They have plain wood surrounds, and stone lintels and carved pedimented hoods with a center keystone. The secondary façade windows (and doors) have plain limestone lintels. The entry door has been replaced, but retains the glazed transom and the carved hood that matches the windows. There is a life-size portrait of George Washington in the front entrance hall, c. 1900.

69. 1018-1024 Brown Street **C**

This is a unique later craftsman style apartment building. It is a two story rectilinear form, an enlarged American Foursquare form. The hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves. There are 5 bays across the front façade. The brick building has stucco on the exterior. On the second floor there are 5 6/1 windows, with two 5/1 large windows on the first floor. The secondary façade has 6/1 windows, with one large 18/1 window. There are two large hipped dormers, one on the front façade and one on the 11th Street façade, with two 6 paned windows. There are three multi-paned glazed entry doors on the front façade. The large open front porch has large round wood columns with a brick railing.

70. 1104 Brown Street **Photo 22** **C**

This is a good example of the early gable front frame houses in the district built between 1863-1866. It is two-story gable front house with shallow overhanging eaves. There is a center brick chimney. Though the house has been finished with vinyl siding, they have been careful to respect the window surrounds and other details. The windows are double hung with two on the first floor and two separated on the second floor, with simple wood surrounds. The door is glazed with an arched top and lower decorative panels with a simple wood surround. There is a c. 1885 wrap-around open porch with a decorative frieze, turned porch columns and a gable entry pediment.

75. 1204 Brown Street **Photo 24** **C**

This is the sole surviving example of the single pen cottage in the district though the form was common, many have had been added onto or significantly altered. It was also an early addition to the district, being built before 1854. It is a one-story house with a side gable roof. There is a large shed addition on the rear. There is a side brick chimney and brick foundation, parge with concrete. There are two 4/4 double hung windows on the front façade, with simple wood surrounds. There is a modern metal door, though the opening size and glazed transom remain.

79. 1300 Brown Street **Photo 25** **C**

B. F. Biggs & Co. Pump Factory

This is a three-story brick gable-front industrial building measuring 40x100 feet with a two-story brick addition to the northwest. The main building was built in 1872, and an addition was made along Brown and 13th Streets between 1885-1894. Both sections of the building have corbeled brick cornices. The front facade of the original building is divided into three bays, and the Erie Street (southeast) facade is divided into eight bays. There were originally several chimneys on the exterior walls of the building, and ventilators on the ridge of the roof, but these were removed in the 1940's or 1950's, when the current metal-framed industrial windows were installed. A ground floor entrance with a modern canopy was added to the building

during this remodeling. Originally, the entrances were on the second floor and were accessed by exterior wooden staircases. There were once loosely constructed frame additions on the southeast wall, which appear to have been loading docks. The original window openings on the third floor of the southeast wall remain, although they are boarded over. The original window openings also remain on the west wall of the addition and on the front wall of the first floor. The mid-twentieth century widows are somewhat larger than the original windows, and have flat tops instead of the original flat-arched windows. A large c.1890 addition to the back of the original building doubled its size, but was later demolished.

The building exists today as the original 1872 factory with the two-story c.1890 addition to the northwest. In the 1860's, Benjamin F. Biggs, a former millwright, became the foreman of the R. A. Durbon (also spelled Durbin) & Co. Pump Factory at the corner of Ninth and Main Streets. In January of 1868, Biggs bought out Durbon's interest, and became a partner with William Douglass in the firm of Douglass & Biggs. He bought out Douglass in 1870, and took on Curtis E. Wells as a partner, the firm then being called Biggs & Wells. The main building was built in 1872 at the intersection of Brown, Erie, and 13th Streets. During the next five years, Biggs worked on perfecting his pump in every way possible, and it eventually became the standard in the U.S. as far east as Pennsylvania, and as far west as Kansas and Idaho. In 1875, Biggs bought out Wells, and assumed full control of the business. Biggs's son-in-law, M. H. Timberlake, joined the company in 1877 or 1878. After the death of B. F. Biggs on December 1, 1883, the business was taken over M. H. Timberlake. Timberlake continued to manufacture wooden pumps, and introduced a line of chain pumps, wooden water tanks, gas pipes, rubber hose, drive well points, rubber buckets, and wooden architectural columns. The company also began to stock cast-iron pumps, pipe, fittings, valves, etc.

The two-story wing on the west side of the building was added between 1885 and 1894. The company was incorporated in 1893 as the B. F. Biggs Pump Co., Inc. Timberlake was also vice-president of the Polar Creamery Co. in 1897. The B. F. Biggs Pump Co. began manufacturing verandahs, balustrades, grille work, stairs, brackets, cresting, newel posts, spindles, finials, etc. about 1897. After Timberlake's death in 1921, and the business was taken over by his son, Frank Biggs Timberlake. When the original company charter expired in 1943, the name was changed to Biggs Pump & Supply Co. The business was sold to George Needham, who incorporated the company on November 21, 1944. In 1950, the 68,000 square foot warehouse on the U.S. 52 By Pass was built, and the original building at Brown, Erie, and Thirteenth was vacated. The company held a three day centennial celebration in September, 1968.

80. 901 Brown Street Deutsche Methodist Kirche Photo 26 C

This brick church was built during the summer of 1885, at a cost of $15,000. The church is gable-front, with a tower on the northwest corner and a cross gable at the back facing west (9th Street). The original steeple was struck by lightning in 1933, and was later rebuilt, although the current steeple does not appear to be as tall as the original. The building has stair-step brick corbeling, and a brick parapet with a wooden cornice molding. The tower also has brick corbeling at the corners. There is a cross on the apex of the front gable, which appears to be the same one shown in an 1890 photograph. The front façade is divided into three bays, with a large central stained glass window, and a tower in the western bay. The building is a good example of a gable-front and tower Gothic Revival church. The windows have pointed arches, which have

multi-foil patterns. The building is brick with stone window hoods and sills. The foundation is rusticated limestone, in small blocks. The brick was covered in stucco, which was removed in the 1970's when the exterior of the church was restored. The windows are all Gothic arched, as is the door transom, and all are stained glass. There is a small round quatrefoil window in the main gable, and two very large quatrefoil windows on the tower. The double doors are surmounted by an elaborate divided Gothic arch transom, with stained glass and elongated quatrefoil patterns.

81. 903/905 Brown Street **Photo 27** **C**

In this area, many of the early small homes were replaced with larger late nineteenth century and early Twentieth Century homes. When the Jefferson High School Gymnasium addition was built (now a parking lot), many of these large homes were razed. This is one of the only remaining examples in the portion of the district. This home was frame double was built c. 1910 in the Colonial Revival style. There is a large rectilinear central section with a hipped roof, and rear perpendicular gable section, creating a general T plan. It has a raised concrete block foundation and a large central chimney. The windows are 1/1 metal replacements with two on both the first and second floors of the front façade. The original leaded stair windows remain on both units. There are matching two story bays on the side facades. The entrances are on the side façade, in the rear T-section. The doors are 3/ 4 glazed wood doors with simple surrounds. The entry porches have a full entablature, supported by neoclassical columns on the top of brick piers and railings. There are two hipped dormers on the front façade with leaded windows with diamond shaped panes.

86. 1019 Brown Street **Photo 29** **C**

This is a two-story double-pile house, with a steeply pitched-hipped roof. This roof, with the addition of the side bay windows and the two hipped dormers were probably later additions to the form, as this is an uncommon roof pitch for the home in the district. Though the house has been finished with vinyl siding, care has been taken to retain some of the decorative moldings on the windows, doors bay window and dormer. The house has a large rear brick chimney and brick foundation. There are three tall narrow double hung windows on the second floor with two on the first, separated by the door. They have simple wood surrounds. There is a half-glazed wood door with a simple wood surround. The 11th Street façade has a large bay window with chamfered moldings with center geometric medallions. There is an open front porch with round wood columns.

89. 1109/1111 Brown Street **Photo 30 & 31** **C**

This is a two-story Italianate double, similar to many in the district. It was built c. 1870 by Sarah and Frank Jennings as a house with a rental unit. This is a two story brick double with later frame rear additions. The low-hipped roof has ends in wide overhanging eaves. There are two central brick chimneys in the dividing wall of the building serving both units. The cornice has scroll brackets and dentil molding. The first floor has large 1/1 windows with stone arched pediment hoods and stone lintels. These were originally entrances to the units. The second floor has four 1/1 windows with stone arched pedimented hood and

plain sills, with the west center window replaced with a door. The ¾ wood glazed side entrance doors are in the 1920s frame addition. There is an open porch with brick columns, forming the second floor balcony.

91. 1201 Brown Street **Photo 32 & 33** **C**

This is the Herman & Mary Fletemeyer House, built c. 1897. This two story Queen Anne house with an irregular form is the best example of Queen Anne Architecture in the district. The Fletemeyer family was prominent in the area, and built several homes in the nearby Park Mary Historic District. Herman was the Superintendent of the Lafayette Lumber & Manufacturing Company. The house has a hip gable combination roof. The roof has shallow overhanging eaves, with dentil molding on the cornice. The house has wood siding, with a large band of round scales between the first and second floors. There are also round scales in the gable ends. The entrance door is wood glazed with lower decorative panels. The windows are mostly 1/1 double hung with simple wood surrounds. There are leaded windows on the first floor over the front picture windows and in the leaded stair windows. There is a large 3/2 window in the center bay on the second floor and small multi paned window in the gable dormer. There is a large two story bay n the 12th Street façade. There are decorative brackets at the cornice line on both bays. There is a large open wrap around porch with double wood turned columns and a pediment entry. There is a pyramidal limestone retaining wall and portion of iron edging. The house has not been well maintained, with significant deterioration to the exterior, though this neglect has left many of the historic elements.

92. 1205/1207 Brown Street **Photo 34** **C**

This is an example of a late nineteenth century building in the district. The building was built prior to 1899. Though the building has been altered to create multiple units, it retains many of its historic features and general historic appearance. This is a two-story, T-Plan double with side entrance porches in the corner of the rear T- wings. It has a steep hipped roof, with two gable dormers with leaded windows. The dormers are trimmed with verge board with incised decoration. Curved rafter tails supports the sloped eaves. Historically, the front façade was balanced with four 1/1 windows on the first and second floor. When the doubled was adapted to multiple units, two of the windows were removed and a door was added to the center of the front façade. The two side entrances remain with a spindled frieze, railing and turned columns.

North Street Introduction

North Street is the most complete street in the district, maintaining much of the historic appearance. In the nineteenth century, the street terminated in the east at the rail depot and freight center, making it an important this an important commercial street. The brick pavers are maintained on the street, which is lined by mature street trees (photo 48). The street also has the most maintained buildings in the district, with many of buildings owner occupied, and a number of the rental properties owned by developers that have respected the historic fabric of the building. For example, at 905 North Street, the replacement siding was applied to retain the window and door moldings as well as the cornice details. (photo 42).

The street has a diverse collection of historic buildings. There are fine examples of Italianate architecture, including the Metzger House at 1018 North Street. Some of the finest doubles in the district are also found on the street, including the Warrenberg-Reule Double at 1116/1118 North Street, 9113 /913 North Street and the Mohr House at 912/914 North Street. The ubiquitous gable front cottage is represented with two typical brick examples at 1107 and 1109 North Street. 1214 North Street is a well-preserved example of a late nineteenth century gable front house, retaining many of its decorative details.

98. 912/914 North Street **Photo 35** **C**

The Mohr House, constructed c. 1865, is typical of the evolution of housing in the district. The house appears on the 1866 map of the city. Henry Mohr was listed as a bricklayer in the 1867 city directory. Mohr was from Germany, coming two the United States in 1848, and Lafayette in 1850. The house has a double pile form, and the symmetrical façade has the appearance of a Greek Revival I-house. The Greek Revival entrance was later replaced by the double c. 1890 entry. The 1885 Sandborn map, the first that covers the area, shows the dividing between the sections as frame, also suggesting that the building was not constructed as a double. Photographic evidence suggest that present hip roof and shutters were part of the late 1880s reconfiguration, replacing the original with a gable end or low hipped roof. The tax records show a $615 improvement in 1895, nearly doubling the value of the property, which may account for other changes to the property. Photos from the period show shutters on the windows. Sandborn records show that the porch was added between 1899 and 1907. The house combines two two-thirds double pile houses, a common form in the district. The brick double has a hipped roof with two gable dormers with corbels. The cornice has double brackets highlighting the bay divisions. The six over six windows have a regular placement, with two bays on each side and a pair centered, aligned with the door on the first floor. The double entry retains its moldings with the doors surrounded by fluted pilaster and two glazed transoms. The wood entry doors have arched top glazed panels and lower relief moldings. There are two central brick chimneys. The open front porch has a hipped roof and simple round would columns.

103. 1018 North Street **Photo 36 & 37** **C**

This is the John George Metzger House, one of the finest examples of Italianate architecture in the district. John George Metzger, of Lammers & Metzger Wholesale Wines and Liquors (112 Main Street) built this house. He is first listed in the city directory as George Metzger in 1867, as John G. Metzger in 1874, and J. George Metzger in 1875. It seems likely that the house was built about 1869, the Metzgers having lived in an older house on the property before the construction of the current house. The earlier house is shown on the 1863 and 1866 maps of the city of Lafayette, and the 1868 city lithograph. Anna M. Metzger lived in the house until the early twentieth century. This is a two-story brick two-thirds double pile Italianate house. It is a prime example of high-style architecture in the district. The house has a low-hipped roof with a large central brick chimney with corbel accents. The cornice has brackets and modillions. The house has three bays with the door in the east bay. The tall narrow double hung windows have been replaced and are no longer arched at the tops. The windows on the front and 11th Street facades have stone arched hoods, and limestone sills with corbels. The secondary facades have radiating voussoirs and plain limestone sills. The

114. 911/913 North Street **Photo 43** **C**

This is an example of the "Boston Bow-Front" double in the district. This is a unique form in the district, though the form is common in the Ellsworth and Centennial districts. The Joseph Miller double was built c. 1884. Joseph, a tailor, lived with his wife Margaret, the property owner. Records in the Tippecanoe County Assessor's Office show that Margaret Miller made a $1,400 improvement in 1884, and another of the same amount in 1885. This suggests that 913 was built in 1884, and 911 in 1885. Joseph and Margaret Miller appear to be the original residents of 913, and their family occupied the house well into the twentieth century. The double was built to house extended members of the family with the 1901 city directory listing a Joseph and Louise Miller as borders. The brick two-story double has a general T-plan with entrances in the corners of the T. It has a low-hipped roof with overhanging eaves and double scroll brackets. The most dominant feature of the front facade is the large twin two-story bays. Each side of the three-sided bay has a 1/1 window. The central windows on the first floor have been replaced with metal replacement doors. The windows have plain stone lintels and sills. The entrances remain on the side, though the doors have been replaced and the transoms filled. The side entrance porches have round wood columns. In 1889, there were dormers on the east and west sides of the roof. The original porches had metal roofs, and probably had balconies, similar to the original porches on the Warrenburg-Reule Duplex at 1116-1118 North Street. The current porches were added between 1907 and 1915. The original frame extensions on the back of the duplex were one-story, but a second floor was added between 1899 and 1907.

120. 1103/1105 North Street/319 N. 11th Street **Photo 46** **C**

This is the Alfred Gaddis house, built c. 1865. While this Italianate house has been converted into multiple units, it retains many of its historic features and is typical of the alterations of building in the district. It was converted to a double prior to 1899, and now has four units in the building. This is a two-story Italianate brick house with an L-plan that takes advantage of the corner lot, and small rear frame additions on the rear. It has a low-hipped roof with overhanging eaves and a rear brick chimney. All of the cornice details have been removed and replaced with aluminum soffits. The 1/1 tall narrow windows have arched brick hoods and sills. Two of the windows on the front façade have been adapted into doors. All of the doors are modern replacement doors. The front entrance porch hipped roof entrance porch follows a historic pattern with modern wood replacement columns, but retains the Colonial Revival pilasters. The side entrance porch is open with Colonial Revival wood columns, with a recent replacement on the corner.

121. 1107 North Street **Photo 46** **C**

This is a typical gable front, brick, worker's cottage. As with several examples in the district, 1107 and the identical 1109 North Street, were placed on narrow lots and probably developed as an investment property. These examples were built c. 1867, at the same time as some of the larger homes on the street. This is a one-and-one-half story, gable front, brick, worker's cottage. It has a gable roof with a center brick chimney and narrow overhanging eaves. Stucco was applied to the brick exterior in the early twentieth century. The cottage has double 6/6 historic windows on the first floor. The entrance door has replaced, but retains the glazed transom. Possibly dating to other remodeling of the house, a gable dormer with a full pediment was

entry is recessed with an arched round glazed transom and deep moldings with a decorative limestone hood, similar to the window hoods. There is a double wood glazed door, with lower relief moldings. The porch was added between 1899 and 1907.The open wrap around porches is done in the neo-classical style. The cornice details echo the roof cornice, with scroll brackets and modillions. There are simple round wood columns with a lower wood railing. A wrought iron fence surrounds the property. The interior retains many historic details, including the painted ceiling s on the first floor.

108. 1116/1118 North Street Photo 39 C

The Warrenburg-Reule Double was built c. 1878 and in an outstanding example of an Italianate Double in the district. The property was built for two relatives. Charles Warrenberg, of Weber & Warrenberg moved to the 1116 in 1878. Fred Reuele lived in 1118, joined later by his nephew George B. Reel, and his sister Mary. Fred and George Reuele worked for a hardware store. The double is rectilinear with a T wing on the rear, and entrances on the side. There is a coarse limestone block foundation, topped with a limestone beltcourse, and brick walls. It has a wide overhanging eave and double bracketed cornice with modillions. There is a large hipped dormer on the front façade and two small shed dormers on the side facades that were added about 1915. There are three large brick chimneys. There are 6 regular bays on the front façade, accented by the double brackets. The double hung replacement windows have hoodmolds with central keystone and limestone sills. The secondary facades have turned brick hoods. There is a later frame addition to the rear of the building. The 1899 photograph shows two Italianate porch with railings around a balcony. There are currently two c. 1895 Queen Anne side porches. They have turned posts, wood railing, a spindled frieze, and minimal sunburst accents in the gable end.

109. 1116/1118 North Street Photo 40 C

There is a small outbuilding, possibly a summer kitchen connected to the building through a modern breezeway. It has a rectangular form with a gable roof. The walls are brick, with a brick foundation. The windows have been replaced with one over one double-hung sash, but the radiating voussoirs remain. The door and surround has been replaced with a solid door but the radiating voussoir hood is similar to the windows. There are two round vent holes, framed by turned bricks.

112. 1214 North Street Photo 41 C

This is an excellent example of the two-story gable front house with an L- wing. It was built between 1889 and 1894. The form captures the corner lot, with L wing facing Erie Street. It has a cross gable roof, with narrow overhanging eaves and scrolled rafter tails, and verge boards on the gable ends. The house retains it's wood siding, and decorative elements including the stick style horizontal moldings, the wood string course between the floors, and wood scales in the gable peak. The two sets of 1/1/ windows on each floor of the front façade have simple wood trim. There is a glazed wood door. The side entry porch has turned columns, a spindled railing and brackets.

80 or 1881 city directories. The Wabash Valley House appears again in the directory in 1884 and 1885-86, Wm. Reichard being the proprietor in the latter listing. It is not listed again in the directory after 1885. A receipt from February 27, 1869, to "Mr. Frank Barnhard" for furnishing board and lodging to the "Parfer Family for 1 day," at the cost of $2.00, to be charged to Tippecanoe County, Fairfield Township. The 1871 city directory shows that many railroad workers lived in the buildings. (1871 City Directory entry Frank Bernhardt, owner. Boarders A. D. Burnett; Henry Brown, engineer, T. W. & W. R. R. [Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad]; Bon Elder, brakeman; H. Ermel, wagon maker; Charles Gerrison, fireman, T. W. & W. R. R.; D. Gosson, fireman, T. W. & W. R. R.; Thomas Keyes, fireman, T. W. & W. R. R.; George Langknechd, clerk, T. W. & W. R. R.; M. Olly, laborer; John Ordinning; Frederick Repshlager, shoemaker; John Weber, carpenter).

In the 1889 photograph, the hotel appears to be painted white. It had five chimneys, two each on the east and west walls of the main building, and one on the east wall of the back wing. The windows appear to be covered by shutters, and something is painted on the east wall (probably the hotel name). The building was listed as the Wabash Valley Hotel and Saloon on the 1885 Sandborn Map. It is shown in 1899 as the Pacific Hotel and Saloon, but has returned as the Wabash Valley Hotel and Saloon by 1907. The hotel and saloon closed about 1914. In 1915, it is listed as a flat.

The building was owned by Jos. Siegfried, a contractor, in 1931. This is a two-story, brick, double pile building with an elongated western wing to take advantage of the corner lot. The rear wind has been covered with stucco. The soffits have been replaced on the shallow overhanging eaves. On the front façade, there are two double hung, 1/1 windows on each floor of the east side of the building, a central entrance bay with a door on the first floor and a 1/1/, double hung window on the second floor, and the east bay has replacement craftsman style 5 section window with a small upper window and a large lower window. The 1/1 windows have plain stone lintels and sills, and east bay has replacement concrete lintels and sills designed to compliment the originals. The 2/1 double hung windows on the secondary facades have arched brick lintels and turned bricks sills. The entrance has been filled and a smaller replacement door added.

134. 1015/1017 Ferry Street **Photo 49** **C**

This is a two-story frame double pile house that has been adapted into multiple units. It is a typical example of maintenance problems in the district, though the building retains significant fabric to contribute to the district. It was built c. 1860, though it has been modified and a large rear addition added to the property. It has a hipped roof with a large side brick chimney. The roof terminates in a wide overhanging eave, thought he soffits have been replaced with vinyl and the cornice details removed. The house has been finished with asphalt siding, though care was taken to preserve some of the architectural details. The brick foundation has been parged with concrete, though the parging has failed in places exposing the foundation. There are five bays on the front façade with a pair of 4/4 double hung windows on either side of the entrance bay. The entrance has been reconfigured, with two replacement wood doors. There is a small stair window on the second floor centered over the entrance. There is a one-story bay window on the 11th Street façade, suggesting the houses former decorative elements. There is and open entrance porch

added to the side façade. The 6/6 widow allows light into the small upper half story, expanding the living area of the house.

123. 1113 North Street **Photo 45** **C**

This is an example of an early Italianate home in the district that received a significant Queen Anne influenced addition. Local barber John Mauch built the house in 1867. The house remained in the Mauch family until1966, with historic photographs showing the family posed in front of the house. It was originally a two-story gable front house, similar to examples found on Elizabeth Street. In the 1890s, the turret, wrap around porch, and west wing were added. The interior reveals the different construction techniques used in the later addition. Some of the unique features including the original exterior windows incorporated into the new rooms on the second floor, the different floor levels on the second floor, and the different hardwood floors in the new section of the house. This is a two-story two thirds double pile with a large turret and addition on the west side of the front façade. The hip/ gable combination roof has a narrow overhanging eave. The house retains its brick foundation and brick chimney. The house retains its wood clapboard siding. The 1/1 windows have simple molding, and retain their historic wood shutters on the historic shutter hangers. There is a large tri-sided bay that extends above the roof lien forming a tower. The conical roof on the tower is capped with a tin finial. The first floor bay windows have leaded glass upper panels. On the third story of the turret, the tower is recessed with four small windows. The oak wood half-glazed entrance door with lower decorative panels date from the Queen Anne renovations. The door has simple moldings, and an elaborate leaded glass transom. The large wraparound porch retains it original square spindles, spindled frieze, deck and other decorative elements.

124. 1113 North Street—outbuilding **C**

This is a rare surviving example of a privy. There are few remaining privies in the city. It is a brick one-story structure with a central replacement door and a round center vent home. Based upon archeological evidence and Sandborn maps, the privy has moved to different places in the rear yard in the past.

Ferry Street Introduction

Ferry Street was a historic thoroughfare through the city. Due to the traffic an the nearby railroad tracks, the Wabash Valley House at 1114 Ferry Street and the Railroad Hotel on the site of the 1101 Ferry Street were located on the street. The street witnessed early development with large houses being built such as the Korty House at 1101 Ferry Street and 1015/1017 Ferry Street. Many buildings have been lost due to development pressures, including the street car barn at the corner of 10th and Ferry Street. Ferry Street has uneven maintenance, with well-maintained building and neglected buildings that have been further divided.

131. 1114 Ferry Street **Photo 48** **C**

The Wabash Valley House opened as a hotel in 1862, and it can be assumed that the building was built at that time. Frank Barnhart (also spelled Bernhardt, Bernhartt, and Barnhard) was the proprietor until 1875, when he sold it to Jacob Neubauer. Neubauer ran the hotel until about 1878. It was not listed in the 1879-

with round wood columns. The bay has three 4/4 windows with a double bracket cornice and chamfered columns.

135. 1101 Ferry Street **Photo 50** **C**

This house was built about 1870, and Anthony Korty is first listed as living in the house in the 1871-2 directory. While many German immigrants lived in the district, the Korty family thrived in Lafayette and was leaders in the Jefferson district. There was an earlier building on the site, the Railroad Hotel, which housed employees of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad. Anthony Korty was born in Hanover Germany on June 20, 1821, and settled in Fort Wayne in 1842 or 1843. He came to Lafayette by canal boat in 1842 or 1844. He returned to Germany in 1847 or 1849, and brought his father, John Henry Korty, a tailor (-1869), his brother Bernard L. (1826-1917), his two sisters, Mary G. and Mrs. Susana Lammers, and his bride-to-be, Maria Gesina Drees. He also brought back Henry Mohlman, the son of another sister, and his mother, possibly on a later trip to Germany. The name was originally Korte, but a customs agent wrote Korty, and Anthony later decided that that would be the correct English spelling for the pronunciation. He Married Maria Gesina Drees (1827-1903) on Christmas Day, 1849. In 1866, Mr. and Mrs. Korty traveled to Germany. Anthony Korty first worked as a contractor, and built many buildings on Main Street. On August 23, 1851, Korty was working as the contractor for the P. & O. Ball Block on the south side of the square (now site of the Loebs Building), when the scaffolding collapsed, injuring all of the workers. Korty's leg was broken, and he decided to give up the contracting business. He soon started a grocery store in a building on the south side of Main Street between Fourth and Fifth. The store was later moved to a brick building that Korty built on the northwest corner of 11th and Ferry Streets. Anthony Korty died July 4, 1904. The house remained in the family for many years. Annette Korty, the granddaughter of Anthony Korty, owned the house until 1973. This is a two story double pile Italianate brick house. It has a shallow hipped roof with a large rear brick chimney. The cornice has double scroll brackets with dentil moldings. The cornice extends on to the secondary facades. There is a gable front, central entrance bay, creating a tower effect, similar to houses is St. Mary and Ellsworth Districts. The 4/4 arched top windows have arched limestone hoods and sills with corbels. There is one set of stacked windows on each side of the central bay, with a pair of windows under a limestone crown in the central bay. The recessed entrance has a glazed double door with arched tops and lower decorative panels. The Queen Anne influenced entrance porch has a cross gable roof with corner brackets, wood gable accents, a spindled frieze and turned columns. The rear extension shares many of the features, with a more simple cornice and scroll modillions, arched windows with turned brick hoods, and limestone sills. The front façade is covered with mature vines, but are tow owner plans to renovate the property. (11th Street façade photographed due to vines.)

138. 1119 Ferry Street **Photo 51** **C**

This building served various purposes over its life, most related to the railroad, though it was never a depot building. It was often a restaurant and boarding house. It fell into a period of neglect in the late twentieth century, before the adaptive reuse by Lafayette Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc. The building expanded to the east as it developed with expansion complete by 1915. Today, it has a flat iron shape,

due to the sloping topography and the shape of the lot and to give the building the maximum rail road frontage. It has a flat roof with a stepped parapet wall. It is of frame construction with horizontal wood clapboard siding. The 1/1 windows have simple surrounds and simple classical wood hoods and shutters. The primary entrance is facing east, overlooking the railroad tracks. This is a glazed replacement door. The secondary entrance is on the Ferry Street façade.

Erie Street Introduction

Erie Street was an important historic thoroughfare, with traffic for the rail depot and freight operations as well as the factories located along the street (all demolished except the Biggs Building). The majority of the significant buildings along this street have been demolished as the industry moved further east and the railroad buildings were demolished. The Toledo Wabash and Western Railroad Passenger and Freight Stations located between Erie Street and Rail Road Tracks were built c.1853-4. The depots were large brick buildings with Italianate cornices and window hoods, mansard-roofed towers, Gothic Revival dormers, and wide overhangs over the waiting platforms. These buildings survived until 1937, when they were "modernized," which meant that the towers were demolished, all ornamentation was removed, and aluminum windows, wood siding, and false shutters were added. The freight depot was demolished in 1979, and the passenger depot in 1992. The street has changed course slightly, jogging around the factories and buildings. With the planned removal of the rail corridor, the reconfiguration of Erie Street and the residential development of the property, an important historic link will be severed from the neighborhoods ties to the its railroad history.

140. 308 Erie Street **Photo 54** **C**

The c. 1928 Haywood Tag Company Building is an example of the industrial buildings built along the rail corridor to take advantage of the ease of shipment of goods and materials. The company manufactured an array of different types of tags and signage. It is a one-story brick flat iron shaped building with neo-classical influences. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The wall is capped with concrete edging. There is new signage in the cornice are over the door. Brick pilasters capped with concrete capitals divides the seven bays. On the eastern end of the building, at the junction of Erie and North Streets, there is a single bay, accented with pilasters. On the North Street façade, the six bays are divided with similar pilasters. There is a concrete plinth surrounding the building, on which is higher due to a gentle slope on the North Street façade. There is an arched recessed entry on the Erie Street façade in the fifth bay (from the North). While the door has been replaced, the entry retains the terrazzo steps, and the decorative limestone address sign. The windows are in groups of three across the front façade, and have been replaced with new metal windows and partially filled, although the opening size and window rhythm has been maintained.

Ninth Street Introduction

Ninth Street is an early important thoroughfare through the city. There were a number of early churches and commercial buildings built along the street. It is a traditional dividing line of the city as a boundary of

the Stockton Farm, though the German community crossed the street with businesses, churches and residential areas across the street. Today all of the residential structures have been demolished or severely altered. Many were demolished in 1911 and 1927 for the Jefferson High School project.

141. Jefferson High School (Photo 55-57) C
N. Ninth Street between Cincinnati and Elizabeth

This three-story brick building is rectilinear in form, with projections at the corners and flanking the main entrance. The corner projections have five-bay windows and stone quoins, and those flanking the entrance have double-windows and stone quoins. The remaining walls have two bays, each with a five-bay window. Over the main entrance is a four-bay window, which originally contained Tudor Revival leaded and stained glass (removed early on). A one-story brick and stone wing runs across the east (back) side of the building, and originally housed the shop rooms and heating plant. A gymnasium addition, almost identical in size, shape, and ornamentation, was built on the south side in 1927, and was demolished in 1982. The building today has the same form that it did prior to the 1927 addition.

The addition was built as a separate structure, and then joined to the main building a few months later. There are no visible alterations to the south wall of the original building. The roof of the building is very low pitch, and is concealed by parapet walls, except on the east (back) side, where a gutter runs the length of the end of the roof. The parapet is brick, with limestone quoins, and limestone "railing" panels on the projections. The parapet over the main entrance has four limestone crests, following the pattern of the windows below. The building consists of five bays across the front façade, the central one being divided into three parts: the main entrance and two flanking projections. At each corner is a projection, with five-bay windows on all three floors. There is a bay window on the northernmost front projection, which originally had a curved glass roof, to provide light for one of the original science rooms. The roof was removed in the 1980's, when all of the building's windows were replaced, and a plain metal roof replaced was built on the bay. The two large bays each have two sets of five-bay windows on all three floors, excepting some of the basement widows, which have less than five windows. The building is symmetrical, with the exception of the bay window and a few of the basement windows.

The building is mostly Collegiate Gothic in style, with Tudor Revival elements on a Neo-Classical form. The exterior doorways are flanked by stone Doric columns, some of which support stone entablatures and others support stone Tudor railings. The building is red brick, with limestone trim, and has had no alterations to the exterior walls. The foundation, which covers most of the aboveground basement, is also brick, with a stone sill at the top. The original windows were removed in the 1980's, and were replaced with metal-framed windows. The upper third of each window was filled in at this time, to accommodate dropped ceilings. The original bay window and windows over the entrance have already been discussed. The main entrance consists of two sets of double-doors flanked by Doric columns, which support a Tudor Revival stone railing. The railing forms a false balcony in front of two tiers of four-bay windows with stone casings. Above the windows are four stone crests with three different patterns. The original French doors were replaced in the 1980's with institutional black metal doors. The staircase leading to the main doors retains its original form, with stone-capped brick railing-walls, and a landing halfway up. The original tall round

brick chimney still stands over the original heating plant, where the boilers and air-cleaning equipment was housed. The only bay window on the building is on the northern part of the front façade, and has already been discussed.

144. Vacant Lot **Photo 58**

North Tenth through Fourteenth Street Street Introduction
These streets are similar in development, scale and use patterns. Most of the buildings faced the east/west street with small houses being built as alter development or as income properties. An exception to this pattern is the Biggs House, a c. 1859 Italianate/Greek Revival I-House. While 10th Street is relatively well used, the remained are quiet side streets. The houses are generally smaller in scale due to the divided lots. There are number of central-passage and hall and parlor houses. The development range is from the early 1850s through the early twentieth century. The houses generally are not well maintained.

151. 211/215 N. 10th Street **Photo 61** **C**
The St. Boniface German Catholic school was built on the foundation of the old church in 1866. The school educated the large number of German Catholic immigrants that moved to Lafayette in the middle of the nineteenth-century. After the school moved out the, the building was remodeled as a plumbing company's showroom and warehouse, with a Craftsman storefront added to the front, about 1920. The original plaque over the door of the school remains in place, containing the name of the school in German, and the date of construction. This is a two-story masonry gable front school building with Italianate influences. The cornice has brick corbeling, similar to detailing on churches in the district. The are arched top windows retain their limestone sills, but have been filled with wood panels. There is a large craftsman storefront that was added to the c. 1920, and completely covered the entire 10th Street first floor façade. (Many of the historic details including the brick wall, the door and window openings and limestone door sign remain covered inside the building.) The storefront has a flat roof surrounded by a glazed brick parapet wall with concrete accents. The wood cornice is accented by dentil molding. The front is divided into 3 bays, with the door in the center bay. The top third of the storefront is comprised of multi-paned windows. The lower portions are large windows. The pilasters that divided the bays have craftsman style capital tops. The center door bays has a multi-paned glazed door, with two side lights and a divided transom.

154. 522 N. 11th Street **Photo 66** **C**
This is an example of a quite modest gable front workers cottage, dated prior to 1866. It is one story of frame construction, with the horizontal wood siding replaced with painted Insulbrick. Though few of the historic decorative details remain, it retains its historic form and appearance, as well as the coursed limestone foundation and rear brick chimney. The gable roof has a wood entablature with partial returns.

There is a vent centered in the gable peak. There is a replacement metal window and there is a historic half glazed wood door with a glazed transom. There is a rear kitchen addition added to the house.

161. 519/ 521 11th Street **Photo 64 & 65** **C**

This is the Benjamin Biggs House built c.1859. It is a quality example of a frame Greek Revival /Italianate I-house, and still retains its elaborate cornice and split fanlights around the chimneys in the gable-ends. Benjamin Biggs (?-1883) founded the B. F. Biggs Lafayette Pump Works in 1868 (1300 Brown Street), a very successful company that manufactured wooden pumps, and survives today as Biggs Pump and Supply. Biggs and his family lived in the house until 1881, when they moved to a house in the Ellsworth District. The house on the 1866 map consisted of the portion horizontal to the street, as well as a central porch. In the 1894 City lithograph, a full front porch first appears. The house converted to a double between 1894 and 1899. During the remodeling to form a double, the central window and door and surrounds on the first and second floor were removed for the dividing wall. The back wings were also added at this time. There was a third major remodeling, between 1910-1935, including a concrete block craftsman influenced front porch and new windows and doors were added. This I-house has a side gable roof, finished with replacement asphalt shingles. There are brick chimneys on each end of the house. The entablature has partial returns on the side facades, and large scroll brackets, that continue on the side and rear elevations, accent the cornice. The house retains its horizontal wood siding with a brick foundation. On the first floor, there are 3/1 windows flanking a larger 6/1 picture window on each side of the entry. On the second floor, there are four original 2/2 windows, with an opening lost in the center for the dividing wall between the units. There is a tall three-quarter glazed entry door.

163. 415/417 11th Street **Photo 63** **C**

This is a frame double, with side front entries, similar to many examples in the district. It is a two-story frame example with a hipped roof. It has overhanging eaves, and has lost the cornice details to replacement siding. There are four 1/1-replacement windows on the second floor with simple wood trim. On the second floor these is an entrance and a single 1/1 window in each unit. The doors are replacement doors, but retain their glazed transom and maintain the window size to create a balanced front façade. There is an open front porch with concrete block columns and railings. Since 11th Street is slightly cut in, the porches are raised on most of the houses along the street.

164. 411/413 11th Street **Photo 66** **C**

This is a two story brick double, that has lost many of the decorative details, but is representative of many of the doubles in the district. It has a hipped roof with a plain wood cornice. There is a coursed limestone block foundation. There 4/4 windows have limestone sills, arched limestone hoods. There is a circular stair window on each of the side facades. There is a full open craftsman influenced brick porch with concrete accents on the front façade. The top has been enclosed with a railing to form a second floor deck.

Objects & Sites

The district has a number of contributing objects and sites. Only those objects retaining significant North Street retains its brick pavers, and a portion of brick sidewalks remain at 1300 Brown Street. The most distinctive landscape features of the district are the limestone and decorative concrete edging , serving to divide the properties. On the larger and earlier homes, such as the Metzger House at 1018 North Street, the edging was made of limestone. The edging was smaller on less large homes, such as 1109 Cincinnati Street, or formed from concrete 1110 North Street. The later homes continued the pattern, with concrete such as the Fletemeyer House at 1201 Brown Street. This is an unusual practice in the city, though limestone retaining walls are common in the St. Mary District, and edging can be found across the city. There are also a number of cast and wrought iron fences remaining in the district.

Resource Number	Photo Number	Address	Description
180	Photo 4	1318 Elizabeth Street	Limestone edging & wall
181	Photo 4	1318 Elizabeth Street	Wrought iron fence
182		1322 Elizabeth Street	Limestone edging
183		1001/1003 Elizabeth Street	Cast ion fence
184		1001/1003 Elizabeth Street	Limestone edging
185	Photo 9	1301/1303 Elizabeth Street	Limestone edging
186	Photo 13	1200/1202 Cincinnati Street	Limestone edging, with rounded top
187	Photo 17	1109 Cincinnati Street	Limestone edging (minimal)
188	Photo 17	1111 Cincinnati Street	Limestone edging (minimal)
189	Photo 17	1115 Cincinnati Street	Limestone edging (minimal)
190	Photo 17	1119 Cincinnati Street	Limestone edging (minimal)
191		1012/1014 Brown Street	Cast iron fence
192		1012/1014 Brown Street	Limestone edging
193		1115/1117 Brown Street	Limestone edging with pyramidal top
194	Photo 33	1201 Brown Street	Concrete edging, high with sculpted top
195		1207 Brown Street	Concrete edging with high sculpted top
196	Photo 36	1018 North Street	Limestone edging
197	Photo 36	1018 North Street	Wrought iron fence
198		1112 North Street	Concrete edging with pyramidal corner posts (similar to limestone edging found in the district)
199		1110 North Street	Concrete edging with pyramidal corner posts (similar to limestone edging found in the district)
200	Photo 39	1116/1118 North Street	Cast iron fence (Makers label, partially obscures the maker, but the "LaFayette, Ind."
201	Photo 41	1214/1214 North Street	Cast iron fence
202		915/919 North Street	Cast iron fence
203	Photo 45	North Street	Brick paving
204		1300 Brown Street	Brick sidewalk

Statement of Significance

The Jefferson Historic District meets National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture for its important collection of mid to late nineteenth century vernacular residential architecture. The district has the largest concentration of mid-to-late nineteenth vernacular housing in Lafayette, including gable front, hall and parlor, double pen and I-house forms. There are also a large number of double residences in the district, in response to the housing shortage of the 1870s and 1880s. The district is dominated by one and half and two story houses and doubles that housed the many of the German immigrants that came to work on the railroad or in other business in the booming commercial transportation hub. The language and cultural barriers, as well as class structure helped to create a distinct neighborhood. A number of social structures were built to provide services for the neighborhood, including churches, schools. Grocery stores, saloons, restaurants, and a billiard hall were owned by neighborhood residents to service the local population.

The first documented buildings in the district were built c. 1850, including the modest frame houses and the Eastern School built in 1853 on the site of the current Washington School. During this early period from the 1850 to 1868, this was largely viewed as a suburban area, similar to the Prospect Hill (9th Street Hill), St. Mary's Hill, and Park Mary neighborhoods. A large portion of the area was the farm of John Stockton until it was developed in 1878. With the expansion of the railroad and the overall growth of the city, the neighborhood developed rapidly during what is termed the Railroad Development Period, from 1869-1889. During this period, the neighborhood took on its ethnic character, though there were German settlers both before and after this period. While development was largely complete at the end of this period, the district continued to evolve during the Later Railroad Development Period 1890-1930.

The Jefferson Historic District was also important locally for the concentration of public and parochial secondary schools contained within its borders. From 1853, the Jefferson District saw continuous educational instruction at the 11th and Elizabeth Street site. The Jefferson High School was increasingly important as secondary education expanded and more local residents attended high school. The building was designed for vocational and traditional education, to adapt to state of the art learning facilities. Special architectural features and innovations were incorporated into the design to provide the highest quality educational available in the area.

Historical Development

Lafayette is located in Tippecanoe County in west central Indiana in the Wabash River Valley. The area's first major period of development was spurred by the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, opening from Lafayette to Toledo in 1843. Transportation continued to be important to the area's development with the construction of the Monon Railroad in 1852, and four new railroad lines built in the county in the next t wo decades. This development pattern made Lafayette a commercial center with a diverse population that moved to the city through the growing transportation network. During the mid-1800s, Lafayette's population had been around 2,000. By 1870 the success of the railways and canal caused Lafayette's population to increase to over 13,000. With this expanding population, residential districts spread around the city into the surrounding farmland to accommodate the burgeoning city.

The developmental history of the Jefferson Historic District began in 1824, when Lawrence B. Stockton was given eighty acres of land that his father purchased from the United States government, bounded today by South, Union, Fourteenth, and Eighteenth Streets. Stockton married Maria Emerson in 1831, and they lived together on the property until her death in 1832. Lawrence Stockton purchased the adjoining eighty acres to the east of the property in the early 1830s. The property was then bounded by South, Union, Ninth, and Eighteenth Streets, and contained 160 acres. In 1835, Stockton married Rachel Steely, and built his brick house (a Greek Revival/Italianate Brick I-house) on Main Street the same year. The 1888 *Biographical Record and Portrait Album of Tippecanoe County, Indiana* stated that he "built the residence on Main Street at the foot of the bluff, which he occupied the remainder of his life, which was a palatial country seat in those days, and continued some years one of the largest and finest residences in the county." The bluff referred to was covered in large forest trees, and was known as Stockton's Woods. East of Stockton's Woods was Barbee's Grove, most of which is now Murdock Park, and beyond that were patches of forest and farmland. The Stockton farm was the largest estate within the Lafayette city limits, and was one of only two shown on the 1863 Burk & Bro. Co. Map of the City of La Fayette that was large enough for the vignette of the house to be shown on the property, instead of in the margins (the other was Adams Earl's 1857-1859 "Fountain Grove" mansion and deer park, later known as "Earlhurst"). The Pearl River ran open through the farm, and the Toledo Wabash & Western Railroad was built through the farm in 1853. The railroad passed close to the Stockton homestead, and in Lafayette in the 1850s, this was considered a sign of affluence. By 1841, the area bounded by South, Brown, Ninth, and two lots east of Eleventh Street had become Taylor, Hanna, Stockwell, and Harter's Addition, and the area bounded by Brown, Union, Ninth, and two lots east of Eleventh Street had become Hanna & Reynold's Addition. Stockton donated the land on Columbia Street hill for St. Mary's Cathedral, which was built between 1861-1864, on the site of the former County Seminary. Most of the St. Mary's Historic District consists of Stocktons Third and Fourth Additions to the city of Lafayette.

In the 1870s, Stockton's Woods was developed by James J. Perrin as the fashionable Perrin Addition, the first development in Lafayette with curved streets and hilly lots. Stockton's First and Second Additions to

Lafayette filled the remaining space between the older plats and the railroad, and completed the current area of the Jefferson Historic District. By 1878, a two-block area around the Stockton homestead and a few out lots in the Jefferson and St. Mary's districts were all that remained of the original Stockton Farm. Lawrence B. Stockton had also purchased many farms in the county, and was very wealthy by the 1870s. He died on October 31, 1878, from lung injuries resulting from a tree-trimming accident. His house was demolished in the late 1930s.

During this period, the Jefferson district was a suburban area on the eastern edge of Lafayette. The Pearl River, which has now been covered over, ran open through the district, from what is now Twelfth and Elizabeth Streets to Ninth and North Streets. The river often flooded after heavy rains, especially in the area of Ninth and North Streets. In 1841, all streets in the district ended two lots east of Lonard (now 11th) Street. There were no lots or streets north of Brown Street in the Jefferson district. In the 1840s, the houses which were built in the district were located near its western border, North Ninth Street. In 1853, the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad was built, separating the district from the Stockton farm. A roundhouse and sheds were built across the railroad tracks from the eastern end of Elizabeth Street, and the freight and passenger depots were located on Erie Street. The depots were large brick buildings with Italianate cornices and window hoods, mansard-roofed towers, Gothic Revival dormers, and wide overhangs over the waiting platforms. These buildings survived until 1937, when they were "modernized," which meant that the towers were demolished, all ornamentation was removed, and aluminum windows, wood siding, and false shutters were added. The freight depot was demolished in 1979, and the passenger depot in 1992. The Railroad Hotel, which stood on the site of the Korty House at 1101 Ferry Street, was also built in the 1850s. The 1854 lithograph of the City of LaFayette shows the Jefferson district, with only a few houses east of Eleventh Street. The area between Ninth and Tenth Streets appears to have been developed, with the exception of the block bounded by North, Brown, Ninth, and Tenth Streets, which was vacant.

A number of churches were built to serve the early population of the district. Two of the district's earliest public buildings, the Eastern Charge Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Eastern School were built between 1853 and 1854. Sadly, both have been demolished, the school in 1900, and the church in 1927, both to make way for new school buildings. In 1853, a German Catholic Church was organized under the Rev. Philip Doyle. Two lots were purchased, and, in 1854, an $8,000 brick church was built on the east side of Tenth Street, just south of Ferry Street. Rev. Doyle's successor, Rev. Pinkers, had a brick school building built on Ferry Street a few years later. In 1866, the St. Boniface German Catholic school was built on the foundation of the old church on Tenth Street, and served the German Catholic community for over fifty years. Later, the building was remodeled as a plumbing company's showroom and warehouse, with a Craftsman storefront added to the front, about 1920. The original plaque over the door of the school remains in place, containing the name of the school in German, and the date of construction.

Two houses that predate 1854 are still standing in the district. One is a small one-story frame single-pen house at 1204 Brown Street (photo 24). The other is a gable-front frame house at 1019 North Street, which was the residence of Ira Ingraham in 1858. The c.1859 Benjamin F. Biggs House at 519-521 N. 11th Street was once a spectacular example of a frame Greek Revival/Italianate I-house, and still retains its elaborate cornice and split fanlights around the chimneys in the gable-ends. Benjamin Biggs (?-1883) founded the B. F. Biggs Lafayette Pump Works in 1868, a very successful company that manufactured wooden pumps, and survives today as Biggs Pump and Supply. A c.1860 house at 1109 Elizabeth Street (photo 5) is an excellent example of the brick gable-front Greek Revival house that was once very common in this area.

In 1862, Frank Barnhart opened the brick Wabash Valley House, a hotel and saloon, at 1114 Ferry Street (photo 48). In 1871, the Wabash Valley House had eleven residents listed in the city directory. These included an engineer, a brakeman, three firemen, and a clerk, all working for the Toledo Wabash & Western Railroad. The other boarders consisted of one laborer, a wagon maker, a shoemaker, a carpenter, and two persons of unspecified vocation. The hotel was known as the Pacific Hotel and Saloon in the late 1890s, but returned to its original name before closing about 1914. It was then converted into apartments.

The c.1866 Henry Mohr House at 912-914 North Street (photo 38) shows the changes that could occur to a property in the late 19th century. The house was converted from a single-family dwelling to a double about 1870. A new roof was added in the 1880s, and a porch added about 1900. The c.1865 double-pile/Italianate Alfred Gaddis House at 1103-1105 North Street was also converted to a double in the late 19th century. The c.1866 Isidor Metzger house at 1216-1218 Cincinnati Street (photo 14) survives, along with the c.1870 Metzger Building next door at 1220. There appears to have been a building boom in the Jefferson district between 1866 and 1868. A brick gable-front Greek Revival house at 1310 Cincinnati Street (photo 16) dates from this period, as do the three small gable-front houses on North Street: the Henry S. Gosling House at 1107, a brick house at 1109, and the John Mauch House at 1113. The c.1868 Hubert Gilmartin House at 1008 Brown Street (photo 20) is an elaborate example of a brick, gable-front Italianate cottage with ornate stone window hoods.

During the railroad development period, from 1869-1889, many of the larger homes in the district were built, and railroad-related development occurred. The 1869 Italianate John George Metzger house at 1018 North Street is a well-preserved example from this period, and has undergone few changes except for the addition of a Free-Classic porch about 1900. John Metzger had come to Lafayette about 1867, and was a partner in Lammers & Metzger Wholesale Wines and Liquors at 112 Main Street. The Anthony Korty House was built about 1870 on the site of the Toledo Wabash & Western Railroad's Railroad Hotel, 1101 Ferry Street. Anthony Korty (1821-1906) was born in Germany, and came to Lafayette in the early 1840s. He married Mary Gesina Drees on Christmas Day 1849, and they traveled to Germany in 1866. Korty worked as a contractor, and built many buildings in Lafayette, before he was injured when the scaffolding on the P. & O. Ball Block collapsed in August 1851. He then gave up the contracting business and opened

a grocery. The house remained in the Korty family until the early 1970s. These two houses have identical window hoods, as does an early 1870s double at 1109-1111 Brown Street, a house in the neighboring Centennial Historic District (just across 9th street from Jefferson), and the Nathan B. Dodge double on Columbia Street in the Main Street Historic District. All four of the houses were built about 1870, possibly by the same contractor.

A double at 1301-1303 Elizabeth Street (photo 9) also dates from about 1870, and was later occupied by Herman H. Evans, a local contractor and silent partner in the undertaking firm of Evans & Scheffee. An 1860s house at 1103 Cincinnati Street was used by Mrs. A. M. Harris as a boarding house in the 1870s. In 1871, there were twelve residents of this establishment: nine employees of the Toledo Wabash & Western Railroad, a carpenter, an engineer, and a teamster.

In 1872, the B. F. Biggs LaFayette Pump factory on Erie Street was built. The company manufactured wooden pumps, and later expanded to include wooden architectural elements. The company remained in the building until 1950, when it moved to a new location in Lafayette. The company is still in business as Biggs Pump and Supply Company.

The Warrenburg-Reule double was built about 1878, at 1116-1118 North Street (photo 39). It is the best example of a high-style Italianate double in the Jefferson district. Charles W. and Caroline (sister of Fred Reule) Warenburg lived in 1116. Charles Warenburg, a partner in the firm of Weber and Warenburg, died in the 1890s, and Caroline on January 17, 1930. Fred Reule lived in 1118, along with his unmarried sister, A. Mary Reule, who acted as his housekeeper. The Fred Reule Implement Company was the largest and best known hardware, vehicle, and farm implement supplier in Lafayette. The company was very successful, until it closed a few years after Fred Reule's death on May 25, 1930. Another significant double is the c.1884-1885 Miller Double at 911-913 North Street (photo 43). The building has paired two-story bay windows and matching side porches. It is an adaptation of the "Boston Swell-front" Italianate rowhouse form of the 1870s, only as a freestanding double, instead of a unit in a block of houses. A c.1887 house at 903-905 North Street is a good example of an Italianate double-pile frame house from this period.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1885 at the southeast corner of Ninth and Brown Streets. The congregation was organized in the summer of 1852 under the Rev. Christoph Keller, and met in the basement of the Fifth Street Methodist Church. In the fall of 1857, a lot at the southeast corner of Ninth and Brown Streets was purchased of $1,100. An old house was rented, and was used by the congregation until a new church could be built. In 1858, a new 30x40 foot frame church and a parsonage were built on the lot at the southeast corner of Ninth and Brown Streets (the church was behind the current church and faced Ninth Street). The church cost $2,800 to build, and the parsonage, $1,200. A new parsonage was built in 1864 for the Rev. D. Valz, costing $925. In 1878, the congregation had a membership of about 150, with a prosperous Sunday school. By the mid 1880s, the congregation had outgrown the old church. The current brick building was built in the summer of 1885, and cost $15,000. A new parsonage was also built at this time. The contractor for the buildings was Adam Herzog. The new

a church was dedicated by Dr. H. Liebhard on October 11, 1885.

In 1886, the 23rd conference of the Central German Conference was held in the church. Dr. William Nast, the founder of German Methodism, attended the conference, which was during his fiftieth year as a German Methodist. The Epworth League, later the Methodist Youth Fellowship, held their ninth Convention in the church on June 23, 1901. Gifts to the church in 1905 allowed the congregation to replace the original reed organ with a pipe organ. In 1919, the official board of the church decided to switch to English as the language of the church, and the name was changed to Brown Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The word "Episcopal" was dropped from the name in 1933, after a change occurred in all of the churches of the Northwest Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1933, lightning struck the steeple, and it was badly damaged, but, luckily, no fire resulted. The steeple was rebuilt, and the interior of the church was redecorated.

By the 1890s, most of the Jefferson district had developed into a typical urban residential neighborhood, much like the adjacent Centennial and Park Mary districts. There was a limited amount of later development in the district, namely on the fringes, the Pearl River sites or on the site of early buildings. The c.1897 Free-Classic Bass House at 916 North Street is typical of the Jefferson district, in that it replaced a smaller, earlier house. Another late 1890s house, at 1201 Brown Street, is an outstanding example of the Free-Classic style. In 1893 the Lafayette Street Railway's large brick inter-urban car house and repair shop was built at the northwest corner of Tenth and Ferry Streets. This building also housed the cars for the Lafayette and Fort Wayne Traction Company, an inter-urban system that ran between Lafayette, Fort Wayne, and Indianapolis. Trolleys, and then city busses were stored in the building, resulting in its later name, "the bus barn." The building was demolished in the summer of 1997, by developers who claimed the site would be used for a gas station/convenience store/fast food complex. This never materialized, and the lot remains vacant.

The two significant churches were also built during this period. The Deutsche Evangelische Kirche was built in 1905 at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Elizabeth Streets (photo 1), replacing an 1886 frame church on the lot to the west that had been damaged by a fire in 1904. The parsonage, which stood on the site of the current church, was moved to the site of the old church about 1904, but has since been demolished. The stained glass windows are said to have been imported from Germany. In the early 1950s, the congregation returned to the First German Reformed Church and the building was sold to the Pentecostal Church of God. It is currently owned by the Word of Life Family Church. The First German Reformed Church was built about the same time as the Deutsche Evangelische Kirche, at the southwest corner of Tenth and Ferry Streets. The congregation was organized in 1860, by the Rev. J. U. Zurcher, with seven male members. Services were first held at the Sixth Street Baptist Church and later at the Reformed Presbyterian Church on Ferry Street. In the spring of 1861, the congregation bought the old Universalist Church, at the northeast corner of Main and Ninth Streets, which had been built in the spring of 1852. By 1878, a Sunday School, Mutual Aid Society, and a Missionary Society had been formed.

Several major educational buildings were also built during the late railroad development period. Washington School was built between 1900-1901, on the site of the Jenks School, the northeast corner of Eleventh and Elizabeth Streets. It was designed by noted local architect James Alexander, who also supervised the construction at 5% of the total cost of the building. H. C. Sense was appointed contractor for the new school in March, 1900. The cost was to be less than $35,000, and the dedication was set for November 16, 1900, at 7:30 P.M. One house, three doubles, and five outbuildings were moved or demolished to make way for the new building, and the Jenks School was demolished. At this time the name was changed to Washington School, and the building opened under that name in 1901. The two-story building was stone, with five bays across the front with three windows each, the central one having a columned entrance beneath a balcony, surmounted by a Classical pediment. The cornice had small Neo-Classical brackets over a plain entablature, and the basement was partially above ground. The building was heated by steam and hot air systems, and had electric lights. The building was later known as Washington Elementary School, and in the early 1950s, one of the two Junior High schools occupied part of the building. This was moved to the new Sunnyside Junior High School in the fall of 1954, and Washington School became a K-6 elementary school. This building was demolished in 1972, to make way for the new Washington Elementary School. This is the only site in Lafayette that has been continuously used for educational purposes since 1853.

Jefferson High School designed by William B. Ittener, and replaced LaFayette High School, which had been built between 1889-1890 at the southeast corner of Sixth and Columbia Street. The construction of Jefferson High School is discussed further below.

Architectural Significance

The Jefferson Historic District is most significant for its nineteenth century vernacular architecture. The primary vernacular type is the gable front worker house. These are 1-2 story frame or brick structures. There is also a collection of other early vernacular forms, including examples of double pen, hall and parlor, and I-houses. The district additionally contains a large number of doubles, one of the highest concentrations in the city. The neighborhood also has noteworthy examples of ecclesiastical, commercial and industrial buildings as well as more high style Italianate and Queen Anne architecture.

While the Jefferson district shares many development patterns with other neighborhoods in Lafayette, it generally had a higher concentration of modest vernacular houses. The Park Mary District, adjoining the Jefferson District to the north, is quite similar to the Jefferson district. Though both areas witnessed early development, the Park Mary District remained suburban longer and therefore has fewer early houses. The gable front form is common in the Park Mary District, however many are late nineteenth century two-story frame examples. Another similarity, is the ethnic character of development in the district, with a high concentration of Dutch immigrants in the Park Mary District. The Centennial District shares a similar development period with the Jefferson neighborhood. The houses in the Jefferson district are generally more modest and show fewer stylistic influences, however. Some of the German settlement crossed 9th

Street, and created ethnic ties between the neighborhoods. The Ellsworth District has similar working classes houses, particularly the one-story gable front houses. The Ellsworth District has a great mix of architecture, however, with more high style examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival architecture and has a slightly earlier primary period of development. The St. Mary and 9th Street Hill neighborhoods were early residential areas for wealthy entrepreneurs, with later Queen Anne influenced in-fill development. The 9th Street Hill neighborhood has more high-style architecture. More modest houses from the Irish settlement on the upper reaches of the St. Mary's hill share many of the same forms as the Jefferson District. The Perrin district is later in development and more high style, though the more modest infill along the edges shares characteristics with the Jefferson district. Highland Park is a later development and most of the construction took place after the primary period of development in the Jefferson district.

The **gable front** form is a common vernacular plan type in Lafayette. In the mid-to-late nineteenth century building boom in the city of Lafayette, both one-and-one-half and two-story forms flourished in the city, especially in the middle and working class residential districts that surround the downtown. The Jefferson district has the highest concentration of gable front architecture, with examples of the form from 1850-1920s.

There is a full range of gable front architecture in the district, from early frame brick cottages, early two story examples with Greek Revival influences, later two story balloon frame examples, as well as late craftsman influence bungaloid examples. The form is found in masonry construction (e.g., 1008 Brown Street, photo 20) post and beam (e.g., 522 N. 11th Street, photo 60) and balloon construction (e.g., 1214 North Street, photo 41). Fenestration patterns mark differences in interior floor plans. Door placement varies, with the most common door placement in the district on one side of the front façade (e.g., 1209 Elizabeth Street, Photo 8; 1310 Cincinnati Street, Photo 16 (right); 1008 Brown Street, Photo 20). This corresponds to a side stair hallway, common to the Greek Revival origins of the form. Other common placements include: the side entry (1206 Brown Street, Photo 24; 1214 North Street, photo 41), both a side and front façade entry (e.g., 1104 Brown Street, Photo 22); and a center entry (e.g., 1312 Cincinnati Street, left in photo 16); 1103 Cincinnati Street, photo 18). Those with a center door do not generally have a stair hallway, with the form especially common in the twentieth century examples. Window patterns vary to a degree, but are generally either balanced with windows in a regular pattern on the first and second floors (e.g., 1109 Elizabeth Street, Photo 5) or with a second floor centered widow(s) (e.g., 1008 Brown Street, Photo 20). Ornamentation varies according to period of construction, subsequent changes, and maintenance and neighborhood norms. While the majority lack any surviving ornamentation (e.g., 1107 and 1109 North Street, Photo 44), some retain limited ornamentation (e.g., 1214 North Street, Photo 41).

The **Hall and Parlor** form evolved from the single bay house commonly found through the English isles. The Hall and Parlor form is typified by two front rooms, some generally smaller than the other, sometimes offset by the front door. Rooms were frequently added onto the back, giving an L shaped appearance. There is normally an end chimney. The Hall and Parlor cottage is the most common of the single-pile forms, according to Jackle, Blastain and Meyer in *Common Houses in America's Small Towns*. They report

that this is a common form in the lower mid-west. As reported in the *Tippecanoe County Interim Report*, the Hall and Parlor form in not common in Tippecanoe County as a whole. This form is common in the Chesapeake Bay and Virginia, which is not a major cultural hearth for Lafayette. In addition, many of these simple frame houses have been modified or changed to the point that they are no longer recognizable. There is a frame example at 1312 Elizabeth Street. This hall and parlor house was built between 1863 and 1865 according to the local maps, and retains its general form and historic chimney. The house has lost many of its exterior details, including being finished with vinyl siding and had all of the windows, doors and trim replaced. The brick chimney is on the outside of the building, a characteristics of this early form. The house at 515 N. 11th Street is another frame example of the form.

The **Double Pen** form is also represented in the district. The double pen form is another example of the addition of a second room to the basic single pen house. The second room was added on the gable end, away from chimney. Thus the double pen is characterized by the appearance of two exterior doors on the front façade, resulting in a symmetrical exterior façade, in contrast to the hall and parlor form. While the double pen form was derived from British origins, German settlers adopted the form in many of their early settlements. Not surprisingly, due to the German nature of settlement in the district the form was common in the district. Many of the frame examples have been modified, including adding a second story forming a double pile (with one or two units) or other alterations. An aluminum sided frame example at 1103/1105 Elizabeth Street retains its original limestone block foundation and form. The best example of the form is 1313 Cincinnati Street. (Photo 19) It is a one and half story brick double pen with a side gable roof. The house has four bays, though one of the center openings has been bricked in. The foundation is roughly dressed limestone block. The double hung windows have plain wood surrounds and limestone lintels and sills. The secondary facades have 4/4/ arched top windows with radiating vousisours hood and limestone sills. There is a recent open shed entry porch on the front façade. There are two later gable dormers finished with wood siding and with 3/1 double hung windows, to expand the living space. There is a brick rear kitchen addition.

The **I-House** is a common rural form in Tippecanoe County, but is less common in the urban areas. This is due to lot size, which encouraged the orientation of the longest axis of the house perpendicular, not horizontal to the street. In the earliest history of the district, however, this was outside the primary residential area of the city and I-houses were built. Over the course of the nineteenth century, these houses were often remodeled heavily, with rear addition, changing the house to a more square, double pile form. An example of a modified I house is the Mohr House at 1912/1914 North Street (Photo 35) (See Architectural Description for a discussion of the evolution of the property). The Biggs House at 519/521 N. 10th Street is the best-preserved example of the I-house form in the city. Biggs and his family lived in the house until 1881, when they moved to a house in the Ellsworth District. The house on the 1866 map consisted of the portion horizontal to the street, as well as a central porch. In the 1894 City lithograph, a full front porch first appears. The house was converted to a double between 1894 and 1899. During the remodeling to form a double, the central window and door and surrounds on the first and second floor were

removed for the dividing wall. The back wings were also added at this time. There was a third major remodeling, between 1910-1935, including a concrete block craftsman influenced front porch and new windows and doors were added. This I-house has a side gable roof, finished with replacement asphalt shingles. There are brick chimneys on each end of the house. The entablature has partial returns on the side facades, and large scroll brackets, that continue on the side and rear elevations, accent the cornice. The house retains its horizontal wood siding with a brick foundation. On the first floor, there are 3/1 windows flanking a larger 6/1 picture window on each side of the entry. On the second floor, there are four original 2/2 windows, with an opening lost in the center for the dividing wall between the units. There is a tall three-quarter glazed entry door.

The district is also significant for the number of **Doubles**. As the downtown residential areas filled in the population boom in the 1870-1890s, doubles were a practical solution to the housing shortage. They provided modest homes for the city's growing professional, entrepreneurs and skilled laborers while maximizing lot space. Doubles and row houses are commonly found in Park Mary, St. Mary, Ellsworth and Centennial Neighborhoods. They are a large percentage of the housing stock in the Jefferson Neighborhood, however.

There are several general plans for doubles in the district. The most common form for the doubles is based on the two-thirds double pile form, which is similar to the gable front house. While there are example of the two-thirds double pile in the Jefferson District. The form is none common in St. Mary, Park Mary and Ellsworth District. There are two units, each resembling the common gable front house, under a low hipped roof. Many have open front porches, or later craftsman influenced brick porches. Some have been further subdivided, such as 1109/111 Brown Street (Photo 30) with additional side entrances. There are brick frame examples, with brick examples generally better maintenance and with fewer alterations. Some examples have doors in the center, with other examples having side entries. There is a range of decorative details, from simple frame examples with few decorative details, to more elaborate window hoods and cornice details. Another related form is the Boston Swell-front" common in the Centennial Neighborhood, adding large two story bay to the front façade. In addition, there are doubles with side entries, common in both frame and brick examples.

The house at 1205/1207 Elizabeth Street is a quality example of the **central door**. (Photo 7) Though the brick double has lost most of its decorative elements, it retains its Italianate massing and form. On the front façade, there are four windows on the second floor and a pair of windows in each unit on the first floor. The arched top windows have been replaced and the tops filled. The windows have tuned brick hoods and limestone sills. The entrances are have been greatly modified, though the limestone doorsills still remain. Though the doors are modern metal replacement, one entrance retains its divided transom light. There is an early twentieth century, full open front porch with a hipped roof, bracketed cornice and simple round wood columns.

Doubles with **doors on the side** are more common, and give residents a bit more privacy. 1301/1303 Elizabeth Street is a good example of a brick double pile double. (Photo 9) There are four bays on the house with the doors aligned with second story windows to maintain the balance of the front façade. The tall narrow windows have limestone sills, though the hoods have covered with the vinyl of the cornice and the porch. The three-quarter glazed oak doors have glazed transoms and simple wood surrounds. There is a rear frame addition, dating roughly to the c. 1930 construction of the porch. The addition has a hipped roof with replacement siding and 3/1 windows. T he porch illustrates the many craftsman-influenced porches added to doubles in the district. It has a hipped roof, square brick columns, concrete accents and an open brick railing. 415/417 N. 11th Street is a similar frame example. (Photo 63)

The house at 1318 Elizabeth Street, with doors on the sides of the front facades, is one of the most high-style doubles in the district, and is similar to row houses found in Centennial and Ellsworth Districts. (Photo 2) It was built c. 1860, and appears on the 1866 map of the city. The double has careful limestone work, including the limestone block foundation aligned with the original limestone steps, the windows and door sills and hoods, a full limestone belt course. (Photo 3) There are four 1/1 tall narrow windows on the second floor. On the first floor there are two on the first floor with the doors maintaining the façade's symmetry. The distinctive wood entry doors have two curved top glazed panels, lower decorative panels and are topped with divided glazed transoms

The most common form for doubles in the district is the **side entrance porch** variety. This form is common in all of the districts, including Park Mary, St. Mary and Ellsworth, which witnessed development in the last three decades of the nineteenth century. 1200/1202 Brown Street is a well-maintained brick example of the form. (Photo 13) Though the building has had some maintenance problems, it retains its historic seamed tin-hipped roof and the windows retain their openings with plan in limestone lintels and sills. The windows on the secondary facades have turned brick window hoods and sills. The entry doors are half-glazed with divided glazed transoms. There are later historic flanking entry porches, with turned columns and sunburst motif frieze details. The 12th Street facade has a bay window and there are leaded glass stair windows on this façade.

More high style and better maintained, the Warrenburg-Reule Double was built c. 1878 is an outstanding example of the side entrance form. The double is rectilinear with a T-wing on the rear and entrances on the side. There is a coursed limestone block foundation, topped with a cornice and modillions. There is a large hipped dormer on the front façade and two small shed dormers on the side facades (c. 1915). There are three large brick chimneys. There are 6 regular bays on the front façade, accented by double brackets. The double hung replacement windows have hoodmolds with central keystones and limestone sills. The secondary facades have turned brick currently two (c. 1895) side entrance porches. They have turned posts, wood railings and a spindled frieze with minimal sunburst accents in the gable ends.

Though many of the single-family residences were adapted to multiple family residences in the modern period, the housing stock in the district has evolved throughout the history of the district. The Mohr House at 912/914 Main Street (photo 35), constructed c. 1865, is typical of the evolution of housing in the district. The house appears on the 1866 map of the city. Harry Mohr was listed a bricklayer in the 1867 city directory. The house has a double-pile form. The symmetrical façade has the appearance of the Greek Revival I-House in the historic drawings from the period. The 1885 Sandborn Map, the first that covers the area, shows the dividing wall between the sections as a frame wall, also suggesting that the building was not constructed as a double. Photographic evidence suggests that the present hipped roof and shutters were part of an 1880s reconfiguration of the property. Sandborn maps show that the porch was added between 1899 and 1907. Today, the brick double has a hipped roof with two gable dormers with corbels. The cornice has double brackets highlighting the bay divisions. The six over six windows have a regular placement, with two bays on each side and a pair of centered windows, aligned with the door on the first floor. The double entry retains its moldings with the doors surrounded by fluted pilasters and classical moldings. The open front porch has a hipped roof and simple round wood columns.

While the primary period of construction was completed by 1890, there were a number of later residential buildings built on the site of earlier buildings or along the eastern edges of the district. The Free Classic double at 903/5 Brown Street is one of the remaining examples of the large replacement homes built along Ninth Street, that were demolished for the construction of Jefferson High School. The Fletemeyer House at 1201 Brown Street is the most robust expression of Queen Anne style in the district. (Photo 33) 1205 Brown Street has been greatly changed, but retains its unique dormers with art glass windows and porches with stick style fretwork. (Photo 32) Some early homes, particularly in the western portion of the district, were updated during the late railroad period to reflect "modern" tastes. 1019 Brown Street shows the late 1890s adaptation of Italianate house. (Photo 29) The Mauch House at 1113 North Street had a substantial c. 1900 additions, including a three story tower, art glass and a wrap around porch.
There was a small number of post-1900 Craftsman doubles and bungalows built in the district.
There is a four square at 1100 Cincinnati Street (Photo 12), a unique one story double at 1300/1302 Cincinnati Street (Photo 15), and an unusual frame Craftsman apartment building at 1018-1024 Brown Street. Some of the most modest architecture in the district are frame bungaloid doubles at 1215/1217 and 1219/1221 Brown Street. Many of the brick homes in the district received craftsman influenced brick front porches, for example 1109/1111 Brown Street (Photo 30). Unique is the elaborate Craftsman porch was added 1007 Brown Street. (Photo 28)

In addition to the residential architecture, there are a number of contributing commercial, industrial and ecclesiastical buildings. (The educational buildings will be discussed below.) The most significant non-residential buildings, the depot and freight buildings from the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad were demolished early in this century. Groceries, boarding houses, hotels and other businesses populated the neighborhood to serve the German community and the railroad workers. Boarding House included the Wabash Valley House at 1114 Ferry Street (Photo 48), 1119 Ferry Street (Photo 51) as well as smaller

houses in the district that were at one time boarding houses or took in borders. Small commercial businesses serving the community included 1220 Cincinnati Street (Photo 14) that housed a billiard room, saloon and dry goods store at various times. There was a commercial livery at 617 N. 12th Street that has been adapted into another commercial use. There are two significant industrial buildings in the district. These were located along Erie Street to be near the railroad freight depot. The Biggs Pump Company Building at 1300 Brown Street is the most significant industrial building in the district. It is a three-story masonry Italianate building. At the height of the factory, there was a large complex of buildings that stretched to Cincinnati Street, that have since been demolished. The Haywood Tag Company building at 308 Erie Street (Photo 50 & 52) is a one-story flatiron brick commercial build, built with neo-classical influences. It dominates Erie Street from Ferry to North Street. The ecclesiastical structures in the district include the German Methodist Episcopal Church and German Evangelical Church. The German Methodist Episcopal Church is located at the southeast corner of Ninth and Brown Streets. Built in 1885, it is a quality example of late Gothic Revival architecture, including careful brick works and art glass windows. The Deutsche Evangelische Kirche at the corner of Elizabeth and 11th Streets is notable as an example of early twentieth century Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture, including detailed brick work and art glass windows.

The Jefferson High School was increasingly important as secondary education expanded and more local residents attended high school. The building was designed for vocational and traditional education, to adapt to state of the art learning facilities. Special architectural designs and innovations were incorporated into the design to provide the highest quality educational available in the area.

The new high school to replace the 1889-1890 LaFayette High School at the SE corner of Sixth and Columbia was first proposed in 1901. The old building was declared inadequate, unsanitary, and dangerous, beyond the limits of repairs or rebuilding. Early in 1910, the School Board selected the site bounded by 9th Street on the west, Elizabeth Street on the north, 10th Street on the east, and Cincinnati Street on the south. The cost of the site and construction of the building was to be no more that $250,000.00. The building was to be 200' by 200', two floors with a basement, 40,000 sq. ft. per floor, and to be built of brick or stone, or a combination of both. On April 11, 1910, the School Board unanimously selected William B. Ittner as Architect for the building. The contracts were awarded on August 5, 1910:

Superintendent of Construction: O. F. Moore

General Work:	E. C. Gerhardt	$152,713.00
Heating:	Kauffman Heating & Engineering Co.	$ 42,169.00
Plumbing & Sewers:	Wallace Bros. Co.	$ 8,322.00
Electrical Work: F. H. Cheyne		$ 4,495.00
Heat Regulation:	Johnson Heat Regulation Co.	$ 4,220.00
TOTAL:		$211,979.00

On November 23, 1910, the School Board decided to name the building Jefferson High School, after Thomas Jefferson. It was decided to move the students from the old high school building at the beginning of the second term of the 1911-12 school year, January 25-27, 1912.

The existing houses on the site were demolished by the summer of 1911, and the new high school was built during the summer, fall, and winter of 1911-1912. The building was formally dedicated and opened to the public on Jefferson's birthday in April, 1912.

The first edition of the Jefferson High School yearbook, the *Nautilus*, came out in 1913. It contained a four page illustrated description of the new building. The following information came from this source.

A grandfather clock in the office was installed by the Seth Thomas Clock Co., whose local agents were that Ankeny Jewelry Store. It controlled all 54 of the other clocks in the building. There was a special vault for school documents and records, two city telephones in the office, and a private school telephone system. All of the original school furniture was mahogany.

The original auditorium could seat 1,120 people, and was the largest of its kind in the state (as of 1913). The Manual Training (Shop) department had a wood room with 12 benches and spaces for 24 students, along with a grinder, a joiner, and a large band saw. The lathe room contained 24 motor driven lathes, 24 benches, a large turning lathe, a grinder, and a universal saw. All of this equipment was purchased from the Oliver Machine Co. All the tools from the Stanley Rule and Bevel Co. (local agents, Moore & Kemple Hardware) were described as being "the very best and of the highest price that could be obtained." The mechanical drawing (drafting) room was equipped with 12 large benches. The Commercial department included Commercial Bookkeeping, Law, English, Stenography, and Typewriting. Remington, Underwood, and Oliver typewriters were used. The Domestic Science department had at least 26 gas stove burners built into a rectangular counter formation. The Arts and Crafts room contained materials for making pottery, jewelry, and hammered brass items. The art room contained special tables with adjustable tops. The building was said to have a very efficient ventilating system, where the air passed through a large "washing plant" that was heated by steam pipes. There was a built-in vacuum-cleaner system, several laboratories, and a chemistry lab which was "considered even finer than most Universities." There was also a gymnasium, which was not a common feature of schools in 1912.

On June 6, 1913, the Alumni Association donated an "ivory caste" of Chapu's statue of Joan of Arc. The three foot, ten inch statue and its three foot high pedestal were installed in the main hall of the building soon after, and was a well known fixture of the school for many years.

On December 31, 1925, the Superintendent and the School Board decided that an addition to Jefferson High School was necessary. It was to contain vocational and physical education facilities, about 15 recitation rooms, and a large gymnasium and auditorium space that could seat about 4,000 people. The

entire block directly south of the high school, bounded by 9th, 10th, Brown, and Cincinnati Streets was chosen as the site for the addition. $15,000.00 was appropriated as an initial payment for the block. On January 15, 1926, Walter Scholer was chosen as architect for the addition, and Kenneth Snyder was instructed to purchase the property. On February 2, the board appointed Charles Calsbeek and Roy McQueen appraisers for the property the school wished to purchase. The building was to conform to the present building, and be of brick, stone, or a combination of both. The cost was estimated at $333,000.00. On February 23, the block needed for the construction was appraised at $2,419.50, and the buildings were sold at a public auction on February 27, 1926, by John J. Jarrell, auctioneer. On July 2, 1926, the plans and specifications for the addition were submitted by Walter Scholer, architect, who was paid $5,000.00 for his services. The new wing was to consist of 40 rooms with space for commercial education, vocational education, and physical education, the total cost being about $333.000.00. On July 25, 1927, the School Board ordered Walter Scholer, architect, to continue with the plans and specifications for the addition, to cost no more than $250,000.00. November 5, 1927, was set as the date upon which bids were to be received, and the contract for construction was awarded to A. E. Kemmer, for the price of $280,500.00. On December 31, 1927, the School Attorney was ordered to file a petition that Cincinnati Street between 9th and 10th be closed so that a space could be built to connect the two buildings. Approval for this project was given by the State Board of Tax Commissioners on July 18, 1928, and A. E. Kemmer was awarded the contract for the space at $54,960.00. Plans for the widening of Brown Street between 9th and 10th, and for new sidewalks and curbing along that side, were approved on August 31, 1928, and the dirt and gravel street was to be repaved. The School Board authorized the purchase of about 2,000 steel folding chairs for the gymnasium, and equipment for the physical education offices. Decker Bros. was awarded the contract for the gymnasium bleachers for $3,486.00 on June 1, 1929. The addition was opened for school use on September 10, 1928. The Formal Opening and Dedication took place from 10:00 A.M.-8:00 P.M. on November 23, 1928. The events included visiting classes, lunch in the new cafeteria, an open house and inspection, and an address by L. A. Pittenger, President of the State Normal School at Muncie, Ind. (now Ball State), in the auditorium/gymnasium.

In the early 1950s, one of the two Junior High schools (the other at Washington School, also in the Jefferson District) opened in the building. This was moved to the new Sunnyside Junior High School in the fall of 1954, and Jefferson High School became a 10th-12th grade Senior High School. A new Jefferson High School was constructed from 1967-1969 on south 18th Street, and opened in the fall of 1969. The old Jefferson building reopened as Tippecanoe Junior High School about 1970 or 1971, and closed after about five years. The Annex, later known simply as the "gym," was demolished in July of 1982, and the site was made into a parking lot. Because the Annex had been built as a separate building and then connected to the main building, the southern wall of the original building was not changed, and looks today as it did in 1912. The building, as it exists today, is the original 1911 Jefferson High School. The newer windows and doors, and alterations to the glass-roofed bay window are the only exterior damages to the building. IV Tech State College used the building from the early 1980s until they moved into their expanded campus east of Lafayette in 2000-2001.

In addition to the Jefferson High School, the district has an important early parochial school that educated the many German immigrants that came to the city in the Nineteenth century and the only site in Lafayette that has been continuously used for education since 1853.

The Eastern/Jenks School was one of the four original public schools, and the first free public school in Lafayette, was built in Lafayette in the early 1850s. It was begun in 1853, and completed in the summer of 1854, by Strather Moore, a local contractor. The building was a two-story brick cube, with a low hipped roof and a cupola. A contract was awarded to Theodore F. Creagor and Daniel F. Wortman, on April 2, 1870, to remodel and expand the Eastern School. W. H. Brown was the architect for this remodeling, and supervised the work. At this time, two projecting wings with corner buttresses were added to the front, and a mansard roof with a new cupola was added. The mansard roof, buttresses, and cupola resemble those on Ford School (14th and South Streets), which Brown had designed the year before. All work was completed by August 20, 1870, at which time the Board of School Trustees renamed the building Jenks School, after E. T. Jenks (member of the board 1857-1873). The building was demolished in 1900, when Washington School was built on the site.

The Washington School Replaced the Jenks School in 1901. This contract for this building was executed on March 21, 1900, to H. C. Sense. It was designed by well-known local architect James F. Alexander, who also supervised the construction at 5% of the total cost of the building. The two-story building was stone, with five bays across the front with three windows each, the central one having a columned entrance beneath a balcony, surmounted by a Classical pediment. The cornice had small Neo-Classical brackets over a plain entablature, and the basement was partially above ground. The building was later known as Washington Elementary School, and in the early 1950s, one of the two Junior High schools occupied part of the building. This was moved to the new Sunnyside Junior High School in the fall of 1954, and Washington School became a K-6 elementary school. This building was demolished in 1972, to make way for the new Washington Elementary School.

In 1866, the St. Boniface German Catholic school was built on the foundation of the old church on Tenth Street, and served the German Catholic community for over fifty years. The school educated the large number of German Catholic immigrants that moved to Lafayette in the middle of the nineteenth-century. Many of these immigrants lived in the district, which was the center of the German Community with a number of German language churches. The large brick building was lit by oil lamps, heated by stoves, and served about 200 students per day by the turn of the century. After the students were moved to the new St. Boniface School on North Street, the building was remodeled as a plumbing company's showroom and warehouse, with a Craftsman storefront added to the front, about 1920. The original plaque over the door of the school remains in place, containing the name of the school in German, and the date of construction.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Jefferson Historic District is an area east of downtown Lafayette, Indiana. Starting at the southwest corner of Union and 13th Street, he boundary runs south running along the western curb line of 13th Street. The boundary turns east running along the south side of the alley midway between Union and Elizabeth Street. The boundary turns south, running along the western curb line of 14th Street to the south side of Cincinnati Street. The boundary turns east, along the southern side of Cincinnati Street to the junction with Erie Street. The boundary turns southwest, running along the western curb line of Erie Street to the north side of Ferry Street. The boundary turns south, crossing Ferry Street and running along the northern curb line to the eastern property line of 119 Ferry Street. The boundary follows the eastern and southeastern property lines of 1119 Ferry Street, to the southeastern property line for 1113 Main Street to the alley midway between Ferry and Main Street. The boundary turns west, running along the northern edge of the alley to the junction with 10th Street. The boundary turns north, following the eastern curb line of 10th Street to the north curb line of Ferry Street. The boundary turns west, following the north curb line of Ferry Street, to the eastern junction with 9th Street. The boundary turns north and follows the eastern curb line of 9th Street to the south junction with Elizabeth Street. The boundary turns east, running along the southern curb line of Elizabeth Street to the eastern side of 10th Street. The boundary turns north, running along the eastern curb line of 10th Street to the junction with alley midway between Elizabeth and Union Streets. The boundary turns east running along the southern side of this alley to the east curb line of N.11th Street. The boundary turns north along the eastern curb ine of N. 11th Street to the southern side of Union Street. The boundary turns east, running along the southern curb line of Union Street to the eastern curb line of 13th Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been selected based upon the boundaries of the historic German settlement, the existing historic districts, the Norfolk and Southern railroad and general historic development patterns. The area share a common form, massing and setbacks with generally modest one to two story vernacular frame and brick houses. The ethnic character of the neighborhood attracted some larger homes of the more affluent German immigrants, such as the Korty family. The eastern boundary is defined by the Norfolk and Southern (historically the Toledo Wabash and Western) Railroad track. Due to the loss of the depot structures along the track and the impending removal and redevelopment of the land, the western curbline of Erie Street that runs parallel to the tracks was chosen as the boundary. Immediately to the east lies the Perrin Historic District. The railroad was important to the development of the district and has served as a traditional boundary between the Perrin Historic District farther to the east that was developed later as a planned community. The western boundary is east side of 9th Street, with this being a busy thoroughfare and the boundary for the Centennial Historic District. Some German settlement crossed the street, but there is an overall difference in the scale of the houses in the two districts. The northern boundary is Elizabeth Street, with priorities facing the street being included. Union Street, directly to the North, serves as the boundary for the Park Mary Historic District. Though there are development connection between the two districts, the Park Mary District was developed slightly later and has a more Dutch ethnic character. The southern boundary of the district is Ferry Street, with properties facing the street being included. Directly south is the Upper Main District, a largely commercial district. Excluded from these boundaries include the block and half from the rear alley behind Ferry Street to the alley between Brown and North Streets between 9th and 10th Street. This area has been cleared of historic structures. The area east of 14th Street along Elizabeth Street has been excluded due to unsympathetic development and poor maintenance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photo #	Photo Title	Direction
1	Word of Life Deutsche Evanglische Kirche	Facing north
2	1312 Elizabeth Street	Facing north
3	1318 Elizabeth Street	Facing north
4	1318 Elizabeth Street- detail showing door, limestone steps and wrought iron fencing	Facing north
5	1109 Elizabeth Street	Facing south
6	Streetscape south side of Elizabeth Street 1200 and 1300 block	Facing east
7	1205/1207 Elizabeth Street	Facing south
8	1209 Elizabeth Street	Facing south
9	1301/1303 Elizabeth Street	Facing southeast
10	1400 block Elizabeth Street, boundary showing new development	Looking east
11	1000 block Cincinnati Street	Looking east
12	1100 Cincinnati Street	Looking north
13	1200/1202 & 1206/1208 Cincinnati Street	Looking northwest
14	1216/1218 & 1220 Cincinnati Street	Looking north
15	1300/1302 Cincinnati Street	Looking northeast
16	1310 & 1312 Cincinnati Street	Looking north
17	Street 1100 block (south side) Cincinnati Street, showing placement massing and landscape	Looking west
18	1103 Cincinnati Street	Looking southwest
19	1313 Cincinnati Street	Looking south
20	1008 Brown Street	Looking north
21	1100 Block Brown Street	Looking east
22	1104 Brown Street	Looking northeast
23	Streetscape, 1200 block Brown Street	Looking east
24	1204 & 1206 Brown Street	Looking northeast
25	1300 Brown Street	Looking northeast
26	Deutsche Methodist Kirche 901 Brown Street	Looking south
27	903/905 Brown Street	Looking south

28	1007 Brown Street, entry detail	Looking south
29	1019 Brown Street, showing bay detail	Looking southwest
30	1109/1111 Brown Street, showing later addition of craftsman porches to Italianate doubles	Looking south
31	Streetscape, 1109/1111 & 1117/1115 Brown Street, showing massing and limestone fencing	Looking southwest
32	1201 Brown Street	Looking southeast
33	1201 Brown Street showing limestone edging, curbs and iron fencing	Looking west
34	1205 Brown Street	Looking south
35	912/914 North Street	Looking northwest
36	1018 North Street	Looking southeast
37	1018 North Street, entry and porch detail	Looking north
38	Streetscape, 1100 & 1200 blocks North Street showing brick pavement	Looking west
39	1116/1118 North Street	Looking north
40	1116/1118 North Street—summer kitchen & carriage house	Looking northwest
41	1214 North Street, showing Erie Street and rail corridor	Looking north
42	905 North Street, detail showing sympathetic application of replacement siding materials to maintain historic elements and form	Looking south
43	911/913 North Street	Looking south
44	1107 North Street	Looking southwest
45	Streetscape, 1100 Block (south) North Street, showing scale, massing and landscape	Looking southeast
46	1103/1105 North Street/ 319 N. 11th Street	Looking south
47	1107 & 1109 North Street	Looking south
48	1114 Ferry Street	Looking north
49	1009/1011& 1015/1017 Ferry Street	Looking south
50	1101 Ferry Street	Looking east
51	1119 Ferry Street	Looking west
52	Streetscape, Corner of Erie and Ferry showing rail crossing and corridor	Looking west

53	308 Erie Street, showing rail corridor	Looking northwest
54	308 Erie Street	Looking southwest
55	Jefferson High School	Looking northeast
56	Jefferson High School, entry detail	Looking east
57	Jefferson High School, 10th Street façade showing power plant and smokestacks	Looking north
58	Open space, Ferry and North Street between 9th and 10th Street boundary (location of the Interurban Car Barn)	Looking northeast
59	Commercial infill, Ferry Street between 9th and 10th Streets, boundary	Looking southwest
60	Carriage House, 300 Block N.10th Street	Looking west
61	St. Boniface School 211/215 N. 10th Street	Looking east
62	Streetscape, east side of the 500 block 10th Street	Looking northeast
63	411/413 & 415/417 N. 11th Street	Looking west
64	519/521 N. 11th Street	Looking east
65	Cornice detail, 519/521 N. 11th Street	Looking southeast
66	522 N. 11th Street	Looking east