

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FILE COPY

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 Meridian-Forest Historic District

other names/site number 021-064-12000

2. Location

street & number Area roughly bounded by N. Meridian, W. Hendrix, E. Chestnut, N/A ☐ not for publication
city or town N. Forest, E. Church, W. Church, & State Streets N/A ☐ vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Clay code 021 zip code 47834

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.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

4/28/97
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)

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

Category of Property:
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property:

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
220	71	buildings
0	0	sites
13	0	structures
0	0	objects
233	71	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions:**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
EDUCATION: Library
RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions:

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
EDUCATION: Library
RELIGION: Religious Facility

7. Description**Architectural Classification:**

(Enter categories from instructions)

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

Materials:

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD: Weatherboard
BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other TERRA COTTA
METAL: aluminum

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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1800 - c. 1940

c. 1866 - c. 1940

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McGuire & Shook

Brubaker & Stern

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

Meridian-Forest Historic District
Name of Property

Clay IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 69.79

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
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4	8	8	7	6	0
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4	3	7	5	6	3	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

1	6
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4	8	9	2	5	0
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4	3	7	4	8	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

4

1	6
---	---

4	8	8	7	5	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	3	7	4	8	0	0
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☐ 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 Camille B. Fife & Thomas W. Salmon, II
organization The Westerly Group, Inc. date 9-12-96
street & number 556 W. 1175 N. Rd. telephone 812/696-2415
city or town Farmersburg state IN zip code 47850

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 various
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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Meridian-Forest Historic District
Brazil, Clay County, Indiana

7. Description

Architectural Classification (continued)

High Victorian Gothic
Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Tudor Revival
Eastlake
French Renaissance Revival
Mission Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Art Deco
Late 19th and early 20th Century Revivals -
Other: Collegiate Gothic
Other: Free Classic
Other: American Four Square
Other: Vernacular - Pyramidal cottage; Gabled ell;
Gable front; T-Plan.

Narrative Description

Summary:

The Meridian-Forest Historic District encompasses some of the most imposing residential structures in the community of Brazil. It also includes several institutional structures of outstanding architectural character. The district is roughly rectilinear, ascending in a northerly direction from a block or two north of the commercial district which is clustered along the National Road.

A notable feature of the district is the presence of many brick streets and alleys. Some of these are nearly intact, and a few also reflect the stamps of local brick kilns.

The predominant architectural style in the district is Queen Anne. Examples of this popular late nineteenth and early twentieth century style vary from high style mansions to modest, but prevalent cottages. Other related styles include Romanesque, Neo-classical, Beaux Arts and Collegiate Gothic.

Description

There is a gentle rise in the topography of the district, especially along the eastern side of N. Meridian Street, where some of the buildings are four to six feet above street level. In many parts of the district, substantial tree growth has provided extensive shade for roads and properties. The roads are laid out at right

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angles for the most part, and roughly follow a north/south, east/west grid, except where the east/west arteries jog north, as they continue east of N. Meridian, above Logan Street. At the southern end of the district, the streets run at oblique angles to those in the northern part of the district, undoubtedly the result of adaptation to the National Road, immediately to the south, which runs in a northeast/southwesterly direction.

The streetscape along N. Meridian, N. Walnut and many of the cross streets reflects a gracious neighborhood, with buildings on large lots, reasonably well-spaced. In the eastern areas of the district, buildings are more tightly spaced, but there is still a pleasant evenness about the streetscape. The rise in topography, previously mentioned, continues to the east, where the land plateaus. Along East Blaine there is an area where the houses are also elevated high above the street level, but for the most part, the residences are located on merely a slight plinth. The only open spaces within the district are provided by the occasional empty lot. Hendrix Park, a small, city park is located outside the district, immediately north of Robinson Street.

The system of streets and alleys in the district is remarkably intact and recalls the area's origins in the nineteenth century, when narrow alleys permitted access to carriage barns on the rear of most lots. Many of the large homes along N. Meridian had carriage barns, reached either through a drive from the front of the house, or from Colfax Street to the west. Today, only one of these edifices is intact - a substantial brick carriage house at the rear of 614 N. Meridian. A few can also be seen on N. Walnut.

Between N. Meridian and N. Walnut streets, two north/south alleys are located (north of W. Blaine Street). Between W. Kruzan and W. Blaine only a partial alley system remains. In many of the blocks north of here, east/west alleys also are present. Many of these are surfaced with brick. In the alleys as in the streets, pavers were invariably laid at right angles to the direction of the drive, for optimum strength and stability. At the aprons, approximately where the sidewalk intervened, a course of thick paving stone (quartzite or hard limestone), was often laid. Between this course and the street, several courses of pavers were occasionally laid, parallel to the drive. Since there is often a slight change in grade between the alleyway and the street, this treatment probably encouraged positive drainage.

Additionally, many of the streets still retain their original brick surfacing. Several different treatments are evident, although standard pavers, laid perpendicular to the direction of traffic are the most common. Also present are examples of brick laid in a herringbone pattern, and an unusual brick, with one sawtooth edge, laid perpendicular to the roadway, but with the sawtooth edge joined in such a way as to create diagonal lines across the street. In many cases, remnants of hard stone curbs can still be seen. These heavy slabs of quartzite or hard limestone were laid on end, to form the curbs. Similar use of slabs of these

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stones can be seen in some of the sidewalks and entry walks to the houses. Finally, some streets evidence an interesting detail, in concrete. At the crossings of east/west and north/south streets, some pedestrian intersections have been slightly widened, with an angled curb and gutter.

The presence of brick alleys and streets can be easily tied to the clay industry in Brazil and Clay County, since a number of stamped bricks remain. The most common local brick companies included: Indiana Block, Indiana Paving Brick Co., and Excelsior Brick, all of Brazil. Other interesting street and roadway details, include the use of stone and concrete (dating from the mid-to late nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century) as retaining walls. These are most notable on several buildings along the east side of N. Meridian, where they are required.

With the exception of the mature trees now present, the district probably looked much as it does today during the period of significance. While there is modern infill, and some buildings have been oversided and changed beyond recognition, many retain much of their original character and give a good sense of the residential life of the community during the era surrounding the turn of the last century. In a few cases, owners have sensitively maintained their properties, employing polychrome painting to highlight the intricate wood detailing. In one instance, an important Eastlake building (no. 520 N. Meridian) is being sensitively restored, including rebuilding an ornate port cochere which was damaged by a falling tree.

The architectural styles represented in the district include a wide range from the period of significance. The prevalent style, Queen Anne and its associated style, Romanesque are seen in several houses in the most affluent section. As previously mentioned, the scale of the buildings along N. Meridian is appropriately grand, as befitted the homes of local industrial barons. Several of the residential structures employ brick which may have been locally made. The presence of a wide variety of terra cotta decoration, especially on houses at 503, 504 and 614 N. Meridian, is particularly appropriate for a community that prided itself on its clay industries.

The most important residential properties are located along N. Meridian (or in one case, on the corner of an adjacent street) and include the following: 503, 504, 510, 520, 521, 614 and 1019 N. Meridian, 104 W. Kruzan St.; Two other outstanding residences are located on North Walnut, No's 412 and 524. Non-residential buildings of outstanding architectural character include the First Methodist Church on N. Meridian, a Romanesque building, the First Presbyterian Church on N. Walnut, designed by the Terre Haute firm of Johnson, Miller & Miller in Collegiate Gothic style, the Masonic Lodge and the Carnegie Library, both of Beaux Arts design, and also on North Walnut Street. Finally, the Vocational building/gymnasium of the Brazil Junior High School, on E. Blaine Street is an interesting example of a combination of Art Deco and Collegiate Gothic styles utilized in the 1920s. Non-

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Meridian-Forest Historic District
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contributing buildings either do not retain enough massing, window opening proportions, or detail to contribute to the district, or they are too recent in age.

List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources
(Contributing = C; Non-contributing =N/C)

1. 20 W. Hendrix St. (N/C)
Ranch house c. 1970
2. 16 W. Hendrix St. (N/C)
T-Plan house c. 1890, oversided and altered.
3. 20 W. Robinson St. (C)
Dutch Colonial Revival c. 1940 - House with gambrel roof, asphalt shingles, dormer windows.
4. 23 W. Joseph St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900 - Residence with combination hipped and gable roof, clapboard siding, wood porch with pillars.
5. 15 W. Joseph St. (N/C)
Ranch house c. 1970
6. 24 W. Joseph St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900 - Combination gable and hipped roof, replacement windows and other alterations.
7. 20 W. Joseph St. (C)
Pyramidal cottage c. 1900 - High pitched pyramidal roof, original oak front door with stoop.
8. 18 W. Joseph St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1890 - Oversided, with replacement windows/porch.
9. 23 W. Park Street (C)
Gable-Front c. 1890 - Two story residence, rectangular plan with rear addition. Wide plain fascia in gable ends, double hung windows with slight projecting cornice at their heads. Front window is oversized with multi-lights.
10. 15 W. Park Street (C)
Gable-Front c. 1900
11. 9 W. Park Street (C)

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Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890 - One and a half story house with brick foundation, decorative window hoods, fishscale shingles in the gable ends and decorative porch.

12. 20 W. Park Street (C)
Craftsman C. 1915
13. 16 W. Park Street (C)
Queen Anne Cottage c. 1900
14. 23 W. Chestnut St. (C)
Dutch Colonial Revival c. 1900
15. 15 W. Chestnut St. (C)
Gabled-El1 c. 1900
16. 11 W. Chestnut St. (C)
Colonial Revival c. 1920 - This residence has a brick first floor, and Queen Anne influences, with clapboard siding on the upper floors, and multi-light windows.
17. 22 W. Chestnut St. (C)
Dutch Colonial Revival c. 1900
18. 16 W. Chestnut St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900 - A T-plan residence, with a one-story original front door and windows, Free Classic column and porch.
19. 17 E. Chestnut St. (N/C)
Queen Anne c. 1890.
20. 103 E. Chestnut St. (C)
Queen Anne Cottage c. 1900
21. 109 E. Chestnut St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900 - This is a cross plan residence, one story with gable roof, decorative fascia and brackets, and original one/over/one light windows with medium surrounds. There is a pierced, diamond-shaped attic vent on the west gable.
22. 115 E. Chestnut St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900
23. 121 E. Chestnut St. (C)

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Queen Anne cottage c. 1900 -This is a cross-plan house with medium gables, containing a boxed cornice with decorative scrollwork in some of the gable ends. The front bay has a decorative edge, and mitred corners with pendants above. There is a decorative attic vent in the north gable

24. 203 E. Chestnut St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900
25. 209 E. Chestnut St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900
26. 23 W. Compton St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900
27. 17 W. Compton St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900
28. 18 E. Compton St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900 - This is a one and a half story house with an irregular plan, combination hipped and gable roof.
29. 106 E. Compton St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1890
30. 110 E. Compton St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900
31. 116 E. Compton St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1890 - This cross-plan house, is one story with Eastlake influence embellishments and a Craftsman influence porch. The gable ends contain fishscale shingles, and there is a diamond-shaped, scroll-cut attic vent with a floral motif, as well as saw tooth trim and rosettes. Between the gable and side wall are curved soffits with decorative trim over the windows in the mitred corners. There is an open porch with square tapered posts, and brick piers.
32. 122 E. Compton St. (C)
Craftsman cottage c. 1910 - One and a half story residence with bell curved roof, some Queen Anne detailing, wide frieze board, medium width clapboard siding. Double hung windows have large diamond-shaped leaded glass panes and three rectangular lights below. An engaged porch with massive piers and pillars. The front door is decorative and contains an oval light.
33. 204 E. Compton St. (N/C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900

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34. 216 E. Compton St. (N/C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900
35. 24 W. Compton St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1880 - This house has a combination pyramidal and gabled roof, medium width clapboard siding, with mitred corner boards, decorative verge boards and a well-constructed Free Classic porch with wood floor, fluted columns. There are brick foundations on the porch and house. A half-round window is situated in the gable end.
36. 20 W. Compton St. (N/C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1910
37. 17 E. Compton St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900
38. 103 E. Compton St. (C)
American Four Square c. 1900 - A two story hipped roof house with medium wide eaves, an oriel on the east side and a craftsman porch with tapered brick piers.
39. 109 E. Compton St. (C)
American Four Square c. 1900 - This house is similar to the one above, with a hipped roof with wide eaves. The ground floor contains a three-bay facade with a central entry, wood portico with square columns and a wide lintel.
40. 115 E. Compton St. (C)
American Four Square c. 1900 - This house is similar to the above two, with a hipped roof and wide eaves. It is the most intact of the three, with a sawtooth frieze and narrow clapboard siding, corner boards with capitals and windows with decorative hoods. The side bay has Eastlake detailing. Replacement front door.
41. 15 W. Logan St. (C)
Craftsman c. 1925 - This one and a half story house, has a rectangle plan with hipped roof, dormers, side bay and a front, open porch. The windows have multi-lights.
42. 1 W. Logan St. (N/C)
Ranch c. 1970 - Apartments
43. 10 E. Logan St. (C)
Queen Anne c. 1880 - This T-plan house has a high gable roof, open decorated eaves with brackets. The porch is engaged with a flaring roof and turned posts, the windows are double hung, nine/over/nine lights.

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44. 104 E. Logan St. (C)
Queen Anne/Craftsman c. 1900/1920
45. 110 E. Logan St. (C)
Craftsman c. 1920 - This is a hipped roof house, with a front gable dormer, rectangular plan. It has two/over/two light windows with projecting cornices, and clapboard siding. The porch has brick piers.
46. 118 E. Logan St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1890 - This is a cross plan house with Eastlake detailing, and a brick foundation. The front bay features clapboard siding, and ornate curved soffits with decorative scrollwork in mitred corners, each face of which contains a narrow window with projecting and slightly pedimented window heads. Fishscale shingles and novelty vertical board siding have been used to emphasize the planes of the facade. It contains an open porch with narrow posts and a high gabled roof with narrow fascia, which is scrolled at eaves.
47. 124 E. Logan St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1890 - This cross plan house, with a high pitch gabled roof, has scrolled decoration at the eaves and mitred corners with decorative soffits. The main facade in the front bay contains sawtoothed vertical board trim at the eave line. There are narrow windows with medium surrounds, and an attic window with sunk (or pierced) design.
48. 204 E. Logan St. (C)
Queen Anne Cottage - c. 1880 - This is a cross plan house with a combination hipped and gable roof. It contains fish scale shingles, narrow clapboard siding, corner boards, and an open front verandah with a pedimented entry and columns.
49. 210 E. Logan St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1880
50. 24 W. Logan Street (N/C)
Craftsman - c. 1920
51. 18 W. Logan St. (N/C)
Vernacular - c. 1880/1900
52. 16 W. Logan St. (C)
Vernacular - T-plan c. 1900
53. 10 W. Logan St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1870

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54. 11 E. Logan St. (N/C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900
55. 17 E. Logan St. (C)
Vernacular - Gabled Ell - c. 1880 - T-plan house with high pitch gable roof, brick foundation, large, multi-pane front window. Large flared roof porch with wooden pillars (c. 1930).
56. 103 E. Logan St. (C)
Vernacular - Gabled Ell - c. 1880 - A T-plan house with high pitched gables, multi-light windows, shake shingle siding, and a porch with wood posts. It has a limestone foundation, and flared roof (c. 1930).
57. 109 E. Logan St. (N/C)
Minimal Traditional house - c. 1930
58. 115 E. Logan St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890 - A cross plan house with a high pitch gable roof, medium wide eaves, and decorative vents in the gable ends. There is an open porch with replacement posts.
59. 123 E. Logan St. (N/C)
Queen Anne cottage c. 1900
60. 203 E. Logan St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890 - A one and a half story house with a high pitched gable roof. There are fishscale shingles and vertical board novelty siding in the gable end. The house has mitred side walls, with decorative scroll work at the eave lines over narrow windows. There is also scroll work on the lintel of the open porch.
61. 209 E. Logan St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890
62. 23 W. Blaine St. (N/C)
Gabled Ell - c. 1890
63. 15 W. Blaine St. (N/C)
Gabled Ell - c. 1900
64. 9 W. Blaine St. (C)
American 4-Square/Queen Anne - c. 1910 - A two story house with a combination hipped and cross gabled roof, open front verandah with a pedimented roof at the entrance, a wide lintel and columns.

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**Meridian-Forest Historic District
Brazil, Clay County, Indiana**

65. 16-18 E. Blaine Street (N/C)
Ranch house c. 1990.
66. 110½ E. Blaine St. (N/C)
Ranch style - c. 1970 - Apartment buildings
67. 118 E. Blaine St. (C)
American 4-Square/Queen Anne - c. 1910 - A two story house with a hipped roof and large central, gabled dormers, as well as wide eaves. It has an open front porch with double posts across the front.
68. 124 E. Blaine St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1905 - This one and a half story rectangular plan house has a bell-curved, hipped roof, with wide eaves and a frieze. Walls are of clapboard siding, with beaded corner boards. Windows have upper multi-lights. There is an open porch with Tuscan columns, wood balustrade, and a brick foundation.
69. 204 E. Blaine St. (C)
Queen Anne - c. 1900
70. 210 E. Blaine St. (N/C)
American 4-Square - c. 1900
71. 26 W. Blaine St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1880 - This T-plan house is one story, with 2 over 2 light windows (some one/over/one), gable roof, and a small amount of scroll work in gable end.
72. 20 W. Blaine St. (C)
Queen Anne/Craftsman - c. 1900 - A T-plan house, one and a half story, with three/over/one light windows and a porch with wood pillars.
73. 16-18 W. Blaine St. (C)
Vernacular/double pen - c. 1880 - Rectangular plan two story house with pyramidal roof, 2/over/2 light windows with narrow surrounds, brick foundation.
74. 10 W. Blaine St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1880 - This T-plan house is one story with steep gables, and vertical board siding on the diagonal in the gable ends. It has windows with medium surrounds, original doors with transoms, an open verandah with turned posts, brackets, and lattice work. There is a new foundation.
75. 15-17 E. Blaine St. (N/C)
Neo-eclectic/Mansard - c. 1960 - Apartment Building

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76. 19 E. Blaine St. (C)

Queen Anne/Craftsman - c. 1905 - House with hipped, bellcast roof, wide eaves, brick foundation. Porch with massive wood pillars, tapered posts.

77. 51 E. Blaine St. (C)

Vocational Building/Gymnasium/Brazil Junior High School - 1928/c.1965 - Art Deco/Collegiate Gothic/Functional Modern - Massive brick buildings, the northernmost dates to 1928 and contains offices and gymnasium. The original school building, south of this structure (facing Kruzan street) burned, leaving the present structure. A new Junior High School building was constructed c. 1965, in its place and butted up against the older remaining structure.

The 1928 building, of brick, contains ornate limestone details, including carved grotesques symbolizing the sports world (i.e., weight lifter, etc.). Stylized brick buttresses with carved limestone caps decorate the entrance, which is set at an angle to the corner of Blaine and N. Washington Streets. Metal frame windows and doors. The 1965 building is of tan brick with modest limestone trim, with late International Style influences.

The Vocational School/Gymnasium was designed by architects McGuire & Shook. The general contractor was William Urban; Heating and plumbing by R. E. Day, electrical by Roy N. Evans.

78. 103 E. Blaine St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1890 - Two story, T-plan house with restrained detail, one/over/one windows with elongated bands and decorative molding at the heads. Vertical board siding, saw-tooth, between gable end and side wall. Clapboard walls with beaded corner boards with capitals and brackets resting on the capitals. Simple front stoop.

79. 109 E. Blaine St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890

80. 117 E. Blaine St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1905- Two story house with combination hipped and gable roof, wide fascia, open eaves with brackets at corner. Oriel window on front gable, second floor.

81. 121 E. Blaine St. (N/C)

Queen Anne - c. 1890

82. 23 W. Kruzan St. (C)

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Gable Front - c. 1880 - One and a half story house, rectangular plan with high pitch roof, medium wide eaves. Denticulated frieze board. Semi-circular arched windows on second floor. Front porch has gable over entry.

83. 15 W. Kruzan St. (C)

Bungalow - 1901 - House with hipped roof, front dormer, engaged front porch with massive Tuscan columns. Clapboard siding, some aluminum. Central front door with leaded glass full light surrounds. Brick foundation.

84. 9 W. Kruzan St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1900 - Irregular plan, two story house with corner hexagon tower. Front gabled dormer. House oversided with new windows. Porch with Tuscan columns, wood railings and floor, brick foundation. Round verandah on corner of porch.

85. 3 W. Kruzan St. (And 510 N. Walnut) (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1890 - Rectangular plan house with massive corner tower, medium pitch hipped roof. Large front door with leaded glass sidelights. Open porch with large brick columns. Oversided

86. 18 E. Kruzan St. (C)

Vernacular/T-plan cottage - c. 1890

87. 104 E. Kruzan St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890 - One and a half story house, with brick foundation, cross plan, gabled roof and mitred corners in front bay. Asphalt siding.

88. 110 E. Kruzan St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1900 - Two and a half story house with combination hipped and gable roof, cornice returns and wide eaves. One over one windows with medium surrounds. Open front porch across front with corinthian columns, wood balustrade and floor, brick foundation.

89. 118 E. Kruzan St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1900 - House with combination hipped and gable roof, porch with fluted columns and wood balustrade. Stained glass in front, oversized window.

90. 122 E. Kruzan St. (C)

American 4-Square - c. 1900 - Two and a half story house with pyramidal, slightly bellcast roof, wide eaves. One over one windows with medium surrounds. Open front verandah with gable over entry, large columns with wood balustrade, brick foundation.

91. 128 E. Kruzan St. (C)

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Vernacular/Gabled Ell - c. 1900 - T-plan house with gable roof, medium eaves and frieze. One over one light windows, with medium surrounds. Simple side porch with wood pillars.

92. 104 W. Kruzan St. (C)

Late Victorian Gothic Revival - c. 1880 - Two story, T-plan house with rough dressed, coursed stone foundation. Walls of brick laid in a running bond, with tan mortar. Windows have segmental arches with two rows of headers - the upper row projecting - and wood infill with a scrollwork applique. The main door, on the north side, is double leaf with a segmental arch opening and similar applique and wood infill as the windows. On the west side, the facade contains two bay windows with wide cornices. The roof has extremely high gables, with scrolled brackets, a boxed decorative cornice and medium wide eaves with ornate gothic scrollwork along the fascia and in the gable ends. Decorative, bracketed cornice returns at the eave line have been removed.

93. 22 W. Kruzan St. (C)

Italianate - c. 1880 - Rectangular plan two story house with a hipped roof, medium wide eaves. One over one windows with decorative surrounds, rosettes in the corners. Narrow width wood clapboard siding, beaded corner boards and a brick foundation. Small front portico with triple posts at corners.

94. 16 W. Kruzan St. (C)

Craftsman - c. 1920 - T-plan, one story frame house with medium pitch gable roof and medium eaves. Multi-pane upper windows. Massive gable front porch with protruding ceiling joists, paired posts resting on brick bases. Some aluminum siding.

95. 10 W. Kruzan St. (C)

Queen Anne/Craftsman - c. 1910 - Irregular plan house with combination hipped and high pitched gable roof, wide eaves. Shake shingles in the gable end, wide frieze band, narrow clapboards, beaded corners board. nine/over/one light windows and other multi-light upper windows, with a craftsman-detailed front door. Brick piers and walls on the front porch.

96. 4 W. Kruzan St. (C)

American 4-Square/Colonial Revival - c. 1900 - Two story house with a rectangular plan, hipped roof with a dormer, medium wide eaves. Side hall entry with original door. Open front verandah with hipped roof.

97. 5 E. Kruzan St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890

98. 15 E. Kruzan St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900

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99. 19 E. Kruzan St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890
100. 111 E. Kruzan St. (N/C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890
101. 115 E. Kruzan St. (C)
Queen Anne - c. 1900 - Irregular plan two and a half story house, with high pitch gable roof, part of which is original slate (in rear), some denticulated cornice trim in pedimented gable end. One over one light windows with medium surrounds.
102. 119 E. Kruzan St. (C)
English Revival - c. 1930 - House with high pitched gable roof, multi-paned windows.
103. 129. E. Kruzan St. (C)
Queen Anne - c. 1900
104. 17 W. Morton St. (C)
Vernacular - c. 1900
105. 9 W. Morton St. (C)
Craftsman Cottage - c. 1920 - House with gable end roof, wide eaves and brackets. Multi-light upper windows, porch with brick piers and paired wood posts, wood railing, brick foundation.
106. 108 E. Morton St. (C)
Vernacular/Gabled Ell - c. 1880 - Assymetrical plan house, one and a half story with combination hipped and gable roof. One over one windows with medium surrounds, porch with wood pillars. Main door has a transom.
107. 114 E. Morton St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900 - Cross plan house with gable roof, replaced siding.
108. 120 E. Morton St. (N/C)
Queen Anne/Craftsman - c. 1900
109. 126 E. Morton St. (C)
Vernacular/Shotgun - c. 1890 - One story house, with side entry, gable front, two over two light windows with medium surrounds.
110. 16 W. Morton St. (C)

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Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900 - One story house with a combination pyramidal and gable roof, open porch with large pillars, wood rails and spindles.

111. 14 W. Morton St. (C)

Colonial Revival - c. 1930 - One and a half story house with a high pitched gable roof, six over six light windows, narrow eaves, central entry door, brick foundation.

112. 123-125 W. Dr. Daniel Biggs (McDonald) St. (N/C)
Ranch - c. 1980 - Apartments

113. 11 W. Dr. Daniel Biggs (McDonald) St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1890 - One story house with combination pyramidal and gable roof, nearly square plan. Medium wide eaves, one over one windows with medium surrounds. Enclosed porch with six over six light windows. Brick foundation.

114. 7-9 W. Dr. Daniel Biggs (McDonald) St. (C)

American 4-Square/Craftsman - c. 1910 - Two story house, duplex, with high pitch pyramidal roof with wide eaves. Hipped roof porch with brick piers and tapered wood posts, wood rail and baluster. Brick foundation.

115. 110 E. McDonald St. (N/C)
Vernacular - c. 1890

116. 116 E. McDonald St. (C)

American 4-Square - c. 1900 - House with high pitch pyramidal roof, medium eaves.

117. 101-107 E. McDonald St. (N/C)
Ranch - c. 1980 - Apartments

118. 16 E. Church St. (C)

Craftsman - c. 1920 - One story house with a gable roof, wide eaves, open brackets, shake shingle and board & batten siding. Gable front porch with exposed rafters, brick piers and wood posts.

119. 18 E. Church St. (C)

Craftsman Cottage - c. 1920 - Two and a half story house with large gable roof, wide, bracketed eaves, shed front dormer, shake shingle siding on the upper floor, wood clapboard on the first floor. Engaged front porch with large brick piers, brick rail and foundation.

120. 28 E. Church St. (C)

Neo-Classical Revival/American Four-Square - c. 1920 - Large two and a half story house with a hipped roof and dormer, wide eaves with car sided soffits

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and enclosed gutters. Walls of brick, with corbelling and two-tone trim. Windows have limestone heads, and multi upper lights. Large brick porch with similar detailing.

121. 32 E. Church St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890 - One story cross plan house with fish scale shingles, sawtooth trim and decorative brackets. Scrollwork on the porch.

122. 204 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1880 - T-plan house with a Gable roof, panelled frieze, decorative molding. Narrow clapboard siding with beaded corner boards, with pendants. Windows with pedimented heads in front bay. Open porch with ornate scrollwork including rosettes and other details, columns, wood rails and balusters. House has a stone foundation.

123. 210 N. Meridian St. (C)

Gabled Ell - c. 1890 - Two story, ell plan house with a low gable roof. Open porch with wood columns, floor and balustrade. Brick foundation. Multi-light replacement windows and modern siding.

124. 410 N. Meridian St. (C)

Commemorative marker - 1889-1896. Limestone obelisk with deeply bevelled joints between stones. Each stone is inscribed with the year of a particular class and the names of the superintendents.

125. 410 N. Meridian St. - Elementary School (N/C)

Functional Modern - c. 1965 - Two story brick and glass block.

126. 504 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne/Victorian Gothic - c. 1890 - Two and a half story house with an irregular plan, hipped roof with attic gables, front & sides.. Brick walls with terra cotta detailing, decorative frieze. Terra cotta ornament in the front gable end includes rosettes, fan and roundel motifs as well as a cornice over the gable-head attic window. All windows have vermiculated terra cotta heads, with projecting cornices and radiating brick designs. The main window on the first floor is oversized with an upper light and wide decorative, terra cotta lintel.

There is a belt course of pointed terra cotta bricks on the second floor line and a belt course of floral design terra cotta on the first floor as well as occasional insets of similar materials. Rock-face window sills are of limestone. The roof line has a decorated boxed cornice with a frieze containing applique bullseyes and squares, alternating. The main entry is framed by an irregular ashlar front entry and modern storm doors. The original double leaf wood doors are within the entry hall.

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127. 510 N. Meridian St. (C)

American 4-Square/Prairie - c. 1925 - Two story house with a hipped roof, wide eaves with massive brackets, panelled frieze. Windows are narrow with simple leaded glass. Wide clapboard siding with mitred corner boards. Vestibule with a wood panelled door with upper art glass light. There is a front patio with brick and cast iron detailing, an enclosed side porch and a port cochere.

128. 520 N. Meridian St. (C)

Eastlake/Free Classic - c. 1900 - Two and a half story house, with combination hipped and gable roof. Composition includes bays, tower, modillions, denticulated frieze, fishscale, sawtooth, scalloped and shake shingles, barge board, diagonal siding, original double doors. Front, open verandah and a port cochere.

129. 524 N. Meridian St. (C)

French Eclectic - c. 1915 - Large, two story house with round tower and high pyramidal roof. Wide boxed cornice and wide frieze decorated with applique bullseyes. Front stoop with square fluted pilasters supporting a colonial revival roof. Above the multi-paned wood door is a carved, scrolled motif. Wide clapboard siding and elongated pedimented window heads. This was once the home of Indiana Governor Craig, during his tenure and afterward.

130. 600 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne/Tudor Revival - c. 1890 - Two story house, Gable roof. Half-timbering and stucco on second floor, modern brick walls on first. Lattice windows.

131. 604 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1905 - Combination hipped and gabled roof house with a front dormer. Open front porch with pediment over the entry, brick piers and walls.

132. 610 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1900

133. 614 N. Meridian St. (C)

Richardsonian Romanesque - c. 1890 - Two and a half story house, with hipped roof, tower, tile roof, wide eaves. The foundation is composed of three courses of large blocks of rock-faced limestone. With a rectangular plan, the house has brick walls of running bond with a corbelled panel on the front facade and decorative terra cotta infill. The windows are mostly one/over/one light with flat heads and limestone sills; there is an engaged tripartite bay window in the front first floor facade. Windows in the tower have stained glass upper lights. On the second floor the front bay contains two round arch windows with radiating voisoirs as heads, the balance on this floor are flat with a wide frieze unifying the heads.

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A high-pitched, hipped roof covered with architectural tile. Dormers with bellcast roofs, scalloped edge tile on their tapered sidewalls and deeply recessed windows with multi upper lights. All roofs have wide eaves with a decorative denticulated frieze and expressed, decorative rafters. Tall chimneys with horizontal bands of corbelled brick rise above the roof. A hexagonal tower, two and a half stories high is located on the SE corner. the porch is an open verandah on the east and south side of the front. It has a limestone foundation and walls, with a dressed stone coping and cornice. Curved corners on the walls form piers for the double square, fluted columns. A broken curve lintel with wide denticulated frieze above. Wide eaves on the porch roof have similar details as the main roof. There is a pedimented roof over the main porch entry.

The main door surround is comprised of a round arch with a side terra cotta frieze containing floral motifs. The central upper light wood door is arched at the top, to fit in the surround and sidelights are similarly detailed with panelled wood bulkheads below. West of the house is a brick, two story carriage house of common bond, with small segmental arch windows on the first floor whose heads are comprised of two rows of radiating voissiors. There is a large window on the second floor. All windows have limestone sills. The building has a high-pitched jerkin head roof.

134. 624 N. Meridian St. (C)

Italianate - c. 1880 - Two story hipped roof house with a small monitor, decorative window and door hoods, recessed front door, wide porch. Rectangular plan with a side bay wing. Walls are clapboard aluminum siding, Main door is deeply recessed with a transom; the surround has a decorative cornice. The windows are one/over/one lights with medium surrounds and upper cornices with scrolled applicades. The front, open verandah contains double columns, scrolled brackets and a wide frieze. Bullseyes decorate the column bases and there is a wood railing (Some new work.)

135. 626 N. Meridian St. (N/C)

Ranch house c. 1960.

136. 704 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1890 - Large two story house with an irregular plan, combination pyramidal and gable roof. Two story bay with wide eaves, enclosed porch.

137. 714 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1890 - Two and a half story house, irregular plan with combination pyramidal and gable roof and a round tower. Wide, decorated frieze serves as the heads of the second floor windows. Narrow clapboard siding with beaded corner boards. One over one light windows with medium surrounds and

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projecting cornices. Open porch with denticulated trim, classical tapered columns, rock-faced limestone piers and coursed limestone foundation, with half-round vents in the porch foundation.

138. 718 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1900 - Two story house with a combination hipped and gabled roof with returns at the eaves. An enclosed porch and pyramid roof garage.

139. 726-728 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1900 - Two story house, hipped roof with cross gables, wide eaves and original slate covering. There is a front dormer on the north side with slate walls. Double front porches with two fluted pilasters remaining. The main door has sidelights. Limestone foundation. There is a horizontal slab of stone approximately one by two feet, rough dressed, between the street and the sidewalk, to serve as a stepping stone.

140. 802 N. Meridian St. (C)

Colonial Revival - c. 1880/1950 - Gable roof house with no eaves, cornice returns at eave line. Six over six light windows and a brick foundation. Note: This house has been remodeled to the colonial revival style, but the owner states that wood floor joists, visible in the basement, are extremely wide and pegged. The house may have originally been two stories.

141. 808 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900 - Combination hipped and side gabled roof on this one and a half story house. Some windows contain wide surrounds. It has an open porch with new turned posts. Oversided.

142. 816 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890 - T-plan, one and a half story house with a porch across the front with side, decorative lintel with brackets and dentils. Square posts.

143. 820 N. Meridian St. (N/C)

Vernacular - c. 1900

144. 824 N. Meridian St. (C)

Vernacular - c. 1900

145. 900 N. Meridian St. (C)

Colonial Revival - c. 1935 - One story house, gabled roof, ell plan, with six over six light windows, small porch with two latticed posts and a scalloped frieze in the front gable end.

146. 904-910 N. Meridian St. (N/C)

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Ranch style apartments, one story - c. 1970

147. 916 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900 - One story house, T-plan- with a gable roof, plain frieze. One over one light windows, two main doors, one with two-light transom over multi-light wood storm door, the other contains a single upper light wood door. Open porch with a wide frieze, two engaged Tuscan columns. There is a scroll-cut, diamond-shaped attic vent in the front gable end.

148. 926 N. Meridian St. (C)

Pyramid cottage/Queen Anne - c. 1900/1920 - Combination pyramid roof with front gable wing, wide bellcast eaves with wide returns on front wing. Front porch remodelled with multi-light windows, brick piers and walls.

149. 1002 N. Meridian St. (C)

Gabled Ell/Craftsman Cottage - c. 1910 - Ell plan house with a gable roof with plain frieze, one and one half story. Wide window surrounds with cornice and tripartite, geometric pattern multi-lights (except the single window in the gable end). Open porch with large paired wood pillars, rug-finish brick piers and limestone coping.

150. 1006 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1890

151. 1018 N. Meridian St. (N/C)

Vernacular - c. 1900

152. 1024 N. Meridian St. (C)

Vernacular - c. 1890

153. 1104 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890 - T-plan house, one and a half stories with a gable roof, open decorative eaves. Two over two light windows. Porch and port cochere with brick columns.

154. 1116 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne/Colonial Revival - c. 1910 - Two and a half story house with high gabled roof, medium wide eaves, one over one light windows with medium surrounds. Front porch with massive double panelled columns on rug finish brick walls and piers.

155. 201 N. Meridian St.- First Methodist Church (C)

Romanesque Revival - 1900-01 - Ell plan building with a rock-faced, coursed limestone foundation with a wide, dressed stone, mitred water table. The walls are of brick and limestone with a wide decorative belt course of limestone at

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the first floor line. Large, round arched windows, with ornate stained glass in the gable ends and in the towers with limestone surrounds and a carved belt cornice.

The roof is a high gable with limestone coping and roofline detail. There is a large square bell tower on the SW corner and smaller square towers at the NW and SE corners. The main tower has a wide, carved parapet with circular and floral motifs; the smaller towers have latticed stone rails and square columns at the parapet, floral carvings at the eave lines. There are small porches on three sides of the building with short stone columns with carved capitals in floral motifs and wide lintels. Decorative cast iron insets divide the upper part of the stained glass windows (round, rose windows) from lower panels of painted, fired glass.

156. 217 N. Meridian St. (N/C)
Gable Front - c. 1900

157. 223 N. Meridian St. (N/C)
Craftsman - c. 1930

158. 309 N. Meridian St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900 - One story T-plan house with combination hipped and cross-gabled roof, clapboard siding, corner boards and decorative frieze. Projecting cornice and returns at eaves. An open porch with two engaged columns and a denticulated frieze in the lintel.

159. 413 N. Meridian St. (C)
Queen Anne/Colonial Revival - c. 1900 - Two story house with combination hipped and gable roof, wide eaves, round arch window in front gable. Clapboard and asphalt siding. Open porch across front with some modern lattice, some turned balusters, two engaged and fluted corinthian columns on the porch. The other posts are square, with a wide, plain lintel.

160. 503 N. Meridian St. (C)
Queen Anne - c. 1900 - Two and a half story brick house with limestone details, hipped roof, tower and dormer. The foundation is of large, rock-faced limestone blocks, coursed, with a dressed bead at the top of the blocks forming a water table. The walls are of random coursed rock faced stone blocks up to about 4' height capped with dressed limestone coping. Above, orange-tan narrow, hard-fired bricks are laid in a stretcher bond with corbelled brick brackets around the round tower below a narrow stone frieze. Most windows are one over one light, slightly recessed with dressed limestone heads with a keystone and angle-cut stones at the outer sides of the window head. There is a limestone belt course as a sill. The entries consist of two projecting porticos with raised parapets, limestone coping, limestone arches inlaid and

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square stone columns. There is a circular porch on the SW corner of the building with a tower above. The porch is open, with a wide, decorative lintel supported by double, square, slightly tapered columns with square capitals. Vents in the porch wall contain wrought iron grates.

Two oval windows, with limestone surrounds are above the Meridian street entrance. There are engaged bay windows on the front and side. The front bay window is surmounted by a panel of decorative terra cotta with circular motifs. Basement windows have limestone surrounds with keystones. The main door has an oval light, and a segmental arch surround with side lights and transom fitted into a limestone head with radiating blocks. There is a side door also containing an oval window and wood screen.

There is a large addition to the building on the east side, rectangular plan, two stories, of tan-colored brick, with metal casement windows on the second story, small casement windows and entry on the first floor, south side. The building was constructed by the YMCA in 1949 as a gymnasium and office building and it has a storefront parapet, curved roof.

161. 521 N. Meridian St. (C)

Neo-classical Revival - c. 1915 - Two and a half story brick and shingle house with rock-faced, limestone foundation, coursed with cornice and dressed face water table belt course. Windows are one over one light in original surrounds. A frieze on the second floor and a wide belt course on the first unify the window heads. The main doors on the first and second floor have sidelights with art glass and there is a transom on the first floor main door. The roof is high-pitched, hipped with hipped roof dormers. There is a wide frieze with dentils, scrolled brackets in the cornice. The third floor contains a dormer which has an ornate denticulated frieze and scrolled brackets.

One of the main features of the house is a two-story front open porch with full-height, fluted corinthian columns, wide decorated lintel with denticulated frieze and ornate cornice with scrolled brackets. A turned post balustrade on the roof of the porch. There is also a front verandah with smaller double corinthian columns above tan brick and limestone foundation and walls. Atop the roof of this porch is a railing of narrow, tightly placed turned balusters.

162. 529 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1910 - Two and a half story frame house with high hipped roof, front dormer and cross gable, wide eaves. A three bay facade with large two over two light windows on the first floor. The main door has an oval light and sidelights. The second floor has one stained glass window. There are metal awnings and an oversided open porch with Tuscan columns and lattice work walls.

163. 603 N. Meridian St. (C)

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Dutch Colonial Revival - c. 1900

164. 611 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne/Colonial Revival - c. 1890 - Two and a half story brick house with wood trim, hipped, slightly flared roof, dormers with wide frieze. Segmental arch, one over one light windows with limestone hoods and ornamental floral applique inset in the arch. Open porch, limestone steps, and rock-faced limestone walls and foundation.

165. 625 N. Meridian St. (C)

Gabled Ell - c. 1880 - Two story house with a hipped roof, wide eaves, boxed cornice. Medium clapboard siding, beaded corner boards. Windows have four vertical upper lights, some pedimented hoods as well as flat surrounds. Front porch has large, square, wood pillars, wood rail and floor. Brick foundation.

166. 705 N. Meridian St. (C)

Craftsman - c. 1880/1920 - One and a half story house with low side gabled roof, front dormer, brackets and front, open porch with square posts. Main door off the porch contains a transom and some ornate detailing formerly associated with the Italianate origins of the house.

167. 717 N. Meridian St. (C)

Vernacular - c. 1900

168. 721 N. Meridian St. (C)

Vernacular/Hall & Parlor - c. 1870

169. 803 N. Meridian St. (C)

Gabled Ell - c. 1900 - One and a half story house with gable roof, open eaves, with rafters expressed. One over one light windows with medium surrounds. Open front verandah with Tuscan wood columns and balustrade with turned posts, wide eaves and lintel. Rock-faced cast block foundation. Small one car garage inserted under the west side of the porch/house c. 1920.

170. 809 N. Meridian St. (N/C)

Gable Front- c. 1880

171. 811 N. Meridian St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1880 - One story house with combination pyramid roof and gabled front wing, fishscale shingles in the gable end. Medium wide clapboard siding with beaded corner boards and a belt course. Wide window heads with scrolled brackets and pendants. One over one light windows and stained glass in front, oversize window. Blocked transom over front door. Brick foundation. Porch with replacement wrought iron rail and post.

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172. 817 N. Meridian St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1880 - Combination hipped and gable roof with mitred corner wing front, with curved soffits. One over one light windows with medium surrounds, open porch with square pillars, hipped roof and wide lintel, c. 1920.
173. 823 N. Meridian St. (C)
Queen Anne - c. 1900
174. 903 N. Meridian St. (C)
Queen Anne - c. 1900 - Two and a half story house with combination hipped and gable roof and frieze. Flared between first and second floor. One over one light windows with some art glass. Recessed second floor balcony. Verandah with wood porch posts and floor. Brick foundation.
175. 909 N. Meridian St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890
176. 915 N. Meridian St. (C)
Colonial Revival - c. 1940
177. 921 N. Meridian St. (C)
Gabled Ell - c. 1910 - T-plan house with gable roof, end bay. Wide clapboard siding, one over one light windows with wide surrounds. Door has transom. Open porch with large posts and wood rail, concrete floor and foundation. Brackets and decorative eaves. (Siding c. 1940)
178. 1003 N. Meridian St. (N/C)
Vernacular - c. 1910/1990
179. 1015 N. Meridian St. (C)
Gabled Ell - c. 1880 - One story house with second story renovation. Multi-pane windows with medium surrounds and clapboard siding. Open porch with paired square wood posts. Random rubble stone foundation.
180. 1019 N. Meridian St. (C)
Craftsman/Mission Revival - c. 1920 - Two and a half story house with irregular plan. Brick, running bond foundation and walls, with first floor walls having a row of brick laid rowlock as a belt course. The upper floor walls are of stucco over common brick and have a front bay with a high parapet, arched, Mission-style with a metal coping. The windows are double or tripartite with geometric pattern sash and dressed limestone sills. There is one, half-round bay running two floors on the south facade. The main door is oversize with a multi-light transom and one multi-light sidelight on the south side.

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The roof is covered with green tile, high-pitched hipped, with a front dormer, wide boxed eaves with decorative cornice. There is a front, open porch with a shed roof and a hipped roof front wing over the entry with large square brick piers which pierce the roof and surmount it. They have limestone capitals topped with stone globes. The porch walls have limestone coping. An arbor on the north side has lost its roof or trellis, but the two, massive square brick columns remain. There are two large corbelled chimneys. On the alley side of the lot, to the east of the house is a matching garage with a new asphalt shingle roof. The Home was designed by the Indianapolis architectural firm of Brubacker and Stern. The present owner has the original drawings.

181. 1101 N. Meridian St. (C)
American 4-Square c. 1910

182. 1115 N. Meridian St. (N/C)
Modern vernacular - c. 1980

183. 1119 N. Meridian St. (C)
Craftsman Bungalow - c. 1920 - One and a half story house with side gable roof, wide brackets and large shed roof dormers. Massive panelled wood porch piers, with wide lintel, decorative brackets. The porch is inset with brick walls, foundation and limestone coping. On the north side is an oriel window. The front door has an oversized surround with multi-light sidelights and door.

184. 1205 N. Meridian St. (N/C)
Vernacular - c. 1900

185. 300 N. Franklin St. (N/C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900

186. 111 N. Franklin St. (C)
American 4-Square - c. 1895 - Two story house with pyramidal roof, medium wide eaves, plain frieze. One over one light windows with projecting cornice, medium surrounds. Open verandah with Tuscan columns and wood railings. Narrow clapboard siding with corner boards. Rock faced cast block foundation.

187. 115 N. Franklin St. (C)
American 4-Square/Queen Anne - c. 1900 - Two story house with pyramidal roof, front gabled dormer. one over one light windows, some with leaded glass. Transom over front door has been infilled. Open porch with wood posts and floor. Narrow clapboard siding with mitred corner boards. Center entry. Rock-faced cast block foundation.

188. 117 N. Franklin St. (C)
Gabled Ell - c. 1880

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189. 121 N. Franklin St. (C)
Craftsman Bungalow - c. 1910 - House with side gable roof, one story with large gable front porch. Gable on porch is shingled and ceiling joists are expressed. Supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Narrow clapboard siding with corner boards. Upper multi-light windows with plain surrounds.
190. 201 N. Franklin St. (C)
Craftsman Cottage - c. 1925 - Dark brown, rug-finish brick house with tan brick edging around windows, wide gambrel roof, side gable, shed dormers front and rear. Open inset porch with a wide lintel, square posts and brick walls with stone coping.
191. 203 N. Franklin St. (C)
T-plan vernacular cottage - c. 1890
192. 301 N. Franklin St. - "The Parco" (C)
Neo-Classical Revival - c. 1910 - Two and a half story "U" shaped apartment block. Flat roof, parapet with pressed metal cornice. Three entries with elaborate terra cotta surrounds and original doors. The main entry contains a transom. Building is of pari-colored brick, recently cleaned. New concrete stoops have been added.
193. 204 N. Walnut St. Carnegie Library (C) H.B. McMillan, Architect
Neo-Classical Revival - 1903 - One and a half story limestone building with a central pediment with arched stained glass window and scrolled floral motifs ending in two carved dragon heads in the tympanum. The pediment is supported by pilasters with Byzantine capitals. The main door is recessed. The door surround contains pilasters with swags, and egg and dart details. The front windows have pediments and similar pilasters to the main door.
194. 210 N. Walnut St. First Presbyterian Church (C) Johnson, Miller & Miller, Architects
Collegiate Gothic - 1923 - Brick building with limestone details. Square tower with gothic arch openings. Rectangular plan, gable front, with dressed and mitred limestone coping, gothic arch windows. Stained glass in the large window above the door is composed in a vertically oriented design with bands of black glass framing the sections which include gothic arches. Other windows have labelled heads and various stained glass patterns. The main door is deeply recessed with a segmental arch limestone surround decorated with medallions. Limestone water table and foundation. There is a one-story brick addition to the west of the main building, c. 1955, which continues to Franklin Street.
195. 304-308 N. Walnut St. (C)
Queen Anne - c. 1890 - Large, irregular plan two story house with combination hipped and gabled roof with decorated fascia. A corner tower has a double

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mansard roof. There are engaged bays. The eaves are open, wide and have scroll cut rafters expressed. One over one light windows with medium surrounds. The building contains two porches with oversided square columns and a rough dressed stone foundation. Side porch was recently redone with modern scrollwork & turned railing.

196. 314 N. Walnut St. (C)

Craftsman - c 1920 - Two story, side gabled house with open front porch with massive brick piers and posts.

197. 408-410 N. Walnut St. (C)

Craftsman Duplex - c. 1920 - Two story house with a rectangular plan and a hipped roof, combination shed and gable roofed dormers. Multi-light casement windows. Brackets, two porches with wide, panelled wood posts, on brown, rough-finish brick piers and railings. Narrow red brick foundation, laid running bond.

198. 412 N. Walnut St. (C)

Craftsman - c. 1920 - One story side gabled house with clapboard siding, corner boards. Wide eaves with brackets in the gable ends and rafters expressed. Open verandah with massive, decorative brick piers, of light brown brick, panelled and inset with herringbone pattern. Side entry porch with wood railings, posts, with decorative applique forming mock brackets and panels, supporting a wide lintel. Windows have geometric pattern multi-lights, one set of shutters with curved tops on the south side.

199. 524 N. Walnut St. (C)

American 4-Square/Arts & Crafts - c. 1910 - Two and a half story pyramidal roof house with bellcast curve, dormers on three sides with wide, oriental influence eaves, tapered sides covered in pressed metal to imitate slate. Multi-paned upper lights in dormers. One over one light windows on ground floor with medium surrounds, decorative frieze as window heads. Medium clapboard siding with belt course at first floor ceiling line which serves as the window head, wood sills. Wood water table above tan local brick foundation. Screened porch across the front with tan brick piers and posts with rounded corners, lattice brick railing and foundation. Wide decorated lintel and roof with central pediment, wide overhanging eaves.

200. 604 N. Walnut St. (C)

Gabled Ell/Colonial Revival - c. 1920 - One story, T-plan house with low gable, frieze. Narrow clapboard siding, corner boards. Two windows have upper multi-lights, others are one over one, double hung, with medium surrounds, cornice. Main door retains its transom. Open porch across front with square, fluted pillars. Stone retaining wall across front of property is laid random rubble.

201. 610 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

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Ranch House - c. 1960

202. 618 N. Walnut St. (C)

Pyramid cottage - c. 1900- With medium wide eaves, combination pyramid and front gable wing roof. A modern shed roof porch. Original clapboard under asphalt shingle, vermiculated cast block foundation.

203. 620 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Vernacular, T-plan cottage - c. 1920

204. 624 N. Walnut St. (C)

Craftsman - c. 1910 - One and a half story house with wide side gabled roof, front gable dormer and wide eaves with open brackets. Three over one vertical light windows. Inset, screened front porch with arched lintel supported by wooden piers.

205. 718 N. Walnut St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900

206. 722 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900

207. 726 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Vernacular - c. 1900

208. 804 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Vernacular - Gable front - c. 1930

209. 808 N. Walnut St. (C)

Gabled Ell - c. 1910 - One story, T-plan house with a gable roof, frieze. Narrow windows with medium surrounds. Simple open porch with wood posts and floor, expressed rafters. Random rubble stone retaining wall, limestone sidewalk blocks.

210. 812 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900

211. 818 N. Walnut St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890

212. 824 N. Walnut St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900 - Combination pyramid and gabled roof house with boxed cornice, asphalt shingle siding, some vertical siding in porch which is partially enclosed with front circular bay, turret missing, new turned posts.

213. 904 N. Walnut St. (C)

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Queen Anne/Craftsman cottage - c. 1900

214. 916 N. Walnut (N/C)
Queen Anne c. 1900
215. 922 N. Walnut St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900 - T-plan, one story house with gable roof, engaged bays, scroll-cut rafters at eaves, oversided with wide asphalt shingles. One over one windows with medium surrounds.
216. 1002 N. Walnut St. (C)
Dutch Colonial Revival - c. 1930 -T-plan two story frame house with clapboard siding on the first floor, new asphalt shingles on the second floor gables, narrow fascia. One over one light windows, some tripartite, with slight projecting cornice. Open verandah on two sides with circular bay, fluted Tuscan columns and wood rail with matched vertical board infill. Brick foundation; rear addition c. 1950s in matching details.
217. 1008 N. Walnut St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1910 - Irregular plan, one and a half story house with combination hipped and cross gabled roof, medium wide eaves. Decorative molding, including fishscale shingles in gable ends, narrow clapboard siding, corner boards with beading. Inset mitred corner bay with scrollwork at eave line. One over one light windows with simple cornice. Original storm windows, transom closed. Open porch across front with delicate columns, wood rail and spindles and wood floor. Brick foundation.
218. 1016 N. Walnut St. (N/C)
Craftsman - c. 1920
219. 1020 N. Walnut St. (C)
Colonial Revival - c. 1935 - High side gabled house with narrow eaves, gabled dormers front, pediment over the main entry with upper transom, multi-light, flanking six over six light windows. Brick foundation.
220. 1104 N. Walnut St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1910 - Combination pyramid and cross gabled roof with scrolled fascia at eave line, boxed cornice. New wood porch posts and rails in open porch. One over one light windows with medium surrounds and slight cornice. Rock-faced cast stone block foundation on house and porch.
221. 1108 N. Walnut St. (C)
Craftsman - c. 1920 - One and a half story brick house, side gabled roof with a shed roof dormer on the front with tripartite vertical light windows. Open eaves with open brackets, narrow width fascia. Six over one and three over one

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vertical light recessed windows. Inset front porch with large brick posts, partially enclosed as a sun porch with wood frame two over two lights.

222. 1116 N. Walnut St. (N/C)
Gabled Ell - c. 1900

223. 1120 N. Walnut St. (C)
Craftsman/Arts & Crafts c. 1920 - One and a half story, rough finish brown brick, side gabled house with wide eaves and protruding brackets, shed roof dormer on the rear. A gable roofed vestibule at front contains elaborate woodwork. A wood framed, screened-in side porch with brick piers. Original casement windows, multi-paned with geometric sash and original front door with upper multi-lights. Brickwork is extremely fine with inset diamonds, soldiers as window heads and other details.

224. 1204 N. Walnut St. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1880/1922- Irregular plan one and a half story house with combination hipped and gable roof with cornice returns. Brick walls. One over one windows with concrete lintels and sills. Porch enclosed c. 1922 and sided with tan brick; several additions.

225. 1210 N. Walnut St. (C)
Pyramid cottage - c. 1910 - House with cross gables, side shed roof dormer. Front open porch with round bay, square posts. Brick patterned tar paper over siding.

226. 201 N. Walnut St. - Masonic Lodge - (C)
Beaux Arts - 1907 - Stone and brick, two and a half story rectangular plan building. Brick is laid running bond with limestone trim. Windows are tripartite with ornate limestone surrounds with center keystone and radiating corners. The ground floor has three one over one light windows with three part transoms, the second floor has three one over one light windows with a single light window above. Between the latter two elements, is an ornate stone cornice supported by four scrolled and floral motif anconei with a panelled frieze between. There is a stone projecting cornice as a belt course at the second floor ceiling line. Above is a second and larger, wide projecting cornice with a row of dentils. Above this is a band of dressed limestone. The parapet is of brick with a decorated stone coping.

The front and side entries to the building have ornate surrounds. The front with a stone pediment supported by large brackets with floral swags. The main door has sidelight and a full transom. The side entry (blocked by new brick) is similar, but has a flat hood. Limestone stoop, sidewalks and step with two white glass globes (imprinted with the masonic symbol) mounted on slim cast metal posts at either side of the entry.

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227. 203 N. Walnut St. - Library Annex (N/C)
Functional - c. 1960
228. 211 N. Walnut St. (C)
Italianate - c. 1880 - Two and a half story brick, Ell plan house. Cornice returns at the gable ends, pocket gutters, wide eaves with large scrolled brackets.
229. 215 N. Walnut St. (C)
American 4-Square - c. 1920 - Two and a half story house with hipped roof, front dormer, wide eaves and frieze board. Tan, pari-colored brick walls. Double windows on the second floor with frieze as heads, brick sills. Port cochere is an extension of a partially enclosed porch.
230. 301 N. Walnut St. - First Church of Christ Scientists - (C)
Neo-Classical Revival - 1919 - Gable front brick building with medium gable roof with wide plain frieze. Front clapboard-sided porch with a pediment supported by four cast iron Roman Corinthian columns and containing a decorated lintel. Stained glass windows and doors. Tripartite square stained glass window in the tympanum with projecting wood cornice at the head, medium surround. Windows have opalescent glass, six over six lights.
- The main central entry is flanked by two oversize rectangular windows containing stained glass and multi-lights. The doorway is set off by two corbelled pilasters, left and right. The main, double leaf door has square multi-light upper stained glass windows, a multi-light stained glass transom above with a row of soldiers as a lintel.
231. 315 N. Walnut St. (C)
Colonial Revival - c. 1935 - Two story Gable roof brick house with six over six light windows, shutters with half moons scroll-cut in the upper panel. Central front door and two story wrought iron porch. Front walk with a circular path around a sculpture and inset tan tiles.
232. 401 N. Walnut St. (C)
Craftsman - c. 1890/ 1920 - Two story house, hipped roof with dormers front and south side, wide eaves. The roof is bellcast. There is an inset porch with brick piers, side porch. Multi-light windows. The house is oversided.
233. 413 N. Walnut St. (C)
Craftsman/Bungalow - c. 1910 - One and a half story gable front house with medium wide eaves, multi-light upper windows with medium surrounds. Open porch across front with square wood columns.
234. 415 N. Walnut St. (C)

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Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890 - One story irregular plan house with six over one light windows and medium surrounds. Doors contain transoms. Porch of later era contains two-colored glazed brick posts and lattice-pattern railing.

235. 421-423 N. Walnut St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890 - One and a half story irregular plan house with gable roof, narrow boxed cornice. One over one light windows with medium surrounds. Porch is open with brick piers and tapered posts, c. 1920.

236. 505 N. Walnut St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1890

237. 507 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Ranch house - c. 1970

238. 515 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890

239. 521-523 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Ranch house - c. 1970

240. 525-527 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Neo-eclectic/Mansard - c. 1970

241. 605 N. Walnut St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1890 - Two and a half story house, ell plan with a combination pyramidal and gable roof, slight returns at the eaves. One over one light windows with medium surrounds. Replacement porticos with mansard roofs.

242. 609 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Ranch house - c. 1950

243. 621 N. Walnut St. (C)

Functional - c. 1890 - Two and a half story brick carriage barn with two over two light windows, new garage door. Has been converted to serve the building to the north.

244. 621 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Ranch/neo-Colonial Revival - c. 1970

245. 713 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900

246. 715 N. Walnut St. (C)

Craftsman - c. 1910 - Converted brick garage or carriage house with common bond masonry, infill at front, wide eaves, hipped roof. Segmental arched windows

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with two rows of radiating brick at the heads. Same detailing on side door. Front bay window and new multi-light door have been added. Now a residence.

247. 719 N. Walnut St. (C)

Craftsman - c. 1920 - One and a half story side gabled house with front gabled dormer, porch roof as an extension of the main roof. Exposed rafters, narrow fascia. Porch is screened with square posts above wood walls, multi-light windows.

248. 723-25 N. Walnut St. (C)

Queen Anne/Eastlake - c. 1890 - Two story irregular plan clapboard sided house with decorative woodwork in gable end, including: diagonals, vertical board frieze with sawtooth ends, scrolled rafters. Windows have slightly pedimented cornice. Oversized front window with double pedimented cornice in front bay. New enclosed front porch with modern wood siding.

249. 727 N. Walnut St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1900

250. 803 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890 -

251. 807 N. Walnut St. (C)

Gabled Ell/Craftsman - c. 1900 - One story, cross plan house with a gable roof, flared course above window line. Six over six light and eight over one light windows. Open verandah with brick walls and piers, high lintel with flared course, c. 1920.

252. 811 N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900

253. 817. N. Walnut St. (N/C)

Ranch house - c. 1980

254. 823 N. Walnut St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage c. 1900 - One story house with a asymmetrical plan, combination pyramid and gable roof, fishscale shingles in the gable end and wide eaves, with scrolled brackets at the gable ends. New turned posts and rail on wrap around porch.

255. 106 N. Washington St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1890

256. 110 N. Washington St. (C)

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Queen Anne - c. 1890 - Two story house with combination gable and hipped roof, wide, decorated fascia. Rock-faced limestone foundation. Front, open verandah with turned posts, new roof.

257. 116 N. Washington St. (C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890 - One story T-plan house with a gabled roof. Vertical siding with saw tooth edge used as decorative frieze in gable end, scroll cut eaves. Porch has scrollwork, turned posts and brackets.

258. 122 N. Washington St. (N/C)

Vernacular - c. 1980

259. 130 N. Washington St. (N/C)

Ranch house c. 1960

260. 142 N. Washington St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1890 (Moore and Son Funeral Home)

261. 146 N. Washington St. (C)

Queen Anne/Craftsman/Colonial Revival - c. 1890/1920 - One and a half story house, irregular plan, with open eaves and brackets at eave line. Clapboard siding with beaded corner boards. Three over one vertical light windows. Front portico with half round arch ceiling, gable roof, wood sunburst applique above door.

262. 152 N. Washington St. (N/C)

Queen Anne - c. 1900

263. 168 N. Washington St. (C)

Queen Anne - c. 1890 - Asymmetrical plan house, with a brick foundation, combination gable and hipped roof. One over one light windows. Porch with paired columns, denticulated trim, wood rail and spindles.

264. 400 N. Washington St. (N/C)

Ranch/Neo-Colonial apartments - c. 1980.

265. 508 N. Washington St. (C)

Vernacular c. 1900/1990

266. 512 N. Washington St. (N/C)

Queen Anne cottage/Craftsman - c. 1890/1920

267. 516 N. Washington St. (N/C)

Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900

268. 29 N. Washington St. (C)

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Italianate - c. 1880 - Two and a half story house with a gable front, square tower, pressed metal cornice, brick walls with concrete/stucco cast to imitate rock-faced stone. Brick foundation. One over one windows with rock faced cast block at heads and dressed stone sills.. Neo-classical porch with fluted double columns, denticulated trim and round entry (turret on porch roof missing.)

269. 303-307 N. Washington St. (N/C)
Ranch style apartments c. 1970

270. 522-524 N. Indiana St. (N/C)
Ranch style apartments - c. 1970

271. 517 N. Indiana St. (C)
Queen Anne - c. 1900 - One and a half story gable front house with wide porch with second floor cantilevered. One over one light windows with some stained glass over upper sash on door. Porch across front with pillars and wood floor. Tile foundation.

272. 523 N. Indiana St. (C)
Tudor revival/Eclectic - 1938 - Tangerine-colored brick house, stretcher bond, with corbelled brick water table. Multi-gabled with decorative cornice. Front entry with a high gable with irregular eave lines. Segmental arch door opening with an ornate wrought iron gate in doorway. Recessed, multi-light wood casement windows with brick sills.

273. 102 N. Forest Ave. - United Brethren Church/ Forest Avenue
United Methodist (C) - Neo-classical Revival -1919 - Two story brick church with limestone trim. Rug finish brick walls, carved limestone coping on entry, limestone water table. Stained glass windows.

274. 204 N. Forest Ave (C)
Vernacular - c. 1940 - One story side gabled house with low pitched roof, narrow inset porch with curved lintel, tapered wood posts, wood railing.

275. 212 N. Forest Ave. (N/C)
Vernacular/ Gabled Ell- c. 1920

276. 222 N. Forest Ave. (C)
English revival - c. 1925 - Tan brick, one and a half story house with T-plan. Side gable roof with front gabled entry, with sloped roof on the south side. Multi-light wood casement windows, door with round arch, brick head. Matching hipped roof garage.

277. 306 N. Forest Ave. (N/C)
Gabled Ell - c. 1910

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278. 318 N. Forest Ave. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890- One and a half story, T-plan house with clapboard siding, mitred corners in front bay with curved soffit and decorative scrollwork, pendant. A mix of scalloped and irregular cut fishscale shingles in gable end and scroll-cut, diamond-shaped attic vent. New Porch with wrought iron posts, railings.
279. 404 N. Forest St. (N/C)
Modern/traditional cottage, c. 1995
280. 410 N. Forest Ave (C)
Bungalow/Colonial Revival - c. 1915 - Side gambrel roof house with inset porch on the second floor and an inset verandah across the front with four large, tapered round columns. Six over one light windows and a wide surround around the main door with flanking pilasters.
281. 418 N. Forest Ave. (C)
Queen Anne - c. 1890 - Rough stone foundation T-plan house with mitred corners in front bay and open porch. All new doors, and sided with asbestos siding.
282. 424 N. Forest Ave. (C)
Pyramid cottage - c. 1900/1920 - Combination pyramid and cross gabled roof with boxed cornice. Front open porch with rug cut brick piers and walls, wide lintels. One over one windows with medium surrounds.
283. 502 N. Forest Ave. (N/C)
American Four Square/Queen Anne - c. 1905.
384. 506 N. Forest Ave (C)
Craftsman Bungalow - c. 1920 - One and a half story clapboard house with low side gabled roof, front shed roof dormer. Brick and glass sun porch, enclosed with cast concrete coping and sills.
285. 512 N. Forest Ave (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1890 - One and a half story combination hipped and cross gabled roof. Front open porch with narrow posts. Oversided. Art glass in front window.
286. 516 N. Forest Ave. (N/C)
Queen Anne - c. 1890
287. 520 N. Forest Ave (C)
Craftsman - one story house, hipped roof with front entry bay. Open porch with cast stone coping. House walls are tan brick, combination of wire cut and smooth. Wood, multi-light, tripartite casement windows.

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288. 606 N. Forest Ave (N/C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900
289. 612 N. Forest Ave. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900
290. 618 N. Forest Ave. (C)
Queen Anne cottage - c. 1900 - T-plan, one and a half story house with clapboard siding, mitred corners on front bay with scrollwork and drop pendants. Slightly pedimented window heads with projecting cornices. Front window is oversize. Side porch with new railing and posts.
291. 624 N. Forest Ave. (C)
Queen Anne cottage/Gabled ell - c. 1900 - House with two over tow light and one over one light windows with medium surrounds. Walls covered with asphalt shingle siding. Front bay has mitred corners, there is an open porch with turned posts.
292. Alley (E/W) between Park and Joseph Streets and half way between N. Meridian and N. Walnut Streets.
Brick Alley (C) - c. 1900 - Bricks are of various makes, with three different stampings (in intaglio and/or raised letters): "IND BLOCK - BRAZIL IND", "BRAZIL", "INDIANA - PAVING BLOCK - BRAZIL IND" (set in three registers with lines scribed between.) This alley may have been rebuilt or seen extensive repair, with bricks, and half bricks being salvaged from other locations. Adjacent to the sidewalk on the west side of N. Meridian Street is a band of large quartzite paving blocks, laid on end, which demarks the entrance to the alley. Between this band and the street, the hard brick pavers are laid as stretchers (on end).
293. Alley (E/W) Between Chestnut and Parks Streets, N. Meridian and N. Walnut Streets.
Brick Alley (C) - c. 1900 - Although somewhat overgrown, many of the brick pavers in this alley bear the imprint of a local brick company: "EXCELSIOR BRICK - BRAZIL IND". Laid perpendicular to the roadway.
294. Chestnut Street between N. Forest and N. Washington Streets (C)
Brick Street - c. 1900 - Wide plain pavers laid perpendicular to the roadway. Quartzite curbs, with some concrete replacement.
295. Alley (E/W) between W. Chestnut and W. Compton Streets and half way between N. Meridian and N. Walnut Streets (beginning at N. Meridian.)
Brick Alley (C) - c. 1900 - Wide pavers, laid perpendicular to the roadway. Blocks stamped: "INDIANA PAVING BRICK CO" and "IND BLOCK - BRAZIL IND".
296. W. Logan Street, half way between N. Meridian Street and first alley to

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the east. (C)

Brick Street - c. 1900 - With some concrete patching. These pavers are of an unusual shape, with one end flat and the other sawtooth, they have been set with the flat ends butting, perpendicular to the roadway direction. The pavers have been laid with the sawtooth edges staggered to form a diagonal across the roadway. The street is slightly widened at the cross street, with a curved concrete curb.

297. W. & E. Blaine Street between Meridian and Forest Streets. (C)

Brick Street c. 1900 - Intact between N. Walnut and Forest, except for concrete gutters. Hard pavers, laid perpendicular to the roadway direction.

298. W. Kruzan Street between N. Walnut and N. Meridian (C)

Brick Street - c. 1900 - With concrete patch. Hard pavers laid perpendicular to the roadway direction. Some pavers are laid on the diagonal at the corner of N. Walnut, to enhance the intersection drainage.

299. Dr. Daniel Biggs Street between N. Meridian and N. Walnut

Streets. (C) - Brick Street c. 1900 - Some parging on this section, with new concrete curb. Narrow brick pavers laid perpendicular to the direction of the roadway.

300. Alley (E/W) between Dr. Daniel Biggs and State Streets; Meridian

and Franklin Streets. (C) - Brick Alley - Large pavers, laid perpendicular to roadway with some pavers laid as stretchers (on narrow side) at ends of alley. Blocks (not laid as stretchers) stamped: "IND BLOCK - BRAZIL IND".

301. State Street between N. Meridian and N. Franklin (C)

Brick Street - c. 1900 - Narrow dark red pavers laid perpendicular to the roadway direction. Stone curbs on the south side.

302. Church Street between N. Walnut and N. Washington. (C)

Brick Street - c. 1900 - Herringbone pattern brick, with some asphalt patching and concrete curbs.

303. N. Indiana St. between E. Blaine and E. Compton (C)

Brick Street- c. 1900 - Plain pavers laid perpendicular to the roadway direction.

304. Alley (N/S) between W. Blaine and W. Logan Streets, N. Meridian

and N. Walnut Streets. (C) - Brick Alley - c. 1900 - First north/south alley west of N. Walnut street. Plain pavers laid perpendicular to the roadway. Runs only half-way between the blocks. Once had stone blocks, laid as stretchers, dividing alley and roadway at the sidewalk. Only one remains.

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8. Architect/Builder

Johnson, Miller & Miller (210 N. Walnut Street)
H. B. McMillian (204 N. Walnut Street)

Statement of Significance

Summary

The Meridian-Forest Historic District is significant for the quality and workmanship of its architecture, and for its association with the locally important coal and clay extractive industries in Clay County (named after the statesman, Henry Clay, not the material.) While the community of Brazil owes its initial development to the advent of the National Road, which runs through its commercial sector, it later enjoyed a period of sizeable growth thanks to the presence of a rich strain of coal, known as Brazil Block coal. At the turn of the last century, rich clay and shale deposits spurred a phenomenal clay industry, which produced brick, tile and many other products for export throughout the midwest and the world. Many of the residences, the library, Masonic Lodge and two outstanding churches all date to this era. A number of mansions were built by men who made their fortunes in these industries and related commercial ventures.

Statement

The western extension of the National Road was surveyed through what is now Brazil beginning 1825, although the town itself was not laid out until 1844. Work on the road was completed from Columbus, Ohio to Springfield, Illinois by 1838.¹ A settler named Owen Thorpe is credited with having founded the town of Brazil, by moving a house three miles west from the original, but unsuccessful town-site of Harmony, Indiana.² A few years before, Thorpe had purchased the tract of land which now encompasses much of the center of Brazil. Although growth in the early years was slow, by the latter part of the nineteenth century, the town was booming. The Meridian-Forest Historic District comprises seven additions to the original town plat, including Hendrix's fourth addition, 1866; Shattucks first addition, 1868; Hendrix's sixth addition, 1870-71; Shattuck's fourth and seventh additions, 1878 & 1888; Robinson's first addition, 1894; as well as Wenklepleck & Kattsman's first addition, 1899.³

¹ George R. Stewart, *U. S. 40, Cross Section of the United States of America*, Cambridge, MA: Riverside Press, p. 116.

² William Travis, *A History of Clay County, Indiana, Vol I*, New York: Lewis Publishing Co., 1909, p. 113.

³ Plat books 1-3, Clay County Courthouse

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The National Road

The National Road was America's first federal internal improvement project -- funded by the U.S. Congress in 1806 under Thomas Jefferson's administration. The road followed a route from Cumberland, Maryland eastward to terminate in Vandalia, Illinois. Some of the eastern portion of the road followed trails surveyed and travelled in the 18th century, before the American Revolution.⁴

Construction of the Indiana portion of the road began in 1829 spreading out from Indianapolis. The last appropriation for construction was made in 1838. Tolls were charged to maintain the route, which opened across the state in 1834. A stream of immigrants, peddlers, drovers, stagecoaches with passengers and mail, as well as local residents made use of the National Road, in most cases, the only alternative to narrow trails through woods and brambles. Everyone along the road benefitted from the traffic, much of which consisted of immigrant families trekking westward in search of a new life. In 1850, a local paper in Richmond, Indiana reported that over 700 emigrant parties had crossed the bridge over the Whitewater River near that city in a single six-day period.⁵ Even as late as 1878, the local paper, the Brazil Miner reported: "Every day a half dozen or more covered wagons of movers pass through to city 'westward ho'".⁶

While travelling on the National Road across Indiana was an uneven experience (maintenance and construction techniques varied, county by county), it was a boon to those families who had tried to travel overland before its existence. One historian, reflecting on its significance has said, "Good or bad, the National Road was a godsend to Indiana. Not only did it bring new towns into existence and increase population, but it also provided mail service and an improved route for hauling goods. The road paid for itself again and again."⁷ The National Road brought all of these benefits to the town of Brazil and greatly encouraged local development.

The naming of the town has been credited to several individuals, but it seems likely that either Owen Thorpe, or another local man, (William Stewart) suggested the unusual appellation after reading in the national press about Brazil, South America, then being touted as the largest empire in the New World. There was also

⁴ Philip D. Jordan, *The National Road*, Indianapolis: Bobs-Merrill Co., 1948, pp.21-15.

⁵ *The National Road Corridor Management Plan*, Indianapolis, Indiana: The Indiana National Road Association, et. al. 1995, p. 14,15.

⁶ Brazil Miner, October 1, 1878.

⁷ Jordan, p. 142.

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no other U.S. Post Office of the same name.⁸ By 1866 the town was incorporated. In the intervening twenty years, the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad had established a line through the town (south of the district), and the town had enjoyed considerable growth. In 1850, the population included 84 individuals. By 1873, only seven years after incorporation, it had blossomed to three thousand souls.⁹

Clay County was organized in 1825, part of the intense development of Indiana which followed statehood in 1816. The county was carved out of territory once part of the three surrounding counties, Sullivan, Owen and Vigo. The boundary lines of Clay County have not changed since it was defined by the 1825 legislation.¹⁰ The first county seat was located in the south central part, at the town of Bowling Green. By the 1850s, citizens had begun to agitate for a more central location. More than twenty years and considerable controversy ensued before the town of Brazil, located in the north central part of the county, was selected. In 1871, the board of commissioners ordered the county seat relocated, probably encouraged by the town's enterprising populace, who had procured ground for a new courthouse and raised funds to cover the costs of relocation. By January of 1877, with a new courthouse complete and a new jail to be built the following year, all county records were removed to Brazil, where they have remained ever since.¹¹

Nineteenth century Brazil was a place of enthusiasm and vitality. Traffic on the National Road was heavy and the railroad was moving goods and people eastward and westward across Indiana, through the town. In 1867 the town renamed the National Road Main Street (now again renamed National Avenue) and the county road at the eastern edge of town became Factory Street (now Forest Avenue.) The first of the additions which were to define the Meridian-Forest district was registered and others would soon follow.

Coal and Clay Industries

Brazil's development was fueled, at first, from the coal industry. Brazil Block coal was called "unsurpassed and almost unequalled in the entire Mississippi valley."¹² The rich deposits in Clay County, and other nearby areas provided Brazil with opportunity and its businessmen with the means to amass considerable wealth. The railroad had come through the town in the 1850s, providing the transportation link to reach major markets. All of these elements combined to create a surge in the economy of the town. During the Civil War, in 1863, the coal mining industry in

⁸ Ibid., and Travis Vol. I, p. 113.

⁹ Travis, Vol I., pp. 115,117.

¹⁰ Ibid., pp.2,3.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 23

¹² Travis Vol. II, p. 9.

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Clay County was in its infancy, by 1871 a published statement recorded a daily output of 2,450 tons in 24 mines. By 1908 the Brazil Times could report a single day's output of a single mine at 1,114 tons, with a projected daily capacity of 1,800 tons.¹³

Up to about 1890, the coal industry and related iron and steel founding held sway in Brazil. But clay industries were also to play a large part in the later development of the community. Since the middle of the nineteenth century, the manufacture of brick and clay products had been undertaken in Clay County, and the presence of large deposits of these raw materials was known, but most of the activity was relatively local. In 1886 two companies in the county accounted for twenty employees and the value of the output was about \$12,000 annually. By 1908 Brazil's importance in the manufacturing world was measured in the output of its clay works with an invested capital of between \$1.2 and \$1.5 million dollars and annual wages in the community of about half a million dollars. A contemporary history states that, "every day in the year a train of about thirty-five cars, loaded with brick, sewer pipe, tile, etc., leaves Brazil for the markets of the middle west...the Atlantic Coast, and recently ... to Oregon." At least nine large clay factories operated in the Brazil area after the turn of the century, including the oldest, the Weaver Clay and Coal Company which was established in 1872.¹⁴

A number of men who made their fortunes as owners of successful mines were responsible for the imposing residences which now add significance to the district. In addition, the related commercial development which the extractive industries spawned, provided others with the means to build impressive homes. For example: John H. Zeller was a pioneer in Brazil's Coal industry. The Zeller home, at 614 North Meridian Street, is one of the most outstanding residences in the district. Mr. Zeller came to Clay County, Indiana as a young man in his 20s in 1856. He settled first in a rural area of Jackson Township, but by 1873, he had recognized the possibilities of the local coal deposits and sunk one of the first mine shafts, called the Briar Hill mine. His mining operations continued for more than twenty years. Like many who would follow him in Brazil, Mr. Zeller became involved in banking, in 1884, and continued with success for a number of years. He retired in 1900 and died four years later.¹⁵ His daughter, Minnie E., by 1909, Mrs. William J. Snyder, continued to live with her husband who was also a coal operator, in the house at 614 N. Meridian Street.¹⁶

John H. Zeller's son, William M. Zeller became a partner in an extensive mining operation of his own, as well as president of the Brazil Clay Company, the American

¹³ Travis, Vol. I, p. 623.

¹⁴ Travis Vol. I, p. 127.

¹⁵ Travis, Vol. II, p. 8.

¹⁶ Brazil & Clay County Directory, 1908.

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Coal and Banking Company and the Citizens National Bank.¹⁷ He and his wife made their home along N. Meridian as well, in a house at number 1116.¹⁸

The home located at 510 N. Meridian was also the residence of a coal operator and his family. Macmillan H. Johnson, who in 1895 was active in the Jackson Coal and Mining Company, lived in this building at least from 1904. By 1910-11, his son, Macmillan Johnson Jr. was also listed in residence, as an architect. About this time, Mr. Johnson, joined the Terre Haute architect, Warren D. Miller, to form the firm of Johnson & Miller (later Johnson, Miller, Miller & Yaeger.) Shortly after their association, the practice moved its offices to Terre Haute, Indiana. M. H. Johnson, Jr. was struck by paralysis during an epidemic, c. 1911, but continued to practice until his untimely death from a heart attack in September of 1923. Records of Mr. Johnson's work in Brazil are sketchy, but Florida Township High School, the I.O.O.F, Brazil Lodge no. 215 and Richland Township High School (Ellettsville School) appear in a list of the work of this firm. Within the district the work of the firm included the First Presbyterian Church on North Walnut, designed in 1922 and erected in 1923.¹⁹

D. H. Davis, who built the imposing building which bears his name and which housed the Davis Trust Company, at the northeast corner of N. Meridian Street and National Avenue, also lived in the district, at 413 No. Meridian. Mr. Davis was involved in the coal industry, and also banking, among other interests.²⁰

The Zimmerman family, noted for their coal interests, also resided within the Meridian-Forest district. The patriarch of the family, William H. Zimmerman, earned the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in his Ohio regiment during the Civil War. In 1868 he came to the Brazil area to prospect the coal fields and with his two partners, formed the successful mining venture of Niblock, Zimmerman and Alexander. He also organized the Otter Creek Coal Company and was active in this industry until his retirement in 1904. Colonel Zimmerman's son W. Paul, became the secretary & treasurer of the Hall-Zimmerman Block Coal Company of Brazil and his elder son, Arthur H. Zimmerman followed the family interests in the extractive industries, although he foresaw the future for clay products and became involved in their development in Clay and nearby Parke Counties.²¹ The elder Zimmerman's resided at 424 N. Meridian (within the district, although the building was demolished to

¹⁷ Travis, Vol II. p.8.

¹⁸ Brazil City Directory, 1904 & 1908.

¹⁹ Brazil City Directories, 1904, 1908, 1910-11; Henkel & Grimes, p. 9./ Inventory of Johnson & Miller Collection, Drawings and Documents Archive, College of Architecture and Planning, Ball State University.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Travis, Vol. II. pp. 141-143.

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provide space for the enlarged school c. 1965), in 1904 and 1908. W. Paul and his family resided at 1104 N. Meridian during the same years, and by 1908, Arthur Zimmerman and his wife had also moved to N. Meridian.²²

Two of the most outstanding structures in the district can be related to persons who found, in the bustling coal town of Brazil a good environment for prospering in the fields of commerce and law. The striking Queen Anne residence at 504 N. Meridian was home to Mr. John G. Bryson and his wife, the former Ruth Holliday. Mr. Bryson was a former Canadian, who emigrated to Brazil in 1868 and who became involved in the hardware business, working for Jones & Son on East Main Street.²³ Mrs. Bryson was the adopted daughter of the Honorable Elias Selah Holliday, who practiced law in Clay County and Brazil, the became Mayor of Brazil in 1877 & 1879, later serving as City Attorney, and, beginning in 1884, served four terms in Congress.²⁴ Another political figure, Indiana's Governor Craig lived for a while along N. Meridian, in the house at No. 524.

Across the street, at 503 North Meridian, stands the former residence of Judge Samuel M. McGregor, which, by 1928 had been purchased by the Brazil YMCA, through funds left as a bequest from Judge McGregor's heirs. An addition was completed c. 1949, which still serves the recreational group today. Judge McGregor was born in Ohio, but relocated to Brazil by 1865, where his father practiced medicine. The younger McGregor attended Wabash College, then pursued a law career in Bowling Green (then the Clay County seat), serving briefly as district attorney. When the county seat moved to Brazil, in 1877, so did Samuel McGregor. By 1891, he had become a judge. Judge McGregor had taken up residence at 503 N. Meridian, along with his wife Belle and his children, around the turn of the century, and members of the family probably maintained until it was sold to the YMCA.²⁵

As might be imagined, some properties which were constructed toward the middle or latter part of significant period, can be related to the rise of the clay industry in Brazil. A good example of this is the outstanding Mission Revival building at 1019 N. Meridian. It was constructed c. 1910 for Thomas H. McCrea, a vice president of the Citizens National Bank, as well as a hardware merchant. By 1929, Mr. McCrea was listed as the president of Brazil Hollow Brick and Tile Company.

The district contains a number of original brick streets and alleys. The clay industry, by 1890, was outdistancing coal as the major source of local income and employment. Thus, it is no surprise, that in 1893, the town council authorized the construction of the first brick paved street. Main Street (now National Avenue) was

²² Brazil City Directories, 1904 & 1908.

²³ Brazil City Directories, 1904 & 1908; Encyclopedic Directory, P. 57.

²⁴ Travis, pp. 27-28.

²⁵ Blanchard, pp. 374-75; Travis, Vol I, p. 400.

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brick by 1894, and other streets, including Meridian, Church and Walnut streets, all in the district, followed in the next few years.

Makers logos stamped in bricks on two alleys can be traced to the companies in Brazil which made them. In the east/west alley between W. Chestnut and W. Park Streets, pavers are stamped "EXCELSIOR BRICK". This company, the Excelsior Clay Company, founded a new plant which was under construction in Brazil in 1896, costing \$30,000 and which would employ sixty men.²⁶ Another maker, well known in Brazil can be found in bricks in the east/west alley between W. Chestnut and W. Compton: "INDIANA PAVING BRICK CO." This company was said to be the oldest paving brick manufacturer in the state (by a contemporary source), with their first brick and block made in 1891. The company furnished the pavers for Brazil's first brick street in 1894 and was known to have marketed their products throughout the region, as far as Cincinnati and Louisville. While their main offices were in Indianapolis, the plant was located at Brazil, where in 1909 they operated 24 kilns producing 50,000 brick per day and employing an average of 100 men.²⁷

Many of the fine brick homes located in the Meridian-Forest Historic District, were undoubtedly constructed with locally manufactured building and face brick. Two local companies producing such brick were the Sheridan Brick Works and the Brazil Clay Company. The former was established in 1898 and the latter in 1905. The Brazil Clay Company was organized by William M. Zeller, with W. J. Snyder as secretary/treasurer and A. R. Zimmerman as manager -- all of whom lived in homes within the district. The company manufactured "impervious face brick" which was shipped, in 1909 as far as New Hampshire, Denver and Canada. They mined the fine clays for their bricks in a 110' shaft²⁸ In the 1930s, the company was still active, proudly touting itself as a supplier of brick for a large portion of the homes and other buildings in the nearby metropolis of Terre Haute, Indiana. Offering a wide range of colors, corporate spokesmen credited the Brazil clay:

Since the color of face brick depends to a large extent upon the chemical content of the clay...[we are] extremely fortunate in having clay deposits of superior characteristics. ...mined at great expense, from beds several hundred feet deep, ... no special ores, or chemicals have to be added to secure the famous Brazil color ranges."²⁹

Color ranges for the bricks were about 14 shades, with about 32 distinct gradations. They offered nine textures. Buffs, golden buffs and creams were especially popular

²⁶ Henkel & Grimes, p. 23.

²⁷ Travis, pp. 128-9.

²⁸ Travis, p. 129.

²⁹ Terre Haute newspaper, c. 1936 (unnamed), in scrapbook, collection of the Vigo County Library, Bk 74, p. 25.

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with architects during the decades before World War II. The company was so proud of this local brick that, in the 1930s, it named one of its popular matte textured products the "lizarb" (Brazil spelled backwards.)³⁰

Architecture

The prevalent architectural style to be found in the Meridian-Forest Historic District is Queen Anne, popular from 1880 through 1910, a period which corresponds to the rise in Brazil's economic welfare, thanks to the development of its coal and clay resources. Examples vary from extremely modest residences to high-style mansions. In the former category fall a great number of "cottages" which invariably fall into one of two basic forms. The first is a simple one or one and a half story house whose basic form is a square-plan pyramid roof cottage, to which has been added a long, gabled wing, attached as a cross gable to (most often) the front of the structure. These homes often included decorative scroll and spindle work on the porch, and a variety of patterns of decorative shingles in the gable end. The other form of this cottage type is similar, and combines a high hipped or pyramidal roof with cross gables in a T-plan or ell plan. In this instance, the home is likely to have more ornate shingle and scroll work on the various gables, with the typical mitred corners, brackets and other details in one or more of the gable-end wings. A popular feature frequently used by local builders is a diamond shaped attic vent, whose surface contains a pierced design in a floral motif. Examples of these variants of the Queen Anne cottage are extremely numerous in the district, but many are distinguished by the presence of much of their original wood cladding, decorative details, windows and door treatments.

On N. Meridian, no.'s 504 and 503 both display excellent finishing within the vocabulary of the Queen Anne style. The home at 504 N. Meridian is a solid building, but displays a wide variety of terra cotta decoration, including pointed bricks, vermiculation, floral designs and friezes. Across the street, no. 503, the former Judge McGregor home combines brick and limestone to interpret the Queen Anne style. Here, a major feature is the circular verandah on the southwest corner, with its tower. Terra cotta is used more sparingly, providing an interesting highlight to the bay window in the front facade. A variety of fenestration types include oval windows with limestone surrounds.

The Eastlake/Free Classic home (a relative of the Queen Anne style) at 520 N. Meridian sports a myriad of decorations in wood. Especially notable is the work on the porch and port cochere (recently restored), which includes denticulation, decorative cornices and paired columns. The tower and gabled surfaces also are embellished with a wonderful variety of shingle types, frieze and wall applicades.

³⁰ Ibid.

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Farther to the north, on the same side of the street is a more traditional example of the Queen Anne style, which is notable for its intact finishes and detailing. Here, we also see the combination of pyramid and cross gables, with the addition of a corner tower. Some details include the decorated frieze, denticulation on the porch cornice and narrow clapboard siding with beaded corner boards. The structure is nicely anchored by its foundation of rock-faced limestone and the use of this material on the porch. A pleasant touch can be seen in the half-round vents in the porch foundation.

Also popular during the same era as the Queen Anne style, the Romanesque Revival can be seen in the district, in institutional as well as residential use. The most outstanding example is the Romanesque Revival Zeller house at 614 N. Meridian. This brick edifice contains nearly all of the key features of the style, including the use of brick and stone masonry, hipped roof with tower. The wide eaves in this home, along with the tile roof add a slightly unusual distinction, although the use of materials, in this case certainly highlights the participation of local builders in an enthusiasm for clay products. Among the many interesting details of this house is the main door surround, which recalls the Richardsonian round arch in a particularly graceful way.

Although extremely popular following the Civil War, the Italianate style is represented in the district by only a few examples, another indication of the district's more recent flowering. One of the best examples can be seen at 624 N. Meridian in a wood frame house with a wide front porch. Decorative cornices and bracketry supporting a low hipped roof are indicative of this style.

Another early style represented in one building in the district is Late (or high) Victorian Gothic Revival. This home, at 104 W. Kruzan Street, also faces N. Meridian and can be included in the complement of residences which are at the core of the district. High gables, with heavy scrollwork in the eaves relate this distinctive, brick T-plan house to the Gothic style. Decorative brackets and wide cornice returns at the eave line which once decorated this house also show the influence of the Italianate style which was popular during the latter years of the Gothic Revival.

The Neo-Classical Revival which occurred following the classically-themed Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, features a return to classical details and is often noted for the use of a full-story porch or portico. An outstanding example can be found at 521 N. Meridian, a brick and shingle house with a limestone foundation and a two story porch, supported by fluted Corinthian columns. Unusual for this style, the house also features a one-story porch across the front. Cornices on the porches, roof and dormers of the house are decorated with denticulated friezes. The main door has graceful sidelights and art glass lights.

Good examples of Craftsman styles can be found in the district, including the American Four Square form as well as several with detailing influenced by the Arts

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and Crafts movement of the early twentieth century. Among them is a rough finish brown brick house at 1120 N. Walnut Street which is distinguished by the craftsmanship of the masonry as well as by the variety of wood detailing. Another brick house at 1108 N. Walnut street shares the craftsman detailing and contains variations on the multi-light upper windows which were so popular during the second decade of this century. An interesting clapboard house of this same style can be seen at 412 N. Walnut street, with massive, decorative brick piers of light brown brick. Another good example can be found at 1119 N. Meridian, in this case, the side gabled roof and inset porch proclaim it a Craftsman Bungalow.

The American Four-Square form is represented by many examples throughout the district, but one which has outstanding details and displays an Arts and Crafts influence is the pyramidal roof house at 524 N. Walnut. This clapboard sided home has a bellcast curve to the roof, and dormers with wide eaves, reminiscent of the Orient. Other subtle touches give this house a distinctive style.

One of the most interesting houses in the district is the large residence at 1019 N. Meridian Street. This house, finished in stucco and brick, with a green architectural tile roof is an excellent example of the Mission Revival style, popular in California, but infrequently seen in the midwest. Here, the style has been carried out with a great attention to detail, including a shaped roof parapet and offset front entry bay. Geometric pattern sash on the windows and other details such as the multi-light transom and sidelight on the front door typify early twentieth century detailing. This house, when constructed c. 1910, must have been very advanced in its style, for this region and community. It was designed by the Indianapolis architectural firm of Brubaker and Stern, according to plans in the present owner's possession.

The Meridian-Forest Historic District is graced with several institutional buildings, which reflect the religious, educational and leisure-time activities of its residents. The religious buildings include churches on N. Meridian, N. Walnut and N. Forest. Of these, the First Methodist Church on N. Meridian, is an outstanding example of Romanesque Revival architecture in the context of a small nineteenth century town. The use of carved limestone trim on the porches and the towers is graceful, yet restrained. The large rose windows on the south and west sides of the building are quite impressive, but even more interesting is the treatment of the windows which form a rectangular "base" below them. The latter are divided by ornate cast iron panels from the larger, round windows and are painted as well as fired, giving them a rich, yet delicate coloration. The overall massing of the building is impressive, as is the balance of the masonry. The Methodist Church has been a presence in the town of Brazil since 1839, counting many important local families among its congregation.

The First Presbyterian Church, located just north of the Carnegie Library on the west side of N. Walnut Street is a good example of the revival of Gothic influence (referred to as Collegiate Gothic) which occurred in the 1920s. Here, the use of the gothic arch is recollected in a deeply recessed entry, with carved limestone

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detailing, as well as in the main stained glass window of the sanctuary. The use of black glass in this and other windows, to create a more geometrically patterned design, is also indicative of the era. The building was designed by the noted Terre Haute architectural firm of Johnson, Miller and Miller. Mr. Johnson was a well-known resident of Brazil and the firm was originally located in the town.

The Neo-Classical Revival Carnegie Library is an excellent example of the type of building which was constructed in many midwestern towns through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. According to research conducted by a graduate student at Ball State, this building was designed in 1902 by H. B. McMillan.³¹ Construction was completed in 1903. It is completely faced in limestone. The central pedimented entry, typical of its style, is notable for the intricacy of the carved designs in the tympanum, which include unusual floral scrolls, ending in the heads of dragons in raised relief. Byzantine capitals and ornate decorative detailing, also distinguish this building among similar library structures. Raised on elevated ground, the rectangular building presents an imposing appearance. The building was constructed with a \$25,000 grant secured from Mr. Carnegie in 1902, with the proviso that the community would provide a suitable site and raise an annual amount of \$2,000 for its support. In addition, a tax, prescribed by the Library Law had been enacted by the city council.

There had been a previous McClure Library and Mechanics Institute in the early years of the town, through the benevolence of the well-known Scottish benefactor and resident of New Harmony, Indiana. The collections from that former institution were passed on, through the City Library Association, formed in 1879, to the new library.³²

The dedication of the fraternal organizations of the community is represented by the Masonic Lodge on N. Walnut Street, an impressive rectangular block of a warm, deep red brick, with limestone trim. Although restrained in its interpretation of the style, it can be said to be of Beaux Arts influence. This structure was said to be one of the "best buildings of its kind in the state", shortly after its construction in 1907.³³ Certainly, it stands as a tribute to the taste and aspirations of the local members of the lodge who commissioned its construction. The use of limestone on window surrounds is delicate, yet precise. The treatment around the two entries depicts the typical floral embellishment of the style, in details including brackets adorned with carved swags. Multiple projecting cornices, with dentils provide horizontal decoration to the two and a half story building.

Finally, one school building remains, which still retains its historic integrity. This is the gymnasium and vocational building, located on the southwest corner of E.

³¹ Wells, John Roy, *Architecture of the Carnegie Libraries in Indiana*, Masters of Architecture Thesis, 1981, Ball State University, p. 83.

³² Travis, p. 124

³³ Ibid., -. 126.

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Blaine and N. Washington Streets. The brick building was constructed in 1928, probably as part of the high school which was located immediately to the south, and contains some interesting detailing, especially in the carved limestone trim. The building was designed by the Indiana architectural firm of McGuire and Shook, who designed several schools, in the state, including a high school in Indianapolis. The building is in the Art Deco style, with Collegiate Gothic influences. The latter can be seen in the humorous carved grotesques surrounding and above the main entry which is at a 45 degree angle to the corner. Stylized brick buttresses with carved limestone caps also decorate the entrance to this interesting building. A later, c. 1965, modern building has been constructed on the south portion of the block and abuts the older structure. The interior gymnasium space of the former building is intact, while offices surrounding it are being adaptively reused by a local social service agency.

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10. Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northwest corner of N. Forest Avenue and E. Chestnut Street, continue south along the west side of N. Forest Avenue to the northwest corner of E. McDonald Street, turn west/southwest along the north side of E. McDonald Street to a point opposite the eastern property line of 107 E. McDonald, and turn south, following the eastern property line of this building and the eastern property line of the building at 29 N. Washington Street. Turn west/southwest at the southern property line of said building and continue west, crossing N. Washington St. and continuing west along the south side of E. Church Street, to a point next to the east property line of the Masonic Lodge at 201 N. Walnut Street, then turning south to the south side of said building and turning west, crossing N. Walnut Street and continuing west/southwest along the North side of W. Church Street to the northeast corner of W. Church and N. Franklin Streets. Turn north along the east side of N. Franklin to the intersection of State Street, then turn west along the south side of State Street, crossing N. Meridian Street and continuing along the north side of State Street to the alley west of N. Meridian, then turn north and continue along the alley to W. McDonald Street. Turn west, following along the north side of McDonald to the east side of N. Colfax Street and turn north. Continue north along N. Colfax Street to the south property line of no. 915 N. Colfax, turning east to the east property line, then north to the north property line, then west, returning to the east side of N. Colfax Street and continuing north to the southeast corner of N. Colfax and W. Robinson Streets. Turn east along the south side of W. Robinson to the southeast corner of N. Meridian Street and Robinson, then north to the southeast corner of W. Hendrix Street and N. Meridian, then turn east following along the south side of W. Hendrix to the southwest corner of N. Walnut Street. Turn south, following along the west side of N. Walnut Street to the southwest corner of Chestnut Street and crossing to the southeast corner of W. Walnut and E. Chestnut Streets. Continue along the south side of E. Chestnut Street to the southeast corner of W. Washington and E. Chestnut, cross to the north side of E. Chestnut Street and continue to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The district encompasses a compact residential district, the westernmost edge of which includes the imposing mansions along N. Meridian Street, many of which were constructed by men whose fortunes were made in the coal and clay industries of the town. Historically, the western property line of those homes along N. Meridian was N. Colfax Street, thus this is continued as the westernmost edge of the district. Only one intrusive property has been subdivided along this edge, and it has been excluded from the district. The northern edge of the district, along Hendrix Street, marks a boundary which is known locally in the community, since the Hendrix family, a town pioneer, once owned property in the area. Like N. Forest, Hendrix is a major artery. Beyond the eastern boundary, N. Forest Avenue, the character of the residential areas begins to change. N. Forest is also U.S. 59, a major north/south highway. The area between N. Walnut and E. Chestnut, south of Hendrix, has been

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excluded because the concentration of intact historic structures diminishes in this area.

The southern boundary of the district, which follows an irregular pattern, approximately along State and E/W Church Streets, incorporates a number of imposing churches, the library and its annex and the Masonic Lodge. These buildings all represent activities and services which the community enjoyed with their families and friends, and thus form a social/religious zone between the commercial district and the residential area. They have been included in this district because they relate, like the residential structures, to the extra-commercial lives of the community residents.

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