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 Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District

other names/site number 157-333-30000

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Lafayette N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Tippecanoe code 157 zip code 47905

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.)

Patrick R. Rabatin 2-27-97
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:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
☐ 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:)		

Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic
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 contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

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

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

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

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

Property is:

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

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOP.

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1850-1946

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Thise, Lawrence and James R

Halstead, George

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:

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana

Section 2-Location

Roughly, Ninth Street from South Street to Kossuth Street and State Street from Ninth to Kossuth Street.

Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana

Section 7-Description

Ninth Street Hill is a neighborhood located southeast of downtown Lafayette. It is an area of three streets-Ninth, State and Hitt Street. There are a total of 96 lots in the neighborhood of which all but two are residential (see buildings #3 and 63 below). The northern portion of The Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District starts on the southeast side of the Norfolk & Southern Railway and is located entirely on the natural hill element of the east side of the Wabash River Valley. The top of the hill is attained at approximately the intersection of State and Ninth Streets and the balance of the district extends along these two streets, south and southeast, to their points of intersection with Kossuth Street. Hitt Street, which extends from Seventh to Ninth, is also included.

In the early days of the district many of the stately homes were fronted by brick sidewalks and cast-iron fences. Fences are still evident at 122, 203, 202-4, 212, and 402 south 9th Street, while brick sidewalks have disappeared. Limestone curbs are now gone on 9th Street, but remain intact the full length of Hitt Street and State Street (9th to Kossuth) with the exception of two short stretches replaced by concrete.

The original hillside properties were developed into estates with areas to keep carriage horses. Over the years there has been a tendency to subdivide larger estate properties into smaller lots. Yet, much of the stateliness of the Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District has been retained.

Typically, houses are at least two stories high. Frame construction is more common than brick, yet a number of brick homes stand in the district. The styles and dates of construction vary. The first homes were built in the 1850s and 60s. Large scale houses continued to be built in the 1880s and 90s. Shortly after World War I, the final lots in the district were developed for residences.

The lot to building relationship varies considerably in the district, as it did historically. Several homes had large lots, and have retained them. Other areas, such as the west side of Ninth just south of the Norfolk and Southern tracks, are tightly developed with large homes. Maps cannot adequately show the dramatic nature of the hill, and the unique character it imparts to district. Vistas to the downtown are framed looking down Ninth and west on Hitt (photo 45). Rooftops or side walls come to view as one looks down or up the hill. State Street starts at a diagonal at

Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District
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Ninth, and it too creates unexpected views of homes. Lots are often high above the sidewalk level, adding to the precarious feeling of houses on Ninth.

A number of estates and estate structures began to disappear due to the costs associated with upkeep and development pressures after 1930. The demolition of the impressive mansion of Robert Sample in the late 1950s was the most serious loss (now the site of apartment buildings, see photo 9). Richard B. Wetherill's large house on the hill was demolished in the 1940s. Another significant loss was that of the James Fowler house at the corner of 9th and Hitt Street in 1938. With the loss of the main structure, the estate was subdivided into 16 lots in the 1940's and structures were constructed in the ranch style.

The very low number of non-contributing buildings adds greatly to the historic feeling of the district. Only sixteen of the 97 primary buildings in the district are non-contributing. Only four of the sixteen are altered old houses, the remainder are post World War II construction. The rest of the other 37 non-contributing buildings are garages built in recent decades. The other 15 garages or carriage houses date from the period of significance and contribute to the district.

Note: Properties number 1, 2, 28, and 29 were already listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Ellsworth Historic District. These properties were not included in this district. To retain the numbering sequence, however, they are mentioned in this document and remain numbered on the map.

All properties listed below are described in the following format:
) = Number corresponding to number on sketch map
ADDRESS, DATE, PHOTO # (where applicable), STATUS (contributing or non-contributing)
DESCRIPTION

South Ninth Street (east side)

1) 9th Street at South Street (901 South Street), c. 1960, **PHOTO 1**
In Ellsworth Historic District, not included in resource count or boundary. One story, brick commercial building with flat roof.

Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District
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2) 9th Street at South Street (909 South Street), 1851-52, **PHOTO 2**
In Ellsworth Historic District, not included in resource count or boundary. The Moses Fowler House was also individually listed on the National Register on 8-5-71. Now a house museum, the building and its estate was once home to one of Lafayette's most powerful persons. It is a two and one-half story Gothic Revival style house, in the manner of Downing or Vaux. Exterior walls are stuccoed, with the carved wooden trim highlighting the steep gabled roofs. A wrap-around porch extends from the north side of the house to the west side. A later, 20th century addition is to the rear, enclosing a patio area with fountain and balustrade to the south.

3) 101 S. 9th, 1959, **PHOTO 3**, non-contributing
Built in 1959 as the Greater Lafayette Museum of Art, this one story painted concrete block building stretches along South Ninth. The facade is composed of plain and decoratively molded block. A projecting entrance area has a low brick planter with flagpoles. Still used by the Greater Lafayette Museum of Art, this building does not contribute to the district.

4) 111-113 S. 9th, c. 1900, contributing
2 story, wood frame. Brick foundation and wood clapboard siding. 2 story porch with brick piers on the 1st story and wood piers on the second level obscures its simple design. A projecting bay window is to the side. The roof has soffit brackets.

5) 115 S. 9th, c. 1910, contributing
Queen Anne with Colonial Revival detailing. 2 stories. Brick foundation, wood clapboard siding. Hip roof, asphalt shingles, metal finial. Porch is supported on slender wood columns, pediment stands over the front porch steps.

6) 203 S. 9th, 1891, **PHOTO 4**, contributing
Samuel Moore had this house built in 1891. Two and one-half to three stories high, this house epitomizes the Queen Anne style in its highly ornamented surfaces. The first floor is rock-faced limestone, while upper floors are fishscale shingle clad. The plan features projecting gables to the west and north with a prominent circular corner tower capped by a conical roof covered in slate. The rest of the main roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The front porch follows the contours of the plan, including a dramatic circular sweep at the northwest corner. Second story rooflines have simple scroll corbels. Other decorative features are the multi-paned transoms and third floor windows of the tower, patterned masonry chimney, and border paned windows. At the rear of the

lot is a contributing relocated garage with slate roof, c.1935. A historic cast iron fence marking the front yard also contributes (structure) to the district.

7) 207 S. 9th, 1895, **PHOTO 5**, contributing
The Moore-Porter-Boswell House is an unusual two and one-half story wood frame house. Its nearly vertically pitched gambrel roof produces the feeling of a two and one-half story house. Its first story walls are weatherboard-sided and the tall gable ends are wood-shingled. A one story flat roofed porch with paired slender columns and balustrade railing runs across the front of the house. The main entry has transom window. To the south is a cross gable (gambrel) with a bowed bay underneath on the first story. The attic story has a leaded glass Palladian window.

8) 213 S. 9th, 1890, contributing
Stanley Coulter House, 2-1/2 story Queen Anne, vinyl siding covered, some brick walls, fishscale shingles in gable ends, 3 story square tower. Attic story half round windows. Frame construction, fishscale shingles. Limestone foundation. 3 story square tower. Attic story half-round windows. Multi-pane front door with sidelights.

9) 221 S. 9th, c.1895, **PHOTO 6**, contributing
Although this house has been covered with an artificial shingle-like siding, it still has much of its Queen Anne character. It is of frame construction, with a brick foundation. The projecting gabled areas and complemented by large gabled dormers, and a central hip roof. A sun room was added to the south probably in about 1920. The front porch has been altered and enclosed at some point. Another room or enclosed porch is to the north. Several multi-paned transom windows and an half-round gable window with leaded glass reveal some of the original appearance of the house.

10) 301 S. 9th, 1895, **PHOTO 7**, contributing
301 South Ninth is a Queen Anne style house which was modified in the late 1920s with the addition of stucco to all exterior elevations and a replacement porch. The typical Queen Anne massing was retained, including the gable-on-hip style roof and projecting cross gable with Palladian window. The house is two stories high, has a brick foundation and is of frame construction. The front windows are Queen Anne border light type.

11) 303-305 S. 9th, 1965, **PHOTO 9**, non-contributing
Apartment House, two-story, brick, modern style, non-contributing carports.

12) 403 S. 9th, 1890, contributing
Anna Sample Johnson/Ashley Johnson House. 2-1/2 story. Queen Anne.
Frame construction. Hipped roof/lower cross gable with 3 story octagon tower.
Brick foundation. Front 2-story bay. Non-contributing garage c. 1980. Contributing 3-bay garage c.1930.

13) 409 S. 9th, 1909, **PHOTO 10**, contributing
The Edward Bohrer House is a two and one-half story home combining interests in the Tudor Revival and Craftsman style. The foundation is brick, as is the first story. The upper levels are covered in stucco accented with false half-timbering. The main roof has a side gable configuration with an offset cross gable to the front. A similarly detailed dormer window stands beside the gable. A one story, flat roofed porch covers much of the front of the house. It has a brick base and railing, while wood posts support the roof. The main entry, with leaded glass sidelights and transoms, is under the front porch. The south side of the house has a similar porch. The first floor windows have leaded glass transoms. Other windows are three over one sash. The garage is non-contributing.

14) 415 S. 9th, c. 1920, **PHOTO 11**, contributing
A typical formula for Colonial Revival homes of the 1920s was gable front type. Homes of this type are three to five bay side gabled homes, with the plan rotated forty-five degrees to fit narrow city lots. The entry typically remained at the side, as in this case. This two story wood framed house has wood clapboard walls. The front facade has a one story porch with Tuscan style wood columns and an upper level balustrade. Paired French doors lead to the porch. The chimney is exposed and rises between the French doors, and at the attic level, by quarter-round vents. The main entry at the side has small porch similar in style to the front porch. Most windows are six over one double hung units. The garage is contemporary with the house and is contributing.

15) 421 S. 9th, 1993, non-contributing
One story, brick and frame house, Contemporary style, attached garage.

16) 453 S. 9th, 1871-72, **PHOTO 12**, contributing
The Wilson-Nargi House has a stone foundation; brick walls rise two stories high. In plan, it is

simple type of Italianate house, with cube-like, symmetrical form with a two and one-half story projecting central gabled section. The low pitched hip roof has a central deck. An early twentieth century flat roofed porch with fluted Tuscan columns has a central broken pediment. Windows have stone sills and lintels; the sills have corbel blocks underneath and the lintels rest on scroll corbels. Lintels are segmental arched on the intrados, and pedimented on top. Each opening on either side of the central section frames a pair of tall windows. The central section has a paired round arch windows with stone hoods on the second story and the attic level has a single round arched window. The entablature of the house has dentils and scroll brackets. The brick garage to the north side rear is non-contributing.

17) 511 S. 9th, 1894, **PHOTO 13**, contributing
Recently rehabilitated, this two and one-half story wood framed house now reveals many original Queen Anne elements. The raised checkerboard stickwork pattern in the porch and main gables shows some Eastlake influence, as do the incised bargeboards of the main roof. The overall massing is cross plan, with intersecting asphalt shingle-clad gabled roofs. Rafter tails are exposed and scroll-cut. The wrap-around double gabled porch has square posts and lattice work between the posts and as a balustrade railing. The front upper gable has a stringcourse of corbels underneath and three windows with Queen Anne border sash. A front window repeats the Queen Anne sash motif. Richard Sample, son of Robert W. Sample, lived here for a time. The garage contributes to the district.

18) 515-17 S. 9th, 1895, contributing
Duplex, 2-1/2 story, aluminum siding. Queen Anne, with 20th century alterations, frame construction. Hipped roof with cross gables Brick foundation. Sleeping porches added c. 1930. Decorative fascia board, exposed decorative rafters, multi-pane windows in front attic gable. Non-contributing garage.

19) 519 S. 9th, 1895, contributing
House, 2-1/2 story, Queen Anne. Brick foundation. Frame construction with aluminum siding. Hipped roof with cross gables. Double entry door. Queen Anne sash windows.

20) 521 S. 9th, c.1910, contributing
House. 2 story. Brick foundation. Frame construction. Hipped roof full front porch. Non-contributing

garage.

21) 523-25 S. 9th, c.1910, contributing
Duplex. Two story. Free Classic. Frame construction. Cornerboards. Hipped roof with lower cross gables. Full double deck porch. 2 story side bay with Eastlake detailing. 2nd floor oriel window. Non-contributing garage.

22) 529 S. 9th, c.1920, contributing
House. Two story. American Foursquare. Frame construction. Shed dormer. Brick foundation. Full brick front porch. 4 over 1 windows.

23) 533 S. 9th, c. 1929, **PHOTO 14**, contributing
A nearly identical house to this one stands nearby in the Highland Park neighborhood at 814 Highland (outside of this district). Both homes have the dual oriel bays on the first story side elevation. The overall feeling of the exterior combines Craftsman with Tudor Revival elements. The foundation is brick. The oriel bays and upper floor are stuccoed with false half timbering. While the half timbering on the house proper is plain, the timbering on the bay is scalloped and placed in multiple diagonals. The hip roofed front porch is full width and has brick knee walls and plain posts. Between the paired or corner triple posts, toward the tops of the posts, are Gothic tracery panels with arches and circles. Several windows have diamond paned upper sash. The main hip roof has exposed rafters and a double gabled dormer with bargeboard and bracketing. The garage is of the same age as the house and contributes to the district.

24) 601 S. 9th, c.1885, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Free Classic
Gable front. Frame construction with full brick front porch. Cantilevered wall extension with cutwork brackets. Decorative single-diamond-pane windows on front 2nd story.
Non-contributing garage.

25) 605 S. 9th, 1880, **PHOTO 15**, contributing
605 S. 9th is a one and one-half story vernacular gable-front house, dating from about 1880. The foundation is masonry, the structure is wood framed with wood clapboard siding. The house is now a duplex; it is unclear if it was originally. The main entry is recessed between flanking sunrooms

which were added, or perhaps enclosed from an earlier porch. Narrow French doors at the attic level echo the main French doors of the first story main entry. Two hip roofed dormers face north. A fragment of bargeboard tracery remains along the front roof line; perhaps giving an indication of the home's original character.

26) 609 S. 9th, 1922, contributing
House. Two story. American Foursquare. Brick. Full front porch. Exposed decorative rafter ends. 6 over I windows. Thin muntin strips form a border in upper sash windows. Original contributing brick garage.

27) 613 S. 9th, c.1915, contributing
House. Two story. Bungalow. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Full brick porch.

South Ninth Street (West Side)

28) 6 S. 9th, c. 1980
In Ellsworth Historic District, not included in resource count or boundary. Commercial Building. One story. Brick. Modern style.

29) 12-14 S. 9th, c. 1900
In Ellsworth Historic District, not included in resource count or boundary. House. Two story. Free Classic. Frame construction. Weatherboard. Limestone foundation. Hipped roof with cross gables. Rear sleeping porch. Chamfered corner boards. Second story porch. Front bay wall. Leaded transom windows. Attic story leaded accent window.

30) 102-104 S. 9th, c. 1890, contributing
House. Two story. Queen Anne cottage. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Side gable roof with front ell. Front shed dormer. Wide eave brackets.

31) 106-108 S. 9th, 1865, contributing
George Brown House. Two story. Second Empire. Mansard tower and roof. Frame construction, aluminum siding. Brick foundation. Original brackets and dentils on tower and porch. Round attic windows. Cutwork on attic fascia.

32) 110 S. 9th, 1870, **PHOTO 20**, contributing
A typical middle class Italianate style house stands at 110 S. Ninth. This wood framed, wood clapboard sided house rests on a brick foundation and is roughly cubical in massing. Three bays of openings are across the front, with a transomed and double door side entry to the north on the first floor. All openings have wooden surrounds with plinth blocks and shouldered lintels with raised keystones. The cornerboards are chamfered. The frieze once had brackets; several remain on the south side of the house. The plain frieze has scallops at the point of attachment for the brackets. The deep eaves and heavy cornice remain intact. The house is capped by a shallow asphalt shingle clad hip roof.

33) 116 S. 9th, c.1890, contributing
Duplex. Two Story. Cross plan. Queen Anne. Frame construction. Stick porches with curved cut supports. Double side entries. Some Stick Style detail is under siding.

34) 118 S. 9th, c.1870, contributing
House. Two story. Italianate. Brick with later (c. 1920) brick porch. Low hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. Paired decorative brackets. Arched widows with elaborate stone hoods.

35) 122 S. 9th, c.1850, **PHOTO 21**, contributing
The Thomas Wood House is a one and one-half story brick gable front house. The first story is three bays across, with the transomed entry set to the south. The attic level has two windows. All front windows are two-over-two double hung units set into a segemental arch. The cast iron fence is original and is a contributing structure. This house is also known as the Hueston-Rosewood-Thomas House. Thomas Wood, Lafayette postmaster in charge of the first attempted air mail delivery in 1859 (via hot-air balloon), lived here, and at 202-204 S. 9th.

36) 202-204 S. 9th, 1859, contributing
Job M. Nash House. Two story. Italianate. Frame construction, aluminum siding. Brick foundation. Wide overhanging eaves with decorative brackets. Wide projecting cornices. Paired entry door. Attic oculus window. Original iron fence. Non-contributing garage.

37) 212 S. 9th, 1899, **PHOTO 22**, contributing
The William W. Johnson House is an outstanding and early example of Colonial Revival domestic

architecture in Lafayette. Massing is cubical, recalling Georgian era houses. The limestone foundation supports wood framed walls sided in wood clapboard. Attention is focused on the entry by placement of the entry in a slightly projecting central section sheltered by a one story, bowed portico. The portico has fluted Doric columns, a full entablature, and a balustrade railing. The entry door has a heavy beveled glass light and sidelights. The entry section of the house and the main corners are marked by pilaster cornerboards. Further marking the entry section is a Palladian dormer window with steep central gable. The central arched window has Georgian pointed arch tracery muntins. The main roof is hipped; a flat deck is in the center. The first floor front windows are paired and have a surround with full entablature. Some windows are of art glass. The garage is non-contributing.

38) 216 S. 9th, c.1890, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Queen Anne. Weatherboard and shingle. Brick foundation. Hipped roof with cross gables. Exuberant and elaborate facade detailing and applique. Chamfered porch columns. Spindle work around detailing.

39) 222 S. 9th, c.1890, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Free Classic. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Currently exterior siding inappropriate. Second story and attic decorative windows still remain. Porch converted to room. Appears that original wood siding is under aluminum siding.

40) 226 S. 9th, 1895, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Queen Anne. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Hipped roof with cross gables. Double front doors with transom. Dominant front gable.

41) 230 S. 9th, c.1895, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Queen Anne. Full width front gable. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Decorative side brackets. Wide overhang. Queen Anne sash windows. Converted non-contributing garage/apartment.

42) 300-302 S. 9th, c.1890, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Queen Anne. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Decorative fishscale shingles. Partial front porch with chamfered posts. Beveled windows. Side bay with lower brackets and decorative shingles. Decorative exposed rafters. Contributing carriage house.

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43) 306 S. 9th, 1878, contributing
Candace Sample Burt & Dr. Edgar Burt House. 2-1/2 story. Queen Anne. Brick. Limestone foundation. Cross gable with decorative trusses. Embellished trusses on porch framing. Paired, double hung windows with stone crowns. Non-contributing garage with apartment.

44) 402 S. 9th, 1865-1869, **PHOTO 23**, contributing
This impressive example of French Second Empire design was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 3, 1984. It was built for Judge Cyrus Ball. The brick and stone trimmed house takes full advantage of its prominent location near the crest of the Ninth Street Hill. The house is two stories high, with a centrally placed tower pavilion which rises three stories high. The tower is capped by a heavy mansard roof. The main entrance is framed in limestone pilasters with decorative incising, from which spring massive consoles to support the cast iron balcony. A console bracketed hood shelters the balcony. Yet another hood marks the third level of the tower. The symmetrically placed front windows have pedimented stone hoods. A massive, bracketed entablature marks the roof line of both house and tower. The carriage house is historic as well.

45) 410 S. 9th, 1860, contributing
House. Two story. Gable front. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Transom over front door. Gothic Revival bargeboards. Windows 4 over 4. Porch and steps added c. 1993. Non-contributing garage.

46) 412 S. 9th, 1913, **PHOTO 24**, contributing
The Samuel/Roosevelt/Johnson House is a two story, stuccoed dwelling with a brick foundation and a hip roof. The entry and an offset second floor window are round arched. The entry has a wood, arched, engaged portico with fluted Doric columns. The second floor arched window has a wood balcony with classical turnings. Other windows have upper sash with diamond panes. Several art glass windows were installed in about 1980. The asphalt shingle roof has arched dormers.

47) 450 S. 9th , c.1949, non-contributing
House. One story. Ranch. Lawrence and James R. Thise, builders.
Weatherboard. Brick and fieldstone. Attached garage and non-contributing garage.

48) 456 S. 9th, c.1949, non-contributing
House. One story. Contemporary. Lawrence and James R. Thise, builders.

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Brick and limestone. Attached garage.

49) 460 S. 9th, c.1949, non-contributing
House. One story. Contemporary. Lawrence and James R. Thise, builders.
Brick and limestone. Attached garage.

50) 9th St. at State Street (801 State St.) c.1949, non-contributing
House. One story. Contemporary. Lawrence and James R. Thise, builders. Limestone, brick, weatherboard. Attached garage.

51) 510 S. 9th, c.1946, contributing
House. 1- 1/2 story. Cape Cod Cottage. Lawrence and James R. Thise, builders. Brick. Side gable roof with gabled dormers. Limestone trim. Single entry door. Contributing garage.

52) 516 S. 9th, c.1946, **PHOTO 26**, contributing
Like its neighbor to the north, 516 S. Ninth blends well with the architecture of the district, even though it is from a later period than most of the homes. Local builders Lawrence and James R. Thise also built this house. Essentially, 516 is a Cape Cod design, relieved by the projecting gabled entry area and prominent chimney. Walls are of brick veneer with limestone blocks highlighting the front door. The garage is contributing.

53) 520 S. 9th, c.1895, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Free Classic. Hipped roof with cross gables. Frame construction, aluminum siding. Brick foundation. Gothic cutwork gable trim and window at attic peak. Full brick porch with single entry door with sidelights and transom. Non-contributing garage.

54) 528 S. 9th, c.1900, **PHOTO 28**, contributing
The Gordon Graham House is a two story wood framed American Foursquare style house with a stucco exterior. The stucco was added in the 1920s. The Dutch Lap asphalt shingled roof has a gabled dormer. The Queen Anne style porch is original, the railings and trim were added in about 1985. The garage is non-contributing.

55) 532 S. 9th, c.1890, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Queen Anne. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Hipped roof cross gables.

Classical columns on wrap-around porch. Double door entry. 2nd story bay windows. Attic window art glass. Non-contributing garage.

56) 534-536 S. 9th, c. 1910, contributing
Duplex. Two story. American Foursquare with Prairie influence.
Double entry. Wide overhanging eaves. Windows 6 over 1. Attached garage.

57) 540-542 S. 9th, 1898, contributing
Duplex. 2-1/2 story. Free Classic. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Hipped roof with cross gables. Sleeping porch. 6 over 1 windows. Non-contributing garage.

58) 602 S. 9th, c. 1890, **PHOTO 29**, contributing
This house is a two and one-half story wood framed dwelling in the Free Classic style. The exterior is cube-like in form, with each facade having a projecting gabled section. The main roof is hipped. A large hip roofed porch with square columns and a spindled balustrade runs across the front of the house. The porch has a stone veneered foundation, while the rest of the house has a brick foundation. The second floor front has an oriel window centered in the projecting gabled section; a pent roof with modillions is across the top. In the gable end of the front gable is a Palladian window. This house has been divided into apartments. The garage is non-contributing.

59) 604 S. 9th, c.1890, **PHOTO 30**, contributing
A typical late Queen Anne house stands at 604 S. Ninth. Rising two and one-half stories from a brick foundation, this plain wood framed house has wood clapboard exterior walls. The roof is a steeply pitched hip roof with an offset gable to the south. The porch has wood Tuscan columns resting on wood plinths, with a simple straight-railed balustrade enclosing the porch. The porch roof is hipped. Portions of the second floor are jettied out from the main portion of the house. The front gable end has corner pent returns. Several brick chimneys with corbel work protrude from the roof. The garage is non-contributing.

60) 610-612 S. 9th, c.1890, **PHOTO 31**, contributing
This unusual house combines influences from the Queen Anne and Shingle Styles. It is a two story wood frame house with a limestone foundation and wood clapboard siding. The main portion of the house has a hip roof, but a jerkin headed section is placed to the front. The corner porch is two stories high and the upper porch balustrade is covered in fishscale shingles. The side elevation has

a broad porch and extending porte cochere. The side porch extends to the front as a semi-circular terrace, with limestone walls. On the second story of the north side elevation is a semi-circular lattice-enclosed porch with conical roof. All the porches are carried on simple round columns. Several windows are art or stained glass. The carriage house contributes to the district.

61) 614 S. 9th, c.1925, contributing
House. 1-1/2 story. Bungalow. Frame. Brick foundation. Center shed dormer. Full brick porch. Contributing garage.

62) 616 S. 9th, c.1920, contributing
House. 1-1/2 story. Bungalow. Brick and stucco construction with added masonite facing. Gabled front dormer. Triangular knee braces under roof eaves. Brick front porch with sunroom. Non-contributing garage.

Kossuth Street (north side)

63) 902 Kossuth, c.1930, **PHOTO 16**, contributing
The only commercial building in the district built for that purpose originally is shown here. This small yet well detailed Spanish Eclectic style building blends well with the residential properties around it. It housed businesses which served the surrounding neighborhoods. Occupying the corner of Kossuth and Ninth, the one story brick building has a curved, diagonal facing entry, and other store fronts along both streets. A series of brick piers extend through the roof. Many of the store fronts have been altered by infilling the glass areas. Many of the store fronts have a marble like material (possibly glazed terra-cotta) for the kick panels. The false pent roof is covered in terra-cotta Spanish roof tiles, with copper guttering along the lower edge.

64) 822 Kossuth, 1916, **PHOTO 32**, contributing
The Marshall-Lahr House has an unusual Craftsman bungalow format consisting of two connected parallel gabled wings. Walls are dark stained wood shingle sided and the house has a brick foundation. Over the front French doors is a shed dormer. The open eaves have exposed rafters and purlins. Each wing has a triple band of casement windows with overlapping header. The garage is detailed to match the house and contributes to the district. Local architect George Halstead designed this house. Halstead, a civil engineering professor at Purdue, was also involved in the design of the Main Street Bridge in Lafayette.

65) 802 Kossuth, c.1915, contributing
2 story. Colonial Revival. Brick. Hipped Roof. 2 story. Triple and paired windows in symmetrical fenestration. 2nd story windows 3 over 1. Center entry with portico and massive decorative brackets. Terrace. Contributing original brick garage.

66) 714 Kossuth, c.1910, contributing
2 story. Bungalow. Weatherboard. Brick foundation with stucco facing. 2 story front gable with side 1 story cross gable. 4 over 4 windows. Non-contributing garage.

State Street (East Side)

67) 904 State Street, c.1890, **PHOTO 33**, contributing
Among the most impressive homes in the district is this massive two and one-half story brick mansion. Known as the Blackstock-Nargi House, its design includes elements of Queen Anne and Free Classic style. The complex massing and picturesque feeling are Queen Anne; the classical detail is Free Classic in inspiration. The massing of the house conforms with the dual frontage on the sixty degree corner of State and Ninth. A prominent forward projecting gabled section faces each. A front porch with brick plinths on which rest Ionic columns and a full entablature with dentil molding. The porch roof deck has a balustrade railing. The porch extends from one side of the gabled projection to center line of the house, one bay beyond the other side of the gabled projection. This bay is the sidelighted entry on the first story, and is a recessed balcony enclosed by the porch deck railing on the second level. A single column supports the roof corner under the balcony. The gable is enclosed by a raking cornice with modillions. A course of modillions surrounds the entire main roof line as well. A large oval arched gable end window has a balconette of wood shingle facing. The Ninth Street gabled section is fronted by a porte-cochere. A semi-hexagonal sunroom with transomed windows extends over the porte-cochere. It may have been added, as it cuts into the modillion course of the main roof. The Ninth Street gable end is detailed similarly to the other gable. Between the two gables, on the main roof, is a dormer-like feature extending from the main roof. Terminating the dormer is an open octagonal tholos of Doric columns with bellcast roof and metal finial. The main part of the house has a steep pitched hip roof. Several solar energy collector panels have been added to the roof.

68) 908 State Street, c.1890, contributing
House. 1-1/2 story. Queen Anne with Stick Style influence. Frame construction. Brick foundation.

Gabled roof with decorative trusses. Curved braces on overhanging eaves. Stick elaboration on upper gables. Non-contributing garage.

69) 920 State Street, c.1917, contributing
Carriage House. 1 ½ story. Brick. Hay loft doors in gable end. Small cupola at roof intersection.

70) 920 State Street, 1904, **PHOTO 34**, contributing
State Street continues the theme of large lots and large single family dwellings, especially on the north / east side of the street. The William Potter House is among the largest homes in the district. Potter was a prominent real estate investor and attorney. He removed several existing homes to build this house. The house was actually built from the remnants of three Connecticut Colonial era dwellings, including the Norwich House and the Hubbard-Slater Mansion. The houses were first connected and displayed as part of the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1912; Potter bought the building and moved it to 920 State Street in Lafayette. The brick veneer was likely reapplied to the building after the move. Though it has no significance as a Colonial era building, the house is an outstanding example of Georgian Revival design. In a composition reminiscent of Hoban's design for the White House south facade, the main facade of the Potter House has a centered forward projecting pavilion with semi-elliptical two story Ionic portico. Square windows of the attic level of the centered pavilion are concealed by a classical balustrade. A round arched entry opening is centered under the portico and features Ionic columns *in antis*. The stepped back flanking wings have six light triple hung sash windows with shutters and plain stone lintels. A matching balustrade covers the roof line of the flanking wings. Each wing has a balustraded terrace in front. An Ionic porte-cochere with balustrade projects from the north corner of the house.

71) 928 State Street, c.1890, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Queen Anne. Weatherboard. Brick foundation. Hipped roof with cross gables. Patterned masonry chimneys with decorative chimney pots. Roof finials. Lightning rods. Fishscale shingles and other exuberant facade decoration. Incised Eastlake ornamental porch posts. Wraparound front porch. 2nd story porch with winged decorative side braces. Bay windows. Art glass. Queen Anne sash windows.

72) 1006 State Street, c.1895, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Free Classic. Weatherboard. Limestone foundation. Hipped roof with lower cross

gables. Porte cochere. Classical columns on full front porch. Side bay. Patterned masonry chimney. Hipped dormer. Art glass transoms above main windows.

73) 1014 State Street, 1869-1874/1900, **PHOTO 35**, contributing
This early house belonging to John Godfrey Sample was substantially remodeled by the Marshall family in about 1900. This impressive and early example of Tudor Revival design combines brick, limestone, stucco and half-timbering. The overall massing is "L" shaped, with multiple gables on the northwest and southwest elevations. The front (southwest) elevation has a one story projecting portico of brick and stone construction. The porch is entered through two Doric columns *in antis* supporting a full entablature with Doric frieze of triglyphs, metopes and mutules under a broken pediment with centered cartouche. Over the pediment is an arched parapet, which becomes a plain parapet as it wraps around to the sides. Doric *antea* support corners of the porch. To the right (southeast) of the porch is the brick first story and crenelated stone bay window. A terrace with brick wall is alongside this bay. Most windows have plain lower sash and multi-paned upper sash. Large portions of the upper walls are stucco clad, except for short wall sections at corners, which have brick quoining. The second floor windows on the front have decorative hoods which may have survived from the original house. Perhaps where an Italianate frieze once ran, the house has several belt courses and half timbering in some areas. The front gable is jettied with wooden corbels underneath, and has false half-timbering. A band of four casements is centered in the gable. The roof line is flared at the eaves and has a wide bargeboard. Plain heavy brackets support the gable edges. The roof is covered in terra-cotta tile. Beside the main gable, on the side of the side facing gable, is a through-the-cornice gabled dormer with paired casements and half-timbering. The side (northwest) elevation has a polygonal sunroom on the first story. Large multi-paned windows are set in Tudor arches. Just northeast of the sunroom is an other polygonal bay on the first story. The second story has two gables, one within the other, each similar in appearance to the front gable. The garage is non-contributing.

74) 1028 State Street, 1946, **PHOTO 36**, contributing
House. One story. Ranch house. Lawrence and James R. Thise, builders. Brick and limestone. Copper gutters. Stone composite roof. Slate terrace. Limestone trim cap on chimney. Attached garage.

75) 1106 State Street, c.1875, contributing
James Murdock House. 2-1/2 story. Italian Villa. Monastery of the Precious Blood. Brick.

Limestone foundation. Limestone quoins. Curved stone window hoods/crowns. Iron balustrade on center tower. Leaded glass entry with curved cornered sidelights and transom. Non-contributing garage.

76) 1114 State Street, 1873-1874/1994, **PHOTO 37**, contributing
The Brockenbrough-Murdock House or "Elmhurst" is a two story brick Italianate style house. The complex plan is roughly "T" shaped. A forward projecting block with three bays across the front has the main entrance at the left corner. A small portico with broken pediment and fluted square posts shelters a round arched doorway with fanlight transom. The two windows beside the doorway are tall and narrow segmental arched openings with pedimented and keystoned hoods. Most of the first floor windows are treated in this manner. The second floor windows, aligned above the first floor openings, are rectangular sash, but the hoods are segmental pediments. Most second floor windows repeat this motif. A small bay to the northwest corner has corner pilasters and a single round arched window with recessed brick arches. The southeast side of the house has a two story semi-hexagonal bay window. The main roof is hipped, and has uncharacteristically shallow eaves with small modillions. The house now serves as the United Way office for Lafayette.

77) 1122 State Street, c.1890, contributing
House. Two story. Gabled-ell. Frame construction with brick foundation. Non-contributing garage.

78) 1128 State Street, c.1870, contributing
House. 1-1/2 story. Gable-front. Brick. Curved windows. Rubblestone foundation. Large addition to rear.

79) 1130 State Street, c.1895, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Queen Anne. Frame Construction. Single entry with sidelights and transom. 2 story front bay. Non-contributing garage.

80) 1134 State Street, c.1900, contributing
House. Two story. Gabled-ell. Weatherboard. Brick foundation. Cutwork porch trim and lathe-turned posts. Non-contributing garage.

81) 1138 State Street, c.1895, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Queen Anne. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Ist story front bay. 3 story

side tower with finial. Non-contributing garage. Aluminum sided but many details still remain.

82) 1142 State Street, c.1900, contributing
House. 1-1/2 story. Dutch Colonial Revival. Frame. Limestone foundation. Gambrel roof, cross gables. Decorative exposed gable trusses. Front and side bays. Non-contributing garage.

State Street (West Side)

83) 907 State, c.1850/1890, **PHOTO 39**, contributing
Although extensively altered in about 1890, the James Wallace House has much of its Greek Revival spirit left in its stately proportions and temple front massing. This view shows the original temple front portion of the house to good advantage. The original portion is of brick construction, painted white, and is three by three bays. The openings on the first floor front are elliptical arched. One is an entry with fanlight and sidelights, the other is a window grouping. It is unclear if these openings are original to the house or were part of the 1890s remodeling. The three symmetrically placed windows on the second story of the front capture the original feeling of the house. The sash are surely replacements from the 1890s; each has sixteen over one sash. Each has a flat lintel with keystone. The front corners have Ionic pilasters. A full pediment with plain frieze and modillion course completes the front. Several side openings match the second story front windows in treatment. The front porch and several additions to the south are part of the remodeling. The front porch has Ionic columns, a full entablature and a full pediment over the porch entry steps. A classical balustrade encircles the porch roof. The porch wraps around to the east side. An section on the east side, abutting to the south of the original portion of the house, has a balustrade railing. An unusually finely detailed bay on the west side of the house, toward the rear, is semi-circular in plan with a sunroom section on the first level and a open portico with Ionic columns on the second story. The windows of the sunroom have curved glass to fit the plan of the room. A course of modillions and balustrade top this bay. Taking advantage of the steeply terraced site, a basement level garage was added to the west side, just north of the previously described bay, in the early 1900s.

84) 919 State Street, c.1860, **PHOTO 40**, contributing
Another early brick house in the district stands next door to the Wallace House, this one and one-half story dwelling reflecting the next style in vogue-the Gothic Revival. The plan is roughly "T" shaped; a steeply pitched gable projects forward, side facing gable section is across the rear. The transomed front door is in the center of the front gable, with a tall window above it. The front door is glazed,

and has Gothic tracery. The one story hip roofed porch wraps around to the sides of the front gable. Paired wood posts with wood tracery between them support the porch. The tall windows beside the gable have stone sills and lintels. The front gable is trimmed in a jigsawn cusped bargeboard. The flanking through-the-cornice dormers are similarly trimmed. The side facing gables of the main roof also have ornate bargeboards. A set back wing to the west with slightly lower side gable roof has a small porch and a similar dormer window. Judge DeWitt Wallace was an early owner of the house. The garage is non-contributing.

85) 925 State Street, c.1900, **PHOTO 41**, non-contributing
Comparatively few old houses in the district have been altered enough to be rendered non-contributing. This two story wood framed house has lost virtually all of its detail and much of its massing and feeling. The wrap around porch has been entirely converted into spare rooms. The garage is non-contributing as well.

86) 1003 State Street, c.1890, **PHOTO 42**, contributing
1003 State Street is a fine example of large scale late Queen Anne style house. It has a brick and limestone foundation. Walls are of wood clapboard. The plan is basically cubical, with the corner tower and front projecting gable creating a picturesque silhouette. A broad front porch with low pitched gable and hip roof is carried on slender columns. The main entry has glazed double doors. Above the porch to the left (east) is a gabled section. The walls are chamfered underneath the gable, creating an oriel bay. The gable has a Palladianesque window group at the attic level, with a taller central window flanked by smaller ones. A fixed window is between the gable and the three story polygonal tower. The main asphalt shingle roof is a steeply pitched hip roof. Another polygonal bay is located on the west wall toward the rear. This house was recently extensively rehabilitated. Asphalt shingle siding was removed, and the truncated steeple roof of the tower was rebuilt to its proper design.

87) 1007 State Street, c.1890, contributing
House. 2-1/2 stories. Queen Anne. Frame construction. Weatherboard. Limestone foundation. Steeply pitched hipped roof with cross gables. Decorative exposed trusses in gables. Shed and gabled dormers. Overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. Full front porch with double doors.

88) 1015 State Street, c.1915, contributing
House. Two story. Colonial Revival. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Attached garage.

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89) 1017 State Street, c.1870, contributing
House. Two story. Italianate. Frame construction. Gable-front. Deep overhanging eaves with decorative brackets. 4 over 4 windows. Single front entry with sidelights and transom. Contributing garage.

90) 1103 State Street, c.1920, contributing
House. Two story. Dutch Colonial Revival. Frame construction. Cross gable gambrel roof. Non-contributing garage.

91) 1107 State Street, c.1895, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Free Classic. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Hipped roof with front gable. Decorative roof brackets. Full porch with 15 pane and paneled front door. Non-contributing garage.

92) 1111 State Street, c.1980, non-contributing
House. One story. Contemporary.

93) 1113 State Street, c.1890, contributing
House. 2-1/2 story. Queen Anne. Brick. Rubble & brick foundation. T-Plan. Decorative attic half-round window. Front wood bay with Eastlake detailing. Side porch and entry.

94) 1125 State Street, c. 1910, contributing
House. Two story. Hip roof. Free Classic. Frame construction. Hipped roof porch with round columns. Exposed rafters.

95) 1127 State, c.1890, contributing
House. Two story. Free Classic, Gabled-front. Brick and frame construction. Brick foundation. Single entry with transom.

KOSSUTH

96) 1126 ~~State,~~ c.1930, non-contributing
Filling station (converted to business). Brick and Frame construction.

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Hitt Street (north side)

97) 708 Hitt Street, c.1900, contributing
Evaleen Stein House. 1- ½ story. Free Classic Cottage. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Side gable with front shed dormer. Non-contributing garage.

98) 710 Hitt Street, c.1900, non-contributing
House. Two story. American Foursquare. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Front porch extensively altered. Non-contributing garage.

99) 714 Hitt, c.1900, **PHOTO 46**, contributing
This flared gambrel roofed cottage is one and one-half stories high and has walls of wood clapboard. The front porch has cast rock-faced concrete block piers. Under the porch is the front door and a bay window. Paired windows are in the gable end, which has pent returns. A standard gable, a full two stories high, is on the east side. Under the gable is a gable hooded side entry. The garage is non-contributing.

100) 800 Hitt, c.1890, contributing
House. Two story. Queen Anne cottage, Upright and wing type. Frame construction. Brick foundation. Gabled dormer. Classical columns on front porch with diagonal cut support braces. Non-contributing garage.

Section 8-Statement of Significance

The Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District is significant in the history and growth of Lafayette. Expansion of the city in the railroad era starting in 1853 included residential development by wealthy and influential men who built "country estates" on Prospect Hill (Ninth Street Hill). Streetcar travel in the late 19th century made the area more accessible. The construction that resulted was a blend of a wide range of good examples of the major architectural styles from the 1850s to the mid 1940s. No where else in Lafayette does such a unique and significant mix of styles occur in such a finite area. The district meets Criterion A as a physical record of the development of Lafayette during the streetcar era (community planning and development). As a historically linked collection of domestic architecture, Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood meets Criterion C as well.

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Platted in 1825, Lafayette town founder William Digby likely thought his settlement would prosper because of river commerce. Slowly at first, Lafayette did become a significant port on the Wabash River. The coming of the Wabash and Erie Canal in the mid 1800s brought greater commerce than imagined. One of the early industries at this time was the Lafayette Plow Works, owned by John Sample. Several of Sample's family members owned homes in the Ninth Street Hill area.

Lafayette's population hovered around 2,000 during the mid 1800s. In 1856, the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad was completed through Lafayette, using the Wabash and Erie Canal towpath as a right of way. Just several years before this, the Monon Railroad was completed to Michigan City, passing through Lafayette.

The Monon later announced plans to move their locomotive works to Lafayette from New Albany, Indiana, adding 1,000 workers to the population. Lafayette entered the rail age and became the most important rail hub between Indianapolis and Chicago. By 1870, the population of Lafayette had jumped to over 13,000.

The topographic conditions of Lafayette shaped its growth in the 19th century. Most of the city remained confined to the level low lands near the river, due to the need for access to the downtown for essential goods and services. The Centennial neighborhood, to the north and east of the original downtown plat, was within the low lands and developed with churches, schools, and a variety of homes. The wealthy lived in close proximity to the average citizens. The riverfront area was given over to heavy industry and rail shipping, with the resulting coal soot settling over the low lying areas of most of the city.

To the south and east of the immediate downtown area, the terrain rose to a level plateau of farmland. The rise was sharp to the south, were a hill overlooked the fertile Wabash River. Certainly desirable for residential use, but not easily accessible, the hill remained sparsely developed before the Civil War. Prior to 1860, Ninth Street was known as Clark Street and what today is known as Ninth Street Hill was originally Prospect Hill. State Street was a country lane originally. A hollow which defines the east side of Prospect Hill necessitated that the street run diagonally. In the 19th century, State Street connected to a country road and served to connect Lafayette to rural areas to the south. Ninth Street continued to the city limits and terminated. Rather than developing new streets, suburban residential growth in this part of Lafayette followed established roads-Ninth and State. The first to construct homes in the Ninth Street district were the wealthy and prominent people

of Lafayette such as Cyrus Ball (#44, 402 S. Ninth, 1865-69); Judge Dewitt Wallace (#84, 919 State St., c.1860) and James Wallace (#83, 907 State St., c.1860). Of course, Lafayette businessman Moses Fowler had built his palatial residence facing South Street, part way up the hill, in 1852 (just north of the district). No doubt, Fowler's choice influenced public perception. Other early homes along State and Ninth were number 16 (453 S. 9th), built in about 1871-2 for the Wilson family, and number 76 (1114 State), built in 1873-4. Even in the mid 1800s, some middle class families sought the refuge of the hill. The houses at 122 South Ninth and 410 S. 9th are thought to date from about 1850, and are typical middle class houses of that period for Lafayette.

Without a doubt, the most dramatic event which transformed the hill into a fully developed suburb was the construction of street railways in Lafayette. The city holds the claim for the first electrified street railway system in Indiana. In 1883, the Lafayette Street Railway Company was formed and three lines were contemplated. One would extend east on Main Street, out of the river valley, another north on Ninth to the Monon Shops on the edge of town, and the other would run on Main Street, then turn south on Ninth, up the hill. These three lines were electrified in 1888.

Most of the families who lived on the Ninth Street Hill before the trolley line came were upper class families who chose to live in a less urban setting. The coming of the trolley transformed the hill into a streetcar suburb with broader appeal. Naturally, development tended to stay on the already established streets of Ninth and State. In the early 1890s, Highland Park neighborhood was platted just southwest of the Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District. It too took advantage of the trolley line to make the area accessible. The opening of the hill to residential suburban development signaled the expansion of Lafayette beyond the confines of the valley.

The Ninth Street Hill area attracted prominent persons and families. The following is a sampling some of the prominent and influential people who called this area home:

Judge Cyrus Ball (402 S. 9th), who came to Lafayette as early as 1827, was a prominent merchant, attorney and justice of the peace. His wife was a published author, wrote poetry and was the author of anti-slavery stories published in eastern magazines. A descendent of Cyrus was Cable Gorden Ball. Cable Ball served in the Indiana House of Representatives from 1951 to 1960. He attained the rank of Lt. Col. in World War II while serving in the Air Corps in China, Burma and India.

Dean Stanley Coulter (213 S. 9th) served as a member of the Purdue faculty for 39 years, retiring

in 1926. A one time missionary to China for the Presbyterian Church, he was a professor of biology and director of the biological laboratories. In 1907 he was made the first dean of the school of science at the university and from 1919 to his retirement he also served as dean of men. It was in this later position that he particularly endeared himself to the student body. Stanley Coulter Hall on Purdue's main campus is named for him.

David Linn Ross (221 S. 9th) President and Chairman of the board of Ross Gear and Tool Company. Known and admired for his loyalty to Lafayette, he was born here, amassed a fortune and was a generous contributor to local charities.

Evaleen Stein (708 Hitt) Artist and author, Stein's most noted works were writings of poetry and a number of short books for and about children. In 1907, Miss Stein was honored at a rare and historic literary event at Purdue University. Among the notable guests at the reception in the Stein House was George Ade, James Whitcomb Riley, Meredith Nicholson and Charles Major.

Henry W. Marshall (1014 State) Founder of the Lafayette Journal & Courier newspaper, served as the paper's editor-in chief and publisher. He also served for 16 years as a state legislature and acting president of Purdue University. As a wedding present to his son, Marshall built the house at 822 Kossuth Street which also contributes to the district.

Gordon Haig Graham (528 S. 9th) Graham was the Lafayette Journal & Courier's sports editor as well as night editor and the author of the nationally syndicated sports column "Graham Crackers." Gordon was the son of Dr. William Renwick Graham, who was pastor of Central Presbyterian Church for many years.

Other prominent residents include; Thomas Wood (122 S. 9th) Postmaster of Lafayette who in 1859 orchestrated the nation's first air mail flight, Col. Howard Ayres (907 State) aide-de-camp to General MacArthur during WWII, Joseph Andrew (1007 State) national President of the American Red Cross and Richard B. Sample (511 S. 9th), was Mayor of Lafayette from 1902-3 and president of Lafayette Savings Bank.

While several areas of Lafayette reflect the influence of transportation on the development of Lafayette, few have comparable resources to the Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District. The most comparable is Highland Park neighborhood, now listed on the National Register of

Historic Places. Because Highland Park was a meadow until 1892, its homes mostly date from the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The homes are more consistent in style, setback, and massing. Ninth Street Hill, however, developed gradually over a longer period of time. Therefore, Ninth Street Hill includes a wider array of domestic architectural styles.

In fact, the Ninth Street Hill area includes examples of nearly every style (as well as vernacular types) of domestic architecture from the mid nineteenth century to the mid twentieth century. A c.1850 brick gable front vernacular house at 122 S. Ninth represents the earliest home in the district. The Gothic Revival style is well represented by the Judge Wallace place at 919 State, c. 1860. Fine Italianate homes of both moderate and large scales were built in the district in the 1870s. The Ball House is a landmark example of Second Empire style on the hill. The advent of trolley transportation and an influx of new well-to-do families are represented by homes of the 1880s and 90s. Few homes in Lafayette can match the Victorian exuberance of the Samuel Moore House (203 S. Ninth) or the Blackstock-Nargi House (904 State), not to mention some of the typically scaled examples of Queen Anne in the district. Arts and Crafts homes also sprang up on the hill, as well demonstrated by the Marshall-Lahr House at 822 Kossuth. This double gabled bungalow contrasts with the showy houses of earlier decades. Even into the 1940s, fine homes were being built on the hill. Lawrence and James Thise were well-known local builders in Lafayette at the time and constructed several homes in the district. Some Thise-built homes cannot be considered contributing buildings due to the 50-year requirement for periods of significance. They do illustrate the continued appeal of this section of Lafayette, however.

Ninth Street Hill is also distinct from other streetcar suburbs of Lafayette in another way. Because the hill developed gradually, a number of its homes evolved over time, creating unique architectural statements. For example, the Wallace House at 907 State was originally an 1850s Greek Revival home. In the 1890s, it was significantly remodeled and Colonial Revival features were added, including a semi-circular bay and classical front porch. The Marshall House at 1014 State was originally an Italianate style house, but was completely transformed into a fine example of Tudor Revival architecture in about 1900. Both homes demonstrate the founding of the hill as a leading suburban area of Lafayette, and its continued popularity. Less dramatic remodelings in the district also show the evolution of the hill from its early years as a refuge from the city to its heyday in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Restoration activities in the Ninth Street Hill Historic District are ongoing. The Ball Mansion, for

example, has been well maintained since construction in 1865-69. Descendants of Cyrus Ball still reside in the house. Other homes have received attention in more recent years, after a period of neglect. Removal of artificial siding on some homes has revealed original materials and has improved the quality of resources in the district. Most property owners in the district are well aware of the significance of their property. Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood is the first and only residential district in Lafayette protected by local ordinance. The neighborhood sees National Register designation as the next logical step in fostering the improvement of the area.

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Section 10-Geographical Data-Verbal Boundary Description

Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana

Beginning at a point where the south edge of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad right-of -way intersects the west curb of S. 9th Street, then proceed northeast along said right-of-way to the east curb of S. 9th St. Then proceed south along said curb to a point in line with the north property line of 101 S. 9th. Then proceed east along said north property line to the rear property line of 101 S. 9th St., then turn south and follow all the rear lot lines of the properties on the east side of S. 9th St. to a point where the rear lot lines of properties on the north/east side of State St. intersect. Then proceed southeast along the rear lot lines of the properties on the north/east side of State Street, to the northeast corner of the property at 1142 State St. Then proceed southwest along the south/east lot line of 1142 State to the north/east curb of State St. Proceed to the south curb line of Kossuth Street. Then turn west along said curb line to a point in line with the west boundary of 1125 State Street. Then proceed north along said west boundary to a point in line with the north edge of the east-west alley between Elliot, Kossuth, 11th and State. Then turn west and follow said alley edge to the east curb line of 11th St. Then follow said curb line north to a point in line with the north curb line of Elliot St. Then turn west and follow said curb line to a point in line with the west lot line of 1007 State St. Then follow said west lot line north to the rear lot line of 1003 State Street. Then turn west along said rear lot line and follow to the east curb of 10th St. Then proceed north to a point in line with the north edge of the east-west alley between 10th, Elliot, 9th, and State. Follow said alley edge to the west edge of the southern leg of the alley as it turns due south. Then turn south and follow said west edge of said alley south to the north curb of Kossuth Street. Then turn west and follow said north curb line west to a point in line with the west lot line of the property at 714 Kossuth St. Then proceed north along said west lot line to the north lot line of the same property. Then turn east and follow said north line to the east edge of an alley which runs north-south between 7th and 9th. Then proceed north along said east alley edge to the southern dead-end edge of S. 8th Street. Then turn east and proceed to the west lot lines of the properties on S. 9th St. Then turn north along said west lot lines, following to the north curb of Hitt St. Then proceed west along said curb line to the east curb of S. 7th St. Then turn north and follow said curb to the north lot line of 708 Hitt St.Then turn east along said north lot line and follow the north lot lines of properties on Hitt St. to a point in line with the west lot line of 402 S. 9th. Follow the west, and as necessary, north lot lines of properties on S. 9th St. north to the Norfolk and Southern Railroad right-of-way. Then turn northeast and follow said right-of-way to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

Preliminary recommendation for the establishment of the district's boundaries came from the SHPO-

sponsored Tippecanoe County Interim Report, 1990. The report did suggest that the southern portion of Ninth Street from State to Kossuth be included in another district, called Hilltop. However, the homes along that portion of Ninth have more in common with the larger homes further north on Ninth and on State than with the more typically scaled homes of the Hilltop proposed district. Further south on Ninth Street, the Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District is encountered (NR, 3-14-96). The Ellsworth Historic District (NR. 12-30-86) abuts the north edge of the district. A "hollow" or valley defines the angle of State Street and precluded development along the entire east edge of the district. In short, the district includes as many resources as possible within the theme of development of the hill in Lafayette, without including already listed resources or portions of other listed districts.