

FINAL-COMLETE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
other names/site number _____ 157-333-33000

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet N/A not for publication
city or town Lafayette N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Tippecanoe code 157 zip code 47905

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Patricia R. Kohler
Signature of certifying official/Title

1-30-96
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building, district, site, structure, object

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total). Values: 240, 50, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 242, 50.

Name of related multiple property listing

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, EDUCATION: School, DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling, RECREATION/CULTURE: Park, TRANSPORTATION: Pedestrian-Related

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling, EDUCATION: School, RECREATION/CULTURE: Park, TRANSPORTATION: Pedestrian-Related

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, 19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsman, 19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

foundation BRICK, walls WOOD: Weatherboard, BRICK, roof ASPHALT, other METAL, SYNTHETICS

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING &
DEVELOP.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1892-1945

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Earnshaw & Punshon

Nicol, Charles W.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Tippecanoe County Historical Association

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 54

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 509200 4473060
Zone Easting Northing

3 16 509670 4472420
Zone Easting Northing

2 16 509660 4473070

4 16 509200 4472040

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gary Louis Nowling and Paul Diebold

organization Highland Park Neighborhod Association date 09/26/95

street & number 914 South 9th Street telephone 317-742-8608

city or town Lafayette state IN zip code 47905

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name list available at DHPA

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 2 Page 1

**Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana**

Section 2-Location

Bounded by Kossuth Street, South 9th Street, Cherokee Avenue, and the west side of Shawnee and Highland Avenues.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

**Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana**

Section 7-Narrative Description

Highland Park Neighborhood is located in Lafayette, Indiana, which is the county seat for Tippecanoe County. Lafayette is a town of 43,764 residents, separated from West Lafayette by the Wabash River. West Lafayette, a town of 25,907, is the home of Purdue University. The total population of Tippecanoe County is 130,598.

Major industries in Tippecanoe County include A.E. Staley (two plants); Rostone Corporation; Eli Lilly & Company; Landis & Gyr; Ross Gear (division of T.R.W.); C.T.S. Micro-Electronics; Caterpillar; Subaru-Isuzu Inc.; Fairfield Manufacturing; Wabash National Trailer Corporation; and Whirlpool. Purdue University and Great Lakes Chemical, Inc. are also major employers of the county.

The district includes 240 contributing buildings and 50 non-contributing buildings. The layout of the district, which includes a triangular public park, is counted as a contributing site, and the concrete bicycle bridge is a contributing structure. There are no other non-contributing resources in the district. Non-contributing buildings are mostly garages built in recent times and they do not detract from the historic character of the district.

Highland Park was platted in 1891 in what was known as Reynold's meadows. It was Lafayette's first planned subdivision, with winding brick streets and avenues and a park known as the Highland Park Triangle, used for picnics and gatherings, but mainly used by youngsters for neighborhood baseball and football games.

Highland Park Neighborhood's advertising featured "no alleys, the best improvements, views overlooking the entire city, perfect drainage, most desirable building location in the city, fifteen minutes walk from the courthouse, a healthy place to live, elegant avenues, beautiful cement walks, all streets handsomely paved; electric street cars making seven minute runs from courthouse every fifteen minutes to the park; no shoddy building--all substantial, fine residences at moderate prices and good terms, and beautiful playgrounds for children."

When Highland Park Neighborhood was platted, plans included leaving trees growing, with lots and houses planned around nature. A large ravine, known as Glenway Lane, was a part of the original subdivision layout, which had 136 building lots. Their frontage owing to the curving and circular street designs and pie shaped lot configurations, varied from 75 to 130 feet.

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**Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana**

Original boundaries of Highland Park Neighborhood were from the south side of Kossuth Street to the north side of Owen Street, and from the west side of South 9th Street to the east end (back lot line) of the lots on 5th Street. A southern addition to Highland Park Neighborhood, Highland Park Addition II, was added in 1893, extending the south border to the north side of Cherokee Avenue and adding an extra 28 lots. The corner of Owen, Highland, and Cherokee was reserved as a building site for a public school.

The Lafayette Country Club and its 18-hole golf course is situated on the south side of Cherokee Avenue, stretching south six blocks, between South 9th Street and the back lot lines of the east side of 5th Street, providing an effective barrier on the south edge of the district.

The unusual street configuration provides for views which often include sides of porches or houses along with main elevations. Through streets are straight, while interior streets take on the curvilinear designs which give Highland Park its distinct character. Architectural styles range from large, turn of the century Queen Anne houses to middle class bungalows. A few houses have been built after World War II in the ranch house mode. All buildings but one are residential (Highland School) and all but a very few are single family dwellings. Wood frame construction is predominant, however, brick, stucco, and a variety of other materials are present. A number of homes have been sided in artificial materials such as aluminum or vinyl, however, most of these retain original massing, fenestration patterns, and other details. The following list of properties includes brief descriptions of each major building and several representative resources have been selected for in depth descriptions.

Properties described are contributing unless otherwise stated.

Kossuth Street (south side)

721 c. 1890

Three story massive shingle, Queen Anne, limestone and cedar shingles with large wrap-around stone porch, two towers, small balcony, stained glass windows, bay windows. and many more artistic details, attached garage.

713 c. 1905

Two story Queen Anne, tan stucco, with square columns on stucco porch, peaked roof bay area on second floor.

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**Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana**

703 c. 1905

Two story Free Classic, transite siding, wrap-around porch added, beaded detail above windows.

701 c. 1917

Two story Renaissance Revival, rough texture stucco with expansive front patio, arched detail over windows, and beveled entrance door and side lights.

633 c. 1900

Two story Queen Anne, onion top tower, fish scale gable end, double door entrance with wrought iron railing, and three light bay window.

625 c. 1927

Callahan House, two story Colonial Revival, tan brick with expansive front patio, recessed front entrance accented by Doric columns and side lights, stone sills, and arched insets above windows.

619 c. 1915

Two story Craftsman, stucco with brick foundation, arched front entrance and side porch.

615 c. 1914

Blistain Axel Merritt House, two story Prairie Style, tan brick with wide overhangs and attached portico, horizontal lines.

603 c. 1893

John Wagner, Jr. House, three story Colonial Revival, sandstone and cedar shingles with stained glass arched window. Two garage/secondary buildings are non-contributing.

535 c. 1895

John Ross House, three story Queen Anne, with wrap-around columnar porch, wrought iron balcony, fish scale siding accents, and cut glass transom window.

527 c. 1930

Two story Tudor Revival, brick and stucco with side patio.

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**Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana**

521 c. 1930

Two story Tudor Revival, stucco with red tile roof.

Shawnee Avenue (west side, west half of circle)

834 c. 1915

Two story Bungalow, frame, corbels and exposed trusses.

830 c. 1930

One story English cottage, stucco.

828 c. 1905

Two story American Four Square, brick, exposed trusses.

824 c. 1910

One story Gabled-ell, brick.

820 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, frame, non-contributing garage.

814 c. 1915

Two story Bungalow, frame, brick porch, corbels, exposed decorative trusses.

810 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, frame, columnar brick front porch.

804 c. 1915

Two story Bungalow, frame.

708 c. 1920

One story Colonial Revival cottage, frame, recessed Federalist entry with side lights, non-contributing garage.

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**Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana**

706 c. 1910

Two story Free Classic cottage, frame, columnar porch.

Shawnee Avenue (east side, east half of circle)

862 c. 1915

Two story Bungalow, frame, exposed trusses, corbels.

858 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, frame, corbels.

854 c. 1915

Two story, Hall and Parlor, frame.

850 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, frame, brick/brick columnar porch.

846 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, frame, brick/brick columnar porch.

Bicycle Bridge, between Highland and Shawnee Avenues Photo 15

With the construction of a new school in Highland Park in 1924, this reinforced concrete bridge was built to allow passage of school children over Glenway Lane. Intended as a street with access for carriage houses, Glenway Lane was underutilized and became a gully. It turned what would be four block walk or ride into an eight block commute for children north of Glenway. The Bicycle Bridge cuts over Glenway Lane and stands about 30 feet over the center of the lane at the middle of its span. Reinforced concrete tandem piers support the underside of the bridge. Its floor and paneled spandrel walls are of reinforced concrete. The width of the bridge allows bicycle handbars to pass without obstruction, and the height of the walls is calculated to prevent falls.

836 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, frame, sidelighted entrance, quarter-round windows on each gable end.

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Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana

703 c. 1980

Two story, Gable Front, columnar porch, attached garage, Non-Contributing.

Shawnee Avenue (east side, west half of circle)

825 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, brick colonial entrance with leaded glass transom and sidelights, limestone keystone and window sills, tile roof, decorative soffit.

815 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, frame, brick and brick columnar front porch, corbels and exposed trusses.

811 c. 1925

Two story Colonial Revival cottage, brick.

807 c. 1925

Two story American Four Square, frame, exposed trusses, iron column front porch.

803 c. 1915

Two story Bungalow, frame, brick porch, corbels and exposed trusses.

801 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, frame, Federalist entry with side lights, stained glass window.

Shawnee Avenue (west side, east half of circle)

871 c. 1915

Two story Craftsman Bungalow, frame, decorative gable ends, non-contributing garage.

867 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, frame, eyebrow roof line over entrance.

863 c. 1920

Two story Craftsman, stucco.

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Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana

857 c. 1915

Two story Colonial Revival, frame, sunburst above entry, decorative gabled roof, non-contributing garage.

851 Shawnee Photo 8

Most non-contributing buildings in the district maintain the residential character of Highland Park, but fall outside of the period of significance. 851 Shawnee is a typical non-contributing building in the district. It is one story ranch style house, built in about 1970. Vertical board siding covers the walls and the roof is a low pitched gable. Interestingly, the design continues the traditional front porch idea so typical of older homes in Highland Park. The garage is also non-contributing.

845 c. 1920

Two story Dutch Colonial Revival, frame, side lighted entry, attached garage.

Wyandotte Avenue (north side)

722 c. 1910

Two story Bungalow, expansive frame porch, six window dormer, added sunroom, conservatory, patio, brick retaining wall, non-contributing.

710 c. 1910

Allison E. Stuart House, two story American Four Square, stucco, bay windows, wrap around porch, square limestone columns.

706 c. 1900

Two story Queen Anne, corner porch, wrought iron railing, bay window, and added rear deck.

612 c. 1910

One story Bungalow, frame, porch, and field stone chimney.

608 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, patterned concrete block porch, wrought iron railing, triple column corners.

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Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana

606 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, limestone porch, wrought iron details, wide overhangs, stained glass window, and three small arched windows on second story.

604 c. 1920

Two story Craftsman Bungalow with brick porch, stucco dormer and gable, and Tudor wood trim.

600 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, frame.

Wyandotte Avenue (south side)

609 c. 1970

Two story Contemporary Colonial Revival, one car attached garage, Federalist entry, non-contributing.

603 c. 1915

Two story Bungalow, brick with brick porch, painted exterior.

Highland Avenue (west side)

1032 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, frame, brick porch.

1028 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, frame, block porch.

1024 Highland Photo 16

Not typical of the district, but contributing to its diversity is this one story Spanish Eclectic style house built in about 1925. Walls coated with rough stucco and red terra cotta pantile roofing give the house much character. Two projections on the main facade are linked by a recessed arcade. The entry section has a recessed round arch door and a pair of casement windows beside it. The walls of this section rise a scant half story above the eaves height and terminate with a shaped parapet which follows into a curve over the window pair. A low cross gabled section with

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**Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
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ornamental wing wall archway is beside the cross gabled section. A casement pair is centered in this section. The recessed arcade frames tall casement windows with lunette transoms. Engaged columns decorate the arcade. A stuccoed garage, contemporary to the house, is visible through the archway to the left.

1020 c. 1929

Herbert Homer House, two story Colonial Revival, brick, decorative Federalist entry with copper entry, enclosed gutters with copper downspouts, eyebrow attic window, limestone headers and sills in window openings.

1016 c. 1925

Two story Colonial Revival, brick, Federalist entry, half-round attic windows.

1012 c. 1925

Two story Colonial Revival, stucco.

1008 c. 1940

Two story Colonial Revival, brick, attached garage.

1002 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, brick, non-contributing garage.

930 c. 1920

One story Colonial Revival Cottage, frame, dual columns on porch.

922 c. 1900

Three story Free Classic, frame, columnar porch, many angled lines, two story bay with fish scales, stained glass window, non-contributing garage.

918 c. 1900

Two story Free Classic, frame, columnar porch, three stained glass windows.

914 c. 1893

I. H. Wilson House, three story Queen Anne, frame, columnar porch, decorative beaded window headers.

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Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana

910 c. 1900

Two story Queen Anne, frame, columnar porch, onion roof above entry.

906 c. 1915

Two story Colonial Revival, brick, enclosed gutters, attached garage, two stained glass windows.

904 c. 1900

Two story Double-Pile, frame, brick porch, arched attic wheelhouse window, arched gable ends with toothed sheathing and bottom edge, large decorative windows with leaded side lights.

814 Highland Photo 10

814 Highland, c.1915, combines Craftsman and Tudor Revival influences. Two stories in height, exterior walls combine brick on the first story with stucco and half timbering on the second story. The hip roofed porch has low brick knee walls from which wooden posts rise to hold the roof. The square posts are paired, with strap work tracery linking the posts at the top. Corner posts are tripled. The upper floor is jettied slightly. The half timbering is vertically placed, except at the corners, where inward slanting diagonals visually reinforce the house. Some windows have diamond paned upper sash. An apparant sunroom/sleeping porch section of the house extends south of the main portion of the house. The second level has a banks of casement windows, indicating the sleeping porch function. The steep hip roof has a slight ridge in the center, and eaves are open with exposed rafters. The large double gabled dormer provides much character. The diamond paned windows have heavy timber headers and false timbering work decorates each gablet. Heavy bargeboards rest on wooden braces. The sleeping porch section has a separate, slightly lower, hip roof. A contributing garage stands behind the house. Two story Tudor Revival, brick first story, frame second story, ornate columns on porch, dual side bays.

808 c. 1900

Two story Queen Anne, dual columnar wrap-round porch, capped onion top roof, non-contributing garage.

804 c. 1895

Three story Queen Anne, limestone first story, frame second story, two story turret, curved sashes, carriage house.

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**Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana**

Highland Avenue (east side)

1025 c. 1915

Two story Colonial Revival, frame.

1021 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, frame, decorative entry, one quarter round windows flanking chimney.

1005 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, frame, Federalist entry, exposed trusses.

927 c. 1910

Two story Free Classic, frame, multiple bays, columnar porch, front tower.

923 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, brick, recessed Federalist entry, copper gutters, attached garage, limestone center stone above windows.

835 Highland Photo 11

Historically, few apartment buildings were erected in Highland Park. There are several "flat" buildings similar to 835 Highland in Lafayette, but most are closer to downtown. Built in about 1915 with four large flats, this building has a slightly grander scale and feeling than most dwellings in Highland Park. Brick and stone trimmed exterior walls with side bay windows give an air of solidity, but the full height wood portico imparts grandeur. Full size fluted Ionic columns uphold the full entablature. The frieze has a ribbon and garland motif. A one story, flat roofed portico projects forward of the main portico's center bay. The shorter portico has unfluted Doric columns and a classical balustrade. A non-contributing garage is in the back yard.

815 c. 1915

Two story Craftsman, brick first story, stucco second story, multiple bays, corbels.

807 c. 1915

Two story Colonial Revival, brick first story, frame pagoda style second story, stone foundation, multiple bays, limestone heders and sills on basement windows, attached garage.

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**Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana**

803 c. 1900

Two story Free Classic, frame, columnar porch.

725 c. 1900

Two story Queen Anne/shingle, angled tower, dormer with balcony and peaked roof, porch, decorative trim.

707 c. 1970

One story Ranch, brick attached garage, picture window, non-contributing.

704 c. 1900

Two story Free Classic, frame, dual columnar wrap-around porch, decorative entry with leaded glass side lights, multiple two story bays, curved glass sashes on front porch.

Pontiac Avenue (east side)

1015 c. 1930

Two story Tudor Revival, brick, arched decorative entry, arched brick caps on window openings, quarter round windows flanking chimneys.

1007 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, frame, brick porch.

1005 c. 1910

Three story American Four Square, frame, brick porch.

1001 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, brick first story, frame second story, brick columnar porch, leaded glass side light entry, pagoda style second story.

917 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, brick.

915 c. 1915

Two story Queen Anne, frame, two story bay, limestone foundation.

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**Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
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913 c. 1950

One story Contemporary, frame, wrought iron rail on porch roof, non-contributing.

911 C. 1925

Two story Dutch Colonial Revival, brick first story. frame second story.

905 c. 1915

Two story Colonial Revival, brick first story-frame second story, non-contributing garage.

Pontiac Avenue (west side)

1000 Pontiac Photo13

This two and one-half story house is among the earliest built in the district, dating from about 1900. It is an impressive combination of Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, and Shingle Style elements. The house is placed facing northeast at the bend of Pontiac Avenue, where it merges with Miami Street, and its chamfered corners and rounded bays take full advantage of the site. The first floor is of rock faced concrete block, and the second floor has wood clapboard siding. The northeast corner of the house is defined by a massive round turret with conical roof, while broad flared eave gables occupy other portions of the exterior. Several ground floor windows are wide fixed units with decorative paned transoms or multi-paned sidelights. A one story wooden wrap around porch occupies the full width of the front and follows the corner turret around to the north side. The porch is supported on slender Doric columns and a wooden railing encloses it. The upper floor windows are trimmed with entablature lintels, while the gables have round arched windows which continue into the gable end half story. Gable returns have brackets supports. The complex roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

Miami Street (north side)

715 c. 1904

James W. and Almira Brier House, three story Classical Revival, frame, columnar wrap-around porch, leaded glass entry, side lights flanked by decorative windows (one with curved glass), limestone foundation, multiple bays, multiplied leaded glass transom windows.

South 9th Street (west side)

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**Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
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1016 c.1920

Two story Colonial Revival/American Four Square, frame, Federated entry, two stained glass windows, non-contributing garage.

1012 c. 1895

Two story Free Classic, frame, columnar porch, stained glass window.

922 c. 1915

Two story Craftsman, frame, exposed trusses, stained glass window, 20-1 sashes.

918 c. 1895

Two story Queen Anne, frame, columnar wrap-around porch, two story bay, stained glass window.

914 c. 1900

Two and one-half story Free Classic, frame, six Scamozzi columns on porch, bay entry with eight foot high entry door, wrought iron trim, stained glass window.

910 c. 1895

Two story Free Classic, frame, two story bay.

902 c. 1895

Two story Queen Anne, frame, two story bay, non-contributing garage.

900 c. 1910

Two story Craftsman, brick, non-contributing garage.

820 c. 1895

Two story Free Classic, frame, two story bay.

816 c. 1895

Mary B. Thompson House, frame, three story, Queen Anne, dual columnar wrap-around porch, second and third story turret with curved sashes and fish scales and a capped conical roof, limestone foundation, half-round window on porch.

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**Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District
Tippecanoe County, Indiana**

812 c. 1915

Two story Colonial Revival, brick, triple cluster columnar porch with 12-1 and 18-1 sashes.

806 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, brick.

802 c. 1895

Two story Free Classic, frame, two story bay with corbels supporting roof overhang.

726 c. 1900

Two story Free Classic, frame, six column porch, enclosed gutters, stained glass window, half-round attic windows, non-contributing garage.

720 South 9th Street Photo 6

This two story, wood frame house dates from about 1895 and combines influences from the late Queen Anne and Free Classic styles. The plan and massing derive much from the Queen Anne style, with asymmetrically placed gabled projections and a central cubical mass. The foundation is of brick and walls are of wood clapboard. A hip-roofed, wrap around porch covers the main and a portion of the south side first floor. Slender Doric columns support the porch and a railing encloses it. An offset gabled projection on the front elevation has a semi-hexagonal bay window extending from first to second story, through the porch roof. Deep eaves and plain frieze boards mark the roof line. The overhanging gable is supported on heavy braces with recessed panels. Enclosed as a pediment, the gable end with its lunette window has a flared or bellcast roof. A similar projecting gable is found on the north elevation, but the bay window is set to the side underneath the gable. Two brackets fill the void beside the bay under the eaves. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Central Avenue (north side)

808 c. 1949

One story Ranch, contemporary, stone, non-contributing.

720 c. 1915

Two story, Craftsman Bungalow, brick, field stone porch and foundation, stucco, two story carriage house.

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714 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, brick, slate roof, copper gutters, front bay.

702 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, brick, 10 column porch, sidelighted entry, tile roof, iron work.

630 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, wood.

620 c. 1960

Two story Contemporary Dutch Colonial Revival, Federalist entry, attached garage, granite-wood shingle, non-contributing.

614 c. 1945

One story Colonial Revival Ranch, brick, stone, non-contributing.

612 c. 1910

Two story Craftsman Four Square, frame, brick, leaded glass windows flanking fireplace, corbels, non-contributing garage.

604 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, frame, brick, basement garage.

Central Avenue (south side)

819 c. 1910

Two story Tudor Revival, stucco, arched entry, leaded windows, copper gutters.

807 c. 1910

Two story Prairie Four Square, stucco, brick columnar porch.

803-805 c. 1910

Two story Craftsman, brick and brick columnar front porch, corbels.

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725 c. 1910

Two story Dutch Revival, frame.

721 c. 1915

Two story Tudor Revival, stucco, eyebrow entry roof, non-contributing garage.

715 c. 1915

Two story Craftsman, brick, arched entry door, corbels, copper gutters, non-contributing garage.

703 c. 1915

Two story Craftsman Bungalow, brick, field stone front porch and foundation.

633 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, brick, stucco, attached garage.

627 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, frame, Federalist entry with transom, wood shutter accent, non-contributing garage.

621 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival Cottage, frame, sunburst lintels above front windows and entrance. Non-contributing garage.

615 c. 1910

One story Cottage, half-round attic window, non-contributing garage.

611 c. 1915

One story Craftsman Cottage, wood, brick porch, non-contributing garage.

603 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, frame, textured block porch base, attached garage.

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Owen Street (north side)

740 Owen Street Photo 23

In style, this house is transitional from the bungalow to the ranch house type. Built in about 1935, its exterior walls are mostly of Rostone, an artificial stone product manufactured in Lafayette and used on one of the "Century of Progress" World's Fair Houses in Beverly Shores (Porter County, Indiana; NR listed). The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The small corner porch has wooden posts and trim. An attached garage, original to the house, is on the west side.

734 c. 1915

One story Craftsman Bungalow, frame, stucco, brick.

730 c. 1930

Two story Colonial Revival, brick, copper gutters, Federalist entry, decorative gable ends.

726 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, frame, Federalist entry.

720 c. 1910

One story Cottage, frame, stucco, columnar front porch, non-contributing garage.

718 c. 1915

Two story Colonial Revival (Dutch), frame, columnar front porch, round attic window.

714 c. 1910

Two story Craftsman Bungalow, stucco, brick porch.

708 c. 1910

One story Craftsman Bungalow, stucco.

702 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, frame, columnar wrap around front porch, multiple bays.

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632 c. 1895

Three story Free Classic, frame, columnar wrap-around porch, multiple bays, curved windows, basement garage.

628 c. 1915

One story Bungalow, brick, attached garage.

624 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, frame, brick porch, attached garage.

612 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, frame, non-contributing garage.

608 c. 1930

One story Colonial Revival Cottage, frame, non-contributing garage.

602 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, frame, brick porch, transomed front window, non-contributing garage.

Owen Street (south side)

743 c. 1900

Two story Queen Anne, frame, textured block, front bay, iron work on columnar wrap-around front porch, wood frieze accent.

739 Owen Photo 30

J. Frank Hanley, Governor of Indiana from 1904-1908, had this house built in 1896. It is a two and one-half story wood frame house with a steeply pitched hip roof. Walls are clad in wood clapboard. Massing is symmetrical, although the door is slightly off center. The main elevation is sheltered by a one story hip roofed wrap around porch with slender Ionic columns. The porch continues on either side. Two large transomed windows stand on either side of the main doorway. Two large windows are above these on the second floor. A cornice runs across the window headers, and the wall passes through this cornice a short distance, forming a base for the large steeply pitched double gabled dormer. This entire front section projects from the squarish

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main section of the house. The main roof is punctured by a massive chimney on the east side.

735 c. 1895

Two story Free Classic, frame, brick porch, wood frieze, second story bay.

731 c. 1895

Two story Queen Anne, frame, brick porch with dual columns, curved windows.

725 c. 1895

Two story Queen Anne, frame, wood freize, non-contributing garage.

719 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, prairie wood, corbels, stained glass window, non-contributing garage.

713 c. 1895

Three story Queen Anne, frame, columnar porch, multiple gables and bays, attached garage.

707 c. 1895

Two story Gable-Front/Free Classic Four Square, frame, columnar porch.

701 c. 1900

Two story Free Classic, frame, wood shake, bay porch, multiple gables, round front window.

633 c. 1900

Two story Queen Anne, frame, pagoda gables, iron work, multiple bays.

627 c. 1920

Two story Georgian Colonial Revival, frame, Federalist entry, non-contributing garage.

621 c. 1900

Two story Free Classic, frame, brick porch (gables).

615 c. 1900

Two story Free Classic, frame.

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No Address Highland School Photo 27

The only public building in Highland Park is this one story brick and limestone trimmed school with a two story gymnasium to the rear. The school is in the extreme southwest corner of the district. The site has been used for a school since 1893, with this building replacing the original frame school in 1923-24. A limestone base supports face brick walls. Flanking wings have rows of transomed windows with stone sills and soldier course lintels. A stringcourse runs across the front elevation, and a stone coping completes the parapet. A central entrance pavilion projects forward from the facade. The stone entry surround forms a full entablature resting on free standing unfluted Doric columns. The freize is engraved with "Highland School" and tab extensions read "1923" on either side. The parapet is stepped over the entry. The original wood glazed doors and multi-light transom remain in place. Stone linteled windows are on either side of the entry. The two story gymnasium rises to the rear of the school. A private school now operates here.

Cherokee Street (north side)

744 c. 1920

Two story Prairie Craftsman, brick, stucco, brick columnar porch.

730 c. 1930

Two story Tudor Revival, brick, tile roof, copper gutters, attached garage.

728 c. 1930

Marshall Haywood House, two story Tudor Revival (Charles Nichol, architect), stucco, brick, carriage house.

712 c. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, brick, Federalist entry, half-round attic gables, attached garage.

708 c. 1910

Two story American Four Square, brick, non-contributing garage.

624 c. 1925

Two story Tudor Revival, frame, brick, stucco.

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612 c. 1933-1935

Two story Colonial Revival, brick, Federalist entry, front shutters, non-contributing garage.

608 c. 1950

Two story Colonial Revival, brick, wood, recessed entry, attached garage, non-contributing garage.

Wea Avenue (west side)

1212 c. 1940

Two story Tudor Revival, brick, stucco, basement garage, multiple gables.

1000 c. 1955

One story Ranch, stone, attached garage, non-contributing.

Wea Avenue (east side)

1213 c. 1930

Two story Tudor Revival, brick, stone, slate roof, attached garage, separate non-contributing garage included.

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Section 8-Statement of Significance

Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District is a locally significant example of a turn of the century planned suburban development in the Victorian "landscape garden" style. The district meets Criterion A as an important representation of suburban expansion of Lafayette, Indiana. Criterion C is met under the areas of landscape architecture and architecture. The distinctive winding streets of the area and provisions for a public park are unusual in Lafayette. The prominent Midwestern landscape and engineering firm of Earnshaw and Punshon, Cincinnati, Ohio, designed the subdivision, and it is a good example of their work. Architecturally distinctive homes dot the neighborhood. Good examples of popular residential styles and types include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Spanish Eclectic, and others. Homes vary in type and style, but most are two stories high, creating a uniform overall appearance.

William Digby platted the town of Lafayette in 1825. The town of Lafayette is named after Marie Joseph Paul Yves Rock Gilbert Du Motier, better known locally as the Marquis de Lafayette. In 1824-25 the Marquis de Lafayette was invited to tour the United States and be honored by its citizens. In mid-May 1825, the Marquis was in the Jeffersonville, Indiana, area, and William Digby chose to honor the Marquis by naming his newly settled town "Lafayette."

In those early years the two major industries in the area were John Purdue's Lafayette Agriculture Works and John Sample's Lafayette Plow Works. In addition, there were several mills powered by the Wabash River. The Wabash and Erie Canal brought more industries to Lafayette, and several breweries were founded in Lafayette during this period.

Lafayette entered the railroad era in 1853 with the arrival of the New Albany and Salem (Monon) line. This began a period of rapid growth and physical development which would last to the financial panic of the 1870s. Population figures had reached 13,506 in 1870 (up from 2,000 in 1840 during the Canal days). With the growth in the 1890's Lafayette put forth an incentive package which resulted in the Monon Shops, with 1,000 workers on the payroll, moving to Lafayette from New Albany, Indiana. Along with leaps in population and physical growth, Lafayette experienced, in its own ways, the urban patterns so typical of the United States at this time.

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The breakthrough of rail technology led to the invention of light rail travel in the form of trolleys. Trolleys, coupled with the growing middle class's desire for housing away from city centers, led to the planning of suburbs to take advantage of this desire. Lafayette's first trolley line began in 1883 and was electrified in 1888. Three lines were built, the first on Main Street, then north on 9th Street to the Monon Shops, another on Main and south on 9th Street "up the hill", and lastly, one across the Wabash and into West Lafayette. Constricted by hills which made residential growth difficult, the trolleys opened up lands which were close to downtown but out of reasonable walking distance. This is particularly true of Highland Park, located high up 9th Street.

The last piece in the puzzle of residential growth was the development of the "landscape garden" suburb during the middle and late 19th centuries. Fostered by the development of "rural cemeteries" such as Mount Auburn in the 1840s, and urban parks such as Central Park in the 1850s and 60s, the landscape garden suburb offered relief from the tiresome orthogonal grid of the city. Streets often followed natural contours and lots were of pre-planned sizes. Special provisions were often made for public places and ornamental plantings. In a sense, the landscape garden suburb is model for modern subdivision developments. Although east coast cities often saw the growth of such suburbs, the most significant example in the Midwest was Riverside in Chicago. Frederick Law Olmstead created the plan for Riverside in 1869, and it set the trend for suburbs for years to come. Indeed, in Lafayette, the Perrin Addition of 1873 (Perrin Historic District, NR, 9-10-79) represents an early attempt at landscape garden planning. The Perrin district plan abandons the conventional grid of Lafayette for streets which follow the topography of the hillside. Perrin lacks, however, the provisions for public spaces and uniformity of buildings which Riverside pioneered. The planners of Highland Park (1892) followed through with these conventions, making it a distinct example of this type of planning in Lafayette. Other examples of landscape garden suburbs in Indiana also arose at this time. In Indianapolis, developers of Irvington (1870), Brightwood (1872, with additions before 1900) and Golden Hill (1872) followed the trend of naturalistic landscaping, curvilinear streets, and planned public places.

Earnshaw and Punshon, engineers and architects of Cincinnati, are credited with the design of Highland Park, according to records in possession of the successor firm of McGill, Smith, Punshon, Inc. Joseph Earnshaw was a master of the landscape garden style. He began his career in Cincinnati at Spring Grove Cemetery. Spring Grove was being redesigned in the new

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Victorian manner in the 1850s and this likely inspired Earnshaw's later works. Earnshaw designed other landscapes in the garden landscape manner, including: Highland Lawn Cemetery, Terre Haute (NR, 1884); Prospect Cemetery, Toronto, Canada (1889); Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Evansville (1890); Columbian Park, Lafayette (1891); and others. Another significant commission in the 1890s was for the design of Oakland, California. After 1890, Thomas Punshon, a long time associate, became a full partner in the firm. Traits of Earnshaw and Punshon's works are seen in all these examples. Most are planned around the topographic features of the site. Roadways are winding, creating picturesque views. Highland Park has all these traits and is a fine example of Earnshaw and Punshon's works. An addition to Highland Park was planned by Earnshaw and Punshon within several years of the original plat, although it was only partially implemented, due the development of a private country club with golf course south of the neighborhood. The addition was to have had a larger public park while retaining the winding street pattern. Only the south side of Owen and the inclusion of Cherokee Avenue were developed.

The Highland Park Land Company was formed in 1891 by James Reynolds, William Ross, and David L. Ross for the purpose of "buying, selling, improving and platting into lots" approximately 160 acres of Reynolds' "highland" pasture land. In 1892, 160 acres of Reynolds' pasture were transformed into Highland Park, a highly organized, well promoted neighborhood development. Following the contours of a natural gully, the plan called for a circular drive on the land in part circumscribed by the gully, with streets winding to follow the ridge on the south edge of the gully. The gully was platted as Glenway Lane. Promotion for the subdivision mentioned "fine residences, elegant avenues, cement walks, handsome streets, shade trees, water and gas availability, no alleys, no dust or noise, perfect drainage near the heart of the city, and moderate prices." This sounds like a description of the perfect residential environment for 1996, but this is how the new Highland Park Addition was described over 100 years ago in 1891. And if this were not enough to entice potential homeowners, public transportation was available every fifteen minutes by the electric street car to the noisy and dusty downtown Lafayette business area.

In 1893 the Lafayette School Board let bids for a school to be called Columbian School to be built in Highland Park. The school was built in the new section of Highland Park Addition II, platted in 1893, on lots 137, 138, 164, and 165. In 1924, Columbian School was razed, and a new school, called Highland School, was built. In 1979 Highland School was closed by the

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became known as the Highland Christian School.

In 1924 a "bicycle bridge" was built over the ravine (Glenway Lane) so that the children living on the north side of the ravine could get to the Highland School without having to walk up and down through the ravine or making the long trek around Glenway Lane.

The original plat boasted a triangular park, an island bordered by Miami, Pontiac, and Highland Avenues. This park was originally used for neighborhood gatherings and still serves that function today for the Highland Park Neighborhood Association. Since Lafayette's first park, Columbian Park, was established in 1891, the concept of a public park in a planned neighborhood was very progressive for Lafayette at the time.

Highland Park developed as an early 20th century neighborhood. Many merchants, businessmen, and lawyers made their homes in this neighborhood, including J. Frank Hanley, who served as Governor of Indiana from 1904-1908, while living in the home he had built at 739 Owen Street.

The ensuing years saw some of the most elegant homes in the city of Lafayette erected in Highland Park Neighborhood. Because Highland Park homes were built during several decades, architectural styles vary widely. Unlike the Perrin district, homes in Highland Park are more uniform in height, setback, and massing. Earlier homes include outstanding examples of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, American Four Square, and Free Classic. Later styles include Prairie, Craftsman, Renaissance Revival, Bungalow, Spanish Eclectic, and Classic Revival. Several outstanding homes are described in more detail in Section 7.

As Highland Park aged, the older homes fell out of favor and became expensive to maintain. Some homes were modernized or divided into apartments. In the past decade this trend has been reversed due to a renewed interest in historic preservation. Now several neighborhood residences have had shingles or metal siding removed to reveal the original clapboard, and all but four of the homes with apartments have been reconverted to single family homes. The Tippecanoe County Interim Report, published in May, 1990, lists 11 outstanding houses, and 24 notable houses. All but 11 of the remaining houses are listed as contributing. Highland Park Neighborhood remains virtually unchanged over the years. The integrity of the contributing homes remains, as does the bicycle bridge, Highland Park Triangle, and Highland Christian

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School. With few intrusions, Highland Park Neighborhood remains much like it was envisioned to become in the 1890's.

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Section 10-Geographical Data-Verbal Boundary Description

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northwest corner of lot 86 (address: 521 Kossuth Street), proceed east along the south side of Kossuth Street for 1,287 feet to the intersection of Kossuth and South 9th Streets. Thence south along the west side of South 9th Street for 1,901 feet to the intersection of South 9th Street and Cherokee Avenue. Thence west along the north side of Cherokee Avenue for 1,437 feet to the intersection of Cherokee Avenue and South 5th Street. Thence north along the east side of South 5th Street for 250 feet to the intersection of South 5th and Owen Streets. Thence east along the south side of Owen Street for 275 feet to the intersection of Owen Street and Highland Avenue. Thence north along the east side of Highland Avenue for 360 feet to the intersection of Highland Avenue and Central Street. Thence west along the north side of Central Street for 125 feet. Thence north for 1,291 feet to the beginning point.

Boundary Justification

The Highland Park Land Company plotted 136 lots upon the North end of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29), in Township twenty-three (23) North, Range four (4) West, as recorded by J. W. McCrea, Recorder of Tippecanoe County, Indiana on May 13, 1891. This area of the Ross-Reynolds Farms was now known as " THE HIGHLAND PARK ADDITION TO LAFAYETTE." In 1893 "HIGHLAND PARK ADDITION II" was plotted with the addition of twenty-eight (28) more lots. Lots 137, 138, 164, and 165 represent the present location of Highland School.

The properties outside the north boundary are of substantial size and similar in character, but these homes were built on larger lots and at a later period than the homes in Highland Park Neighborhood. The properties outside the east and west boundaries are of less substantial size and are newer construction, built on much smaller lots. Outside the south boundary is the Lafayette Country Club Golf Course. The age and size of the homes in Highland Park Neighborhood are distinct from the homes on the surrounding streets. The lot sizes are more consistent in Highland Park Neighborhood, while the homes in surrounding areas vary greatly in size. The lots and homes within Highland Park Neighborhood complement each other, and the

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curved streets, brick avenues, Bicycle Bridge, and the Highland Park Triangle, make Highland Park Neighborhood a distinct area in the city of Lafayette, Indiana.



Historical Photo by W.D. Neisler
T. B. Neisler
L. B. Neisler
S. B. Neisler
W. B. Neisler

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