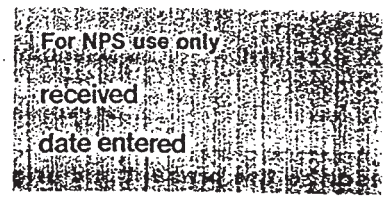


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic HISTORIC RESOURCES OF DOWNTOWN MUNCIE, INDIANA  
(PARTIAL INVENTORY: HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTIES)

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number CENSUS TRACT ONE: N/A not for publication

city, town MUNCIE N/A vicinity of

state INDIANA code 018 county DELAWARE code 035

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP

street & number

city, town MUNCIE N/A vicinity of state

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. CENTER TOWNSHIP ASSESOR'S OFFICE

street & number DELAWARE COUNTY BUILDING  
100 WEST MAIN STREET

city, town MUNCIE state INDIANA 47305

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title SEE CONTINUATION SHEET has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND  
date STRUCTURES INVENTORY 1984  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

city, town INDIANAPOLIS state INDIANA

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The proposed National Register Multiple Resource Area consists of two historic districts and thirteen individual properties. Muncie is located in east central Indiana, in Center Township of Delaware County at a horseshow bend in the west fork of the White River. The general area is part of the Tipton till plain which resulted from the Wisconsin Glaciation of the Pleistocene Epoch. Glacial till covers the surface and, though relatively flat, there exists a slight east to west slope. The city's altitude is 949 feet above sea level with an abrupt thirty foot drop to the river. Before the advance of civilization into the area, it was covered with mixed hardwood forests. Because of the density of growth which has taken place in Muncie's past, no important original geographical and topographical features remain within the Multiple Resource Area. The important historical resources which do remain are the built environment, the result of 159 years of commercial, residential, industrial, public and religious growth and development.

The original boundaries of "Munseytown" as Muncie was called when laid out in 1827 were Gharkey Street on the west, North Street on the north, Jefferson Street on the east and Jackson Street on the south. These borders largely contained the town's growth into mid-century. Early commercial growth occurred along Main Street where the Richmond State Road entered Muncie from the east. After the Bellfountaine Railroad arrived in 1852, commercial growth also extended to the south to meet the rail line.

A period of considerable commercial, industrial and residential growth occurred after the discovery of natural gas in 1886. It was at this time that the Old West End neighborhood (now a National Register Historic District) and the area that includes the Emily Kimbrough Historic District to the west and east of the multiple resource area respectively developed. Later development following World War I took place to the north and northwest of the multiple resource area nearer the campus of Ball State University.

The boundaries of the Multiple Resource Area are based on both historical and geographical considerations and on the 1984 survey of Delaware County. The boundaries roughly correspond to City of Muncie Census Tract 1 with Wysor Street on the North, Madison Street on the east, the Conrail tracks on the south and Liberty street on the west. The 1984 survey of Delaware County was conducted by Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. The surveyors who conducted the study were Marsh Davis, Ann Davis, Lenny Lepola, architectural historians. That survey identified the Downtown Muncie Historic District which corresponds very closely with the Walnut Street Historic District delineated in the MRA. Further study of this area revealed heavy enough concentration of sites to define a small residential district. This became the Goldsmith C. Gilbert district. Structures in this district were rated using the same criteria employed in the original county survey. The Thirteen individual sites were also identified in the county survey. Subsurface archaeological testing has not been done because of the

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1860 to 1936

Builder/Architect

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The historic resources of downtown Muncie are significant because they document the city's stable growth and development preceding and following the "gas boom" era of the 1880's. While the majority of resources reflect growth resulting from the discovery of natural gas, a body of significant structures remain that record Muncie's development following the arrival of the railroad in 1852. As a group, these structures included in the multiple resource area provide clear evidence of commercial activity, residential growth, and architectural taste during a ninety year period in the largest urban center of Delaware County, Indiana.

Before white settlement, the lands within the general region were considered to be the property of the Miami Indians, though indications are that the Miamis never established villages within Delaware County. The county was, however, occupied by the Delaware Indians, the "Leni Lenope" tribe of the Delaware River area. Originally subjugated by the Iroquos Indians and peacefully retreating from European settlers, by 1800 the Delawares had established several villages along the White River. The closest settlement to this Multiple Resource Area, the village of the Munsee, or "wolf" clan, of the Delawares was located north of the horseshoe bend in the river.

In the 1818 Treaty of St. Mary's (Ohio), the estimated 1,800 remaining Delaware Indians ceded all claims on lands east of the Mississippi River in exchange for lands in Missouri plus a \$4,000 annual annuity. The tribe was permitted three years to prepare for the journey west after which time government surveyors entered and platted Delaware County and its townships. Within the present city of Muncie was a 672 acre tract of land purchased in 1826 by Goldsmith C. Gilbert. Known as the Hackley Reserve, these lands had been granted to Rebecca Hackley, a half-Delaware Indian, in a clause of the 1818 treaty.

Gilbert constructed two log cabins, a home and a trading post and by 1827, four families lived in the community which was chosen that same year as the seat of Delaware County. Land totaling 50 acres was donated by Gilbert, Lemuel Jackson and William Brown for the establishment of Munseytown. A public square was set aside for county buildings and grounds with the remaining lands platted as lots within a square grid plan. One or several lots of each block were retained by the original donor for use and/or speculative sale while the remaining lots were deeded to the county to be sold to pay for the buildings and services essential to a county seat.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Quadrangle name Muncie West

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gary R. Rice, Lenny Lepola, Gretchen Bookout Cheesman, Paul C. Diebold

organization Muncie Historic Preservation and Rehabilitation Commission

date May 1985

street & number 220 East Jackson Street

telephone (317) 747-4825

city or town Muncie

state Indiana

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Robert Hart for J. M. Piderman

title Director, Indiana Div. of Historic Preservation and Arch. date Sept. 22, 1988

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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1. The Walnut Street Historic District
2. The Goldsmith C. Gilbert Historic District
3. City Hall  
220 East Jackson Street  
Muncie, Indiana  
Photo #40, Building #159
4. W. W. Shirk Building  
(Canopic Apartments)  
217-225 East Jackson Street  
215 South Jefferson Street  
Muncie, Indiana  
Photo #41, Building #178
5. First Baptist Church  
309 East Adams Street  
Muncie, Indiana  
Photo #52, Building #192
6. High Street Methodist Church  
219 South High Street  
Muncie, Indiana  
Photo #56, Building #161
7. Young Women's Christian  
Association Building  
310 East Charles Street  
Muncie, Indiana  
Photo #57, Building #193
8. Judson Building  
300 West Main Street  
101-111 North Franklin Street  
Muncie, Indiana  
Photo #64, Building #206
9. Eli Hoover House and Confectionary  
316 West Main Street  
Muncie, Indiana  
Photo #65, Building #207
10. Goddard Warehouse  
215 West Seymour Street  
Muncie, Indiana  
Photo #71, Building #213
11. Union Station  
(Cleveland Cincinnati,  
Columbus & St. Louis Railway)  
630 South High Street  
Muncie, Indiana  
Photo #72, Building #219
12. Muncie Public Library  
315 East Charles Street  
Muncie, (listed)  
Photo #78, Building #180
13. Fire Station No. 1  
421 East Jackson Street  
Muncie, Indiana  
Photo #97, Building #181
14. Margaret and George Riley  
Jones House  
315 East Charles Street  
Muncie, (listed)  
Photo #104, Building #220
15. Peacock Apartments  
314 South Jefferson Street  
Muncie, Indiana  
Photo #105, Building #221

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Representation in Existing Surveys

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Roberts Hotel<br>430 South High Street<br>listed 7/15/82                | 6. J. C. Johnson House<br>322 East Washington Street<br>listed 7/15/82                   |
| 2. F. T. Roots Building<br>119 East Charles Street<br>listed 3/21/85       | 7. Muncie Public Library<br>301 East Jackson Street<br>listed 6/17/76                    |
| 3. F. D. Rose Building<br>125 East Charles Street<br>listed 3/1/84         | 8. Riley-Jones House<br>315 East Charles Street<br>listed 9/27/84                        |
| 4. Boyce Block<br>216-224 East Main Street<br>listed 3/1/84                | 9. Federal Building<br>(Old Post Office)<br>401 South High Street<br>determined eligible |
| 5. Moore-Youse-Maxon House<br>120 East Washington Street<br>listed 5/24/84 |  |

Representation in Historic American Building Survey  
and/or Historic American Engineering Record

1. C. W. Swain Building  
120 North High Street
2. Federal Building  
(Old Post Office)  
401 South High Street
3. Union Station  
(Cleveland Cincinnati,  
Columbus & St. Louis Railway)  
630 South High Street

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urban nature of the district. The area has been extensively developed, graded, and paved with subsequent demolitions, rebuilding and repaving. Since subsurface archaeological testing has not been feasible in some areas and/or determined to be unnecessary in others, this nomination should be considered a partial listing of the area's resources. Survey materials are on file at the Indiana Division of Natural Resources, Indianapolis and the Stoeckel Archives, Bracken Library, Ball State University.

Structures in the MRA are sited on an irregular grid street pattern that roughly defines square blocks. The system breaks down in the northwest where Wheeling Street enters the area on the diagonal. It also weakens at the southern border near the railway line. Buildings along the north-south corridor of Walnut Street are densely grouped and are high rise commercial and governmental structures for the most part. Streets are flanked right up to the building line by concrete paved sidewalks. The most significant landscape change in this part of the MRA is the conversion of four blocks of Walnut Street between Main Street and Howard Street to a pedestrian mall. This has involved the introduction of trees at the sidewalk line and modern street furniture including bollards, trash recepticals, benches and kiosks (photo #98). The concentration of structures changes at the western edge of the MRA to a more scattered distribution of structures. Use and scale also change to become more residential. Buildings along the southern border of the MRA which is defined by the railway line are industrial in scale. The northeast quadrant of the area is characterized by densely grouped residential structures facing the east-west streets. Their narrow back yards open on to alleys that cut through the blocks from east to west. These houses are set back from the street enough to permit some landscaping. Streets are flanked by concrete paved sidewalks also in this district. Some large trees toward the fronts of the lots or between the street and sidewalk provide a broken canopy of shade.

Vacant lots within the Multiple Resource Area exist for a variety of reasons including demolitions for parking facilities, new construction, and health and safety reasons. Because of the historic density of the area, no major public parks have developed. The one public park in the area is Federal Park. It

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is located at the northwest corner of Howard and High Streets adjacent to the Old Post Office. It was the first park established in the city. The courthouse square, a traditional community gathering place, has been paved entirely in concrete.

There are 370 structures standing today within the MRA. Of these, 41.5% are residential, 50% are commercial, approximately 2% are ecclesiastical, 1% are transportation related, 3% are public buildings and 2% are industrial. Two hundred nineteen or roughly 75% of the structures are rated contributing. Seventy-one older structures are rated non-contributing having been altered beyond recognition and/or completely sheathed in modern materials. Eighty modern buildings are rated non-contributing. There are no contributing or non-contributing structures in the Multiple Resource Area. There is one contributing object and 0 non-contributing objects.

The highest percentage of buildings in the Multiple Resource area is commercial. The earliest commercial building in Muncie is the 1863 Old Masonic Hall (#112, photo #24). Though styles have changed, the scale represented by this example predominated through the turn of the century. Speculative commercial blocks including the Patterson Block (#151, photo #35) began to flourish after the 1880 construction of the Boyce Block (#128, photo 36). Near the turn of the century scale increased with the use of steel beams in conjunction with brick and stone load bearing walls.

Large scale commercial examples of this technology include the 1901-3 McNaughton Block (#202, photo #59) and the Roberts Hotel of 1921 (#201, photo #660).

There are considerably fewer public buildings in the MRA. The early public buildings that do remain reflect variety in both scale and style. Examples include the Public Library (#180, NR listed) of 1902-04, the 1904 Post Office (#194, photo #63), and City Hall (#159, photo #40) of 1925. When the 1885 Delaware County Courthouse was demolished in 1966 the city lost its grandest public structure.

Residential structures encircle the commercial core of the MRA and are indicative of a variety of needs, tastes, skills and



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economics. Grandly scaled homes on large lots were built by wealthy citizens and include the Abbot L. Johnson House (#97, photo #20) on East Washington Street. The majority of residential structures within this area, however, tend to be smaller in scale with narrow lots and small setbacks. Built by or for workers coming to Muncie following the "Gas Boom", they generally reflect a working man's taste and frugality. Several turn of the century apartment buildings remain in use in the downtown area, an excellent example being the Canopic Apartments of 1896 (#178, photo #41).

Several examples of ecclesiastical architecture are found in the Multiple Resource Area representing different styles and uses of materials. One of Muncie's finer churches is the First Baptist Church (#192, photo #52), constructed of limestone in 1928.

Several structures important to transportation and industrial development are also part of this nomination. Union Station #219, photo #72) of 1891 and 1902 is neither stylistically nor functionally unique but is a fine example of the prevailing architectural style used for small to medium scale train depots in Indiana near the end of the 19th century.

The rich variety of building types in the MRA illustrates why this nomination so successfully reflects the city's growth during the last half of the nineteenth century and the first part of the twentieth century. All building types exhibit sensitive attention to design and workmanship.

The Multiple Resource Area contains a broad variety of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles. Italianate examples include the Patterson Block (#151, photo #35), a large speculative commercial block constructed in 1876. A smaller Italianate commercial structure is the current Muncie Urban Design Studio (#167, photo 44) on South Walnut Street. The Abbott L. Johnson House (#97, photo #20), is one of the few residential examples of the Classical Revival style within the city of Muncie. The various forms of the Gothic Revival are seen in the First Baptist Church (#192, photo #52) and the First Christian Church (#39, photo #4). An example of the use of the Queen Anne style for small scale commercial buildings is the

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sensitively restored C. W. Swain Building (#385, photo #22). The Anthony Block (#150, photo #38) and Union Station (#219, photo #72) are both fine examples of the Romanesque Revival. A good Colonial Revival residential structure (#206), currently used by the Riley Jones Club, is listed on the National Register. The late nineteenth century Neo-Classical style is represented by the Roberts Hotel (#210, photo #66, NR listed). The 1925 City Hall (#159, photo #40) is an excellent example of the Renaissance Revival style. The Goddard Warehouse Building (#213, photo #71) shows the influence of the Chicago School. Several fine examples of the Beaux Arts idiom exist within the Walnut Street Historic District including the present McNaughton Block (#202, photo #59) of 1901-03 and the Mitchell Block (#183, photo #55) completed in 1909. Many examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial architecture exist which could only be called functional as well as a broad range of one and two story residential structures surveyed as eclectic or indigenous.

The boundary of the multiple resource area follows the established bounds of Delaware County Indiana Census Tract 1. These boundaries are based upon strong geographical features, chiefly the public ways, railroad right-of-way, and the White River. These features are considered permanent in nature. The boundary includes all of the established central business district of Muncie, Indiana.

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WALNUT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

This district contains 93 buildings, 22 are non-contributing and 71 contribute to the area's history. There are no structures or sites in the district. There is one contributing object, a bronze sculpture at Charles and Walnut Streets seen in photo #59. There are no non-contributing objects.

The Walnut Street Historic District, comprised of the north-south core of Census Tract One, the central business district of Muncie, reflects several eras of the city's commercial, industrial, and civic growth. From its historic center, the courthouse square, the isolated agricultural community expanded to the east along Main Street, well into the mid-nineteenth century. The coming of the Indianapolis and Bellfountaine Railroad to Muncie in 1852 produced a rapid expansion in the city's population and stimulated commercial growth south along South Walnut Street. Originally mixed residential and commercial at its eastern and southern arms, the area encompassed by this district eventually became entirely commercial in nature.

Buildings in the district were assigned contributing or non-contributing status based on the integrity of surface materials, structural opening placement and size, and retention of character-defining elements such as cornices. Due to the ongoing usage of most buildings in the district, most structures have altered storefronts. Therefore, integrity of upper stories was the primary factor in determining contributing status. Most non-contributing buildings have been completely slip-covered in modern materials; a rating of non-contributing was the only alternative for these buildings. The I.O.O.F. Building, 124 South Walnut Street, Photo #39, is a good example of this. Other non-contributing resources are of recent construction, such as the Industrial Trust & Savings Bank, c.1980 (220 South Walnut Street, Photo #50) and the Delaware County Courthouse, 1966 (not pictured).

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A variety of architectural styles exist within the district. The majority of buildings were constructed between 1880 and 1920. Fine examples of the Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Romanesque Revival, and the Beaux Arts styles are intermixed. Primarily of brick or stone construction with several examples of pressed metal and cast iron detailing, the buildings within this district reflect the attention to detail and the quality of workmanship indicative of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Although the scale of individual structures varies from narrow, two level storefronts to four and five story commercial quarter blocks, the overall sense of scale remains unified. The east-west, north-south square grid plan developed to the front property lines has resulted in a uniform street facade. While the failures of urban renewal have left regrettable "gaps" in the tissue of much of the city, the Walnut Street Historic District is fortunate to have over 70% of its 1880-1920 structural density intact. The Walnut Street Plaza, possessing the richest density of historic fabric, is open to vehicular traffic yet also can serve as a pedestrian mall to accommodate street fairs, festivals, and concerts.

The following are descriptions of representative buildings in the district.

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110 East Main Street  
American National Bank  
1925Classical Revival  
Contributing  
Building #118, photo #28

The American National Bank Building is a two-story detached commercial structure faced in ashlar limestone. The building has three bays defined by two-story round arched windows. The central bay window is divided to accommodate the main entry, which has an architrave surround is enriched with acanthus and garland motifs. Decorative roundels are placed above and to either side of the entry bay. The structure has a full entablature with a leaf-and-tongue molding on the architrave, as inscription on the freize and dentils under the cornice. The inscription reads "American National Bank & Trust Company" and is flanked by acanthus tablets. A paneled parapet rest above the entablature. It has a decorative cartouche in the center. The bank has a flat roof. The west facade was altered c.1950.

200 East Main Street  
Little Block  
190220th Century Functional  
Contributing  
Building #130, photo #30

This structure is two stories tall and occupies a corner lot. The ground floor was altered in c.1982, when it was refaced with modern brick. One bay to the east was rehabilitated using a glass storefront and recessed entry, probably close in design to the building's original appearance. The corner bay is chamfered and has a principle entry. The second floor is of running bond brick with irregularly placed window groupings. The windows are one-over-one double hung sash with limestone sills and lintels. There are three groupings of three windows on the south elevation. The Little Block has a metal cornice with large brackets marking the chamfered bay, smaller brackets framing freize panels and modillions.

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115 North Mulberry Street 20th Century Functional  
Guardian Title Building Contributing  
c.1915 Building #115, photo #31

The Guardian Title Building has exceptional integrity. The structure is three stories tall and is faced in tan brick. The storefronts are divided by brick pilasters with dressed limestone bases, there are three pilasters with narrow windows in between on either side of the main entry and two located towards either corner of the facade. Storefronts have large single lights with three-light transoms. The entry has double leaf glazed doors with sidelights and transoms. A metal cornice divides the first floor from the upper levels. The second and third floors are organized into three recessed panels, each having three windows on each story in each panel. At the third floor sill level, one finds heavy, rock-faced limestone blocks on the pilasters dividing the panels. All fenestration is one-over-one double hung wood sash with rock-faced limestone sills and lintels. Above the paneled areas is a narrow metal cornice, a horizontal paneled area and a metal entablature with dentils, modillions and a prominent cornice. A parapet completes this flat roofed building.

216-224 East Main Street Italianate  
Boyce Block Contributing  
1880 (Listed) Building #128, photo #33

The Boyce Block is an outstanding example of the commercial Italianate style. The building is two stories in height, and it covers a half block. The first story retains most of its original storefronts, consisting of brick pilasters with stone banding and Corinthianesque capitals alternating with ornate cast-iron Corinthian columns. The storefronts have large plate glass windows with leaded multi-paned transoms. The front to the west was altered in about 1960, but this part of the building has housed a theatre since about 1900. A metal cornice separates the first and second floors. The second level is defined by brick pilasters with a brick corbel table above the window lintels. All windows on this story are one-over-one double hung sash with ornately incised limestone lintels. A massive metal cornice rests above the second story. It has large brackets, a freize of antefixes and a central pediment with the name of the building placed on it.

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The entire building was recently rehabilitated, the paint has been stripped and the limestone detailing is more apparent.

300-304 East Main Street      Classical Revival  
Commercial Club Building      Contributing  
1904      Building #141, photo #34

This is a three-story, attached commercial building constructed of stretcher bond tan brick and limestone. The first level has stone pilasters. The storefronts were altered in about 1980. The principle facade, which faces south, has two round arched windows flanking a central Palladian window group on the second floor. The Palladian window group is contained within a broad elliptical arch. These arched windows have limestone springers and keystones. Most of the second floor windows are six-over-six double hung sash. Stone pilasters divide the main facade into three bays. The third floor has two square three-over-three windows on either side of a limestone tablet. The tablet reads "COMMERCIAL CLUB" and has a shouldered molding and swag ornaments below. The Third floor windows have Greek key style lintels. The west elevation of the building has two pilasters separating the end bays from the central portion. The second floor has round arched windows in the end bays. The central portion consists of alternating window types; pairs of windows with stone flat arches alternate with Palladian window groups, similar in detail to the main facade. The third floor has the same third floor windows as the main facade in the end bays. The central portion has similar windows, with flat arch lintels instead of the key design. The Commercial Club has a plain metal entablature and parapet. A broad hip roof crowns the building. Gabled dormers punctuate the roofline. One is centered on the main facade and three are found on the west facade. The dormers have a cornice with returns and thermal windows infill the dormer fronts. The dormers light a vast third floor ballroom (not pictured).

103 East Main Street      Italianate  
Patterson Block      Contributing  
c.1880      Building #151, photo #35

The Patterson Block is the second largest pre-1900 building in the Walnut Street Historic District, next to the Boyce Block. The

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building is three stories tall and rectangular in plan, with a chamfered corner entry. The first story storefronts have been altered over the years, however, the current owner has begun to remove these materials and most of the original cast-iron arcade remains intact. The upper floors are of stretcher bond brick. The windows are one-over-one sash with ornate hoods. The hoods are shouldered and have cornice moldings, keystones, and other decorations. The chamfered bay has pedimental hoods with consoles. The third floor windows have the same hoods, but are taller in proportion and have round arched transoms. A wide entablature of metal caps this flat roof building. The entablature has scroll brackets and quatre-foil panels.

205 South Walnut Street      Romanesque Revival  
Contributing  
1888                              Building #165, photo #43

This two-story attached commercial building is more typical in scale to the district. The first story front has been altered and a wood shed roof has been added to the building, but the upper facade remains intact and is a fine example of Romanesque Revival detailing. The upper floors are faced in rock-faced, random limestone ashlar. The second floor has three windows, the sash have been replaced. A broad elliptical arch marks the attic level. It is built of massive rock-faced voussiors. The arch forms a thermal window with Luxfer type glazing. End pilasters define the building, they are terminated with ball finials. The building is completed by a stone gable with a decorative ridge finial. The gable bears the inscription "1888" in cursive script, flanked by acanthus spirals.

300 South walnut Street      Romanesque Revival  
Goddard Block                      Contributing  
1894                              Building #187, photo #53

The Goddard Block is a three-story, attached building with facades of stretcher bond red brick. The first floor has been altered. The second floor has round arched windows with limestone sills. The arches are formed by three header courses, and a limestone beltcourse runs across the second story at the springer level. An elaborate beltcourse divides the first and second stories. It is



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composed of a corbel arcade in brick and a stone corbel table. The third story of the principle elevation has three massive round arched windows with multiple archivolt and multi-coursed arches. The sash have been replaced. Limestone basket-weave capitals mark the corners of the building. The Goddard Block has an elaborate cornice consisting of brick dentils, a limestone beltcourse, a brick corbel arcade and a metal cornice and parapet. A scroll pediment with inscriptions is centered over the main facade. The side elevation has the same cornice and belt coursing as the main facade, but the windows have segmental arches and are not symmetrically placed.

125 East Charles Street	Tudor Revival
F. D. Rose Building	Contributing
1926 (Listed)	Building #204, photo #58

Banker F. D. Rose supposedly had this building designed to resemble rustic European architecture, which he had seen first hand during World War I. The picturesque structure is two and one-half stories in height. The storefronts are of brick with large plate glass windows and transoms. The second story is stuccoed and has paired steel casement windows, with eight lights. The building has several cross gables which project forward and are jettied over the first story. The cross gables have brackets at the corners and half-timbering decoration in the gable ends. Small casement windows are centered in these gable ends also. The building has a hip roof over the main block. The roof is covered in random color and size slates. Two gabled dormers echo the cross gable designs on the east elevation. This building was recently rehabilitated using the Investment Tax Credit program.

400 South Walnut Street	Beaux-Arts
McNaughton Block	Contributing
1903	Building #202, photo #59

Built in 1903 by architects Crapsey and McCullough, the McNaughton Block is one of the finest commercial buildings in the city. The building is five stories in height and is detailed on two elevations. The first and mezzanine (second) stories are faced in dressed limestone while the upper facades are of stretcher bond brick. A series of limestone pilasters define the storefronts,

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which have been replaced with modern windows. The main entry is on the west elevation. It features two monolithic Tuscan columns in antis surmounted by a large round arch with radiating voussiors and a console keystone. The second story has square windows, the walls have channeled stonework. There are three windows at this level on either side of the round arch. The third and fourth stories are treated as one level with seven bays. In the center, above the round arch, one finds a semi-hexagonal bay flanked by two giant order Corinthian columns in antis. The columns are fluted. Two sections stand on either side of this area, they have Corinthian pilasters designed to match the columns. The third and fourth levels within these sections are marked by paneled spandrels. The end bays have channeled brickwork and the window areas are defined by architrave surrounds and projecting stills resting on consoles. A plain entablature divides the third and fourth stories from the fifth level. The central bay has a wide opening flanked by cartouches. All windows at this story have shouldered surrounds with large keystones. A dentiled cornice rests above the fifth story. The building is crowned by a blank parapet with distinctive fleur-de-lis and antefix crestwork. The north elevation has much of the same detailing as the west elevation, but it lacks the round arched entry and semi-hexagonal bay. All of the large double-hung windows of the building were replaced in about 1960 with glass blocks.

117-125 West Charles Street  
Geiger Block  
1896Queen Anne  
Contributing  
Building #195, photo #62

This building is a two-story, detached commercial structure with simple Queen Anne detailing. The first floor has large glass storefronts with brick piers at the corners of the structure and simple cast-iron pilasters separating the doors and glazing areas. The central storefront and one to the east were altered in about 1965. The second story is of red brick. The second level is punctuated by pressed metal oriel windows; there are two in the center of the facade, and two flanking these, separated by a regular window. The oriels have one-over-one double-hung windows. The "regular" windows are one-over-one sash also, and they have multiple coursed flat arch lintels with dentil course on the top edge. Two regular windows are found on either end of the second

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floor. Two three-story octagonal turrets mark the corners of the building. The turrets have stone pilasters with dentiled capitals, a stone belt course over the second story windows and round arched windows with sawtooth coursed arches on the third level. The turrets have octagonal spires. The parapet of this flat roof building has two brick dentil courses. Brick piers frame the metal name plate of the building.

401 South High Street	Classical Revival
Old Post Office and Federal Building	Contributing
1907	Building #194, photo #63

The Old Post Office is one of few former public buildings in MRA boundaries. It is a one and one-half story limestone building. The building has two elevations of equal importance. The north elevation has three bays with an entry to the east.

The bays are divided by Doric pilasters. The windows and entry have shouldered architrave surrounds surmounted by a bowed frieze and cornice. The sash are six-over-six double hung. The entry has a transomed door with a larger transom above. The east elevation is more ornate in character. It has projecting end bays with one window each to match those of the north elevation. Between the end pavilions are six bays separated by Doric pilasters, each by having a round arched opening with molded archivolt with scroll keystones. Each arch has a fanlight. The two central and two end bays have six-over-six windows with multi-paned sidelights under the fanlights. The second and fifth bays of this section house entries with stone stairs. The entry bays have a wood Doric frieze, with triglyphs and metopes between the transomed doorway and the fanlight. A plain entablature with modillions and a paneled parapet finish the exterior walls. The Old Post Office has a low, truncated hip roof with six bulls-eye dormers on the east elevation. A sympathetic addition was placed on the west side of the building in 1930, including a loading dock area.

420 South High Street	Classical Revival/Colonial Revival
Roberts Hotel	Contributing
1921 (Listed)	Building #201, photo #66

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The Roberts Hotel is the largest 20th century historic building in the MRA boundaries. The building is seven stories tall, rectangular in plan and built of red brick with limestone detailing. The first two stories are mostly limestone. The stories are united by paired Corinthianesque pilasters which define each bay. First story fenestration consists of one rectangular single light flanked by six-over-nine double hung sash. The second (mezzanine) level has square three-over-six windows. A plain entablature finishes the "base" of the building. Above the second story, the building has corner pavilions marked by brick quoins and limestone urn bas-reliefs. The third story windows have shouldered surrounds. The fourth through sixth stories have the same treatment on each story. All windows above the second story are six-over-six sash. A frieze band with limestone beltcourses and medallions with swags divides the uppermost story from the rest of the building. A wood cornice with dentils and a plain brick parapet rests on top of the hotel.

525 South Walnut Street  
Cohen Block  
c.1900Classical Revival/Eclectic  
Contributing  
Building #209, photo #68

One of the most eclectic buildings in the district, the Cohen Block is a three story, tan brick, attached commercial structure. Storefronts are marked by brick pilasters on the first floor. Several storefronts remain intact, while others have been boarded over. The main entry is centered in the south elevation, and consists of two Scamozzi Ionic pilasters supporting consoles and an arched hood, all in terra-cotta. The south elevation has two end pavilions indicated by alternating quoinwork. All windows on the upper stories of the building have brick segmental arches with keystones. Windows are paired in the central area, and organized in bands on the end pavilions. End pavilion windows are divided by pilasters with corbeled capitals. Second floor fenestration is one-over-one double hung sash, while the third floor features eight-over-eight sash with four light transoms. The west pavilion of the south elevation has paired windows with quoins, but the east pavilion of the south elevation has a broad segmental arch with radiating voussiors and quoins encompassing four windows. The arch has an extra transom of leaded glass. Lozenge patterns are symmetrically placed across the upper facade. The end

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pavilions have curvilinear broken pediments, while the central portion of the south facade has a corbeled cornice. The east elevation repeats many of the same details of the south elevation, but is organized around a central pavilion with a broken pediment.

601 South Walnut Street      Italianate  
Marsh Block                      Contributing  
1888                                  Building #209, photo #73

The Italianate style remained popular in Muncie well into the last quarter of the 19th century, as seen in this two-story brick commercial building. The building is composed of two projecting end sections and a prominent central bay. Most of the original brick piers and cast-iron pilasters have survived, but the open plate glass storefronts have been altered in various ways. Sections of leaded glass storefronts also exist in the south bays. A rowlock brick course and a rock-faced limestone beltcourse separate the stories. Each section of the facade has two one-over-one double hung windows with plain stone sills and ornate lintels. The lintels have incised motifs and a dogtooth inside edge. An emphatic corbel table marks the upper facade. A metal cornice runs across the building, and there is a segmental arched nameplate over the center area.

614 South Walnut Street      Renaissance Revival  
Haymond Block                      Contributing  
1904                                  Building #216, photo #74

The Haymond Block is a typical early 20th century commercial building in the Walnut Street Historic District. The tan and dark brick structure is three and one-half stories in height and occupies a narrow lot. A rock-faced stone pier and a cast-iron pilaster frame the altered storefront. Two projecting vertical sections flank a central bay above the ground floor. The brickwork has three courses of tan brick to one course of dark brick, producing a brilliant pattern. The second story end windows have flat arches with radiating voussoirs, and the third story end windows are round arched with radiating voussoirs. The central area has one large square window on the second floor with brick panels above. A broad round arched window marks the center of the third floor. It has molded archivolt, a stone keystone and it is divided into two lights by a wood mullion. An egg-and -

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dart molding and stone beltcourse run above the third floor level. The half story has niches framed by pilasters on the end bays and a stone name tablet in the center. A brick parapet completes this flat roofed building.

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## WALNUT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE RATING

<u>Bldg. No.</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Date and Rating</u>
84	Commercial Building 207 N. High Street	c. 1890 Contributing
85	C. W. Swain Building 201 N. High Street	1896 Contributing
86	The Washington 100-116 E. Washington St.	c.1930 Contributing
86A	Commercial Building 120 E. Washington St.	Non-contributing
86B	Moore-Youse Maxon House 122 E. Washington St.	c.1860 Contributing
109A	Arrasmith Building 123 North High Street	c.1906 Contributing
109B	Commercial Building 119 North High Street	Non-contributing
109C	Commercial Building 117 North High Street	c.1915 Contributing
110A	Commercial Building 107 North High Street	c.1880 Contributing
110B	Commercial Building 105 North High Street	c.1875 Contributing
111	Commercial Building 103 North High Street	c.1865 Contributing
112	Masonic Lodge Building 200 West Main Street	1863 Contributing
112A	Delaware County Courthouse	1966 Non-contributing

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113	J. H. Williamson Bldg. 124 North Walnut Street	1916 Contributing
114	Commercial Building 121 North Mulberry Street	c.1925 Contributing
115	Guardian Title Building 115 North Mulberry Street	c.1915 Contributing
116	Neely Block 124 East Main Street	c.1900 Contributing
117	Commercial Building 120 East Main Street	c.1924 Non-contributing
118	American National Bank 110 East Main Street	1924 Contributing
119	Commercial Building 116 North Walnut Street	c.1950 Non-contributing
120	Commercial Building 118 North Walnut Street	c.1910 Contributing
121	Commercial Building 120 North Walnut Street	c.1905 Contributing
122	Commercial Building 122 North Walnut Street	c.1910 Contributing
123	Commercial Building 122 North Mulberry Street	c.1955 Non-contributing
124	City Garage 211-213 E. Washington St.	c.1930 Contributing
125	House 217 E. Washington St.	c.1890 Contributing
126	Gas Station 225 E. Washington St.	Non-contributing
127	Apartment Building 119 South Jefferson St.	c.1910 Contributing
128	Boyce Block 216-224 East Main St.	c.1880 Contributing



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129	Commercial Building 206 East Main Street	c.1890 Contributing
130	Little Block 200 East Main Street	c.1890 Contributing
131-32	Commercial Building 114-16 North Mulberry St.	c.1910 Non-contributing
133	Commercial Building 118 North Mulberry St.	c.1905 Contributing
134	Commercial Building 120 North Mulberry St.	c.1905 Contributing
139	Scott Building 312 East Main Street	c.1905 Contributing
140	Commercial Building 308 East Main St.	c.1915 Contributing
141	Commercial Building 300 East Main Street	c.1915 Contributing
145 146 147	Commercial Group 111-107 West Main Street	No rating c.1890 (Demolished, April 1987)
148	Wysor Block 101 South walnut St.	No Rating c.1906 (Demolished, April 1987)
149	Commercial Block 115 South Walnut St.	c.1940 Non-contributing
150	Anthony Block 127-125 South Walnut St.	c.1888 Contributing
151	Patterson Block 103 East Main St.	c.1881 Contributing
152	Commercial Building 107 East Main Street	c.1880 Contributing
153A	Commercial Building 109 East Main Street	c.1900 Contributing

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153B	Commercial Building 111 East Main Street	c.1890 Non-contributing
154	Commercial Building 117 East Main Street	c.1890 Contributing
155	Commercial Building 119-125 East Main St.	c.1900 Contributing
156	I.O.O.F. Building 124-120 South Walnut St.	c.1890 Non-contributing
157	Heath Iron building 116 South Walnut Street	c.1885 Contributing
158	Commercial Building 114 South Walnut Street	c.1890 Non-contributing
162	Commercial Building 109-111 West Jackson St.	c.1880 Contributing
163	Commercial Building 107 West Jackson St.	c.1890 Contributing
164	Winans Block 203-201 South Walnut St.	c.1906 Contributing
165	Commercial Building 205 South Walnut Street	c.1888 Contributing
166	Ballard Hardware 207 South Walnut Street	c.1916 Contributing
167	Crystal Theatre 209 South Walnut St.	c.1881 Contributing
168	Penzel Bookstore 211 South Walnut Street	c.1896 Contributing
169	Commercial Building 215 South Walnut Street	Non-contributing
170	Bliss & Fudge Building 217 South Walnut St.	c.1890 Non-contributing

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171	Commercial Building 221-223 South Walnut St.	Non-contributing
173	Commercial Building 202-200 South Walnut St. 111 East Jackson	Non-contributing
174	Bank 220 South Walnut St.	c.1980 Non-contributing
175	Commercial Building 210-208 South Walnut St.	c.1895 Contributing
176	Commercial Building 206 South Walnut Street	c.1890 Non-contributing
177	Commercial Building 204 South Walnut Street	c.1890 Non-contributing
183	Mitchell Building 301 South Walnut Street	c.1908 Contributing
184	Commercial Building 313-309 South Walnut Street	Non-contributing
187	Goddard Building 302-300 South Walnut Street	c.1890-94 Contributing
190	Columbia Building 306 South Walnut Street	c.1920 Contributing
191	Commercial Building 304 South Walnut Street	c.1890 Contributing
194	Federal Building 401 South High Street	1907 Contributing
195	Geiger Block 117-125 West Charles St.	c.1896 Contributing
196	Freund Building 401 South Walnut Street	c.1906 Contributing
197	Commercial Building 409 South Walnut Street	c.1890 Contributing

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198	Commercial Building 411 South Walnut Street	c.1890 Contributing
199	Commercial Building 421 South Walnut Street	c.1960 Non-contributing
200	Commercial Building 425 South Walnut Street	c.1895 Contributing
201	Roberts Hotel 430 High Street	c.1921 Contributing
202	McNaughton Block 400 South Walnut Street	1901-03 Contributing
203	F. T. Roots Building 119 East Charles Street	c.1890 Contributing
204	F. D. Rose Building 125 East Charles St.	c.1926 Contributing
205	Benadum Building 420 South Walnut Street	c.1905 Contributing
208	Commercial Building 521 South Walnut Street	c.1900 Contributing
209	Cohen Block 525 South Walnut Street	c.1900 Contributing
210	Commercial Building 528 South High Street	Non-contributing
211	Eagles Lodge 520 South High Street	c.1900 Contributing
212	Commercial Building 600 South Walnut Street	c.1900 Contributing
214	Feinberg Building 125 West Seymour Street	c.1899 Contributing
215	March Block 601-609 South Walnut St.	c.1888 contributing
216	Haymond Block 614 South Walnut Street	c.1904 Contributing
218	Commercial Building 616 South Walnut Street	c.1905 Contributing

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GOLDSMITH C. GILBERT HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Goldsmith Gilbert Historic District is comprised of 98 major structures located on roughly eight blocks of land in the northeast corner of Census Tract. There are 76 contributing buildings, 22 non-contributing buildings, and no sites, structures or objects. The area is primarily residential in nature, and represents part of Muncie's earliest development. The northernmost part of the original plat of Munseytown (1827) lies within the proposed Gilbert District. North street was the town's northern edge and Jefferson Street its eastern edge. It is part of Goldsmith Gilbert's original donation to Munseytown.

One of the earliest residential areas in Muncie, in 1886 the Gilbert District had among its inhabitants many pioneer businessmen who became prosperous during the "gas boom" years. Names such as Gilbert, Ballard, Lacey, Hummel, Lake, Garrard, Leffler, Hemingray, Miller, Meeks and others associated with the great expansion Muncie experienced after 1886.

As the commercial area grew, it expanded northward. Since the district has proximity to the courthouse square, it soon found businesses springing up on its once residential streets. Liveries and saddle businesses were the most numerous in the area. The Miller Livery is the only livery structure still extant today. The expansion of the city's "east end" soon lured many of the area's suddenly prosperous residents away.

However, J. C. and A. L. Johnson chose to make their residences (#98, photo #19, #99, and photo #20) within the old neighborhood. Their success in the lumber business led to other ventures including real estate speculation. A L. Johnson also became involved with the Warner Gear Company which eventually became a division of Borg-Warner. Today, this is Muncie's largest industrial employer. These two brothers built their high style Victorian mansions on the edge of a growing downtown. Today, they remain strong statements of the prosperity of the day.

The Gilbert District has a wide variety of architectural styles. A few buildings remain from the pre-"gas boom" era making this

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district a documentation of Muncie's growth from a small agricultural town into a large industrial city. The styles represented include the Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Bungalow to name a few and many examples in the vernacular idiom.

The boundary of the Goldsmith C. Gilbert Historic District defines the residential historic fabric located in the northeast corner of the central business district and of census tract one. The boundaries in general follow the curblines of public streets and alley ways. The boundary is based upon geographic and visual breaks in the historic fabric and delineates the residential nature of the district from the commercial areas of the central business district.

The following is a description of representative structures in the Goldsmith C. Gilbert Historic District:

224 East North street	American Four-Square/Colonial Revival
Shroyer House c.1895	Contributing Building #6, photo #2

The Shroyer House is typical of the well-constructed, simple dwellings of the district. It is a two and one-half story frame house with a limestone foundation. The house has an "L" shaped plan, with a hipped roof wrap-around porch. The porch has a cross gable alining with the main entry. Tuscan columns support the porch. The house has been covered in aluminum siding. Most elevations have one-over-one windows, but the side bay window has diamond-paned upper sash. A broad hip roof with deep eaves shelters the structure. There are two hipped dormers on the roof, one centered on the main elevation and one to the side.

307 East North street	Bungalow
c.1910	Contributing Building #60, photo #7

This bungalow is a good example of the area's 20th century housing stock. The one and one-half story frame house has a full-width porch sheltered under the main gable roof. The porch has battered piers and low walls. The walls have been covered with asbestos

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shingles. The original windows and surrounds remain intact, they are four-over-one double hung sash with entablature header moldings. The gable roof is lined by exposed rafters with notched ends.

306 East North street

Queen Anne

Contributing

c.1881

Building #26, photo #3

This house is one of the older properties in the district. It is a two and one-half story brick building. The main facade has a projecting gabled area and a full-width porch with brick piers. The porch was added or replaced an older porch in about 1920. The main entry is located beside the projection and has a single light transom. A small window with rock-faced lintel and sill is to the right of the door. The projection has a one-over-one window with a stone lintel and still. The front corners of the house have alternating rock-faced quoins. Another one-over-one window is found on the second floor of the projection, and the second floor window above the entry has apparently been lengthened and replaced. Windows on the sides and rear of the house have segmental arches. A plain wood entablature finishes the wall surface. A steep gable-on-hip roof crowns the house. The projection has a cross gable with a vent roof. The upper gable has fishscale shingles, while the cross gable has a recessed window and shingles. There is a one story kitchen wing to the rear.

400 East North Street  
First Christian Church  
c1902

Victorian Gothic

Contributing

Building #39, photo #4

The only religious building in the district, the First Christian Church is a good example of Victorian Gothic architecture. The church has an irregular plan and rests on a rock-faced limestone foundation. The walls are of red brick laid in stretcher bond. The primary feature of the church are its triple window groups, composed of a broad pointed arch window flanked by narrow lancet windows. Multiple coursed arches with an extrados dentil course spring from ornate stone corbels, embracing each window group. The whole group is marked by a continuous stone sill. This arch

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treatment is used for most of the smaller lancet windows of the church. The main entry stands in a chamfered bay and has a quoined stone surround with a label mold and tracery paneled spandrels. The entry area and end sections of the building have a crenellated parapet, while the central wall portions have steep false gables. The southwest corner of the church has an octagonal tower with a broad spire.

309 North Jefferson Street 20th Century Commercial  
F. R. Miller Livery Contributing  
1916 Building #47, photo #8

The Miller Livery is a two-story, detached commercial building of brick construction. The first floor has five bays divided by simple brick pilasters. One bay has a garage door, which may have been added, and the end bays have doorways as well as storefronts. On the second story, the building has five bays, with square openings in the center and ends and vertical openings in between. The end bays have brick paneling with stone corner blocks and a stone entablature-like molding rests above the windows. The building has a brick parapet with raised piers marking the end bays and a pediment shape bearing the nameplate. All of the windows have been boarded up.

306 North Mulberry Street Italianate  
Contributing  
c.1865/c.1920 Building #55, Photo #10

306 North Mulberry Street is a two-story, detached apartment building which is rectangular in plan. It has brick wall laid in stretcher bond. The two-story porch was added in about 1920 and has brick piers on the first story and square wood columns on the balcony level. There is a primary entrance on the first floor with one-over-one windows on either side. Another entry is located just south of this grouping. The second floor has randomly placed six-over-one sash. The building has a flat roof and a plain parapet.

322 East Gilbert Street Classical Revival  
Hummel House Contributing  
c.1915 Building #69, Photo #11



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The Hummel House is one of the best examples of Classical Revival architecture in the district. The two and one-half story brick house has a rock-faced limestone foundation with a plain dressed water table. The two story, tetrastyle Tuscan portico is the most outstanding feature of the property. It has a balustrade of stout columns and a balcony to match. The portico has an entablature with blocky modillions and a raking cornice of the same design. The main facade has three bays on each story with a central door. All of the windows have one-over-one double hung sash with dressed stone lintels. The main block of the house is covered by a side-facing gable roof.

406 East Gilbert Street      Queen Anne  
Reynolds House              Contributing  
c.1885                          Building #81, photo #13

The Reynolds House has irregular plan and is of frame construction. The main elevation is composed of a semi-hexagonal two-story bay window with a two-story porch at the east. The porch is supported on tripled Tuscan columns with plinths. There is a frieze with rosettes on the first story of the porch, and a short hip roof above the frieze. The second story of the porch is recessed and is missing several of the columns. Massive scroll supports, nearly a story tall, flank the main facade. The house is surmounted by a steep gable roof. The gable area features an alcove with a semi-hexagonal bay window. Windows of various types punctuate the house, most of the sash have multi-paned upper sash.

409-411 East Gilbert St.      Colonial Revival  
Ballard/Hemingray House      Contributing  
c.1900                          Building #102, photo #15

This house is a large frame double covered in aluminum siding. It has a brick foundation. A full-width, wrap-around porch with a hip roof provides the most visual interest. The porch has massive turned posts and a railing of turned balusters. The first floor has two doors towards the center, with one-over-one windows on either side. The end bays are recessed under the main portion of the double. The second floor repeats this opening pattern. A medium pitch, side facing gable roof with a broad cross gable centered in front. The cross gable has a niche with a balcony.

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223 North Elm Street Gabled with wing  
Dale House Contributing  
c.1870 Building #95, photo #16

223 North Elm Street is "L" shaped in plan and has clapboarded walls. The front gable area has a semi-hexagonal bay window and a window in the gable area. Most windows and doors have a simple entablature header treatment. A square columned porch infills the "L", and small porch of similar design is found to the left of the gable. The main entry is centered in the wing. Narrow corner pilasters and plain frieze boards give the house Greek Revival elements. The wing has a through-cornice gabled dormer.

219 North Elm Street Bungalow  
Contributing  
c.1912 Building #96, photo #17

219 North Elm Street is an unusual bungalow design in the district. The frame house is one and one-half stories in height and has clapboard siding. The Foundation is of a brick and the porch is located at a corner of the house, under the main roof. The porch has brick walls and a single square pier at the corner. A semi-hexagonal oriel bay is centered in the main facade, and a triple window group is located to the left. Most windows have vertical light upper sash and single light lower sash. The house has a low hip roof with exposed rafters and hipped dormers on each side. A garage has been added to the south.

Alley behind 322 East Washington Street Shingle Style  
J. C. Johnson Carriage House Contributing  
c.1910 Building #99, photo #18

This is one of the few remaining carriage house buildings in the district. It is a frame, one and one-half story building covered in asbestos shingles on the first level and wood shingles on the upper elevations. Locations of stable doors have been boarded over on the first floor. The upper floor is flared at the sill plate and the east portion is jettied. There are irregularly placed casement windows close under the eaves. The roof is hipped with several cross gables. There are grouped double hung windows in the gables.

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322 East Washington St.  
J. E. Johnson House  
1888 (Listed)Queen Anne  
Contributing  
Building #98, photo #19

An exceptional example of a Queen Anne house, the Johnson residence is built of tan brick and limestone. The house is basically an "L" in plan with a semi-circular bay in the corner of the "L". The foundation is of rock-faced stone with a dressed water table. The front porch has an irregular hipped roof with Tuscan columns on plinths. A portion of the porch wraps around to the east and follows the curve of the semi-circular bay. The front gabled section has a triple window group framed by stone pilasters on each story. The groupings are formed by a fixed, square window with a stained glass transom in the center flanked by one-over-one double hung sash windows. The main entry is located under the porch. Stone quoins mark the corners of the front gable area. There is a wood semi-circular oriel window with stained glass windows and classical decorations above the main entry. The front gable is jettied and is covered in patterned wood shingles. A Palladian arch with Tuscan columns in antis fills the front gable. A Palladian window is recessed behind the arch. The two story corner bay is semi-circular and has alternating bands of rock-faced and dressed limestone. The bay has two windows on the ground and three on the second floor. The central second floor stained glass window is fixed. A conical roof tops the bay. A gable similar in treatment to the front faces east. It is more simplified in design than the front gable, lacking the quoins and pilasters used on the main elevation. The central portion of the house's roof is hipped, but it is broken down by previously discussed gables and conical roof. The house has hexagonal slate roofing with cast-iron ridge work.

328 East Washington St.  
Abbott L. Johnson House  
c.1885Second Empire  
Contributing  
Building #97, photo #20

The A. L. Johnson House is perhaps the most unique property in the district. It is the only house in the area built entirely of limestone. The structure is two and one-half stories tall and has symmetrical main facade to the east. The walls have alternating bands of rock-faced and dressed stone, with corner quoins. The

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main facade has a two bay central pavilion covered by a flat roofed porch supported on unfluted stone scamozz: Ionic columns. The columns have plinths and are paired at the corners. A plain entablature completes the porch. The porch has a stone balustrade which continues to the either side, enclosing open patio areas.

The main entry is located under the porch, beside two windows. Two windows flank the front porch. They have lintels in the form of a swans-neck pediment with a central finial. The second floor has four symmetrical placed windows with plain lintels. Most of the windows of the Johnson House have diamond-paned leaded upper sash and single light lower sash. The house has a plain entablature with modillions. A massive hip roof dominates the house. It has red terra-cotta tile roofing. Large dormers punctuate the roofline. The center dormer has a hip roof and three windows divided by Ionic colonettes. An entablature, a broken swans-neck pediment and urns mark the top of the dormer. Two segmental pedimented dormers flank the center dormer. These dormers also have Ionic colonettes. The north elevation is asymmetrical. It has a hip-roofed porch similar in detail to the front porch. This porch shelters a side entry. A projecting area to the rear has another swan-neck pedimented window. There is a variety of window sizes on the second floor. The roof has two segmental pedimented dormers to the west and one large hipped dormer centered over the porch. Six tall chimneys of tan brick with dentiled cornices break the roofline.

419 East Washington St.  
Meeks Mortuary  
C.1930

Colonial Revival  
Contributing  
Building #142, Photo #21

The Meeks Mortuary is a two-story red brick building with a flat roof. A wood, two-story tetrastyle portico with a flat roof, square paneled columns, and a fretwork balustrade is centered on the main facade. The entry has a simple surround with pilasters and a plain entablature. Multi-paned French doors with an iron balustrade stand over the entry. Four windows aline on either side of the center bay on each story of the main facade. The windows are four-over-one or six-over-one sash with keystone label lintels of stone. A brick parapet and simple cornice finish the wall surface. The west elevation has rows of six-over-six windows and a projecting entry with a marquee-like canopy.

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## GOLDSMITH C. GILBERT HISTORIC DISTRICT INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE RATING

<u>Bldg. No.</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Date and Rating</u>
001	House	No rating - deleted from district
002	Building - Modern 211 East Wysor Street	Non-contributing
003	House	Demolished
004	House 415 North Jefferson St.	Cottage c. 1910 Contributing
005	House 413 North Jefferson St.	c.1880 Contributing
006	Shroyer House 224 East North Street	c.1900 Contributing
007	House 218 East North Street	c.1880 Contributing
008	House 212-214 East North St.	Non-contributing
009	House 210 East North Street	c.1900 Contributing
010	House 206 East North Street	c.1900 Non-contributing
011	House 200-202 East North St.	Non-contributing
012	House 406 North Mulberry St.	c.1900 Contributing
013	House 410 North Mulberry St.	c.1900 Contributing

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014	House 414 North Mulberry Street	c.1895 Contributing
015	House 416 North Mulberry Street	c.1895 Contributing
016	Grocery Store 309 East Wisor Street	c.1895 Contributing
017	House 315 East Wisor Street	c.1895 Contributing
018	House	Demolished
019	House 323 East Wisor Street	c.1895 - No rating - Demolished
020	House	Demolished
021	House	Demolished
022	House 333 East Wisor Street	c.1895 Contributing
023	House 415 North Elm Street	c.1895 Contributing
024	House 328 East North street	c.1880 Contributing
025	J. Harvey Leffler House 324 East North street	c.1900 Contributing
026	House 306 East North Street	c.1900 Contributing
027	House 300 East North Street	Non-contributing
028	House 414 North Jefferson St.	c.1900 Contributing
029	House	Demolished
030	House	Deleted from district

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031	House	Deleted from district
032	House 411 North Madison Street	c.1895 Contributing
033	House 424 East North Street	c.1890 Contributing
034	House 422 East North Street	c.1900 Contributing
035	House 416 East North street	c.1900 Contributing
036	House 414 East North Street	Non-contributing
037	House 410 East North Street	Non-contributing
038	House 408 East North Street	c.1900 Contributing
039	First Christian Church 400 East North Street	c.1902 Contributing
040	House	Deleted from district
041	House 201 East North street	Non-contributing
042	House 209 East North Street	c.1900 Contributing
043	House 207-09 East North Street	Non-contributing
044	House 211-12 East North Street	Non-contributing
045	House 215 East North Street	c.1900 Contributing
046	Barn c.1890 Contributing Alley behind 215 E. North St.	

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047	Miller Livery Stable 309 North Jefferson St.	c.1913 Contributing
048	House 222 East Gilbert Street	Non-contributing
049	House 220 East Gilbert Street	Non-contributing
050	House 218 East Gilbert Street	Non-contributing
051	House 214 East Gilbert Street	Non-contributing
052	Commercial Building 210 East Gilbert Street	c.1910 Contributing
053	House 208 East Gilbert Street	c.1890 Contributing
054	House 202 East Gilbert Street	c.1890 Contributing
055	House 306 North Mulberry Street	c.1865 Contributing
056	House 314 North Mulberry Street	c.1880 Contributing
057	Thomas Apartments 316 North Mulberry Street	c.1920 Contributing
058	House 301 East North Street	c.1880 Contributing
059	House 305 East North Street	c.1880 Contributing
060	House 307 East North street	c.1910 Contributing
061	House 309 East North Street	c.1910 Contributing
062	House 315 East North Street	c.1900 Contributing



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063	House 317 East North street	c.1890 Contributing
064	House 319 East North street	c.1890 Contributing
065	House 325 East North Street	c.1900 Contributing
066	Jeremiah Garrard House 331-33 East North street	Contributing
067	House 334 East Gilbert Street	c.1880 Contributing
068	House 330 East Gilbert Street	c.1880 Contributing
069	Hummel House 322 East Gilbert Street	c.1880 Contributing
070	House 316 East Gilbert Street	c.1900 Contributing
071	House 314 East Gilbert Street	Non-contributing
072	House 310 East Gilbert Street	c.1900 Contributing
073	House 306-08 East Gilbert Street	c.1890 Contributing
074	House 300 East Gilbert Street	c.1900 Contributing
075	Stable Barn 312 North Jefferson St.	c.1900 Contributing
076	C & N Radiator Shop 318 North Elm Street	Non-contributing
077	Keg and Kask 323 North Madison Street	Non-contributing
078	American Pest Control 307 North Madison Street	Non-contributing

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079		Demolished
080	House 414 East Gilbert Street	c.1880 Contributing
081	Reynolds House 406 East Gilbert Street	c.1885 Contributing
082	House 402 East Gilbert Street	c.1900 Contributing
083	House 310 North Elm Street	c.1900 Contributing
084, 085, 086	In Walnut Street District	
087	House 219 East Gilbert Street	c.1890 Contributing
088	House 221 East Gilbert Street	c.1880 Contributing
089	House 223 East Gilbert Street	Non-contributing
090	House 115 North Jefferson street	c.1870 Contributing
091	House 317 East Gilbert Street	c.1900 Contributing
092	House 319 East Gilbert Street	c.1900 Contributing
093	Lacey House 321 E. Gilbert Street	c.1890 Contributing
094	House 329 East Gilbert Street	c.1880 Contributing
095	Dale House 223 North Elm Street	c.1870 Contributing
096	House 219 North Elm Street	c.1910 Contributing

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097	A. L. Johnson House 330 East Washington Street	c.1890 Contributing
098	J. C. Johnson House 322 East Washington Street	c.1890 Contributing
099	J. C. Johnson Stable Rear of 322 E. Washington	c.1890 Contributing
100	House 214 North Jefferson St.	c.1900 Contributing
101	W. A. Meeks House 220 North Elm Street	c.1880 Contributing
102	Ballard-Hemingray House 409-11 East Gilbert Street	c.1900 Contributing
103	House 415-417 East Gilbert St.	c.1900 Contributing
104	Jones Locksmith 221 North Madison Street	Non-contributing
105	Garage 221 North Madison Street	Non-contributing
106	Garage 420 East Washington St.	Non-contributing
107	House 414-16 East Washington St.	c.1880 No rating Demolished
108	House 410-12 East Washington St.	c.1900 No rating Demolished
109	House 216 North Elm Street	c.1910 Contributing
110-134	In Walnut Street District	
135	House 309 East Washington Street	c.1900 Contributing
136	House 311 East Washington Street	c.1900 Contributing

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137	House 315 East Washington Street	c.1880 Contributing
138	Building 333 East Washington Street	Non-contributing
139-141	In Walnut Street District	
142	Meeks Mortuary 411 East Washington street	c.1932 Contributing
143	Gas Station 117 North Madison Street	Non-contributing

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By 1827, the National Road was completed through Wayne County with the subsequent development of a well traveled, well defined road leading from Richmond north west into Delaware County and Muncie. Being a relatively isolated, newly established agricultural area, growth was slow in an era characterized by travel and distribution of goods by wagon.

Commercial and manufacturing enterprises were small and primarily concerned with servicing local needs. By 1840, Delaware County had an estimated population of 9,000; Munseytown, only 400. In 1845 the community's name was abbreviated to its present spelling. A verbal description of a photograph from the same year indicates that Muncie was ". . .a few crude log cabins, a Town Square, studded with tree stumps...and...two muddy cross-roads that were little more than wagon ruts." 1

A mid-century approached, plans were being formulated for the development of a railroad line from Indianapolis, through the county to Bellfountaine. With the entrance of the Indianapolis and Bellfountaine Railroad into Muncie in 1852, agricultural and manufactured products could be easily and economically exchanged with other regions. As rail and other transportation networks improved, new industry combined with the importation of outside resources stimulated the city's growth.

From a population of 666 in 1850, Muncie incorporated as a town and grew to a population of 1,782 by 1860, an increase of 167%. During 1865, Muncie became a city and elected its first mayor. From a population of 2,992 in 1870 the city grew to 5,219 by 1880. Though the population was increasing rapidly, and municipal status had been obtained, the city had not yet achieved the industrial reputation for which it would later be known. Commercial activities from 1850 into the 1880's centered on servicing rural populations and shipping the agricultural products of Delaware County's rich farm lands.

During the same period a number of industries serving this agricultural community developed as well. The city's leading manufacturing concern was a bagging mill employing only 100 persons. There were the usual flour mills, saw mills, foundries, and other enterprises necessary for an agricultural community, but economically and architecturally, in 1880, "Muncie was at the beginning of her career." 2

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The discovery of natural gas one mile east of the city in 1886, ushered in Muncie's most significant period of growth. Though 1887 is often cited as the beginning of the gas boom, it was actually a year of speculation. Real estate values inflated and commercial enterprises expanded in anticipation of the city's future prosperity as a manufacturing center. Local business leaders formed the Muncie Board of Trade to promote the area's desirability as a manufacturing location. Advertised as the Queen City of the Gas Belt, several major industries were immediately attracted to the city. Among these were the Ball Brothers Company, the Indiana Bridge Company, the Midland Steel Company and the Muncie Iron and Steel Company in addition to a broad variety of smaller manufacturing concerns. By 1899, natural gas supplies were diminishing, yet in 1900 the Kitselman brothers, wire fence manufacturers, were confident enough in the city's assets to locate a factory in east Muncie. This was indicative of the quality of the sound industrial base which had been developed and promoted by leading citizens.

The historic commercial structures of this Multiple Resource Area essentially reflect the city of Muncie's expanding retail base created by the significant periods of growth following the arrival of the railroad during mid-century and the discovery of natural gas in 1886. Expanding commercial and industrial activities in turn, created a growing housing market with residential development occurring in the Goldsmith Gilbert Historic District following the "gas boom". While medium and upper income level families had a tendency to move outside of the district, some elected to remain close to the city's core providing a rich residential housing mix for the area in general.

The most significant examples of Muncie's expansion, however, are speculative commercial blocks. One of the earlier ones, the Boyce Block (#128, photo #33) 1880, listed, was the finest commercial building in the city complete with five first class business spaces on the ground level. The outstanding Patterson Block (#151, photo #35), housed a variety of business reflective of a growing community's want and needs including a confectionary shop, a grocery store, clothing stores, a barber shop, a jeweler, and a saloon. Arthur Patterson and James Boyce were two of the group of business leaders whose combined forces attracted industrial concerns to the city as well as capitalized on the resulting prosperity.

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Following the depletion of natural gas, many communities within the gas belt began to decline. Muncie's large labor force, however, found employment in the automotive related industries which expanded rapidly after World War I. It was during this post war era that Muncie was selected by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, of New York, as a typical American industrial city with a population between 25,000 and 50,000 in which to make a study of changing American urban life. Popularly known as the Lynd Study (after its authors, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lynd), it was published in 1929 as Middletown: A Middletown Transition: A Study in Cultural Conflicts. Through the years, various popular media have examined Muncie as a result of the Lynd Studies. Articles have appeared in Time and Life magazines and most recently a series of programs on Public Television have aired relating to the Middletown theme. Whether or not Muncie deserves the Middletown label, the city has continued its growth and is, today, one of the major industrial areas of Central Indiana with firms processing metals, manufacturing metal products, automotive equipment, electrical transformers and tool and die equipment.

## INTEGRATION OF THE SURVEY RESULTS IN LOCAL PLANNING

The information and result of the historic survey conducted by the state has been integrated into the local planning process. The information is used by the city and county government in assisting owners of historic properties, assessing the effect of federal undertakings, and identifying areas of concern for future preservation activity.

Currently, the survey information is routinely used by the staff of the Muncie Historic Preservation and Rehabilitation Commission in discharging its duties of preserving properties designated by the local ordinance. The survey information is also integrated into local area planning (sub area plans) for specific neighborhoods identified as containing historic resources. The survey is updated locally as information concerning the history and significance of properties is provided to the local commission through staff and lay research.

## MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the curblines of North High Street and West Wylor Street, then proceeding northeast and

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east along the north curbline of West Wysor Street to the east curbline of north-south boundary of Madison Street, then south along that line to the Conrail then southwest along the railroad right-of-way to the west curbline of South Libery Street, then north along that line to the White River, then generally following the river north and north east to the curbline of North High Street (bridge), then south to the point of origin. Specifically, the boundaries of the multiple resource area directly correspond to the boundaries of the U. S. statistical area, known as Census Tract #1, Delaware County, Indiana.



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The Italianate remained an important style to the turn of the century. One of the latest examples in the district is the building at 208-210 South Walnut Street (#175, photo #49) built c.1895.

The influence of H. H. Richardson's Romanesque Revival style, characterized by a rock faced stone exterior, can be seen in the Anthony Block (#150, photo #38), c.1888. Designed by Otter and Williams of Dayton, Ohio, it is the only building in Muncie featuring Texas Red Buff Sandstone. Another significant example of the Romanesque Revival influence, perhaps the city's best, is Union Station (#219, photo #72), constructed in two stages between 1891 and 1902. It was built on the site of the old Indianapolis and Bellfountaine Depot by the newly formed Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and St. Louis Railway Company during the years that Cornelius Vanderbilt owned "the big four". It is a prime example of a small scale use of this style for turn-of-the-century railway depots in the mid-west. The oldest known commercial structure remaining in the downtown area is the Old Masonic Hall #112, photo #24). This structure has faint suggestion of Romanesque massiveness in the corbelled brick relief work at the attic story. The delicate keystone hoods above the third floor fenestration and the simple linetelled tops of the second floor windows illustrate the variety of stylistic influences affecting nineteenth century commercial architecture. The hall, built in 1863, was the first permanent meeting quarters for Delaware Lodge No. 46, the oldest Masonic body in Delaware County. On May 23, 1843, the Free and Accepted Masons of Muncie were given their charter. Meetings were held at the home of Dr. Samuel P. Anthony until the organization's growing membership required more ample and accessible lodge rooms. Many Masons received their degrees in this hall in 1905. Subsequently, this structure has housed the Muncie Evening Press, the Woodbury Elliot Grain Company, a photo studio and, in later years, the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In addition to the Italianate and the Romanesque Revival, the Queen Anne style, one of the richest of nineteenth century architectural styles, is represented in the district. The outstanding C. W. Swain Building (#85, photo #22) was designed by Nethercot & Hutchings in 1896. Constructed of stone and brick, this building has been sensitively rehabilitated.

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WALNUT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Walnut Street Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C. This area was the city's commercial center from the founding of Muncie well into the 1950s, and it was the focus of commercial development for Delaware County. Architecturally, this district contains the county's finest and most imposing examples of many popular 19th and early 20th century styles.

A number of historic resources are located within the Walnut Street Historic District. Hardly any of these date from the years between 1827 when the town was first platted and the beginning of the Civil War in 1860. One well documented structure does remain from that period. The Moore-Youse-Maxon (#386, photo #77, listed 5-24-84), a Federal-Greek Revival structure built c.1860, is currently owned by the Delaware County Historical Society. It is one of five or six of the earliest houses in the entire city, and is the best frame example from the pre-Civil War period.

Since there are no resources connected to first decades of Muncie's growth, a period of significance for the area could be set at c.1860-1938. This would include the earliest known historic resources in the district, and signify the fact that the area remained an important commercial center well into the 20th century. The most significant date illustrated by the district is 1896, the year natural gas was discovered in the county. This event transformed Muncie into a county-wide commercial center, and resulted in the erection of most of the buildings in the Walnut Street Historic District.

The majority of buildings within the district are from the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century and represent a cross section of architectural styles from that period. Many buildings within the area are of Italianate design, the most widely used nineteenth century style in Indiana commercial architecture. These include larger commercial blocks with retail store fronts on the first level and office space on the upper floors. An example of this is the Patterson Block (#151, photo #35), c.1876, distinguished by its fine cast iron detailing. Smaller scaled examples of commercial Italianate architecture are also represented in the Walnut Street district. An example is the building at 209 South Walnut Street (#167, photo #44), c.1881.

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The district also contains several excellent examples of the Beaux Arts styles from the turn of the century. The McNaughton Block (#202, photo #59) was constructed between 1901-03. It was designed by Crapsey and McCullough and served as the William A. McNaughton Company department Store until 1932. The Mitchell Block (#183, photo #55), completed in 1909, is another example of Beaux Arts design. This building has steel beam construction, an Indiana limestone exterior and a false fourth story to mask its roof. It was built by Dr. Harvey Mitchell on the site of his original home and office and was subsequently inherited by his daughter, Harriet Mitchell Anthony. The Old Post Office, erected in 1907 and expanded in 1930, is another splendid example of the Beaux Arts idiom. This building was designed by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury Department. It also was constructed of Bedford limestone. Similarly, the American National Bank Building #3118, photo #28), built in 1924, also employed limestone construction along with marble and brick.

The section of the district known as "rats' row", originally a red-light district, grew increasingly respectable as commercial development expanded towards the rail lines. The Marsh Block (#215, photo #73) of 1888 along the southern edge of the district housed the New Southern Hotel on its second level and a variety of businesses on its ground floor. The building was constructed by William Marsh and Harry Streeter as a speculative venture and is the only remaining "gas boom" hotel in the city. The heavy corbelled brick cornice yields a sense of mass similar to that of the Old Masonic Hall of 1863. The massing of end and center pavilions gives this structure a more formal nature. In that respect the building is somewhat like the larger, grander Roberts Hotel (#201, photo #66, listed 7-15-81) of 1924. That six story brick and limestone structure has housed some of the city's most famous and infamous guests including Eleanor Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, John Dillinger, and Al Capone.

The influence of transportation on the district is noticeable along the entire length of the rail lines. Of special significance is the Goddard Warehouse (#213, photo #71) constructed by Joseph Goddard, an enterprising grocer. Goddard capitalized on the city's prosperity and used its assets to become one of the region's major grocery wholesalers. The warehouse is a four story structure of brick with distinctive brick and limestone detail.

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Restoration activities within the Walnut Street Historic District are ongoing. However, many facades have been partially or entirely obscured by attempts at modernization. Excellent examples of adaptive re-use include the Rose Court Building (#204, photo #58, listed 3-1-84) which provides space for a number of businesses. The investment tax credit incentives and a current city government sensitive to the need to protect cultural resources will continue to encourage rehabilitation. Currently there is no comprehensive plan for the area.

## Geographical Data:

Acreage: 18

UTM References:	16 637200	4450 420
	16 637560	4450 350
	16 637420	4449 780
	16 637260	4449 740

WALNUT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION  
Beginning at a point at the intersection of the south right of way line of the alley north of West Washington Street and the east right of way line of the alley west of North High Street, then proceeding east along the alley approximately 250 feet to the west curblineline of North High Street, then south along that line to the south curblineline of West Washington street, then east along that line to the west curblineline of North Walnut Street, then north along that line to the alley north of East Washington Street, then east along that line to the west curblineline of North Mulberry Street, then south along that line to the south curblineline of East Washington Street, then east along that line to the west curblineline of North Jefferson Street, then south along that line to the south right of way line of the alley north of East Main Street, then east along that line to the eastern property line of 312 East Main Street, then south along the property line to the north curblineline of East Main Street, then west along that line to the west curblineline of North Mulberry Street, then south along that line to the alley north of East Jackson Street, then west along that line to the alley east of South Walnut Street, then south along that line to the south curblineline of east Charles Street, then east along that line to the west curblineline of South Mulberry street, then south along that line to the north curblineline of East Howard Street, then west along that line to the alley east of South Walnut Street, then south along that line to the north curblineline of East Victor Street, then southwest along that line to the east curblineline

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of South High street, then north along that line to the alley north of West Seymour Street, then east along that line to the west curbline of South Walnut street, then north along that line to the north curbline of West Howard Street, then west along that line to the alley west of South High Street, then north along that line to the south curbline of West Charles Street, then east along that line to the alley west of South walnut Street, then north along that line to the north curbline of West Main Street, then west along that line to the alley west of North High street, then north to the point of origin.

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## GOLDSMITH C. GILBERT HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Gilbert Historic District is located in the oldest residential area of the city. When Munseytown was laid out in 1827 its northern and eastern borders were North street and Jefferson Street respectively. Both of these streets are in the heart of the small Gilbert District. Although this area did not experience the extent of growth that the "west end" and "east end" did during the "gas boom" era of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, it is associated with some of Muncie's oldest families. Such names as Gilbert, Ballard, Lacey, Garrard, Leffler, Hemingray, Miller, Meeks, Shroyer, Black, and Wysor are firmly associated with this area of Muncie.

Goldsmith Gilbert, the man credited with founding Muncie, built his first home, a log cabin, on land now partially in the district. That cabin was located on a part of Gilbert's property now bounded by Wysor, Walnut, North, and Jefferson streets. A historical marker notes the site of the cabin and the birth of Gilbert's daughter, the first white female child in Delaware County. Gilbert, who moved to Delaware County in 1823, operated a trading post in the northern part of the county. When that post was burned, he purchased 672 acres in what became Center Township and build his cabin with the compensation he received from the U. S. Government. This land, known as the Hackley Reserve, became the center of present day Muncie. In 1827, the city was laid out with, as mentioned, North and Jefferson streets as borders. From that early beginning this section of the city served as a residential neighborhood. As the city grew this neighborhood expanded to the east and north to the edges of the current district and beyond.

Gilbert's home was later purchased by Jacob Wysor in 1843. Wysor and his partner, John Jack, ran one of the mills that were important to Muncie's limited industrial economy prior to the "gas boom" days. Wysor's significance to the community extended beyond his mill business. He was responsible for the construction of Muncie's first opera house, the Wysor Opera in 1872. That was located at the southwest corner of Main and High streets (outside the Walnut Street Historic District). In 1892, the original opera was replaced by the Wysor Grand Opera House which has also been demolished. In its day however it was considered one of the most

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elaborate buildings in the city.

Jacob Wysor's son, Harvey, erected the Wysor Block in 1905, one of the most substantial buildings in the Walnut Street Historic District (#148, photo #36). Unfortunately, the Wysor Block was demolished in 1987. During the period when the Wysors owned the original Gilbert homestead major changes were made to it. Harvey Wysor continued to reside on the property even after the death of his father in 1905. The Wysors' importance to Muncie and particularly the Gilbert District is also verified by the fact that the northern boundary of the multiple resource area is Wysor Street.

The Johnson brothers also were important to the industrial growth of Muncie and they too lived on property in the Goldsmith District. John C. and Abbott L. Johnson came to Muncie about 1870 from New York and established several businesses, among them a lumber yard. Abbott Johnson later formed the Warner Gear Company. This business ultimately merged with a New York firm to become Borg-Warner, the largest supplier of automobile parts in the U. S. Both Abbott Johnson and his brother John built their homes in the district. The A. L. Johnson House (#97, photo #20) at 330 East Washington street is constructed of masonry and is in a somewhat eclectic style. The house which is in fine condition reflects Johnson's personal success and remains one of the finest homes in the city. The John C. Johnson residence (#98, photo #19, listed 7-15-81) at 322 East Washington Street is somewhat more modest in scale. The house, also in fine condition, is an excellent example of Queen Anne residential design.

The Meeks Mortuary building (#142, photo #21) is associated with one of the oldest pioneer families remaining in Delaware County. Robert Meeks and his older brother Isaac began a business manufacturing furniture and cabinets in 1846. Eventually the firm grew to include handlemaking and a factory was located on the southeast corner of Elm and Washington Streets, a location still used by the Meeks family today. The factory was destroyed by fire prior to 1890. By 1890 the firm was still manufacturing furniture and had added undertaking. The Meeks Mortuary, established in 1846, is the oldest firm operating in Delaware county. It continues today to be owned by the Meeks family. The home of William A. Meeks is located at 220 North Elm Street.

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The Ballard Hardware business is another successful Muncie business owned by a resident of the Gilbert District. Waldo H. Ballard established the business in Ohio in 1877. He moved to Muncie in 1895 and quickly opened a hardware business. During this period he lived in the double house at 409-411 East Gilbert Street. In 1905, he built a more elaborate home at 816 East Main Street in the Emily Kimbrough Historic District. Ballard's neighbor in the other half of his Gilbert Street double was Ralph Hemingray, owner of Hemingray Glass Company. This company developed its largest market in the manufacture of glass insulators and by the 1920's was the state's largest supplier of insulators. Hemingray Glass, the largest glass works in the city, employed approximately five hundred people at the peak of its operation.

Another pioneer Muncie family represented in the district is the Leffler family. At the turn of the century when he was a partner in the firm of Meltenburger & Leffler, J. Harv Leffler lived at 324 East North Street. Meltenburger & Leffler sold real estate and fire insurance and offered other financial services. Leffler's wife was Mary Garrard of another long established Muncie family.

The successful Muncie baker, Joseph Hummel lived in the large Colonial Revival House at 322 East Gilbert Street (#69, photo #11). Hummel is credited with bringing modern baking methods to Muncie. Similarly, W. C. Lacey, grocer and treasurer OF THE Muncie Board of Trade, lived at 321 East Gilbert Street.

Two livery stables remain. One has been converted to a dwelling, and the other is known as the Miller livery. It is located at 309 North Jefferson Street (#47, photo #8). It was built in 1916 by Frank Miller whose large residence stood to the north before it was destroyed by fire in 1983. The livery and harness business was an important part of turn-of-the-century Muncie. Many businesses associated with this early form of personal transportation were located in the district and may have added to its decline in popularity as a residential area.

The Goldsmith C. Gilbert Historic District is representative of Muncie's growth from a small agriculturally based town into a large industrial city. Many of the early residents of the district gained their wealth during the "gas boom" and with that wealth built larger structures, both residential and commercial



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throughout the city. The personages associated with this district were Muncie's pioneers, including its founder, and business men and industrialists who struggled to gain prosperity in a boom town.

## Geographical Data:

Acreage: 20

UTM References:	15	637	760	4450	660
	16	637	460	4450	460
	16	637	760	4450	350
	16	637	560	4450	350

## GOLDSMITH C. GILBERT HISTORIC DISTRICT VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the east side curblines of North Mulberry Street and the southside of East Wysor Street, then proceeding east along the south curblines of East Wysor Street to the west curblines of North Elm Street, then south along that line to the alley north of East North Street, then east along that line to the west curblines of North Madison Street, then south along that line to the alley north of East Main Street, then west along that line to the east curblines of North Jefferson Street, then north along that line to the alley north of East Washington Street, then west along that line to the alley east of North Mulberry Street, then north along that line to the point of origin.

## NOTES

1. Mary Frances Abel, You Are Because They Were (Muncie, IN: Royal Printing Co., 1976), p.5.
2. G. W. H. Kemper, A Twentieth Century History of Delaware County, Indiana (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1908), p. 131.

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DOWNTOWN MUNCIE MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA

MUNCIE

INDIVIDUAL SITE LISTINGS

CITY HALL  
220 East Jackson Street  
1925

Owner: City of Muncie  
220 East Jackson Street  
Muncie, Indiana 47305

DESCRIPTION:

Bldg. #195, Photo #40

The Muncie City Hall, located at the northwest corner of East Jackson Street and South Jefferson Street, is a three story, light beige colored brick with terra-cotta detailing. Constructed in 1925 to house city offices, the building is a fine example of the Renaissance Revival idiom. The Muncie City Hall is L-shaped in plan at the first level with rectangular second and third stories. The main (south) facade, facing Jackson Street, is divided into three bays, twelve elegantly proportioned two-story attached pilasters. Block steel-frame windows, with decorative grill-work punctuate the facade. The roof line is adorned with urns above the entry and eagles at the corners. The plan is organized around a central hallway running lengthwise with a large open stair in the center rear. The ground floor contained police and judicial functions with detention cells as well as a seven carr police garage in the back (north). The second floor held administrative offices, including that of the mayor while the third level contained a large courtroom and 750 square feet of unassigned space.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Muncie City Hall is significant as an excellent example of the Renaissance Revival idiom. This building represents the best use of architectural terra-cotta in the city. Under the leadership of the then newly elected mayor, Dr. J. C. Quick, this structure brought together all city offices except for the Fire Department. The building was the first major project of Hauck and Smenner, a

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notable local architectural firm. The building, though not spectacular has a classical plan with a classical facade, is small scale, ornate and low-key; a prime example of simple city pride and accessibility.

### Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16 637 520 4450 210

Boundary: Map #11-10E, Block #364, Parcels #6-011,7-012

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W. W. SHIRK BUILDING  
Canopic Apartments  
219 East Jackson Street  
1906

Owner: Hastings Realty  
219 East Jackson Street  
Muncie, Indiana 47305

DESCRIPTION:

Bldg. #178, Photo #41

This commercial and residential structure occupies the southwest corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets. It is three stories in height and sets on a quarter block. It is L-shaped in plan with a heavy corniced parapet masking the hip roof line.

The building is of brick masonry construction. The Jefferson and Jackson street facades are faced with a tan pressed brick and limestone detailing. The more utilitarian portions of the building are of common red brick. The limestone is used as quoins, keystones, lintels and sills throughout the facade. The main residential entrances are on Jefferson street. The major entry is in the center bay in an arched, keystone opening. There is a second arched entrance in the southern most bay that is similar in appearance, but the earlier noted entry makes the strongest statement due to its placement and the finial bearing the buildings name at the top of the cornice line.

There are two secondary residential entries at the Jackson Street side, but they are simple in form and lack the arched elaborateness of the other two. To the rear, on the inside of the L, are the porches for the residential units. The porches are of wooden construction with stairs leading to the ground.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built by William Shirk in 1906, shortly before his death, the Canopic Apartments were the most prestigious downtown address at the time. The building is a fine example of early twentieth century interpretation of Italian renaissance palazzo design.

Shirk was a hardware dealer who made a small fortune during the gas boom. He was interested in real estate and this building

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represents his last and largest commercial development effort. The building was erected at a cost of \$70,000 and when completed boasted the names of many of the city's elite as its occupants.

### Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16 537520 4450 180

Boundary: Map #11-15A, Block #102, Parcel #003

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YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Owners: YWCA  
310 East Charles Street  
1925-27

DESCRIPTION:

Bldg. #193, Photo #57

Designed by architects Kibele and Girrard, Muncie's YWCA occupies a quarter block at the northeast corner of Jefferson and Charles Street. The three story structure is made of red brick with limestone details.

The building is five bays across and three bays deep with basically a rectangular plan. The main entrance is located on the south facade in the central bay and has two sidelights and a fanlight surrounding the door. At the second story above the entry is a palladian influenced window. The balance of the windows are six over one double hung.

There is a limestone belt course at the third story window line and a cornice line above. The roof is flat and surrounded by a parapet wall.

The building has a swimming pool in the basement, meeting and recreation rooms on the first floor, and two floors of sleeping rooms above.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Muncie YWCA building is significant under criteria A and C. This is the only historic building left in the city which represents the social activities of the YWCA or YMCA in Muncie. Consequently, the building has significance in the area of Social History. The YWCA building is architecturally significant for its restrained Colonial Revival style and as the work of an important local architect, Cuno Kibele.

The YWCA sought to provide a good moral environment in which young working women could live, gain employment skills, participate in exercise programs, fulfill their spiritual needs, and have morally acceptable social activities. The YWCA movement was started in England in 1855, when the Prayer Union and General Female Training

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Institute were formed. The Prayer Union adopted the name "Young Women's Christian Association" in 1859. In America, similar social institutions were formed to care for the increasing population of working and poor single women. The first American group to use the name "YWCA" was formed in Boston in 1866.

The movement gradually spread across the nation. A state-wide YWCA group was formed for Indiana in 1885. In Muncie, local interest in an organization of this sort was first expressed in 1910. A series of meetings were held in private homes, until October 1911, when the Young Women's Social and Betterment Association was formed. In December 1911, a YWCA branch was started in Muncie by interested persons, and it soon became the dominant organization of its type in the city. Space in a furniture store immediately north of the nominated property was secured for the organization. (The furniture store is no longer standing.)

The Muncie branch served a significant social need. In the decades prior to the formation of this branch, the population of Muncie quadrupled, from 5,219 in 1880, to 22,285 in 1895. The swift industrial and commercial development of the city had attracted thousands of people, and with this rapid growth came the many social problems of that period. In 1919, it was estimated that as many as 115 girls (many under age) were working in factories and stores in Muncie. The YWCA met this need and many others.

It was soon obvious that the first location would not be adequate for the YWCA's muncie branch. A drive for a new building was started in 1916, but America's involvement in World War I sidetracked the effort. After the war, even larger quarters were planned. The original goal of \$205,000 had been met, but the Ball Brothers set up an endowment of \$100,000 and others added \$100,000 to this amount. Ground was broken on December 14, 1925, by Mrs. Dan Davis, the first YWCA Board of Directors President. The building was dedicated on Sunday, October 9, 1927. It has remained in continuous use since that time as a symbol and instrument of the ideals of the YWCA in Muncie.

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The Muncie YWCA also has architectural significance. The firm of Kibele and Garrard was retained for this building. Cuno Kibele was the architect, and it is one of his largest local commissions.

Kibele and Garrard were among a handful of local architects who remained in the city for an extended period. (Kibele designed and occupied 800 East Adams Street, in the Emily Kimbrough Historic District.) The firm was the most important local office of the early 20th Century, receiving commissions for the Masonic Temple (listed 1984) and the Wysor Block, demolished 1987. Kibele's works range from Arts and Crafts style residences to large Neo-Classical commercial blocks. The restraint and balance of the YWCA building are hallmarks of his larger works, and it is among the best examples of this style in the city. Charles P. Monroe of Muncie was the contractor for the building.

### Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre  
UMT Reference: 16 637 580 4450 020  
Boundary: Map #11-15A, Block #107, Parcel #016



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PEACOCK APARTMENTS  
414 South Jefferson Street  
Muncie, Indiana 47305Owner: George L. Conrad  
307 East Charles Street  
Muncie, Indiana 47305

## DESCRIPTION:

Bldg. #221, Photo #105

This three story brick apartment building is of solid masonry construction and built in Classical Revival style. The U-shaped plan features a rough faced limestone foundation and smooth faced limestone detailing. The heavily dentiled cornice surrounds the building on all principle facades with the rear facade lacking a cornice. There is brick parapet wall above the cornice to conceal the low pitched roof. There is one main entrance and two secondary entrances to private apartments. The main entrance occurs in the center of the west facade. There is a three story porch that covers the center bay of the building. While the lower two stories of the porch have been altered by the replacement of the round Composite columns with square brick columns, the third story porch retains the original detailing including a heavily bracketed porch roof, scalloped fascia, engaged columns, Composite capitals, and pilasters. The entrance door is of a Palladian influence with an arched transom and rectangular sidelights. The west facade of the building steps back once at either side of the center bay and all the corners are quoined in brick. The windows are all nine over one double hung with limestone sills, and flat limestone lintels with keystone. There are also two bay windows each occurring in the first bay of the north and south facades. The two private entrances occur in the first and last bay in the principle (west) facade and have awning type porch roofs with pressed metal shingles. The rear of the building has two one-story frame (enclosed) porches occurring in the first and last bay with the center bay being the opening of the U-shape forming a light well. The condition of the structure is extremely good. Also on the property is a small carriage house. It was originally a one story brick structure two bays by one that has been altered by a second story frame addition. It retains little of its original character.

## SIGNIFICANCE

The Peacock Apartments were built in 1907 by Henry and Lena Peacock. The building, though altered to some degree, is a fine example of the adaption of the Colonial Revival vocabulary to a

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moderate size apartment building. Henry Peacock served as Principal of Central High School from 1910 to 1912. He was widely known in Delaware and Randolph Counties according to newspaper accounts of his death. Peacock was born in 1868 in Winchester, Indiana. In 1901, he was promoted to the head of the history department of the high school, after having taught there for nine years. The apartment house was a very prestigious address for many years. The 1925 city directory lists the following residents and their occupations: Emma Lamb, widow; Walter Ellsworth, mechanical engineer; Garrett Driscoll, city building inspector; Genevieve Maxon, widow of John H. Maxon (superintendent of Maxon Premix); Herbert Stark, engineer

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16637 560 4449 930

Map Boundary: Map #11-15E, Block #110, Parcel #-002

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DOWNTOWN MUNCIE MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA

LISTED PROPERTIES OUTSIDE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

MUNCIE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
301 East Jackson Street  
Listed 9/27/76  
Photo #78, Building #180

Geographical data:  
Acreage: Less than one acre  
UTM Reference: 16 637 575 4450 160  
Map Boundary: 11-15E, Block 103, Parcel 001

MARGARET & GEORGE RILEY JONES  
315 East Charles Street  
Listed  
Photo #104, Building #220

Geographical data:  
Acreage: Less than one acre  
UTM Reference: 16 637 600 4449 980  
Map Boundary: 11-15E, Block 110, Parcel 004

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UNION STATION  
Cleveland, Cincinnati,  
Columbus & St. Louis Railway  
630 South High street  
1890-91

Owner: Conrail  
700 Walnut St., Rm 502  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

DESCRIPTION: Building #219, Photo #72

Union Station, built in two stages between 1890-91 and in 1902 is Romanesque is designed in the Romanesque Revival style. This one and one half story passenger rail station is constructed of red brick in a running bond with random ashlar limestone detailing.

The west wing of the building was constructed c. 1890. W. C. Irwin is attributed as being the "chief engineer" of the station. The building has a random ashlar limestone base approximately three feet in height around the perimeter of the entire building. There are two projecting bays, one on the north and the other on the south facade of the building. The windows are double hung with the top panel having a multi-light mullion pattern.

The main entrance is in the north bay, and a carved limestone band above carries the initials "C.C.C. and St. L. Ry." The south bay is carved as well with the word "MUNCIE". The building is generally in good condition.

The building has been painted, both brick and limestone. Ornamentation includes two human heads carved in limestone over the north bay doorway. The building has a hip roof with deep overhangs. The west wing retains its bracketed overhang while the brackets of the east wing have been removed. The 1902 east wing also features a random ashlar limestone belt course at the top of the first story under the blind arcade three arches which accent three gable ends. The roof of the north and south projecting bays are irregular in shape roughly being multi-faceted and rounded, respectively.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The C.C.C. & St. Louis Passenger Rail Station was constructed during the period that Cornelius Vanderbilt owned the "Big Four." Muncie was developing as a major rail town. The industry located here depended heavily upon rail service to transport supplies and

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goods as well as to ship locally made products. The passenger rail service was enjoying greater success as travel became more comfortable, convenient and timely.

This building is Muncie's finest example of a passenger rail station in the Romanesque Revival style.

Geographical data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16 637 300 4449 680

Boundary: Map #11-16D, Block #281, Parcel #001

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GODDARD WAREHOUSE  
215 West Seymour Street  
1906Owner: Charles Goddard  
215 West Seymour Street  
Muncie, Indiana 47305

## DESCRIPTION:

Building #213, Photo #71

The building occupies the western half of the block between Seymour and Railroad Streets, and Franklin and High streets. The building is four stories with a basement. It is constructed of red brick. The structural system is of slow burning mill construction of heavy timber. The flooring is assembled of 2x12 lumber laid side to side providing a very heavy base which is more than one foot thick, resistant to fire, and able to carry extreme dead and live loads.

The exterior exhibits influence from the Chicago School of Architecture. The building is eight bays across and four bays deep. The north facade contains the main entrance, which is located in the fifth bay front the east side. The entry has a slightly pedimented cap of limestone over the double door entrance. The majority of the windows are two over two double hung and grouped in pairs. The exception being the first floor of the north facade. It has fixed paired windows with paired transoms above in seven of the eight bays. The eighth bay at the eastern most corner served as an entrance for horse and cart, which were driven through the building to be loaded and departed through the south end of the building.

The fourth story windows are grouped in three panels. All windows have a limestone sill. There is a limestone belt coursing at the line of the second story windows.

The cornice is corbeled of brick with dentils running around the entire parapet. The roof is a low rising hip shape hidden by the cornice and parapet.

There is a dock area to the south with access to rail and truck traffic.

## SIGNIFICANCE:

Joseph A. Goddard was a descendent of one of Muncie's pioneer families. He established a wholesale grocery business, eventually

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constructing a large store and warehouse at the southeast corner of Walnut and Adams in 1876 (#187, photo #53). Despite a later addition, the building was soon too small for his growing business.

Goddard hired the firm of Wing and Mahurin, one of Fort Wayne's most distinguished architectural firms, to design a new warehouse for him. They had designed several county courthouses including ones in Starke County, Hancock County and Monroe County. They had also just completed a lavish residence for Edmund Burke Ball in the Minnetrista section of Muncie. The warehouse would be as fire resistant as possible and able to accommodate the warehousing of grocery goods easily. The building as constructed in 1906, has proved to be virtually impervious to fire, having suffered a fire around 1912 that burned for four days before it was extinguished without doing more than minor damage to the structure of the building.

This building still operates today as a warehouse, although not for grocery goods. It is operated by Charles Goddard, great grandson of the original owner.

### Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre  
UTM Reference: 16 637 180 4449 780  
Boundary: Map #11-16D, Block #278, Parcel #001

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HIGH STREET UNITED  
METHODIST CHURCH  
219 South High Street  
1929

Owner: Trustees of High Street  
United Methodist Church  
219 South High Street  
Muncie, Indiana 47305

DESCRIPTION:

Building #161, Photo #56

This Gothic Revival Church occupies a quarter block at the northwest corner of High and Adams Streets. The building is constructed of Indiana Limestone and rises five stories at its highest point.

It is L-shaped in plan, with the main sanctuary occupying the eastern leg of the L. The windows are of stained glass depicting various biblical scenes. The structural system is steel. The slate roof is gabled. There is a clerestory surrounding the sanctuary at the third story. The doorways and windows are set in rounded pointed arches in three panel groups. The main entrance is on High Street and uses three pairs of double doors.

The building has a large three story educational wing to the west, also constructed of limestone.

The building suffered a massive gas explosion during the winter of 1977, and from the standpoint of the insurers, was considered a total loss. Eyewitnesses recalled that the blast raised the roof of the church, buckled the stained glass windows and then created a flambeaux next to the building. After the blaze was extinguished, experts discovered that the roof had been completely displaced and the walls had been forced outward by the blast, separating the stone veneer from the brick core in many areas. Contrary to the opinion of insurance agents, architects and engineers declared that the 1929 church was structurally sound. The congregation vowed to restore their home.

James Associates, an Indianapolis architectural firm, was retained for the two-year project. The roof was rebuilt and resurfaced with new and salvaged grey slate. The exterior stonework was removed, relaid in new mortar, and put back in place. This was necessary for about 80% of the exterior. In very limited areas, the stone fell and broke; these blocks had to be replaced in kind.



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The stained glass windows of the church were severely damaged. Nine windows were heavily damaged, ten were in fair condition, and one escaped damage. Using color photos taken just one year before the disaster, Houser Art Studios in Winona, Minnesota, was able to replicate the destroyed windows and repair the damaged ones. The steel casement windows on the educational wing of the building were destroyed, and they have been replaced with modern windows.

The interior survived the blast largely intact. A portion of the concrete floor in the sanctuary had to be replaced, and the oak ceiling was replicated due to fire damage.

Due to the quality of the work, the High Street United Methodist Church appears much as it did when erected in 1929. The most significant aspect of the building, its random, rock-faced stonework and dressed stone Gothic arches, remain essentially unaltered. Other materials, such as the slate roof and stained glass, have been replicated rather than simple replaced. In short, the building has ample integrity of materials, workmanship, and design to be considered eligible for the National Register.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The High Street United Methodist Church is significant under Criterion C, in the area of architecture. The church is a dominant fixture on the Muncie skyline, and is second in significance only to the First Baptist Church as an outstanding example of Late Gothic Revival architecture.

This building is the second home of the First Methodist Church in Delaware County. The 1889 frame church was replaced in 1929 by the current (nominated) building. The High Street United Methodist Church is the largest surviving work of local architects Houck & Smenner. Smenner was also responsible for Muncie City Hall (included in this MRA) and Temple Beth-el (in the Old West End Historic District, listed 1986). Although better known for their Neo-Classical Revival designs, the High Street United Methodist Church is a fine example of this local firm's work.

This church is a locally significant example of the Late Gothic Revival style, which was popularized by architect Ralph Adams Cram

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at the turn of the century. The style was popular in Indiana, and by 1930, larger cities had one or more examples of the mode. In Muncie, the High Street United Methodist Church is one of only two large-scale examples of this style. Its five story tower, fine stonework, and English Gothic - influenced details make the church a landmark in downtown Muncie.

The building suffered a massive gas explosion during the winter of 1977 and was almost a total loss. However, through the contributions and efforts of its congregation, largely the corporate elite of Ball Corporation, the structure was reconstructed.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16 637 220 4450 120

Boundary: Map #11-16D, Block #228, Parcels #008, 009

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FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH  
  
309 East Adams Street  
Muncie, Indiana 47305  
1928-29

Owner: Trustees of the First  
Baptist Church  
309 East Adams Street  
Muncie, Indiana 47305

DESCRIPTION:

Building #192, Photo #52

The First Baptist Church, located at the southeast corner of Adams and Jefferson streets is an excellent example of ecclesiastical architecture built in the Gothic idiom. The structure is built of Indiana Limestone and occupies roughly one-quarter block.

It was constructed from 1928-29 copying its two great windows in great detail from the windows at Westminster Abbey.. An arched portal serves as the double-leaf door entry which leads into the main sanctuary. The window openings are the familiar pointed arch along the second story with two smaller arched panels within the opening. The third story clerestory has groupings of three pointed arched windows that are set into a rectangular opening.

The plan of the main structure is a crucifix with a smaller two story classroom area adjoining to the west. The roof is gabled and constructed of slate. There is a low parapet wall surrounding the perimeter of the two story portion of the structure. There is an engaged tower occupying the north western most point of the sanctuary that rises roughly five stories.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure was designed by Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio, and constructed by the firm of Morrow & Morrow of Muncie. The building's fine architecture is strongly associated with the Gothic Style of English churches, Westminster Abbey serving chiefly as a model for its design. The building was constructed in 1928 to serve as a church for the First Baptist congregation in Delaware County. The baptists had occupied an earlier structure

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located due north of the present structure, at 300 East Jackson since 1873. The structure represents the period of the largest growth of the Baptist Church in Muncie.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16 637 580 4450 060

Boundary: Map #11-15A, Block #107, Parcel #001

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MUNCIE MRA

FIRE STATION NO. 1  
421 East Jackson Street  
Muncie, Indiana 47305  
1913

Owner: City of Muncie  
220 East Jackson Street  
Muncie, Indiana 47305

DESCRIPTION:

Building #181, Photo #97

The building is a two-story, flat roofed structure. The main facade, facing north, has three garage bays on the first story. The first story is veneered with alternating rusticated and dressed limestone banding, which extends to the sill level of the upper story. A dentil course and cornice complete the first story. The second story and sidewalls are of buff face brick. Five symmetrically placed openings define the second story. A continuous, channeled, shouldered lintel/belt course marks the window openings.

A full entablature of sheet metal caps the building. It features a dentil course. Rising above the entablature is a brick parapet with a stone tablet in the center flanked by consoles. The tablet reads "No. 1 FIRE STATION." The basement houses a recreation area. The first floor serves as storage for equipment and engines, and the second floor has living quarters. A modern addition to the west has offices and an extra garage bay.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Fire Station No. 1 is locally significant under criterion A as an example of the ongoing services city government provided for the development of Muncie. No. 1 is the only remaining historic fire station in the city, and is one of only three governmental buildings remaining in Muncie. The restrained Neo-Classical Revival facade of No. 1 is indicative of the governmental function of the building, and it is among the better examples of this style in Muncie.

Fire Station No. 1 is important under the Politics/Governmental area of significance. City services, such as fire houses, were vital to the growth and stability of Muncie's economy. As the only historic resource in the city of its type, No. 1 is a significant property.

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The building has been altered by the removal of a rear hose tower and window replacements, however, the structural openings on the main and east facades have not been altered in placement or size. Furthermore, the character-defining elements of the building - its rusticated stonework, shouldered lintels and Classical metal cornice - remain in place. Given the unique nature of this resource, it has sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register.

Cuno Kibele was the chief architect for the 1913 fire station. It was constructed by the City of Muncie for \$22,540. The contractor was Leslie Colvin of Brookville, Indiana. When the structure was completed, it was declared a model fire station by fire chiefs, boards of safety, and insurance men throughout the state. It originally featured cherry red doors and sash trim color.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16637 750 4450 180

Map Boundary: Map #11-15E, Block #104, Parcel #004

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JUDSON BUILDING  
300 West Main Street  
Muncie, Indiana  
c.1900

Owner: Ralph J. Whiting  
114 South Franklin Street  
Muncie, Indiana 47305

DESCRIPTION:

Building #206, Photo #64

This apartment building located at the northwest corner of Main and Franklin Streets is built in the Romanesque Revival style. The two story structure features projecting angular bays on the east and west facades. The structure is constructed of red brick of common bond coursing. The cornice line is corbeled and features dentils of masonry construction. The roof is of flat construction. The windows are double hung and set in segmental arched openings. The structure is five bays wide and nine bays in depth. There are three major entrances, one occurring in the center bay of the south facade, one in the fifth bay and the other in the eighth bay of the east facade. The building is in fair condition. The brick has been painted.

SIGNIFICANCE:

One of the earlier of the apartment type structures in the central business district, it originally featured eight apartments. Property records indicate that it was built by Millie Saunders Ellis. Millie Ellis was the wife of local historian and newspaper man John S. Ellis. The structure was built after his death. Millie Ellis was also the widow of John F. Saunders, a county commissioner. She was the stepmother of Charles H. Ellis, one of the founders of the Peoples National Bank. It is one of the few examples of Romanesque Revival architecture in the city, and one of the finest examples of the idiom used in a multi-family dwelling.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre  
UTM Reference: 16 637 140 4450 300  
Map Boundary: Map# 11-9G, Block #485, Parcel #013

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MUNCIE MRA

ELI HOOVER HOUSE & CONFECTIONERY Owner: Jay N. Stillwagon  
316 West Main Street 222 East Main street  
Muncie, Indiana Muncie, Indiana 47305  
1899

DESCRIPTION: Building #307, Photo #65

This Queen Anne house is constructed of red brick with limestone details. The roof line is very irregular, and built of many gables of varied height and pitch. The building is two and one half stories, and features a corner entrance at the southeast corner that is commercial in flavor. This feature is clearly an early alteration and indicates that the structure was used both as a private residence and for commercial purposes. The building also has a projecting bay which extends from the first through the second floor. The gable ends are covered with slate fishscaling. The structure is three bays across and five bays deep. The windows are double hung with the exception of the commercial storefront area which feature a multi-light panel.

The structure also has a porch featuring round columns with Corinthian capitals located in the southwest bay. The condition of the structure is fair to good. It is currently being used as a commercial office.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The house was built in 1899 by Eli Hoover, a native of Delaware County and a member of one of the county's pioneer family. It is a representative example of Queen Anne residential architecture. Hoover began cigar and confectionery trade in 1893. Prior to that he was in the employ of various local merchants. The house served as both the Hoovers' residence and their place of business. The storefront was added about 1900. Eli Hoover is also notable because he served as a member of the Safety Board, the Police Board, and was a charter member and the first Exalted Ruler of the Odd Fellows Lodge, the Red Mens' Club, and the Knights of Pythias.



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At the time of his death in 1927, he was a director of The Western Reserve Insurance Company, which he helped to organize.

Geographical data;

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16 637 120 4450 300

Map Boundary: Map #11-9G, Block #485, Parcel #011

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