

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Park Mary Historic District

other names/site number 157-333-36000

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Union, Hartford, N. 6th, and N. 14th Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Lafayette N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Tippecanoe code 157 zip code 47901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

J. C. St
Signature of certifying official/Title

4.30.01
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

Park Mary Historic District
Name of Property

Tippecanoe IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Number of Resources within Property		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
106	42	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
107	42	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
RELIGION: Religious Facility
DEFENSE: arms storage
EDUCATION: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
RELIGION: Religious Facility
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

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

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other CONCRETE

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1853-1950

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Scholar, Walter

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Arnold Preservation Library & Alameda McCollough

Park Mary Historic District
Name of Property

Tippecanoe IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 31.7 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	509890	4475010	3	16	510010	4474700
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	510010	4474800	4	16	509800	4474700

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 Bronwyn Reid, Director's Assistant, Angela Bowen, Director
organization Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation date 06-20-00
street & number 1001 South Street / P.O. Box 1354 telephone 765-420-0268
city or town Lafayette state IN zip code 47902

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Materials

Foundation: Stone, Concrete

Roof: Slate

Walls: Brick, Vinyl

Architectural Descriptions

The Park Mary Historic District contains a mixture of architectural styles and house sizes, but is united by a common development pattern, setbacks and scale. The area is primarily residential, with a church, school and armory and a small number of commercial structures that continue to be important in the neighborhood. The architecture is predominately modest vernacular architecture with Italianate and Queen Anne influences though there are a number of fine Italianate homes. The quiet streets have mature trees and largely well-maintained houses.

The Park Mary District is located just northwest of the original plat of the city of Lafayette. The south side of Hartford Street is the northern boundary, beyond which is the early town of Linwood and later settlement around the Greenbush Cemetery. The southern boundary is Union Street, with the exception of the area between 11th and 13th Streets which has new construction. Centennial Historic District and the Jefferson neighborhood just south of the boundaries. To the east, the boundary follows the property line of the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church, the alley behind the eastside of 12th Street, and then the east side of 14th Street to the south. This jagged boundary is due to the expansion of St. Elizabeth Hospital and new construction. The western boundary of the district is the rear alley of the west side of 9th Street to Salem Street, and the alley behind the west side of 7th Street with the exception of 821 N. 6th Street. New construction and more modest housing lie further to the west.

The Park Mary District is largely flat and laid out on a regular grid pattern, extending the street from the original plat of the city of Lafayette, and the earlier Cabot & Huntington Addition (which included a small portion of the district). The exception to this regular pattern was the area for the Park Mary. The park was to be established between Tippecanoe, Salem 11th & Amanda Street (now 12th Street). The park was never developed and the lots were later sold for housing, but the break in the grid pattern remains. Union Street was historically, and continues to be, a major thoroughfare through the area. Tippecanoe Street is a major residential street with many of the larger houses facing the street. Hartford is a quiet residential street. The north/ south streets, the numbered streets, are generally narrower and have smaller houses facing them. The exception to this rule is 9th Street, which is a major thoroughfare through the city.

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The buildings, for the most part, have modest and regular setbacks from the street. The buildings uniformly have small front yards, often surrounded by fences. Photo 9 of Tippecanoe Street between 10th and 11th Streets, shows the evenness of the setbacks, with examples of open and fenced front yards. In the western section of the district, N. 7th Street also shows the modest and even setbacks with open yards (photo 21). Some of the historic wrought iron fences remain, for example 1028/1030 Tippecanoe Street (photo 8), 821 N. 6th Street (photo 17), 912 N. 10th Street (photo 37). Many of the wooden fences may follow historic fence lines, such as 1008 Tippecanoe (photo 6), 1024 Tippecanoe (photo 7). The district has much deeper setbacks than the houses north of Hartford Street, and in the residential district west of 9th Street and north of Salem Street. The houses along 9th Street between Salem and Hartford are on a small hill, with the houses are on the crest of the hill. Often steps have been cut up into the hill to approach the properties (photo 31). This is not nearly as dramatic, however, as in the 9th Street Historic District further to the south. The setbacks are much more regular than in the nearby Centennial Historic District or the contemporaneous Ellsworth Historic District southwest of the Park Mary.

The district was largely developed as Orth's Addition to Lafayette. The historic lots are still visible despite some intrusions and new construction. The lots between Union and Salem on 6th, 7th, and 8th Streets face the north/south street (e.g., Photo 21). A small portion of the lots has been subdivided for buildings to face the east/west street or to include more houses on a lot, for example 708, 716 and 718 Union Street or 711 Salem Street. The properties along 9th Street generally face this busy commercial and residential thoroughfare (photo 31). 10th Street is the most intact residential street, with houses generally facing the street, with the exception of the east side between Union and Salem and between Tippecanoe and Hartford. Brick paving remains between Union and Salem Streets and portions of the limestone curbs remain between Union and Tippecanoe Streets (photo 34 and 35). 11th Street between Union and Salem has lost its historic residential character through new development, though it retains its residential character between Salem and Tippecanoe Streets. Twelfth Street between Union and Salem is in danger of losing its historic character through new construction and poor maintenance (photo 43). Further north, the residential character is maintained between Salem and Hartford, with homeowner's investing in their houses. Thirteenth Street, historically more modest, in danger of losing its historic character with lots being cleared and many houses not receiving basic maintenance (photo 44).

The district contains a number of fine residential examples of Italianate and Queen Anne architecture as well as quality examples of Craftsman and Eastlake architecture. The majority of the largest and well-preserved houses in the district are Italianate in style, reflecting the primary development period of the district. The major forms in the district are the double pile, gable front and the central tower. The brick

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double pile or rectangular house with plain limestone window hoods and sills is one form. Some examples of this house type include, 1000 Tippecanoe Street (photo 4), 1004 Tippecanoe (photo 5). This basic house was elaborated with ironwork, quoins, and carved limestone window hoods and cornice details. Elaborate examples include the Fry House at 911 N. 9th Street (photo 36) and similar Perrin House at 917 N. 9th Street (photo 33), notable for their ironwork, detailed cornices and limestone window hoods. The Williamson House at 812 N. 7th Street (photo 26) also shows an elaboration of the Italianate double pile house. The Levering House at 824 N. 10th Street adds a bay to the Salem Street façade to take advantage of this prime corner lot (photo 36).

Another common form was the gable front, with examples finished in both brick and wood. Examples include the Fletmeyer House at 1201 Salem Street, Keipner House at 826 N. 8th Street (photo 28), and 902/904 N. 10th Street. Examples in wood (now vinyl sided) are 920 N. 9th Street, 906/908 N. 10th Street, and 912 N. 10th Street (photo 37). The Behm house at 1001 Salem Street elaborates on the simple gable front design with elaborate swan's-neck window hoods and a detailed door entablature. (photo 14)

The central tower plan is the other form represented. The Greagor House at 1008 Tippecanoe Street (photo 6) adds a tower to a standard rectangular form. The house is notable for its elaborate cornice details, side entry porches and limestone window hoods. The double Levering house at 1028/1030 Tippecanoe adds a central tower to a side gable form. It exhibits elaborate brackets, window hoods and other details (photo 8).

There are a number of examples of the Queen Anne Style in the district as well. An excellent and well-preserved example is the McMillen house at 1024 Tippecanoe Street (photo 7). This gable front house has an elaborate wrap around porch and stick style moldings. An unusual house form in the district is the cottage at 822 Tippecanoe, with its Queen Anne porch details (photo 3). The Ulrick House at 1113 Tippecanoe (photo 12) shows a similar jerkinhead gable-front example with an elaborate barge board and entrance porch. Elaborate Queen Anne details were applied to earlier Italianate houses such as the Levering House at 1031 Hartford Street/1024 N. 12th Street (photo 41). A large Queen Anne double at 813/815 N. 9th Street retains many of the decorative elements (photo 30). More modest vernacular example still retain their historic details such as the house at 830 N. 7th Street with its ornamental brackets, leaded windows, and porch details. The two and a half story house at 821 N. 6th Street represents the most pure example of Eastlake detailing in the district (photo 22). The stencil porch frieze has been carefully maintained, along with the wood scales in the gable dormer.

The majority of the housing stock in the district is modest vernacular construction with some Italianate or Queen Anne influences in porch decoration, window size and placement or roof brackets. The most

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common vernacular building form is the one and a half to two story gable front house. Often there is a side entry porch, forming an L shape floor plan. Other examples have a full open front porch. The common form for doubles is a T plan with entry porches in the wings on both sides. Many of the porches have vaguely Neoclassical round wood columns, but lack ornamentation. Other common details include Stick-style molding and scrolled roof brackets. Because many of these houses have been sided with synthetic materials, the historic decorative details have been lost.

After 1900, the principal period of construction in the district was completed, but some houses continued to be built in the district. Examples of craftsman bungalows in the district include 846 Salem Street, 826 N. 7th Street, and 904 N. 9th Street. The American Foursquare at 914 N. 9th Street represents the rare two-story craftsman example in the district. Craftsman style brick porches have been added to many of the earlier houses in the district, such as 900 N. 11th Street.

Though the district development spanned over 75 years and included a full range of residential structures from elaborate houses to modest cottages, the scale of properties in the district is relatively consistent. The majority of properties are one and half to two story houses. The one-story examples, such as 846 Salem Street are later additions to the district. The large three-story 919 N. 12th Street also breaks the regular pattern of scale. Most houses in the district have prominent front porches. These suggest a community spirit, with residents continuing to use the porches for community interaction.

The condition of houses in the district is very mixed. Some of the house are well maintained or, have recently been rehabilitated. The Behm House at 1001 Salem Street has recently been brought back to a single-family residence (photo 14). Some of the properties are severely endangered, however, such as the Fletmeyer Houses 1201 & 1203 Salem Street. A number of the houses have been converted into apartments. In general, houses along Hartford, Tippecanoe and 9th Street are the best maintained (photos 9 and 31). Houses along the eastern and western borders of the district need rehabilitation work (photo 22 and 45).

The Park Mary District has mature trees lining the street and generally well kept lawns. Early photographs show that the large brick Italianate houses had fenced in yards, trees and other plantings. One 1863 drawing of the Levering House at 1028/1030 Tippecanoe Street, shows a wood picket fence surrounding the property, with trees planted to around the house to shade it and provide privacy. A tree to the northeast of the house still remains (photo 9). Today, mature trees still shade the street, and screen out the busy traffic (photos 11 and 13). Rows of trees along N. 9th Street create a park-like setting for this busy thoroughfare (photo 31). The mature trees and brick pavers on N. 10th Street also create a peaceful

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and picturesque residential setting (photo 34). While the majority of the houses have simple lawns, 1010 N. 12th Street has an elaborate side yard, creating a small park-like setting, near the planned Park Mary. While the district is primarily residential in character, there are also significant non-residential buildings. The Lafayette Armory, the Lincoln School and the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church were all important to the growth and development of Lafayette, though their construction was later than the period of residential development in the district. The Lincoln School was one of Lafayette's African American school, at the corner of Salem and 14th Streets, was constructed in 1923 (photo 46). The brick and limestone rectilinear building has Neo-classical influences. It has been adapted to serve the homeless and low-income community, with housing and social services. The Lafayette Armory at the corner of 9th and Union Streets, was constructed in 1927 (photo 26). The brick and limestone structure has Gothic and Neoclassical Revival influences. While the structure was historically an important community social center, the structure has been recently converted to a multiple unit rental property. The Lafayette Christian Reformed Church at the corner of Tippecanoe and 12th Streets was constructed in 1929. The brick church has Gothic Revival influences in its limestone detailing. The Christian Reformed Church was important to the early German and Dutch settlers, and the building continues to serve as a focal point of the community.

While the residential district is largely intact, there has been some modern infill construction and alterations to historic houses in the district. New single and multiple unit residences include 1001 Hartford, 816 Tippecanoe, 1018 Salem, 711 Salem, N. 11th & Tippecanoe, 825 N. 13th Streets. New commercial properties in the district, isolated to along the Union and Salem Street corridors, include 619 Salem, 814 Union, 1020 Union, 1300 Union, 806 N. 11th, 816 N. 12th, 820 N. 12th Streets. The majority of the non-contributing structures in the district are modest houses that have lost their historic fabric through alteration, additions, adaptations to multiple-units, or poor maintenance. One example is the two and a half story gable front Sawyer House at 910-914 N. 11th Street. The Sawyer House is one of the earliest houses in the district, built in 1868. Through recent alterations and additions, however, the house has lost nearly all of its historic fabric and historic form. Historic residential properties that have lost historic fabric and form include 1023 Hartford, 908 Salem, 1005 Salem, 614 Union, 716 Union, 718 Union, 1310 Union, 818 N. 7th, 817/819 N. 7th, 831 N. 7th, 800 N. 8th, 1014 N. 9th, 1018 N. 9th, 819 N. 9th, 905 N. 9th, 923/925 N. 9th, 1011 N. 9th, 1015 N. 9th, 1002 N. 9th, 1010 N. 9th, 1018 N. 10th, 913 N. 10th, at 910-914 N. 11th, 916-918 N. 11th, 901/903 N. 12th, 909 N. 12th Streets. A small number of early twentieth century historic commercial structures have also lost their historic materials, including the commercial buildings at Union & 9th Street and 914 Union Street.

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1. 843 Hartford Street

NC

Contemporary apartment building, c.1970

2. 1003 Hartford Street

C

This is a vernacular Italianate house, with an irregular form, that has been adapted into multiple units. It is two-and-one-half stories tall with a hipped roof and gable roof abutments. The entrance facing Hartford was once the side façade. The house has been vinyl sided, but the original molding details remain; as well as the limestone block foundation. The tall, narrow Italianate windows have been replaced with double hung sash windows, keeping the original form. There is one twofold double hung sash window. The matching porches are made of limestone with wood Doric fluted columns supporting the porch roofs.

3. 1009 Hartford Street

C

This is an L-plan house with Queen Anne and Italianate detailing. It is two-and-one-half stories tall with a gable roof and scrolled brackets. The house has been vinyl sided. The original limestone block foundation remains, complimenting the limestone front porch. The porch is accented with elaborate Queen Anne woodwork and brackets. The windows have been replaced and the panes and original openings no longer exist.

4. 1011 Hartford Street

C

This is a T-plan double. It is two-and-one-half stories tall with a gable roof and 8" vinyl siding. The tall, narrow, double hung sash windows are balanced under the front gable peak. The windows retain their original openings, although the panes have been replaced and decorative shutters have been added. The original brick central chimney remains. Decorative historical detailing no longer exists.

5. 1013 Hartford Street

C

This is a T-plan double, with a porch east of the central portion and stairs to the second floor west of the central portion. The stairs lead to a second floor balcony and entrance. The multiple family house has been further subdivided. The double is two stories tall with a gable roof. It is finished with 8" vinyl siding. The porch, stairs and balcony are wood. The double rests on a brick foundation. The front gable end is has twofold double hung sash windows, which are balanced under the gable peak. The windows are stacked, one set on each floor level. A simple wood pilaster separates the twofold windows. The wood porch is accented with round wood columns.

6. 1015 Hartford Street

C

This was once a symmetrical T-plan double. A porch has been added to the west entrance. The double is two stories tall with a gable roof. The vinyl roof eaves have a wide overhang. The double is finished in vinyl siding. No historic detail remains, except for the form, the brick foundation, and the brick central chimney.

7. 1019 Hartford Street

C

This is a gable-front rectangular house. It is two stories tall with a gable roof. This house is finished in vinyl siding. The house retains its tall, narrow, double hung sash windows.

8. 1023 Hartford Street

NC

This structure has been adapted into apartments.

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-
- 9. 1031 Hartford Street / 1024 N. 11th Street (photo 41) C**
This house has Queen Anne influences John and Fred Levering built the house in 1880. John Levering was involved in real estate, loans and insurance. Fred Levering, a bookkeeper, also resided in the house. The house is an irregular Queen Anne form, two-and-one-half stories tall, with a hip/gable combination roof. The roof has wood overhanging eaves and gabled dormers. The east side of the front elevation has a gable end. The house has been divided into multiple residences. It retains its original wood clapboard siding and brick foundation. The house has Stick-style detailing, including wood moldings surrounding tall, narrow, double hung sash windows. There is a horizontal attic window directly below the roof. The wood front porch has decorative Queen Anne detailing. A handicap ramp has been integrated with the porch, leading to the first floor level. The porch is capped with a second floor balcony, leading to more apartments. Wood stairs connect the porch and the balcony
- 10. 816 Tippecanoe Street NC**
Contemporary apartment building, c.1970
- 11. 822 Tippecanoe Street (photo 3) C**
Mary Brown built this central passage cottage in 1895. The cottage has a gable roof with a gable-front abutment. The house has been vinyl sided and replacement double hung sash windowpanes have been added, but the house retains its historic character and historic window openings. The limestone porch also has historic elements, such as wood columns and wood 'S' curved brackets under the wood porch cornice.
- 12. 1000 Tippecanoe Street (photo 4) C**
S. H. Kellogg built this rectangular Italianate house in 1874. Kellogg was a plasterer in Lafayette. He built two houses on Lot 59 of Orth's Addition; including this house and the house at 1004 Tippecanoe Street. This brick house is two stories tall with a low hip roof. The roof has a shallow overhanging eave and a cornice with dentil molding and elaborate brackets. There are three bays across the front, and a bay window on the West façade. The historic tall, narrow windows have replacement double hung sash windowpanes. The windows have plain wood surrounds and flat limestone lintel hoods and sills. A limestone porch extends across the front façade. Tuscan wood columns hold up the porch's roof.
- 13. 1004 Tippecanoe Street (photo 5) C**
S. H. Kellogg built this house in conjunction with the house at 1000 Tippecanoe Street. The houses are very similar in character. This house is brick with a truncated tin low hip roof, and a shallow overhanging eave. There is a small widow's walk on hipped roof. The cornice consists of dentils and double brackets. A set of double brackets separates the three bays of the front façade. The tall, narrow, double hung sash windows have new panes but retain their historic opening and plain wood surrounds. Each window is decorated with a flat limestone lintel hood and sill. An addition was added to the house, when it was adapted into apartments, though it is well hidden and barely visible from the street.
- 14. 1008 Tippecanoe Street (photo 6) C**
Lafayette city records show that Theodore Greagor built this house in 1873. This T-plan house is an excellent example of the Italianate style. The brick house is two stories tall with a flat roof. The front façade is decorated with a boxed return gable parapet. Each corner is turned with double brackets, dentils infill the space between the bracket sets. The wood bracket and dentil detailing support a 1.5-foot overhanging roof eave. Wood porches on each side of the central form uphold the house's balance. The porches are covered with low gabled roofs that stand on simple wood columns. The columns are capped

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with ornate quad brackets. A Palladian window is centered under the gable peak, on the second floor. The central pane is an arched 2/5 sash; the sidelights are rectangular 1/5 sashes. Pilasters divide the sidelights from the central light. The entire Palladian window sits on a limestone sill, supported by dentils at the outer edges and at the pilaster ends. The Palladian window is capped with a limestone hood that arches with the central light and is supported by decorative brackets. Below the Palladian window, centered under the gable peak on the first floor, are two slightly offset 2/4 double hung sash windows. Each window sits on a limestone sill supported by decorative brackets, and each is capped with a flat limestone entablature hood supported by decorative brackets. The other first floor windows are 2/4 double hung sash windows with limestone sills and limestone flat keystone arch lintel hoods. The second floor windows are also 2/4 double hung sash windows, which sit on limestone sills. The second floor windows have limestone arched entablature hoods, supported by decorative brackets. The main entrance is on the east side of the house.

15. 1014 Tippecanoe Street

C

This gable-front house has a Queen Anne floor plan. It is two stories tall, with a gable roof. The original wood clapboard siding remains, as well as the original limestone block foundation. The clapboards step, creating a pilaster effect across the front façade. The roof has a sloped overhanging soffit. The first floor windows are tall, narrow, double hung sash windows, with wood surrounds. The second story window, centered under the gable peak, has been replaced. The main entrance has a historic decorative wood surround.

16. 1018 Tippecanoe Street

C

This is a two-story gable-front rectangular house. The gable roof has a sloped overhanging soffit. The house is finished with its original wood clapboard siding and sits on its original limestone block foundation. There is a twofold double hung sash window centered under the gable peak. The first floor front has the main entrance and one double hung sash window. A limestone front porch, supported by limestone columns, extends across the front façade.

17. 1024 Tippecanoe Street

(photo 7)

C

Ella J. McMillen and her husband built this house in 1886. Mr. McMillen was an attorney with the local firm, Bryan & McMillen Attorneys. The two and a half story house has a Queen Anne layout with a gable-front and a hip/gable combination roof. The roof has a cornice fascia overhanging eave. Vinyl siding has been added to the house, but there are Stick-style wood molding remnants around the edges and openings. Double hung sash windows have replaced the original panes, but the windows retain their historic form. There is an elaborate wood Queen Anne wrap-around porch on the front and east elevations. Simple Ionic posts and brackets support the porch roof. There are flat arches between the porch posts and over the front entry. The entrance flat arch has an elaborate keystone. The main entrance is a wood double door with ½ lights and recessed wood panels. A wood picket fence surrounds the property

18. 1028/1030 Tippecanoe Street

(photo 8)

C

John and William Levering built this Italianate house in 1858. The Levering family was very influential in Lafayette. They were involved with the Lafayette Savings Bank and Levering & Company, hatters, furnishers, and farmers. John Levering had been a civil engineer who got involved with real estate and helped to develop this district. The Levering family, and their real estate and loan company, became the primary developers of Orth's Addition to the City of Lafayette. John Levering eventually became the Director of the First National Bank of Lafayette. William Levering was a partner in Levering & Company. John and William Levering were some of the first people to purchase land in Orth's Addition to the City of Lafayette. The brick cross-plan house is two and a half stories tall with a gable roof and a central gable-

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front. The east side of the double has a tin roof; the roof on the west side has recently been replaced with a contemporary material. The roof has a shallow overhanging decorated eave. Elaborate double brackets cap the flat pilasters at each corner. Dentils create a stringcourse at the second story ceiling line. The windows create a strict six bay division. The window line is capped with a set of rectangular attic windows above the stringcourse. The frieze windows in the gable-front were once both round. At that time this double was perfectly symmetrical; however, a replacement rectangular frieze window on the east side of the front gable façade has been added to break that symmetry. The window panes have been replaced with double hung sash windowpanes, but the historic form and surrounds remain. All the non-clerestory windows have wood sills and plain surrounds. The first floor windows have wood pediment hoods supported by brackets. The second floor windows have flat wood pediment lintel hoods. The front portico has a flat roof with a full entablature and dentilled eave. The portico roof rests on wood double arches that are supported by round wood columns. There are wood brackets where the columns meet the arches and where the arches meet each other. Each arch has a decorative keystone. The entrances are wood $\frac{3}{4}$ light doors; the lights are $\frac{2}{4}$, the door bottoms are recessed wood panels. The original brick chimneys remain, one per residence. An elaborate historic wrought iron fence surrounds the property.

19. Lafayette Christian Reformed Church**(photo 10)****C**

This church was constructed for the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church parish, in 1929. Architect Walter Scholer, of Lafayette, designed this Twentieth Century Gothic Church. Scholer was locally famous; he designed some of Purdue University's notable buildings. Scholer was following precedents set by popular styles and traditional Christian Reformed services. The cornerstone was laid on June 17, 1929. The parish moved to this location, from its previous location at N. 15th Street and Hartford, to accommodate a growing congregation. Two houses had to be moved, and five demolished, to open up this space for the church. The original pews from the first church were transported to the balcony of this church. The original organ was saved, though not used in this church. Hinners Organ Company installed the new church's organ, in 1929. There is only one other organ like this in Lafayette. The church has undergone significant renovations. In 1956 the pews 1929 main floor pews were replaced. In 1957 the chancel was deepened, a lectern and pulpit were added, and lights and fans were added to the interior of the church. The technological upgrades were done in an extremely sympathetic manner and are barely noticeable. In 1963 nine-room addition was added to the north end of the church. This addition is used for community activities and office space. Interior handicap accessibility has been installed, in a non-obtrusive manner. In 1974 the current parking lot was paved, causing the demolition of several structures. The parking now occupies the entire city block. The church has been extremely well preserved with continual maintenance. The brick structure is in excellent condition. The most distinguishing feature, the Gothic Revival tower, is highlighted with limestone detailing. The front façade is ornamented with a central, circular, leaded glass window. The original stain glass windows remain on the side facades. Limestone quoins decorate the triple entrance and circular window. The wood entry doors are partially glazed.

20. 1101 Tippecanoe Street**C**

This vernacular Queen Anne style house is one of the two houses that moved when the Lafayette Christian Church was constructed. It had originally been on the northeast corner of N. 12th St. and Tippecanoe. It is two and a half stories tall with vinyl siding and a hip/gable combination roof. The layout is irregular Queen Anne style, with a gable-front portion. Stick-style detailing remains around the windows, corners, and gable peaks. There is also ornamentation in the front gable end. A bay window faces N. 11th St. on the East façade. The historic brick chimney is also on the east elevation. The tall,

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narrow, double hung sash windows have plain wood surrounds and are two fold on the second floor, centered under the gable peak.

21. 1105 Tippecanoe Street

C

This is a T-plan, five bay house with vinyl siding and a gable roof. The historic brick chimney is to the west of the front gable section. Historic detailing has been removed but the window openings and floor plan give the house a historic character.

22. 1109 Tippecanoe Street

C

This is a three-story, T-plan house with a gable roof and vinyl siding. The rear of the T is barely wider than the gable-front section. The gable-front is in the Shingle Style. There is a limestone porch to the west of the T, with wood Ionic columns and a hip roof.

23. 1113 Tippecanoe Street (photo 12)

C

Peter Ulrick, a local wagon maker, built this Queen Anne house in 1873. The front façade appears to be T-plan in form; however, Queen Anne style 'additions' to the T-plan are present. The front gable section is three bays, with a bay to either side; making the front façade five bays. The house is two-and-one-half stories with wood clapboard siding and some Stick-style detailing. The hip/gable combination roof has a sloped soffit and brackets that create a dentil pattern. The gable-front jerkin-head roof terminates with a wood Queen Anne bargeboard. The original windows panes have been replaced, but the tall, narrow openings remain with double hung sash windowpanes. The windows have plain wood surrounds, lintel hoods, and sills. A brick porch adorns the northeast corner of the house.

24. 816 Salem Street

C

This is a one-and-one-half story vernacular Craftsman cottage. The low gable roof has plain projecting eaves, with the rafters exposed. The historic brick chimney remains, as well as a portico pediment and a glazed six-panel Craftsman door. The quad-pane windows are also original, with 2/5 double hung sash window lights.

25. 820 Salem Street

C

This is a one-and-one-half story, T-plan house with a gable roof. It has vinyl siding, but the brick foundation remains. Historic roof brackets, a historic brick chimney, a historic shed dormer, and historic 6/1 double hung sash windows also remain.

26. 908 Salem Street

NC

There are no traces of historic characteristics on this one-and-one-half story house, with vinyl siding and a hip/gable combination roof. The windows have been replaced and the historic openings sacrificed. The house has also undergone unsympathetic additions and alterations.

27. 1018 Salem Street

NC

New House, Contemporary, c.1995

28. 1100/1102 Salem Street

C

This is a two-and-one-half story double with remnants of Queen Anne and Stick-style detailing. The double has been further divided into multiple units. It is a symmetrical T-plan with a gable roof. The roof has a plain shallow overhanging eave supported by brackets. The brackets accentuate the house's corners. There is a wood porch to the west of the T and wood stairs east of the T. The stairs lead to a wood

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balcony, which has entrances to apartments on the second floor. The original windowpanes have been replaced with double hung sash windowpanes, retaining the historic character and openings.

29. 1104 Salem Street

C

This is a T-plan house that has been converted into apartments. There are no stylistic influences on this modest two-story gabled roof structure. It has vinyl siding and the side porches have been enclosed. The historic character is still evident, however, especially in the double hung sash window openings. The windows are twofold under the gable peak.

30. 1108 Salem Street

C

This is an L-plan house with Queen Ann and Craftsman influences. It is two stories tall, with a gable roof, and has vinyl siding. The roof has a plain shallow sloped soffit. The house has tall narrow window openings that have been filled with replacement double hung sash windows. There is a twofold double hung sash window centered under the front gable peak. A wood porch is attached to the east side of the house.

31. 1112 Salem Street

C

This is a L-plan house with some Queen Anne proportioned additions. It is two stories tall with a gable roof. It is finished in wood engrained vinyl siding. Vinyl corner boards have been applied. The gable roof has a plain shallow overhanging eave, supported by brackets. A wood porch is attached to the east of the house, with wood columns and a Queen Anne style bargeboard. The windows and doors have been replaced, but the original proportions were retained.

32. 619 Salem Street

NC

Modern Commercial Building.

33. 711 Salem Street

NC

Modern House.

34. 1001 Salem Street (photo 14)

C

Godlove Behm built this exemplary Italianate house in 1858. Behm, cousin of Godlove Orth a prominent resident of the district, was an attorney. Behm and his family, followed Orth to Lafayette. Orth took Behm into his law office, as a student, and Behm developed a successful legal and political career. This brick house is two-and-one-half stories tall, with a gable roof. The decorative eave has a full entablature, with 'S' brackets, dentils, and a decorative cornice return. The roof details are wood and the gutters are copper. The front façade is divided into three bays on the second floor. The first floor has an elaborate door surround and bay window. The second floor windows, on the front and west elevations are tall, narrow, double hung sash windows; with plain wood surrounds, limestone sills, and wood swan pediment hoods. The central second floor window hood is more elaborate than the two outer window hoods. The other second floor windows have plain limestone lintel hoods. The first floor windows also have plain limestone sills and lintel hoods. The elaborate wood Italianate bay window on the front façade is one story tall, with a flat roof. The bay windows upper lights are arched; double pilasters separate the panes. The double pilasters have decorative capitals, topped with double brackets, below a full entablature. The entrance, a double door, has an elaborate wood classical surround with ornate Italianate detailing. The wood door has 2/3 arched lights and recessed lower panels. Historic carved limestone stairs remain.

35. 1005 Salem Street

NC

This is a Craftsman bungalow that has lost its historic fabric.

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36. 1201 Salem Street

C

William R. Fletemeyer built this house 1881. The Fletemeyer family bought several houses on Salem Street. This is a brick two and a half story Italianate house, with five bays and a gable roof. The chimney and limestone foundation are present, as well as a seamed tin roof. The tall, narrow, Italianate windows have plain wood surrounds and limestone lintel hoods and sills. Most of the windows are currently missing glazing. A vinyl addition was attached to the west side of the house.

37. 1203 Salem Street

C

William C. Fletemeyer built this house in 1881. William C. Fletemeyer was a clerk at Loeb, Hirsch, & Company. This is a two-and-one-half story brick Italianate house. It is divided into three bays with stacks of tall, narrow windows. The bay divisions are held so that the entrance is only 2'4" wide, the width of the windows. The door is capped with four, square window lights, to maintain the height of the window openings. The first floor windows extend to 'porch' level, to match the height of the door. The windows and doors have plain surrounds and flat limestone lintel hoods and sills. There is a semi-circular fanlight centered under the gable peak. Most of the window glazing and the porch are missing. Mature foliage surrounds this house and hides most of its facades.

38. 614 Union Street

NC

This two-story, gable-front house has undergone unsympathetic alterations.

39. 708 Union Street

C

This two-story Italianate house has an extremely low hip roof. The original wood clapboard siding as well as corner boards remain. The house is divided into three bays. The tall, narrow, Italianate windows panes have been replaced with double hung sash windowpanes. The windows have plain wood surrounds and sills and decorative wood hoods. The front door is $\frac{3}{4}$ glazed with wood panels. The door has a flat wood lintel hood. The side door has two arched $\frac{3}{4}$ lights and recessed wood panels. The side door is covered with a flat roof that is supported by elaborate wood brackets.

40. 716 Union Street

NC

This one-and-one-half story, gabled house has lost historic fabric.

41. 718 Union Street

NC

This one-story, vinyl sided, gabled cottage has undergone unsympathetic additions and alterations.

42. 814 Union Street

NC

Commercial Building, c.1950.

43. Union Street & N. 9th Street

NC

This is a historic commercial building that has lost its historic fabric.

44. 910 Union Street

C

This is a two-and-one-half story vernacular Queen Anne house, with a hip/gable combination roof. The roof has a plain frieze and decorative pediment returns. Wood moldings remain around some windows, as well as some stained glass windows and leaded glass transom lights.

45. 914 Union Street

NC

This commercial building was constructed at the beginning of the 20th century; however, due to unsympathetic alterations, the historic characteristics no longer remain.

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46. 1000 Union Street

C

This is a two-and-one-half story Queen Anne house with a cross-plan and a gable roof. The house is finished in vinyl siding and few historic details remain. There is an eyebrow window under the gable peak. The window openings have been kept although the sashes have been replaced with double hung sashes. The main entrance is a double wood paneled door with a multi-transom hood.

47. 1020 Union Street

NC

Commercial Building, c.1960

48. 1300 Union Street

NC

Commercial Building, c.1970

49. 1310 Union Street

NC

This house has been renovated into a commercial building in an unsympathetic manner. The historic character has been lost.

50. 1312 Union Street

C

This two-and-one-half story house has remnants of Queen Anne detailing. The historic brick chimney still remains, as do parts of the elaborate wood Queen Anne porch details. The hip/gable roof has a wood decorative frieze with spade dentils and brackets. The house has been finished in vinyl siding and the windows panes replaced, but the historic character is maintained with double hung sash windows, which have wood pediment hoods, and an elaborate wood bargeboard under the gable-front.

51. 1318 Union Street

C

This L-plan house has had a side addition, changing the footprint to a modified T-plan. The house is two-and-one-half stories tall with a gable roof. It has vinyl siding, but the limestone foundation remains. Parts of the first floor overhang the second floor and are angled to form a first floor bay window. There is a Palladian window under the front gable peak. The tall, narrow windows are double hung sash windows with minimal wood entablature hoods.

52. 1320 Union Street

C

This T-plan house is two stories tall with a gable roof. The roof still has its original shake shingles, a shallow overhanging sloping soffit, and scroll brackets. It has been vinyl sided, but the brick foundation remains. The wood porch has turned columns and Italianate detailing. The double hung sash windows have minimal entablature hoods.

53. 1324/1326 Union Street

C

This is a two-story Italianate double with a hip roof. The roof has a shallow overhanging sloping soffit, supported by brackets. The house has been vinyl sided. The brick foundation remains as does the tall, narrow, double hung sash window openings. A limestone porch extends across the front of the double.

54. 821 N. 6th Street

(photo 17)

C

This is a two-and-one-half story house with Eastlake detailing. It has been vinyl sided, but the original wood scales remain on the hipped roof's central dormer. The dormer is also decorated with a Palladian-like window. The other windows are 2/2 double hung sash windows. The wood porch has Eastlake detailing. A stencil pattern decorates the porch frieze, which rests atop wood columns and a wood balustrade.

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55. 800/802 N. 7th Street

C

This is a two-and-one-half story double pile double. The double has a hip/gable combination roof and is finished in vinyl siding. Replacement windows on 800 N. 7th Street do not exactly match the originals on 802 N. 7th Street. In particular a twofold leaded glass window, under the front gable peak, on 802 N. 7th Street is not matched on 800 N. 7th Street. The original multi-paned glazed wood doors remain on both sides of the double. The lights are 3/5 panes. The original limestone foundation remains.

56. 812 N. 7th Street

(photo 23)

C

This brick double pile Italianate house has a low-hipped roof. A dentil course comprises the bottom of the cornice. Across the front façade the top row of brick forms a second dentil course. The large double brackets with a leaf motif accent the house's three bays. There are brick quoins on the building corners. The large central $\frac{3}{4}$ glazed entrance door. The entrance is topped by a fan light transom door is surrounded by large quoins. There are two large brick rear chimneys. The tall narrow Italianate windows have arched limestone hoods with pendants and limestone sills supported by small brackets. Simple round wood columns on limestone bases support the open porch on the front façade.

57. 818 N. 7th Street

NC

This is a two-story gable-front house with vinyl siding. It has been unsympathetically renovated, and the historic character was lost.

58. 822 N. 7th Street

(photo 21)

C

This is a two-story gable-front L-plan house. It has been finished in 8" vinyl siding. The roof has an elaborate wood Queen Anne club-pendant bargeboard. The historic Italianate doors and windows remain. There is a twofold historic window centered under the front gable peak. The original wood porch detailing also remains.

59. 826 N. 7th Street

(photo 21)

C

This is a two-story Craftsman bungalow. It has been finished in vinyl siding. The brick and limestone porch has been altered. The historic brick chimney and dormer, however, maintain the historic character of this bungalow.

60. 830 N. 7th Street

(photo 21)

C

This two-and-one-half story house has Queen Anne massing and a hip/gable combination roof. The original wood clapboard siding remains, as does the original brick foundation. Ornamental wood brackets support the roof. The original, decorative windows and door also remain. Some of the windows are square and some are rectangular. The Queen Anne porch has wood turned columns and wood detailing.

61. 805 N. 7th Street

C

This is a two-story, vernacular double with Queen Anne massing. It has been adapted to a multiple units. The double has a hip roof and a brick foundation. It has been finished in 8" vinyl siding. The original windows remain, as does one of the original doors.

62. 813 N. 7th Street

C

This is a two-story L-plan house with a gable-front and wrap-around porch. The house has vinyl siding. The tall, narrow window openings remain; although the original sash were replaced with double hung sash. One of the historic windows is centered under the front gable peak.

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63. 815 N. 7th Street

C

This is a two-story, gable-front house, with a bay window on the side. Vinyl siding has been added, but the original concrete block porch and foundation remain. The house has tall, narrow, Italianate windows. The window under the gable peak has 2/4 windowpanes. The original double-arched glazed door also remains. The door lights are separated into 1/2 panes.

64. 817/819 N. 7th Street

NC

This is a one-and-one-half story, gable-front double, with the original brick porch and chimney. The house has vinyl siding and has lost its historic detailing.

65. 823 N. 7th Street

C

This is a one-and-one-half story gable-front house, with vinyl siding. The house retains its tall narrow Italianate proportioned openings, though the sashes have been replaced with double hung sashes. There is a twofold double hung sash window centered under the gable peak. The porch extends across the front of the house. Round metal columns support the porch roof.

66. 827 N. 7th Street

C

This is a one-and-one-half story, brick, gable-front house. The windows are tall and narrow, with 3/1 double hung sash windowpanes. The window centered under the gable peak has 6/1 double hung sash. Historic detailing has been lost, but the house retains sufficient historic character to contribute to the historic district.

67. 831 N. 7th Street

NC

This is a one-and-one-half story, gable-front house, which has been finished in vinyl siding. The historic character has been lost.

68. 800 N. 8th Street

NC

This two-story house has lost its historic character and fabric through additions and alterations.

69. 806 N. 8th Street

C

This is a one-story, hall-and-parlor house, with a gable roof. It is finished in limestone block siding. The original Italianate windows and door remain. The wood door is 3/4 glazed. The door lights are arched panes. The house also retains its original wood Queen Anne porch details.

70. 810 N. 8th Street

C

This is a two-story, brick, gable-front Queen Anne house. The original limestone foundation and limestone-curved porch remain. The porch has delicate wood Queen Anne ornamentation. The cornice has brackets. The double hung sash windows have plain surrounds, limestone sills, and turned brick lintel hoods. The front 3/4 glazed wood double-door has recessed panels and a 2/3 transom.

71. 818 N. 8th Street

C

G. H. Monnig built this brick Italianate house, in 1873. It is two-and-one-half stories tall, with a hip roof. The roof has an elaborate double bracketed cornice. The double brackets help separate the three bays of the front façade, as well as turn the house corners. The house retains its original Italianate double hung sash windows. The windows have wood plain surrounds and sills, and arched Italianate hoods supported by brackets. The front door has decorative wood panels and a transom hood. There is a decorative Italianate brick segmented arched entry over the door. The porch extends across the front façade and has a decorative brick detailed balustrade.

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72. 826 N. 8th Street (photo 24)

C

Christian Keipener built this two-and-one-half story, brick, Italianate house with Greek Revival influences, in 1885. Keipener was a local physician and surgeon. John Alexander, the noted local architect who designed the Tippecanoe County Courthouse (individually listed) and the Wagner House (Ellsworth Historic District), later occupied the house. The house has a gable roof and three bays on the front façade. There is a fan ornament centered under the gable peak. The tall, narrow windows have double hung sash, plain surrounds, and flat limestone sills and lintel hoods. The front door is glazed, with 2/3 sidelights and a transom hood. The later porch and foundation are rock-faced concrete block.

73. 813 N. 8th Street

C

This is a two-and-one-half story, L-plan house, with a gable-front. This house is similar to 817 N. 8th Street. The house was divided into multiple units. The house has been finished in wood siding; although, the original Stick-style molding remains, as does the brick foundation. Wood brackets support the gable roof. An ornament is centered under the gable peak. The windows have been replaced, with double hung sash windows, but the original Italianate openings remains. The windows have plain wood surrounds. The double cased window on the second floor was replaced. There is a wood porch, in the corner of the L, which contains the entry.

74. 817 N. 8th Street

C

This two-and-one-half story, L-plan gable-front house is similar to the house at 813 N. 8th Street.

75. Lafayette Armory, N. 9th Street and Union Street (photo 26)

C

The Indiana National Guard built the Lafayette Armory in 1927. The Armory has recently been converted into apartments, with the owner was careful to pay attention to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The brick structure is three and a half stories tall, with a flat roof. It has both Gothic and Neoclassical elements. The first floor is a half story above grade. There is a limestone stringcourse below the third level. There are pilasters at the corners and framing the entrance. The pilasters are capped with limestone crests that represent the four branches of the military. The pilasters also separate the front façade into three bays. The South and North bays have three recessed windows, on each the first and second floors, creating a recessed arch. The first floor windows are 4/4 with limestone sills. The second floor windows are 4/3 panes, arched with fanlights. The windows have been replaced, but mimic the historic windows. The two-story entrance is arched, with a large keystone and limestone quoins. The entrance is decorated with a limestone crest that says 'Lafayette Armory.' The recessed entrance also has an iron and glass hanging light. The entry is capped with a fanlight transom.

76. 822 N. 9th Street

(photo 27)

C

Thomas Hull built this two-and-one-half story, Queen Anne house, in 1870. It was bought by Hippensteel & Funkhouer and adapted into a funeral home, in 1936. The Hippensteel Funeral Home, as it became known in 1940, is still owned and operated by the same family. The two-and-one-half story house has a hip roof with gable dormers. The dormers are finished with shingles. The roof has decorated dormers with dentils. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, but some of the historic exterior detailing remains. In 1943 the house's side porch was renovated into a side entrance, which provided an entrance for the carts. In 1967 a substantial rear and side addition was constructed. It is three levels, contains the family chapel, and is less than historically considerate by today's standards. In 1967 the house next door was demolished, not because of any involvement with the Hippensteel Funeral House. When new construction failed to go up next door, the Hippensteel's bought the property and paved it as a parking lot. In 1974 a front chapel was attached to the main parking lot entrance. This was the last addition to the house.

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77. Barn at 822 N. 9th Street

C

The original barn to 822 N. 9th Street is still standing and has been maintained. The barn is currently being used for storage.

78. 904 N. 9th Street

C

This is a one-story, brick house with Eastlake and Craftsman influences. The windows are tall and narrow, with limestone sills and vertical brick lintel hoods. The hip/gable combination roof has exposed rafters. The dormers and gable ends have half timber and stucco accents. There is a limestone foundation and limestone quoins around the entry.

79. 910 N. 9th Street

C

This is a two-and-one-half story, American foursquare. It has a hip roof, with simple brackets and a Craftsman dormer. The house is finished in vinyl siding. The original brick chimney remains. There is an open concrete block porch, with a flat roof supported by round wood columns. The tall, narrow double sash windows have plain wood surrounds.

80. 914 N. 9th Street

C

This is a two-and-one-half story, vernacular Italianate house. It has a hip/gable combination roof, with an extended center pediment dormer that rests on the porch roof. The roof is capped with a gable detail. There are Stick-style moldings and details on the vinyl sided house. The Italianate double hung sash windows have plain wood surrounds and sills and wood pointed-arch hoods. There is a twofold double hung sash window centered under the gable dormer peak. The South elevation has a two-story bay window, with brackets. The South elevation also has the original leaded staircase windows. The double front door is 3/4 glazed with ornamental wood panels and a transom. There is a decorative carving above the transom. There is an open concrete block porch, with a flat roof supported by round wood columns.

81. 920 N. 9th Street

C

This is a two-and-one-half story, gable-front Italianate house. The roof has a decorative frieze, with wood curved dentils and elaborate wood brackets and cornice details. Double brackets turn the cornice corner. Vinyl siding has been applied to the exterior, but the limestone foundation remains. The original 2/4 double hung sash windows remain, with plain wood surrounds and sills. The windows have wood round-arch hoods. The front door has 3/4 sidelights, transom lights, and remnants of side ornamentation. Pilasters separate the entrance lights from the door.

82. 1010 N. 9th Street

C

This is a two-story, T-plan house, with a gable roof. The house has vinyl siding and the cornice is covered with vinyl, though there are remnants of the roof brackets remaining. The windows have been replaced, with double hung sash, but the Italianate openings remain. There is a twofold, double hung sash window centered under the gable peak.

83. 1014 N. 9th Street

NC

This one-and-one-half story, gable-front, vinyl sided house has had unsympathetic alterations and lost its historic character.

84. 1018 N. 9th Street

NC

This is a one-and-one-half story, gable-front house. The vinyl siding and replacement dormers were done in an unsympathetic manner. The historic character has been lost.

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- 85. 813/815 N. 9th Street** (photo 30) **C**
Hiram W. Moore, a cashier at the First National Bank of Lafayette, built this two and a half story Queen Anne influenced double in 1885. The hip/gable combination roof has a central gable decorated with shingles triangular wood ornamentation. Brackets support the front gable element. The double is still finished in its original wood clapboard siding. The double is symmetrical, with bay windows centered on each side of the front façade. The double hung sash windows maintain their original openings and have plain wood surrounds. There are solid transoms over each door. The limestone porch extends across the front façade and is decorated with Queen Anne detailing.
- 86. 819 N. 9th Street** **NC**
This is a two-story house has lost its historic character and fabric through alterations.
- 87. 901 N. 9th Street** **C**
This is a two-story cross plan gable roofed house. It has vinyl siding but the original brick foundation remains. There is a semi-circular bay window centered on the front façade of the first floor. The porch has been enclosed and some windows replaced.
- 88. 905 N. 9th Street** **NC**
This cross plan house has undergone unsympathetic alterations and has lost its historic character.
- 89. 911 N. 9th Street** (photo 32) **C**
This house was built in the 1860s. T. W. Fry lived in the house in the 1870s. Fry was an assessor for the U. S. Internal Revenue Service. William Wallace, an early plumber and gas pipe fitter also lived in the house. The brick house is Italianate. The truncated hip roof has a decorative cornice, with dentil molding and double brackets. The house has tall, narrow, double hung sash windows. The windows have plain wood surrounds, flat wood sills, and arched wood hoods. The side elevation windows are twofold with wood segmented, round-arch hoods. There is a circular light under the side gable peaks. The wood door has an ornamental transom and an arched wood lintel hood, which matches the window hoods. The first floor windows were elongated to match the proportions of the door, thus upholding the balance of the front facade. The wood portico is supported by Ionic columns and engaged pilasters, which are capped with decorative capitals.. It has a wrought iron balustrade. The balustrade is repeated on the main roof.
- 90. 911 N. 9th Street--Outbuilding** **C**
Rectangular brick outbuilding, probably used as a summer kitchen or servants quarter. Brickwork and limestone window hoods continued from the house.
- 91. 917 N. 9th Street** (photo 33) **C**
John Quincy Adams Perrin built this house, in 1868. The house was bought by Samuel Seawright, in 1873; and has since been known as the Perrin-Seawright house. It is a two-story, brick, Italianate house. The truncated hip roof is missing its cornice decoration, on the front façade, although remnants of brackets remain. The side façade still has a decorated cornice, with dentil molding and double brackets, suggesting the cornice details on the front facade. The belvedere is missing. There are tall, narrow, double hung sash windows. The windows have plain wood surrounds, flat wood sills, and arched wood lintel hoods. The side elevation windows are twofold with wood segmented round-arch hoods. There is a circular light under the side gable peaks. The front door has ornamental wood panels, decorative recessed wood side-panels, and a fanlight hood. The entry framing has a tall, narrow ceiling. The porches are made of elaborate wrought iron, latticework. Seawright added the wrought iron detailing, in 1873.

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-
- 92. 923/925 N. 9th Street** **NC**
This is a two-story double-pile with a hip roof that has lost historic form and fabric.
- 93. 1005 N. 9th Street** **C**
This is a two-and-one-half story, vernacular house with a hip/gable combination roof. The house is finished in wood siding. There is a two-story bay window on the north elevation. The double hung sash windows have plain wood surrounds and wood hoods. There is a double arched window centered on the second floor, with plain wood surrounds, a flat wood sill and lintel hood. The stone porch has a flat roof, which is supported by wood columns.
- 94. 1007 N. 9th Street** **C**
This is a two-and-one-half story, T-plan house, with a porch in the northern corner. The house has a gable roof, with cornice details. Vinyl siding has been added, but the stone foundation and Stick-style moldings remain. The original windows also remain. There is a Palladian-like window centered under the gable peak.
- 95. 1011 N. 9th Street** **NC**
This is a two-and-one-half story, hip roofed house which has undergone major alterations.
- 96. 1015 N. 9th Street** **NC**
This is a two-story house, with brick and vinyl siding and a hip roof. It has undergone unsympathetic alterations and has lost its historic character.
- 97. 1017 N. 9th Street** **C**
This is a vernacular one-and-one-half story, cross-plan house. No historic detailing remains, but the house retains its original wood clapboard siding and original tall, narrow, double hung sash windows. A limestone block porch extends across the front of the house.
- 98. 1021 N. 9th Street** **C**
This is a one-and-one-half story bungalow. It has a hip roof, with a Craftsman dormer. Scrolled rafter tails support the roof. The house has been vinyl sided. Decorative brickwork encloses the porch. The brick foundation remains.
- 99. N. 10th Street** **C**
(photo 34)
Between Union Street and Salem Street, N. 10th Street consists of its original brick paving and has remnants of limestone curbs.
- 100. 814 N. 10th Street** **C**
This is a two-and-one-half story double pile house, with Queen Anne massing. It has hip/gable combination roof. The roof has turret and shed dormers, and a cornice with dentil molding. The dormers have shingles. It has vinyl siding, but the original limestone block foundation and brick chimney remain. A strip of shingles has been added, forming a stringcourse. The windows have been replaced. There is a wrap-around porch with double round wood columns.
- 101. 818 N. 10th Street** **C**
(photo 35)
This is a two-and-one-half story house, with Queen Anne massing. The hip roof is decorated with a turret, and retains two brick chimneys. Vinyl siding has been applied, with added fish scales creating a

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stringcourse. The brick foundation remains. The windows have been replaced with 3/6 double hung sash. The wood porch has Queen Anne details.

102. 824 N. 10th Street (photo 36) C

William Levering built this brick Italianate house, in 1878. This is one of many Levering family residences in the Park Mary District. This house is two stories tall. It has a low hip roof and a limestone foundation. The cornice details are missing, though shadows suggest that brackets once separated the three bays of the house. The windows retain their openings although the sash has been replaced with double hung sash. The windows have plain wood surrounds, limestone sills with brackets, and limestone arched hoods supported by brackets. There is an arched hood with decorative brackets over the tall, narrow, wood double entry doors. The door proportions maintain the balance of the front façade. There is a full pediment above the bay window on the north elevation. A circular window is centered under the pediment gable peak.

103. 902/904 N. 10th Street C

This is a two-story, brick, gable front Italianate double. The house has its two original chimneys. There is a bay window on the south façade. The hip roof has a decorated cornice with dentil molding and double brackets. The brackets turn the corners and separate the three bays. The windows have plain wood surrounds and sills, with pediment hoods. The second floor window pediment hoods have decorative keystones. The wrap-around porch has a stone base and round wood columns.

104. 906/908 N. 10th Street C

This is a two-and-one-half story gable front house. The house has been adapted for multiple family use. There is a half-circular window centered under the front gable peak. The house is brick with its original brick chimney. The tall, narrow, double hung sash windows have flat limestone lintel hoods. The original glazed wood door has 2/3 sidelights and is capped by a transom. The open porch has round wood columns.

105. 912 N. 10th Street C

This is a two-story house gable front Italianate house. It has a hip/gable combination roof, with a plain frieze and a widow's walk. There is a two-story bay window, on the north elevation, with decorative brackets. The double hung sash window hoods are notched. There is a Palladian window centered under the front gable peak. Open front porch with square flaring wood columns. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, but the historic brick chimney remains.

106. 916/918 N. 10th Street C

This is a two-story four-bay double-pile double. The gable ends face the side elevations. The double is flanked by bay windows. It has been finished in vinyl siding, but the limestone foundation and brick chimney remain. The windowpanes have been replaced with double hung sash windowpanes, retaining the historic openings. The porch has wood fluted Doric columns.

107. 920 N. 10th Street C

This is a one and a half story gable-front house. Wood brackets support the shallow overhanging roof eaves. The house is finished with vinyl siding. There is a 2/4 double hung sash window centered under the gable peak. The windows on the south façade have been filled.

108. 922 N. 10th Street C

This is a one-story gable-front L-plan house. Vinyl siding has been applied, but the window and door openings have been maintained.

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109. 926 N. 10th Street

C

This is a one-story gable-front house. It has been finished in vinyl siding and non-historic replacement windows have been applied. The original brick chimney remains, as do limestone Craftsman porch details.

110. 1002 N. 10th Street

NC

This vinyl sided flat roof house has undergone unsympathetic alterations and lost all of its historic details.

111. 1006 N. 10th Street

C

This is a one-and-one-half story L-plan house, with a gable-front. It is finished in 8" wood engrained vinyl siding. The limestone foundation remains. The windows have been replaced, with double hung sash windows, but the historic openings were retained. There is a tall, narrow window centered under the front gable peak.

112. 1008 N. 10th Street

C

This is a one-and-one-half story house, with a gable roof. The roof has a Queen Anne bargeboard, with a central ornament, around the shallow overhanging eave. The original wood clapboard siding remains, as does the original brick central chimney. There is a tall, narrow, double hung sash window centered under the gable peak, on the second floor. The first floor windows have been replaced and are shorter than the original windows.

113. 1010 N. 10th Street

NC

This is a one-and-one-half story, five-bay house, with a gable roof. Vinyl siding, the removal of historic details, replacement windows, and a new front porch, have sacrificed the houses historic character.

114. 1016 N. 10th Street

C

This is a two-story L-plan house. A one-story rear addition has been added. It has a gable roof, the original, brick central chimney, and is finished with vertical wood siding. The roof has a shallow overhanging eave, with remnants of brackets.

115. 1018 N. 10th Street

NC

This one-and-one-half story house has undergone non-sympathetic alterations and no longer has its historic character.

116. 1020 N. 10th Street

C

This is a narrow brick two-story gable-front house. The original brick chimney remains. The front porch as been enclosed with brick. The double hung sash windows retain their historic openings; one is centered under the gable peak, on the second floor. The door has quad glazed panels, glass block sidelights, and a double square transom.

117. 1024 N. 10th Street

NC

This is a two-story house, with a low hip roof and Queen Anne massing. Vinyl siding and a brick front porch have been added. Some of the original windows remain. The house has had many alterations and no historic details remain.

118. 901 N. 10th Street

C

This is a one-and-one-half story, gable-front house. The front façade is divided into three bays. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, vertical on the first floor, horizontal in the gable end. The historic

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brick chimney remains. The roof trim is in excellent condition. The rear addition retains its roof brackets. The double hung sash windows keep their historic openings.

119. 905 N. 10th Street

C

This is a two-story, gable-front house. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, but has not lost its historic distinction. The front façade is divided into three bays. The windowpanes have been replaced, but the double hung sash windowpanes retain the original openings. The wood front porch extends across the front of the house, with elaborate Queen Anne detailing.

120. 909/911 N. 10th Street

C

This is a two-story double-pile double, with a low hip roof. The house has been vinyl sided and mock-shutters have been applied. The double retains its brick foundation as well as massing and form.

121. 913 N. 10th Street

NC

This is a jerkinhead gable front two and a half story house. The historic fabric has been lost through unsympathetic addition and alterations.

122. 917 N. 10th Street

C

This is a two-and-one-half story, Queen Anne influenced house. It has a hip/gable combination roof. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, but the original limestone foundation remains. There is a wrap-around porch, with Queen Anne detailing, a conical roof, and slender, round wood columns. The porch columns rest on limestone bases.

123. 921 N. 10th Street

C

This is a one-story, gable-front cottage. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, but the original brick chimney remains. Double hung sash windows separate the three bays of the front façade. The entrance is a 3/4-glazed door. The porch has round wood columns.

124. 923 N. 10th Street

C

This is a one-story, gable-front cottage. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, but the original brick chimney and the original limestone foundation remain. Double hung sash windows separate the three bays of the front façade. The house is symmetrical, with a central entry door. The entrance is a 3/4-glazed door. The porch has round wood columns.

125. 927 N. 10th Street

C

This is a one-story, gable-front house. It is wider than many of the houses with a similar plan in the district. It has been finished in vinyl siding. Two double hung sash windows and the main entrance create the houses three bays. The brick front porch has Craftsman details.

126. 806 N. 11th Street

NC

Commercial building, with residence, c.1950

127. 900 N. 11th Street

C

This is a two-and-one-half story, brick L-plan Italianate house, with a gable roof. The roof has a bracketed cornice. Surrounding brackets support the roof. Tall, narrow, double hung sash windows separate the house into three bays. The windows have flat limestone sills and lintel hoods. There are arched windows centered under the gable peaks. The wood glazed door has 3/6 light panes, 1/2 sidelights and a transom.

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128. 906/908 N. 11th Street

C

This is a two-story double. It has a low gable roof with decorative brackets. The house has been finished in several kinds of vinyl siding, but the limestone foundation remains.

129. 910/912/914 N. 11th Street

NC

This is a two-and-one-half story, gable-front house. It has converted into apartments. The house has lost all of its historic details and character. The "Tippecanoe County Interim Report" states that Harvey J. Sawyer built this house, in 1848. That information is incorrect. Sawyer built this house in 1868, and it has since lost its historic integrity.

130. 916/918 N. 11th Street

NC

This is a two-and-one-half story, T-plan double. It has lost its historic fabric.

131. N. 11th Street and Tippecanoe Street

NC

Contemporary Apartment, c.1970

132. 816 N. 12th Street

NC

Contemporary Commercial Structure, c.1960

133. 820 N. 12th Street

NC

Contemporary Commercial Structure, c.1960

134. 901/903 N. 12th Street

NC

This one-and-one-half story, double pen house no longer has a historic appearance. There are two dormers on the gable of the front façade, which are not necessarily historic. Vinyl siding and mock shutters have also been added.

135. 905 N. 12th Street

C

This is a two-story, brick house, with a gable-front. The roof has a sloped soffit and overhanging eave. The front façade is separated into three bays. Two rear lean-tos have been added. The front porch has been enclosed, with vinyl siding. A side window has been converted to a door. Despite these changes, many of the original windows remain and the overall form and many materials remain.

136. 909 N. 12th Street

NC

Due to unsympathetic alterations, this two-story, gable end house has lost its historic character.

137. 911 N. 12th Street

C

This is a one-and-one-half story brick gable-front house. The roof has a sloping soffit with an overhanging eave. A wood lean-to has been added to the back of the house. The original door, window casings, and cobblestone foundations remain.

138. 913 N. 12th Street

C

This is a one-and-one-half story, gable-front house. The roof has a sloping soffit and overhanging eave. The house has been finished in vinyl siding. There is a side porch, with wood columns and Italianate wood detailing.

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139. 915 N. 12th Street

C

This is a two and a half story gable-front house. The roof has a sloping soffit and overhanging eave. The house has been finished in wood engrained vinyl siding. The brackets remain on the side elevations. The windowpanes have been replaced, but double hung sash windowpanes maintain the historic openings.

140. 917 N. 12th Street

C

This is a two-story, gable-front, L-plan house. It has been finished in Insul-brick. The brick and limestone foundation remains. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. There is a wood porch in the corner of the L.

141. 917 ½ N. 12th Street

C

This is a two-story, gable-front L-plan house. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. The original wood clapboard siding and brick/limestone foundation remain. There is a wood porch in the corner of the L.

142. 919 N. 12th Street

C

This is a three-story house, with Queen Anne massing. The gable roof has a shallow overhanging eave. The house has vinyl siding. The windowpanes have been replaced though the new windows maintain their historic openings. The wood wrap-around porch has round wood columns. The porch leads to the double front door.

143. 1010 N. 12th Street

C

This is one of the houses that was moved to construct the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church. It had been on the third lot east of 12th Street, on Tippecanoe Street. Joseph Lacher owned the house, when it was moved in 1928. The lot had been a deeryard, for the Levering house next door. The house is two-stories tall, with a hip roof. Vinyl siding has been applied. The first floor has multi-paned tall narrow windows, with mullions that imply they had been 3/6 panes. The door is glazed, with 2/4 panes.

144. 821 N. 13th Street

C

This is a two-story gable-front house. The roof has a sloping soffit and overhanging eave. Vinyl siding has been applied. The historic brick chimney remains, as does the limestone foundation. Though the house has lost some of its historic fabric, there is sufficient form, massing and fabric remaining to convey its historic character.

145. 825 N. 13th Street

NC

Contemporary House, c.1980

146. 827 N. 13th Street

C

This is a one-and-one-half story, gable-front house. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. There are remnants of Stick-style detailing and moldings. The front façade has three bays, with an entry and two, double hung sash windows. There is a double hung sash window centered under the front gable peak. The door has a double transom.

147. 829/831 N. 13th Street

C

This is a one-and-one-half story gable front double. The roof has a sloping soffit overhanging eave. Vinyl siding has been applied, but the limestone foundation remains. The front façade is divided into four bays, with two doors and two windows. The double hung sash windows have plain wood surrounds and flat wood sills and lintel hoods. There are round wood columns on the front porch.

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148. 812 N. 14th Street

C

This is a two-story, gable-front house. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. A rear addition has been added. The house is finished in 8" wood engrained vinyl siding. The first floor, front façade, is divided into three bays, with two double hung sash windows and a front entry. The second floor, front façade, has two double hung sash windows. There is a double transom above the front door.

149. 814 N. 14th Street (photo 45)

C

This was the Lincoln School, constructed in 1923. It was one of the first African-American schools in Tippecanoe County. After schools were integrated, Lincoln was shut down. The community still calls itself the Lincoln neighborhood. It served as a private residence for several years and has recently been converted into a houseless shelter. The brick multi-level school has a flat roof. The front façade is divided into nine bays. Pilasters, with limestone caps, separate the bays. Some windows have been bricked in. The three-paned windows have limestone sills and vertical brick lintels. The 4th and 9th bays contain entrances. The doors have limestone, arched, surrounds, with decorative keystones. The double doors also have 2/5 sidelights. The doors are capped with semi-circular, transom lights. There are limestone banners above the doors, engraved with names of historical figures.

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The Park Mary Historic District meets National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture for its important collection of late nineteenth century residential design. Park Mary contains a collection of fine brick Italianate houses with elaborate door entablatures, carved limestone window hoods, wrought iron widow's walks, and detailed cornices. In conjunction with these fine houses, the district includes a large number of simple wood and brick Italianate single family and multiple family residences. As the district developed, significant examples of Queen Anne architecture were added to the district. As with the earlier building period, smaller vernacular houses had Queen Anne details applied to them. The Park Mary Historic District, as a significant middle class neighborhood, reflects Lafayette's late nineteenth century expansion and development.

Lafayette is located in Tippecanoe County in west central Indiana in the Wabash River Valley. The area's first major period of development was spurred by the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, opening from Toledo to Lafayette in 1843. Transportation continued to be important to the area development with the construction of the Monon Railroad in 1852, and four new railroad lines built in the county in the next two decades. This development pattern made Lafayette a commercial center with a diverse population that moved to the city through the growing transportation network. During the mid-1800s, Lafayette's population had been around 2,000. By 1870 the success of the railways and canal caused Lafayette's population to increase to over 13,000. With this expanding population, residential districts spread around the city into the surrounding farmland to accommodate the burgeoning city.

The Park Mary District was largely platted as Orth's Addition by early settler, Godlove Orth, in 1850. Simeon S. Ayres originally owned the land that became the Park Mary Historic District. Ayres was a farmer who bought the land in 1830 and died in 1831. His wife, Sarah Ann Ayres, inherited the land. That same year, she married Rudolph S. Ford transferring to him the rights to the land. Ford also became the guardian of Simeon and Sarah's daughter, Mary Ann Ayres. Rudolph Stoner Ford had come to Lafayette, from Pennsylvania in 1828. Ford was a merchandiser associated with Jacob Walker. In 1885, Ford became associated with James Speer and Joseph S. Hanna in pork packing. Ford was a city school trustee and served on the local school board. After his death in 1874, a community school was named after Rudolph S. Ford. Neither the Ayres nor the Ford house still stands.

In 1850 Mary Ann Ayres married Godlove S. Orth. In 1852 Sarah Ann Ayres Ford and Rudolph Stoner Ford deeded the Park Mary Historic District land to Mary and Godlove Orth. On May 10, 1853, Godlove

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S. Orth filed the plat for Orth's Addition to the City of Lafayette. In the plat, Orth specified that the street names should follow those established in Cabot & Huntington's Addition to the City of Lafayette. (A small section of the district west of Orth's Addition is part of Cabot & Huntington's Addition to the City of Lafayette which was platted around 1850.) Orth also specified that a park should be established, known as Park Mary, and that the park should be maintained by the city under specific conditions. It was noted that if the conditions were not met, the land would go back to Mary Ann Orth. The park was to be located between Tippecanoe Street, Salem Street, N. 11th Street, and Amanda Street (now N. 12th Street). Local maps into the 1870s called the park reserve area "Park Mary." The city never met the conditions specified, and the land was developed for housing in the 1880s however, the area remained known as the Park Mary neighborhood. The Orth house had been on the Northeast corner of N. 9th Street and Union Street, but it has been demolished. Godlove S. Orth, lawyer and statesman, came from Lebanon, Pennsylvania where he was born on April 22, 1817. He moved to Lafayette in 1839 when he was 22 years old. He had been a law student at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar at 22, the same year he moved to Lafayette. He opened a law office with the Hon. John Petit. Orth was a staunch Whig, and in 1840 he supported the Harrison campaign and got involved in politics. In 1843 he was nominated to the State Senate as a Whig, and became the State Senate President. In 1846 he was re-elected and continued as State Senate President. Although Orth continued to follow politics, he began to develop business interests around the time that he platted his addition. With the coming of the Civil War, Orth again turned his attention to politics. In 1862 he helped to raise troops for the Civil War and became a Captain. He was elected to the 36th Congress of the United States, where he served intermittently as a Republican until 1880. While in Congress, Orth served on the Freedmen's and Foreign Affairs Committee, and as a Minister to Vienna. He ran for Governor of Indiana in 1876, but withdrew because of dirty politics. Throughout his political career he continued his law practice and philanthropic activities. In 1878 he served as a Trustee to Indiana University. He died in 1882, at the age of 65.

The most prevalent architectural style in the district is Italianate. Examples range from modest wood examples to elaborate brick homes. The predominate forms are the double pile and the gable front. The brick houses have the greatest degree of integrity, with the wood clad examples the most subject to

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change over time. The Italianate style was popular across the city of Lafayette, due to its regional popularity and the correspondence between the style period and the explosive development of the city in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Many of the city's finest mansions were built in the Italianate style, including the Loeb House at 708 Cincinnati in the Centennial District, Falley House at 601 New York Street in the Ellsworth District, Coleman-Gude House 209 Perrin Avenue in the Perrin District, Wilson House at 453 S. 9th Street in the 9th Street Hill Historic District, and Duffey House at 1318 Columbia in the St. Mary Historic District. Beyond these large brick examples, more modest examples in wood and brick are scattered in districts across the city, most notably in the Centennial, Ellsworth and St. Mary Historic Districts. In Park Mary, there are three major forms of Italianate architecture: double pile, gable front, and central tower plans.

One major form of Italianate architecture, especially with intact detailing is the double pile form. One subset is the brick double pile or rectangular houses. These come in two general categories, modest houses with plain limestone window hoods and sills and simple cornices, and more high style examples with elaborate window hoods and sills, cornices and ironwork. Examples of the more modest form include the Kellogg House at 1000 Tippecanoe Street (photo 5) built in 1874. The house has the characteristic three bays and a low-hipped roof. The cornice is comprised of wood dentil molding and decorative brackets; the tall narrow windows are capped with plain limestone lintels. In 1874, Kellogg also built the adjacent house at 1004 Tippecanoe Street (photo 6). It is quite similar with the characteristic three bays and a low-hipped roof, plain limestone lintels and sills, and cornice with dentil molding and double brackets delineating the bays. Kellogg was a plasterer, and part of the growing professional and entrepreneur class in Lafayette that settled in the district. The William R. Fletmeyer Home at 1201 Salem Street built in 1881, looking out onto Park Mary, had a double pile form. Though the house has not been well maintained, the form, window size and placement, and the plain limestone window hoods and sills remain.

For more affluent residents of the district, the double pile was accented with elaborate ironwork, limestone detailing and entrance doors. The Perrin House at 917 N. 9th Street (photo 37) is a prime example of the elaborated double pile. John Quincy Adams Perrin built his house in 1868. The house has the characteristic low-hipped roof and three bays. The house has lost its cornice details on the main façade,

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though the entablature with dentil molding and double scroll brackets on the side elevation suggests that this detail continued on the front façade. The front door has elaborate, carved wooden panels and a massive fanlight hood. The tall narrow windows have carved limestone hoods. The house was sold to Samuel Seawright in 1873. The house has since been known as the Perrin-Seawright residence. Samuel Seawright was a physician, with Seawright & Wallace Physicians. In 1873 Seawright added wrought iron latticework porch detailing.

Another example is the next door Fry House at 911 N. 9th Street (photo 36) built in 1873. The house has arched limestone window hoods. The house is notable for its wrought iron entrance balustrade and roof balustrade. The entablature has dentil molding and double scroll brackets defining the bays. Fry was an assessor with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, stationed at Indiana's 8th District in Lafayette. William Wallace, a local plumber and gas fitter and part of the city's growing entrepreneurial class, later owned the house. G. H. Moning built the double pile house in 1873 at 818 N. 8th Street as one of the early houses in this portion of the district. It has a detailed double bracketed cornice. The tall narrow windows have arched limestone Italianate hoods. A brick segmented arch surrounds the wood-glazed entry door. William Levering built the double pile house at 824 N. 10th Street in 1878. This brick two-story has the characteristic hipped roof and three bays. A large two-story bay with a full entablature was built on the Salem Street elevation to help take advantage of this corner lot. The house has arched limestone window hoods and sills with decorative brackets. The cornice has large double brackets and small cornice windows with turned brick surrounds. The limestone porch peers also accent the corner lot. The Williamson House built in 1891 at 812 N. 7th Street shows the continuing popularity of the Italianate style in the district(photo 26). The brick double-pile house has the characteristic three bays and hipped roof. The double-bracketed cornice has turned brick dentil courses. There are brick quoins at the front corners of the house and quoins around the entry. Historic photographs show an octagonal roof cupola that has since been removed.

The gable front house is the most common form in the district. While the majority are modest wood-clad houses, a few notable examples remain with a high degree of integrity. In 1885 Christian Keipener built his house at 826 N. 8th Street. It is a two-and-one-half story brick gable front house with a full entablature and half-circular fan vent centered in the gable peak. The windows have plain limestone hoods and sills. The entry half-glazed wood entry door has a multi-paned transom and sidelights. Keipener was a local

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physician and surgeon. The house was later owned by local architect James Alexander, noted for his design of the Tippecanoe County Courthouse, the Lafayette Life Building (both in the Downtown District), and the John Wagner House (Perrin Historic District). William C. Fletemeyer owned the house at 1203 Salem Street. The two-story brick house has three bays and a gable roof. The windows have limestone lintels and sills. There is a half circular window centered under the gable peak. The Fletemeyer family bought several houses on Salem Street when they moved to Lafayette from Pennsylvania. William C. Fletemeyer was a clerk at Loeb, Hirsch, & Company. The pre-1850s brick gable front at 902/904 N. 10th Street retains its bracketed cornice and limestone lintels and sills. A wood-clad example (now vinyl sided) at 920 N. 9th Street (built prior to 1885) retains its form, window openings, and detailed cornice with double brackets and dentil molding.

While the majority of the gable front houses are rather modest, the Behm house illustrates the elaboration of the form. In 1858 Behm constructed his brick gable-front house in Orth's Addition. The house has three bays, with a gable roof. The house is most notable for its wood, swan-neck window-hoods with heart motifs on the Salem and 10th Street facades. The cornice has large carved wood brackets, a dentil molding, and partial returns continuing the cornice detailing. There is a one-story bay window with double engaged pilasters separating the windows and a cornice continuing the details from the roof with detailed brackets. The entrance has a carved wood surround continuing the classical detailing and the double entrance door has carved recessed lower panels and half round glazed panels. The carved limestone entrance steps and carriage step block remain as well.

In 1859 Godlove's wife, Sarah Behm, added a side section to the house. In 1885 Jacob and Nance Marks bought the house. In 1888 a rear addition was attached. The Marks family owned the house for some 90 years. In 1908 they divided it into two sections, front and back. In 1974 the house was sold to an absentee landlord who divided it into four apartments. In 1994 Alan and Pat Ferrell bought the house and re-established it as a single-family residence.

Godlove Orth's (who platted the Park Mary District) cousin, Godlove Behm had followed him to Lafayette from Pennsylvania. Orth served as a mentor to Behm, in Orth's law office. In 1851 Behm was elected to the Indiana legislature, as a Whig. Behm also became involved with the Civil War. He was with the 100th Indiana Infantry and rose to the rank of Colonel. In 1869 he became the Prosecuting Attorney for the

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Criminal Court of Tippecanoe County. He resigned that same year and took the position of Assessor of the 8th District of Indiana. He stayed in that position until 1873. Behm died March 14, 1888.

The majority of the homes built before 1885 are some form of gable front or double pile forms, although two fine residential forms follow modifications of a T or central tower plan. The Greagor House built in 1873 at 1008 Tippecanoe Street is an elaborate example of the brick T plan or central tower plan (photo 7). The brick house has a central gable front section, with the rear hipped roof section. The deep decorative cornice has modillions and large double scroll brackets accenting the corners of the house. The flanking side entry porches have square wood columns and decorative brackets. The tall narrow windows have an arched limestone hood and plain sills.

The Levering house built in 1858 at 1028/1030 Tippecanoe is an example of the central tower plan that was constructed as a double (photo 9). The brick, cross-plan, early Italianate house is two-and-a-half stories tall with a side gable roof and a central gable front. The roof has a detailed cornice with modillions, cornice windows and double brackets serving as capitals for the corner pilasters. Dentil molding serves as a stringcourse at the second floor ceiling line. There are attic windows in the side gable peaks and in the tower cornice, though one on the front elevation has been converted into a vent. The first floor windows have limestone pedimented window hoods, while the second floor has plain limestone lintels. The front entry portico has a bracketed cornice and turned columns. The design is repeated with a side entry portico on the east, or garden elevation. The plot of land east of their property, which they had used as a deeryard, has had a house moved to it; however there are remnants of the Levering's original landscaping.

The Levering family was very influential in Lafayette and was largely responsible for the development of the Park Mary Historic District. Like Orth and Behm, the Levering family came from Pennsylvania to Lafayette in 1854. John Levering started a real estate and loan business in 1856. He was successful in aiding and equipping Civil War soldiers. John Levering served in varying positions in the Quartermaster Department, achieving many military honors and citations. John Levering was extremely successful. He became the director of the First National Bank of Lafayette, the Tippecanoe County Surveyor, a civil engineer, and he served in the Indiana House of Representatives. William Levering was involved with Levering & Company, a business set up by Abraham and Thomas Levering which specialized in hats, furnishings and furs. William Levering was also the first president of the Home for the Friendless Women

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and Children. This was one of the first charitable institutions in Lafayette and Tippecanoe County. Elizabeth, Fred, Frank, and William Levering all worked with John Levering to develop the land in Orth's addition. Thomas Levering was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Lafayette Saving's Bank, and Abraham Levering was the Vice President of the Lafayette Saving's Bank.

While the Italianate influences dominate the district, there are significant Queen Anne as well. The Park Mary District has much more modest examples of the Queen Anne style than other districts in Lafayette. The Perrin District and 9th Street Hill District have the finest examples of the Queen Anne style in the city, followed by St. Mary and Ellsworth Historic Districts. Perrin District is noted for its Queen Anne architecture with local landmarks such as the Weigle House at 1502 Cason Street, Crouse House at 1526 Cason Street, and the Heinmiller House at 625 Perrin Avenue. Ninth Street Hill's fine Queen Anne houses accent their collection of nineteenth century architecture, examples including Moore House (207 S. 9th Street), Ross House (221 S. 9th Street), Sample Houses (306 & 403 S. 9th Street). Ellsworth Historic District includes quality residential examples such as the Wagner House at 420 Lingle Avenue and an apartment building at 711-717 South Street. St. Mary, also noted for its Italianate architecture, includes notable examples of Italianate architecture including the Murdock House at 1307 Columbia Street and the McHugh House at 1321 Columbia Street.

While the Queen Ann architecture may not be as high style as in the Perrin or Ninth Street Hill Districts, Park Mary does contain quality examples of more modest houses and doubles with Queen Ann influences. These houses were built for the entrepreneurs, professionals and the burgeoning middle class during the city's period of expansion. A good example is the McMillen house at 1024 Tippecanoe Street (photo 8). This gable front house has an elaborate wrap around porch and stick-style moldings. In 1886 Ella J. McMillen and her husband built their house at 1024 Tippecanoe Street (photo 7). Mr. McMillen was a partner in McMillen & Bryant Attorneys. The McMillens came from Pennsylvania to Lafayette in 1876. The two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne house was built significantly later than the Levering and Kellogg houses next to it; yet it blends in to the streetscape with similar proportions and setbacks (photo 9). The Ulrick House at 1113 Tippecanoe (photo 13) shows a similar jerkinhead gable-front example with an elaborate fretwork and entrance porch. Ulrick was a local wagon maker who had come to Lafayette from Pennsylvania. Smaller vernacular examples still retain their historic details, such as the house at 830 N. 7th Street with its ornamental brackets, leaded windows, and porch details.

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While gable-front two-story houses are the most common pattern, other forms are also found in the district. An unusual house form in the district is the cottage at 822 Tippecanoe Street with its Queen Anne porch details (photo 4). Mary Brown built this one-story cottage in 1895. Hiram W. Moore also built his house in 1885. It is located at 813/815 N. 9th Street (photo 30). The house is a two-and-one-half story Queen Anne double with Stick-style detailing in the gable peak. There are triangular roof dormers similar to those found at 214 Perrin Avenue in the Perrin District. Moore was a cashier at the First National Bank of Lafayette. Moore worked with the Leverings, which influenced his decision to build in Orth's Addition. The two-and-a-half-story Teleford House built in 1895 at 8121 N. 6th Street represents the best remaining house with Eastlake detailing in the district (photo 17). The stencil porch frieze has been carefully maintained, along with the wood scales in the gable dormer.

While the majority of the larger homes were built with Italianate influences, a small number of larger houses in the district were also built in the Queen Ann style. In 1870, Thomas Hull built his house and barn at 822 N. 9th Street (photo 27). The two-and-one-half-story house was built in the Queen Anne style. Thomas Hull was the son of Nathaniel Hull. Nathaniel Hull and his partner, Israel Spencer, were responsible for the Lafayette Mill (in the Downtown Lafayette Historic District), crucial to Lafayette's development. Hull owned a plot of land on the southwest corner of N. 9th Street and Salem Street. His son, Thomas, built his house on that land. Thomas Hull was a jeweler. He died single in the early 1900s, and his housekeeper stayed in the house until she died in the 1930s. The house has been the Hippensteel Funeral Home since 1936. It has undergone substantial additions and renovations to maintain the Hippensteel business. However, historic elements like stained glass and leaded glass windows have been preserved. The historic barn was also preserved in excellent condition, and serves as a storage barn.

The Levering House built in 1880 at 1031 Hartford/ 1024 N. 12th Street also has also had significant adaptations and alterations, but retains much of its Queen Anne detailing (photo 41). The original wood clapboard siding, the porch spindles and brackets, and window and vertical decorative molding remain. The majority of the housing stock in the district is modest vernacular construction, with some Italianate or Queen Anne influences in porch decoration, window size and placement of roof brackets. The most common vernacular building form is the one-and-a-half to two-story gable front house. Often there is a side entry porch, forming an L shape floor plan. Other examples have a full, open front porch. The

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common form for doubles is a T plan with entry porches in the wings on both sides. Many of the porches have vaguely neoclassical columns, but lack ornamentation. Other common details include corner boards, plain vertical molding, and scrolled roof brackets. Because many of these houses have been sided with synthetic materials, the historic decorative details have been lost.

An analysis of several blocks in the heart of the districts illustrates the more modest construction patterns. The 1885 Sandborn Insurance map for the district lists the number and type of house by block, as opposed to showing the individual building footprints. Between Salem, Tippecanoe, 9th & 10th Streets, the map lists "8 frame buildings, 3 brick dwellings." The west side of N. 9th Street had the brick 911 N. 9th Street (photo 32) and 917 N. 9th Street (photo 33), as well as the double pile 923/925 N. 9th Street, and possibly either 901 or 905 N. 9th Street which are Queen Anne in style, though little is known about their construction date. This was a stately residential thoroughfare during the period (photo 31).

Photo 37 shows three examples of more modest construction. (The third brick dwelling, the Italianate gable front 902/904 N. 9th Street, is partially visible in the far left of the photo.) 906/908 N. 10th Street is a gable front with a window centered under the gable peak, similar to brick examples such as Keipner House at 826 N. 8th Street (photo 24) and Fleetmeyer House at 1201 Salem Street. Though finished in vinyl siding, 912 N. 10th Street retains its Palladian style window centered in the gable peak. Other examples of this feature include 905 and 907 N. 9th Street. The rectilinear double at 916/918 N. 9th Street is similar to doubles throughout the district, including 906/908 N. 11th Street, and follows a similar floor plan to the Levering double at 1028/1030 Tippecanoe Street (photo 8).

The next block between Salem, Tippecanoe, 10th and 11th Streets included "eleven frame dwellings and three brick dwellings." Photo 37 shows the southwest side of N. 10th Street. The houses range from one-and-one-half to two-and-one-half stories with regular setbacks and prominent front porches. Later Sandborn Maps suggest that these houses were present in 1885. Both 901 and 905 N. 10th Street are similar to many houses in the district and are gable-front, three-bay houses. Both retain the tall narrow Italianate window form as well as portions of roof trim and scrolled brackets. The house at 901 had a later brick and concrete block front porch, while 905 has an open front porch with Queen Anne influenced spindles and brackets. 909/911 N. 10th Street is a double pile double with a low-hipped roof, three bays and tall windows. As with many of the houses in the district, the cornice details are missing and vinyl siding has been applied. Though 913 N. 10th Street has lost much of its historic fabric, the gable front

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form suggests its historic presence, and the jerkinhead front is shared with other houses in the district such as 1113 Tippecanoe (photo 12). The block between Union, Salem, 11th, and 12th Streets had "eleven frame dwellings and three brick dwellings." Three of these "frame dwellings" are illustrated in Photo 42. 917 and 919 N. 11th Street are flanking L-plan, gable-front houses with entrance porches to the side. 917 N. 11th Street is a particularly fine example of this modest house form, because it retains its wood siding, porch details and scrolled tail exposed rafters. Similar examples can be found at 813 and 817 N. 8th Street. While the two-and-a-half story gable-front house at 919 is much larger, it shares the form and setback of its more modest neighbors. The Queen Anne-style wrap-around wood front porch help to take advantage of its prime corner lot.

Construction in the late 1880s and early 1890s followed many of the same patterns, despite the change to more Queen Anne influences in the larger houses. Sandborn maps show that the 7th and 8th Streets between Union and Salem Street largely developed after 1885 and before 1907. Photo 21 shows the more modest gable-front houses that were built in conjunction with the adjacent late Italianate Williamson House (photo 23). These houses generally resemble others in the district. The gable front 822 N. 7th Street retains its bargeboard and geometric porch detailing. 826 N. 7th Street is a later Craftsman bungalow, with a brick and limestone porch. The residence at 830 N. 7th Street more clearly exhibits Queen Anne influences in its irregular massing, ornamental roof brackets, wood siding, leaded windows, turned porch columns and other porch details. On the east side of 7th Street, the contemporaneous houses are generally smaller and exhibit less ornamentation. These houses are generally one-and-one-half story, with prominent front porches made from limestone or concrete block. They retain the gable-front form, however (photo 22).

Since the development patterns of the Park Mary District followed the development of the city of Lafayette, Park Mary shares many architectural characteristics of other districts in the city, though it differs in important aspects. The Centennial Historic District shares a similar development pattern, with growth based upon growing transportation networks. City leaders, as well as their employees, also settled in this district. The district also shares a regular street grid, remaining brick street pavers and mature landscape. Centennial, however, lacks the Park Mary's homogeneity in building styles, use, period and scale. It has more early examples of Greek Revival architecture, as well as later examples of Craftsman, Second Empire, Mission Revival, Beaux-Arts, Neoclassical, and Colonial Revival architecture.

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Both districts share a high concentration of Italianate architecture, with Centennial having more diversity in form, such as row houses and many with elaborate bays and towers. Park Mary has a limited number of forms, but good examples of these forms. The Perrin Historic District was organized much later than the Park Mary Historic District, although both districts saw the majority of their development in the last three decades of the nineteenth century. The Perrin District reflects the planned community development of the organizer, James Perrin. The examples are more elaborate and more detailed. The hills and winding streets with large and irregular setbacks give the neighborhood a much different appearance. There is a greater concentration of Queen Anne, Eastlake and other late nineteenth-century styles. While there are some smaller cottages on the periphery of the district, the housing stock is generally more high style.

While the Park Mary District shares a development period with the St. Mary Historic District the architecture and character of the district are quite different. St. Mary developed with large early houses on the lower reaches of the hill. These estates were subdivided and filled with smaller houses. Irish immigrants attracted to the St. Mary Church populated the upper reaches of the hill. Both districts have a high concentration of fine brick Italianate houses, with notable Queen Anne and early twentieth-century properties. The steep topography of the district, as well as the irregular lot size and develop pattern give the district an irregular scale, massing and setback.

The Ninth Street Hill Historic District also reflected a long development period, with early community leaders building their suburban estates along the hill. Many of these estates were subdivided to include later houses. The houses along the hill represent fine high-style examples of a wide variety of nineteenth-century and early twentieth century building styles. The topography and development pattern resulted in houses with different massing, scale and setback. The houses are generally larger and more high style. The Ellsworth Historic District shares a similar development pattern. It has also has a high concentration of Italianate architecture. Like the Centennial Historic District, the Ellsworth District has a larger variety of Italianate forms such as the Italian villas and townhouses. The district also has a number of ante-bellum houses and a wider variety of styles, including Second Empire and Greek Revival.

Though the district is most significant for its collection of late nineteenth century architecture, it also contains three notable non-residential buildings. The Lafayette Armory, the Lincoln School and the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church were all important to the growth and development of Lafayette,

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though their construction was later than the period of residential development in the district. Many of the urban residential neighborhoods have contemporary non-residential development. The Centennial District, for example, witnessed early twentieth century development with the Wells Memorial Library (602 North Street) built in 1926, the Monon Depot (328 N. 5th Street) built in 1901 and St. James Lutheran School (615 N. 8th Street) built in 1901 as well as a small number of commercial structures such as the Hosmer Building (301 N. 5th Street) built in 1927.

The Lincoln School was built in 1923 at the Southwest corner of N. 14th Street and Salem Street. Joshua Chew was responsible for its construction. The brick and limestone school has Gothic Revival influences. Lincoln was one of the first African-American schools in Tippecanoe County. The first Lincoln had originally been built on Ferry Street in 1869; but the school needed to expand with the growing student body. The choice for the new location in the Park Mary Historic District, signifies that the district's residents were racially diverse. In 1923 residents heralded the choice of location of the school because it was close to the African- American population. Lincoln was a grade school that taught students from kindergarten through 8th grade. Lincoln's students went on to Lafayette's Jefferson High School. Lincoln played an integral part in the education and development of Lafayette's young African-American residents. The school stood as a source of pride to the entire African-American community in Lafayette. Sterling R. McElwaine was principal of the Lincoln School from 1909-1951. McElwaine was an outstanding citizen and respected in the African-American community. He held a Bachelors degree and a Masters degree from Purdue University. McElwaine provided a tremendous, positive example to Lincoln's young students.

In 1951, the Lafayette schools were integrated, and Lincoln's students were sent to Vinton Elementary School. The building was used for a Junior High until 1954 when Sunnyside Junior High was constructed. The building remained unused for years until it was bought in 1978. It was sold to Ngyen VanKinh, a former Colonel in the Vietnamese Army. VanKinh had come to Lafayette in 1975 with 31 family members. VanKinh bought the Lincoln School to serve as a residence for his large family. Members of the VanKinh family continued residing in the school, until as late as 1997. At that time Lafayette Transitional Neighborhood Housing purchased the Lincoln School. They converted the school into a shelter and social services agency. The Lincoln School now holds 10-12 single-family residences and a care center.

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Another institution that needed to expand in the 1920s, the Lafayette Armory, chose to build its new structure in the Park Mary Historic District. The original Armory had been located at 3rd Street and North Street. In 1926 the Indiana National Guard decided they would construct a new Armory and community center for the City of Lafayette. Henry W. Marshall donated the property on the Northwest corner of N. 9th Street and Union Street where the Armory now stands. The Armory is a brick and limestone structure with Gothic Revival and neoclassical detailing. It was designed by noted Lafayette architect, Walter Scholer and constructed with bricks from Poston-Herron and Company in Attica, Indiana. The new Armory was completed in 1927. The building was the home of the Battery C 150th Field Artillery and the 138th Ambulance Corps. After 1950 it housed the 113th Medical Battalion. The 150th Field Artillery was later reorganized into Battery A 3rd Battalion of the 139th Artillery. Later it housed only the 113th Medical Battalion. The 113th stayed until 1988, when the 138th Air Defense Artillery Battalion took over the use of the building. At one time there was also a band unit housed in the building. In 1992 the National Guard decided to build a newer, larger, more technologically advanced Armory on the eastern edge of Lafayette. The 138th Air Defense Artillery Battalion moved to the new Armory when it was built in 1995.

The Lafayette Armory in the Park Mary Historic District is the second oldest National Guard building in the State of Indiana. While primarily a training center, the Armory played an important role as a community center. The auditorium was designed to seat 4,000 people. It hosted many community events like volleyball tournaments, basketball games, conventions, dances, and a circus complete with an elephant. After the National Guard moved, the Armory was carefully and considerably adapted into the Lafayette Armory Apartments. Mark Scharer is responsible for the adaptation, and he conscientiously followed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Many of Park Mary's residents were of Nordic descent: Dutch, German, or Swedish who came to Lafayette from Pennsylvania. They settled in Park Mary because of the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church. The church played an integral role in the development of this section of Lafayette. Originally, between 1866-1896 the Lafayette Christian Church had been located at N. 14th Street and Hartford Street. In 1896 the original church was moved to N. 15th Street and Hartford Street where a side addition was constructed. The current brick and limestone church with Gothic Revival influences at N. 12th Street and Tippecanoe Street was constructed in 1929 (photo 10).

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Starting the Lafayette Christian Reform congregation had been a difficult task. Dutch immigrants of various religious beliefs had joined together to form a parish. They tried to affiliate with established denominations for support, but the conflicting religious beliefs proved to be insurmountable. It was also important to these Dutch immigrants that services be held in a traditional European manner. The United Presbyterian Church agreed to supply needed leadership to the congregation in 1864 and the first church was constructed in 1866. The Presbyterian liturgies, however, were not what the local Dutch immigrants wanted. After four years of enduring unfamiliar liturgy, the lack of unity of faith, difficulty with the English translations and the absence of traditional services, they reorganized on April 5, 1869 as the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church.

The congregation flourished as the Park Mary District developed in the second half of the nineteenth century. Services were being held in the Dutch language in a traditional European manner. European immigrants responded to these services and felt at home there while they were assimilating to American culture. Dutch, German and Swedish, immigrants attended services at the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church. Many of these residents built their homes in the Park Mary Historic District. The 1896 move was due to a growing congregation. The congregation was increasingly becoming more American the longer they spent in Lafayette. In 1917 two services per month began to be held in English. The Dutch language services were completely abandoned on February 20, 1934. As the neighborhood and congregation grew, an even larger church was needed. In 1924 a building site committee was formed to plan the new church. In 1927, the congregation purchased the land on which the church currently sits. The purchase included two empty lots and three lots with houses. In 1928 two of the houses were moved. One was moved to 1010 N. 12th Street and the other to 1101 Tippecanoe Street. Walter Scholer, with input from the building and site committee, drew up plans for the new church the same year. The cornerstone for the new church was set on June 17, 1929. The historic organ and furnishings from the church at N. 15th Street and Hartford Street were moved to the new church. The organ was put into storage. The pews were used on the balcony. Hinners Organ Company installed the organ in the church on Tippecanoe in 1929. There is only one other organ like this in Lafayette. In the fall, a holding company was formed to stabilize the congregation's funds throughout the Great Depression. Throughout the turbulent 1930s, the congregation used those funds and worked together to maintain the church. The

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Ladies Aid Society vigilantly maintained the church throughout the 1940s and 1950s. They cleaned and replaced the carpeting, painted the walls, and arranged the upkeep of the church's exterior. Along with continual maintenance, the church has undergone some renovation. In 1956 the historic pews were replaced. In 1957 the chancel was deepened, and a lectern and pulpit were added. Of the 400 documented Christian Reformed churches, only six others have a layout similar to the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church. At this time electric lights and fans were added to the interior of the church. The technological upgrades were done in an extremely sympathetic manner and are barely noticeable. In 1963 a historically considerate nine-room addition was added to the north end of the church. This addition is used for community activities and office space. Interior handicap accessibility has been installed in a non-obtrusive manner. Over the years, portions of the stained glass windows were broken. They were carefully replaced with matching infill glass. In 1974 the current parking lot was paved, causing the demolition of several structures. The parking lot now occupies the entire city block. The church itself has remained in excellent condition. It is still an active and integral part of the Lafayette community.

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Park Mary Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

UTM References

- 5. 16 509 800 4474 800
- 6. 16 509 580 4475 000

Verbal Boundary Description

The Park Mary District is an area Northeast of downtown Lafayette. The northern boundary lies along the south edge of Hartford Street from the east side of the alley midway between 8th and 9th Streets to the eastern property line of the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church. The boundary continues south along the eastern property line of the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church to the southern edge of Tippecanoe Street to the western side of the alley midway between 12th and 13th Streets from the south side of Tippecanoe to the south side of Salem Street. The boundary follows the south side of Salem Street between the east side of 13th Street to the east side of 14th Street. The boundary turns south down 14th Street, following the east side of 14th Street to the North Side of Union Street. The boundary then follows the north side of Union Street between 14th and 13th Streets. The boundary turns north, following the eastern side of 13th Street to the alley midway between Union and Salem Streets. The boundary turns west, following the northern side of the alley midway between Union and Salem Streets between 12th & 13th Streets. The boundary then turns north running along the east side of 12th Street to the north side of Salem Street. The boundary then turns west running along the north side of Salem Street to the alley between 11th and 12th Streets. The boundary turns south, running along the western side 11th Street, from the North side of Salem to the north side of Union Street. The boundary turn west, running along the northern side of Union Street from the western side of 11th street to the alley midway between 6th and 7th Streets. The boundary turns north following the eastern side of the alley to southwest corner of the property line of 821 N. 6th Street. The boundary follows the south, east, and north boundaries of the property lines for 821 N. 6th Street. At the northeast corner of the property line for 821 N. 6th Street, the boundary follows the eastern die of the alley between 6th and 7th Street to the south side of Salem Street. The boundary turns east, following the south side of Salem Street to the alley midway between 8th & 9th Streets. The boundary then turns north, following the east side of the alley midway between 8th & 9th Street to the south side of Hartford Street.

Boundary Justification

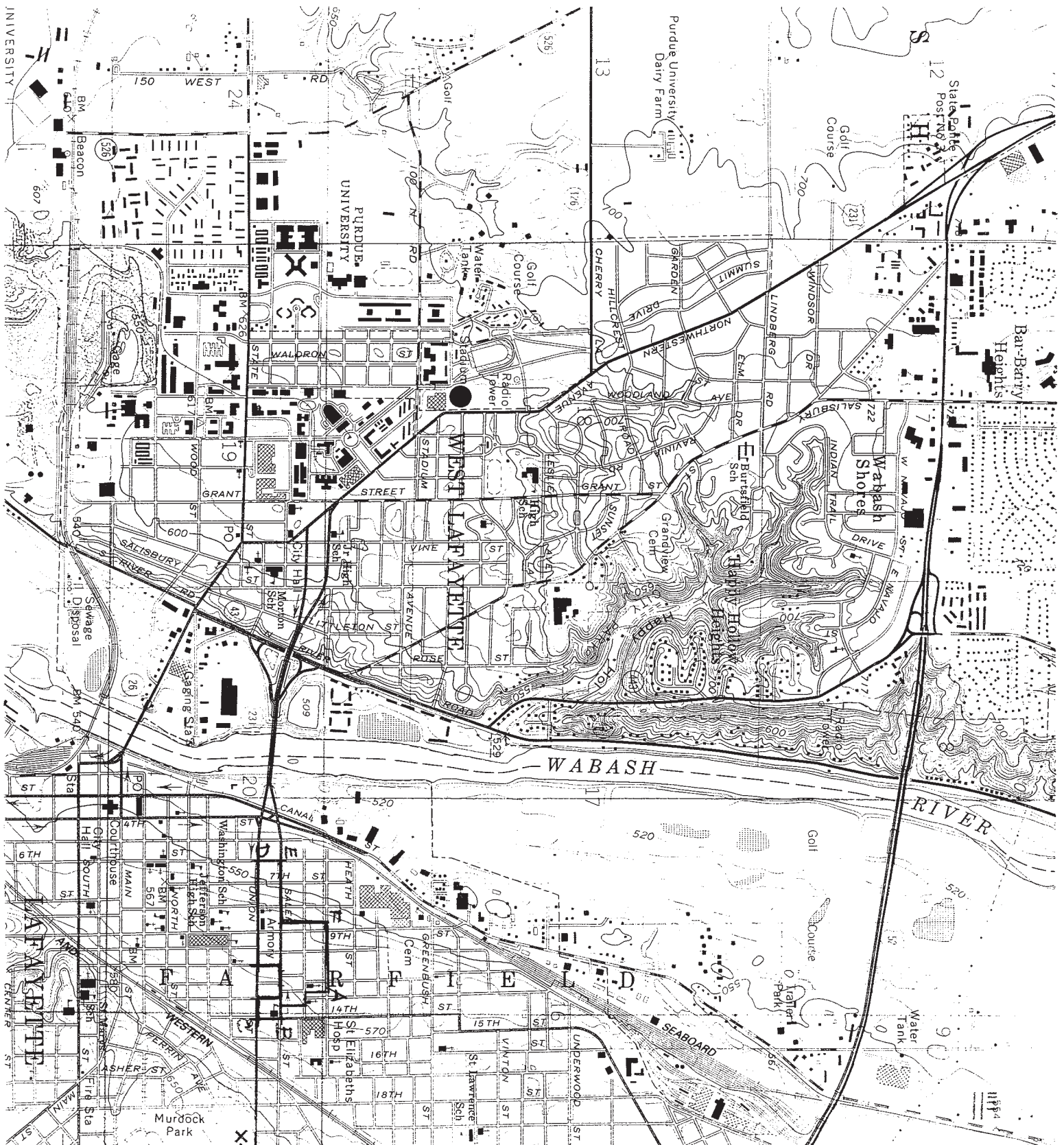
The Park Mary district boundaries are determined by characteristics that join these properties. The streetscapes within the district share similar setback lines and house spacing. The heights, widths, and door/window openings of the structures share common proportions. The structures convey a shared historic essence. The district gives the impression that it was created together by people whom made up a small community in Greater Lafayette. Recent development has also shaped the boundaries however. The majority of N. 6th Street is excluded from the district due to contemporary commercial development on the block, with the exception of 821 N. 6th Street the notable gable-front home. Thus, the Western boundary for the district is the alley West of N. 7th Street with the exception of the above-mentioned property. The Eastern boundary in the Northern portion of the district is determined by new development to the North and West of the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church. The Northern boundary is at Hartford due to changes in proportions and setbacks North of Hartford Street. Union Street is the Southern

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Eastern boundary is the alley East of N. 12th Street due to new construction. Further South, the eastern boundary is set at N. 14th Street to include a group of notable early homes and the Lincoln School, both important to the development of the district.



(LAFAYETTE EAST)
3664 IV NE

AMERICAN MAP COMPANY
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

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