

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINK

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 **State Street Historic District**

other names/site number **079-087-472-22000**

2. Location

street & number **Roughly bounded by Chestnut, Jackson, Jefferson, and State Streets** N/A ☐ not for publication
city or town **North Vernon** N/A ☐ vicinity
state **Indiana** code **IN** county **Jennings** code **079** zip code **47265**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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

State Street Historic District
Name of Property

Jennings 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)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
75	22	buildings
0	0	sites
4	0	structures
0	0	objects
79	22	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

RELIGION: Religious Facility

FUNERARY: Mortuary

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsma

MID-19th c.:

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

roof ASPHALT

other BRICK

STONE

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING &

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1852-1950

Significant Dates

1853

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Tripp, Hagerman

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Barber, George F.

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:

State Street Historic District
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 24 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 619130 4318030
Zone Easting Northing

3 16 619180 4317480
Zone Easting Northing

2 16 619420 4317710
Zone Easting Northing

4 16 618960 4317170
Zone Easting Northing

☐ 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 Carol Ann Schweikert, for
organization Jennings County Preservation Association date 03-30-2006
street & number 307 N. 10th St. telephone 317/ 776-1239
city or town Noblesville state IN zip code 46060

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 Lillian Carmer
street & number 3345 S. CR 800 E telephone
city or town Dupont state IN zip code 47231

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

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 6 & 7 Page 1

State Street Historic District
name of property
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Section 6: Function or Use

Current Functions:

Landscape	Street furniture/object
Commerce/Trade	Professional
Vacant/Not In Use	

Section 7: Description

Materials:

Foundation:

Concrete
Brick

Walls:

Aluminum
Siding

Roof:

Slate

Architectural Classification:

Queen Anne
Bungalow/Craftsman
Other

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Section 7 Page 2

State Street Historic District
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Description

The State Street Historic District is located in North Vernon, Indiana along three north/south streets and five east/west streets. The district includes lots in the original plat and three additions: Pabody's 1st Division, Tripp's 3rd addition, annexed by the city in 1892 and the Tripton Heights addition in 1923. The neighborhood is a mix of high-style, upper class homes and middle class vernacular structures. There is some infill construction in areas, but the district retains a high degree of architectural integrity and details. In general, the larger, high-style homes are found along South State and South Jennings Streets and the degree of architectural detail diminishes as the district moves eastward. The district's four limestone walls are contributing structures. They are located in various locations indicated on the site map.

South State Street (East Side)

104 - First Baptist Church (Photo #13)

1905

This one-story church building is brick construction with a rusticated stone basement, visible on the north side. The cross plan has gables on three sides with stone coping. Large stained glass windows set in double Gothic arches are centered beneath each gable. On the north and south facades, narrow stained glass windows also with Gothic arches flank the large stained glass windows. The windows have rusticated stone sills. Decorative brickwork arches highlight the windows and doors. The double door entry is located on the west side of the 2-story bell tower. The door has a stained glass fanlight with "First Baptist Church" in the stained glass. The tower has a crenellated roofline with Gothic arch vents in the tower and stringcourses of brick and stone. The crenellated roofline is duplicated in the northeast corner of the building. A modern ramp for handicapped access leads to a secondary entrance on the west facade with a Gothic arch stained glass transom. In 1949, a brick addition was constructed on the east(rear) façade. *Contributing.*

114 - McGannon/Olcott House

c. 1868

This 1½ story central passage brick house has side gables with one central and one end chimney. The house is Gothic Revival in form with a centered cross gable. The early 20th century portico has an open gable roof supported by unfluted Ionic columns. The central entry has sidelights and tall fanlight. A pair of narrow double hung windows with overarching half-round transom window is above the entry in the cross gable. The arched windows have four over four sashes and stone sills. A one-story addition and dormers were added on the rear of the house. *Contributing.*

120 (Photo #1)

c. 1915

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This 2½ story American Foursquare has wood siding and a rusticated concrete block foundation. The hipped roof has two hipped roof dormers. The front porch has brick piers and concrete insets. The shallow bay on the north side has brackets along the bottom. The windows have sixteen panes over one. *Contributing.*

124 (Photo #1) c. 1875
This early Victorian is a 1½-story gabled-ell with concrete block foundation and an early 1900s brick porch. The house has tall narrow windows and brick porch piers and walls. A one-story bay is located on the south side and the rear porch has been enclosed. 1-story, 1+-car outbuilding (late 1800s) has exposed eaves and poured concrete foundation. Narrow wood siding covers the exterior. Two shallow wall extensions join the outbuilding on the south end. An overhead garage door is centered on the south gable end. A service door is located on the east side of the garage door. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

204 - McClure House c. 1898
This 2½ story Queen Anne home has a slate roof, stone foundation and a 1-story rear addition. The main mass of the house consists of a cubical core with steep hip roof and projecting gabled blocks on each face. The wrap-around porch has a decorative porch frieze with turned porch supports and railing. The porch pediment has vergeboard trim and raised carvings (Photo #28). Scalloped siding accents the gables. Window accents include arches and leaded glass sashes. The main entry has double doors. A cast-iron fence runs along three sides of the lot. *Contributing.*

208 c. 1893
This 1½-story cross-gabled cottage has a stone foundation and wrap-around porch recessed under the main roof. The original siding is covered with artificial shingle siding. The windows are tall and narrow with one over one sashes and simple trim. The 1-story modern outbuilding has a gable roof, shallow eaves, vinyl siding and a small window on the alley façade. A modern aluminum garage door is off-center on the north gable end. *Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

212 c. 1900/1920
This is a simple, 1-story pyramid roof cottage with concrete block foundation. The entry is located on the side of the Arts & Crafts era porch/sunroom addition. The house has exposed eaves and nine over one windows. The middle pane in the upper sash is significantly larger than the surrounding eight panes. The wood-frame, gable roof outbuilding dates to the house and has narrow wood siding, exposed rafter tails and corner

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board trim. The single-car, wood garage door is located on the east end and has wide horizontal window panes. A carport is attached on the north side. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

216 - Charles Wachtel House

c. 1893

This Queen Anne home has a wrap around porch, tall narrow windows and a one-story rear addition. The rusticated concrete block porch piers are topped by round columns. The existing railing is bowed. The octagonal tower runs the full height of the house with decorative bands of diamond siding, tall narrow windows and a multi-faceted roof. There are two entries from the front porch. The side bay is accented with wavy siding. The rear porch has been enclosed. *Contributing.*

306 - Orlando Bacon House (Photo #14)

c. 1896

This Victorian home with gable-on-hip roof has double door entry and one over one windows. The original siding has been covered with vinyl. The gables are accented with diagonal vinyl siding. The window panes in the upper gable form a sunburst pattern. The panes in the lower gable window are diamond-shaped. The wrap around porch has round columns and spindle railing. The tower on the north side has scalloped siding on the first floor and is open as a balcony on the 2nd. The wood-frame, 1-story hipped roof outbuilding (c. 1900) has wide eaves and vinyl siding. Two wood garage doors with 4-pane window openings are located on the north side. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

310 - Wilkerson/Barth House

c. 1896

This 2-story Queen Anne home is wood-frame construction with a stone foundation. The west (front) and south façades have 3-sided bays with decorative wood siding. The gables are ornamented with scalloped siding, multiple layers of trim, arched windows and brackets. The porch, supported by turned supports, has a spindle railing, an ornate frieze and decorative pediment. Several window sashes have leaded glass. A large modern, 2-story addition was constructed on the east (rear) façade. The addition includes a large set of Gothic arch stained glass windows and the siding and trim match the original house. The 2+-car wood-frame outbuilding dates to the house and has been covered with vinyl siding. The gable roof runs east/west. The south gable has scalloped siding. The foundation is concrete block. Modern, aluminum garage doors are located off-center in the south side. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

408 - Lincoln Dixon House (Photo #15)

c. 1900

This Queen Anne home has an irregular floor plan with slate roof and stone foundation. The multiple gables and dormers have diamond-shaped window

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panes and scalloped siding. The 2nd story balcony on the west (front) façade has pairs of fluted columns. The openings are trimmed with simple wood arches. The north façade has two balconies. The balcony near the northwest corner of the house has sets of fluted columns resting on wood-bases accented with rectangular recessed panels. The columns are joined by a bowed railing. This balcony has a frieze with turned bulb-shaped spindles. The balcony near the northeast corner of the house has simple wood supports with simple balustrade. The 2-story bay on the north side has decorative panels beneath the windows. The south side chimney is part of a radius-cornered bay covered with fish scale wood shingles and scalloped siding. The wrap-around porch has rusticated stone piers with round fluted Doric columns that are tripled at the corners. The porch pediment is accented with swag trim and the railing is bowed. The porch has three entries into the house. The large outbuilding matches the house in style. It is wood-frame with a hipped roof and a large front dormer with windows. Two sets of original, wood bi-fold doors are located on the west side. The upper half of each door panel features multi-pane windows. The lower half has diagonal wood strips in recessed panels. Large windows on the south and east facades are multi-pane. A service door and window are located on the north side. The service door matches the garage doors in design. The window and door openings have simple, decorative trim. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

420 - Olcott House

c. 1907

This Queen Anne style home has a stone foundation and slate roof. The stone porch piers are topped with round columns. The wrap-around porch forms a gazebo at the corner with a conical roof. The northwest corner of the house is chamfered on the 2nd floor with a bay beneath the porch roof on the first floor. A 2nd story balcony on the west facade was enclosed with glass leaving the decorative trim intact. Additions were made on the rear and north facades. A long covered walkway extends from the house to the sidewalk for its use as a funeral home. The large modern outbuilding has a hipped roof, wide eaves and vinyl siding. The west side has a fake dormer in the roofline and a set of double service doors, off-center, with two sliding horizontal windows. Two sliding horizontal windows are also found on the east side. *Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

South State Street - West Side

215 - John W. Linkhart House (Photo #2)

c. 1895

This 2-story L-plan home has Queen Anne detailing, tall narrow windows and stone foundation. The small wrap around porch has turned porch supports and simple railing. The front "L" has chamfered corners with decorative trim. The modern 1-story outbuilding is 1½ cars wide with an aluminum

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garage door, off-center in the gable end. The modern garage has a concrete foundation and is covered with vinyl siding. The gable roof has no eave overhang. A single service door is located on the north side with two casement windows. A single car carport is attached to the garage on the north side. *Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

219 - Frank Little House (Photo #2) c. 1898
This 1-story Queen Anne cottage has a small inset porch, one over one windows and stone foundation. The original wood siding is covered with aluminum. There are two entries from the front porch. A large picture window on the front façade has a leaded glass sash. The single-story, one-car outbuilding was built in the early 1900s. The building has a gable roof, aluminum siding and a concrete block foundation. The garage door is wood with six windows across the top. The north and south sides have double-hung, six-over-six windows. A one-car carport was added later on the north side. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

225 (Photo #2) c. 1908
2-story Late Victorian home has some characteristics of the American Foursquare type. It has a one-story wrap around porch and concrete block foundation. The brick porch plinths are topped with square, tapered wood columns. The porch walls are constructed with brick in an open basket weave pattern. The northeast corner of the house is chamfered with decorative trim. The hipped roof has dormers with two windows on each side of the house. The 1-story, 2-car outbuilding is modern concrete block construction with a gable roof with wide eaves. The gable ends are covered with vinyl siding. Two single-car, aluminum garage doors are located on the north end. *Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

321 c. 1900
2-story Queen Anne house with bowed railing, stone foundation and L-shaped porch. The intersecting roofs have clipped gables. Window accents include picture windows, leaded glass sashes, small bracketed window hoods, and simple trim. The one-car garage dates to the house construction and is wood-frame with wide siding and decorative rafter tails. The original sliding wood doors remain intact on the north gable end. A carport is attached to the east side. A double-hung window on the west side has one-over-eight panes, but was originally, eight-over-eight. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

South Jennings Street (East Side)

106

c. 1896

This 2-story Queen Anne house has notched siding accenting the gables and

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windows. The wrap-around porch has rusticated concrete block piers topped with square wood columns and a bowed railing (Photo #29). The chamfered corners of the front gable are accented with tall narrow windows, notched siding and brackets at the roofline. *Contributing.*

112 c. 1895
Side gable house with vinyl siding and stone foundation. The shallow front porch, a modern alteration, wraps to the side and has a concrete floor and square porch columns. The original historic features, including trim and window openings are missing or obscured by modern materials. The modern, 1+-car garage has a gable roof, concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. A single garage door is centered on the north end. *Non-contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

118 c. 1875
This 1½ story gabled ell plan has a screened front porch and squared porch columns. The house has through-the-cornice gabled dormers on the upper floor. The foundation is covered with concrete. The modern 2-car garage has a gable roof and concrete block foundation. Modern windows with narrow vinyl trim are located on the north and east facades. The north façade has two single, aluminum garage doors, of different heights. *Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

208 - Tripp/Verbarg House (Photo #17) c. 1891
2-story Victorian home with hipped roof, stone foundation and front and side gables and a central truncated hip roof. The eaves are accented with brackets. The front, side and rear porches have bowed railings and decorative trim. The windows are one over one with shallow window hoods and some have stained glass sashes. Other decorative features include large multi-pane windows in the 2-story bay on the north side, porch pediment with swag detail and scalloped siding in the gables. The south side has a one-story bay. On the wrap-around porch, square porch plinths with recessed panels are topped with round Roman Doric columns. A long narrow outbuilding sits on the back of the lot along the alley. It was constructed in two sections, c. 1891 and c. 1910s. The south (original) section has a stone foundation and vertical wood siding. Three small hinged doors are located several feet above the foundation along the east façade. The gable end has one small hinged door. The west façade has a service door near the seam between the two sections and tall, hinged doors near the gable end. The north section was joined to the original section, but built with rusticated concrete block and a hipped roof. One set of wood, bi-fold doors is found on the north gable end. A pair of double hung, nine-over-one panes, are found on both the east and west facades,

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opposite one another. The west façade also has a service door near the seam between the two sections. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

214 (Photo #5) c. 1880
2-story wood frame Queen Anne with one over one windows, bracketed eaves and a rear brick addition. The small inset front porch has chamfered posts with brackets. Siding in the original front gable on the 2nd floor has been replaced by a large window. The original house has a stone foundation. The chimney is constructed in a patterned shape. The 2-story bay on the south side has notched siding and decorative trim. The 2-story outbuilding is similar age as the house. It has a jerkinhead roof with a gable breaking the roofline on the long south side. A diamond-shaped window is centered in this gable with a modern 2-car garage door below. Above the garage door, but off-center is a small hinged door. The west end has a service door near the northwest corner and a double hung window. A free-standing storage shed obscures what appears to be a door or window opening on the east end. A concrete block chimney was added to the north side near the northeast corner. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

302 c. 1946
This gable front house has small one over one windows and a central chimney. The front porch has brick piers with woven brick walls. The porch is enclosed with screens. The outbuilding is a one-car concrete block garage constructed after the house within the slope of the lot. It has a hipped roof and a single garage door on the north gable end. *Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

308 (Photo #7) c. 1936
Craftsman era bungalow with long, narrow plan, side gables and off-center front porch. The porch has brick piers and walls. The house sits on a basement and has four over one windows. The one-story, one-car outbuilding dates to the house construction and has exposed eaves, narrow wood siding and a concrete foundation. The modern garage door is slightly off-center in the west end. A 6-pane window is centered on the north side. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

318 - Hagerman Tripp House (Photo #19) c. 1853
Sitting well back from the street, this two-story Greek Revival home was sited on 20 acres as late as 1884. A 1923 plat subdivided the land leaving the house on an oversized lot. The home is constructed of brick with 2-story columns defining the large front porch spanning the entire width of the home. A small front balcony is centered on the 2nd floor of the front

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façade. The existing front porch is not original. A c. 1962 photograph shows a 1-story, half-round porch centered in the main façade with a smaller, half-round 2nd story balcony centered above. The main entrance is located underneath the balcony. The windows are 12 over 12 sashes. The truncated hip roof is accented by a widow's walk in the center. The roofline is accented by dentiled molding on all four sides. The rear of the house has a 1-story rounded porch with Ionic columns and dentil trim. A second balcony is located above this porch. Large, decorative chimneys are found on both the north and south facades. The attached two-car garage is a modern addition. The house has a modern detached 2-car garage. *Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

322 (Photo #20)

c. 1931

This 1½-story bungalow has a large front dormer with 3 windows. The dormer has open eaves and exposed rafter tails. Most window openings have sashes with 3 or 4 panes over one. The center entry is flanked by two sets of three windows. The dormer and gable windows are found in threes in a stepped layout. The north side has a shallow window bay. The front porch has heavily tapered brick piers and brick walls. The most unusual features of the porch are its open cantilevered roof corners. The house has wide bracketed eaves and a north side chimney. The 2-car outbuilding matches the style of the house. It has wide eaves with brackets and narrow wood siding. Small windows are located on the south façade. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

South Jennings Street - (West Side)

111

c. 1950

This 1-story hipped roof house sits on a raised basement. The foundation is concrete block and the walls are covered with aluminum siding. The entry is centered in the front façade. A one-story addition is located on the rear. The hipped roof outbuilding with narrow wood siding dates to the early 1900s. The original building was square with a poured concrete foundation. A later addition with concrete block foundation formed a rectangular plan. The addition is also visible on the north and south facades by the seamed siding. The west facade has a single fiberglass garage door. The north, south and east facades have Gothic arch windows. The east façade also has a service door. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

115

c. 1900

This is a 2-story cross gable plan house with a rusticated concrete block foundation. The front porch has turned porch supports and railing and a decorative frieze. A shallow bay accents one side. The front and side

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eaves and porch gable have decorative vergeboard trim. An early side porch has been enclosed. The outbuilding is a square, hipped roof building with poured concrete foundation, narrow wood siding and exposed rafter tails. It likely dates to the construction of the house. Single 6-pane windows are located on the north and south sides. A wood garage door is located off-center on the west side. A small hinged door remains next to the garage door, near the eaves. The window and door trims are simple.
Contributing with contributing outbuilding.

119 c. 1896
This 2-story Victorian home has aluminum siding, one over one windows and front gable with decorative peak. The house foundation is stone and the porch, rusticated concrete block. The eaves have decorative rafter tails. The two through-the-cornice dormers in the "L" of the plan have decorative trim along their rooflines. The front porch wraps to the side entry. The porch has brick walls with square wood columns. Three corners are chamfered on the first floor with windows and simple trim. The long, narrow outbuilding, c. 1900, has a gable roof, poured concrete foundation and vertical wood siding. A set of hinged garage doors are centered on the west gable end with a service door on the south side. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

123 (Photo #16) c. 1890
This Queen Anne cottage is built in a T-plan. The porch wraps around both side of the "T". The house has tall narrow windows, entries at both ends of the porch and a side bay. The front gable has scalloped siding, brackets and gable trim. The square porch supports are chamfered. The multiple gables on the south side match the front with their decorative elements. The large gable roof outbuilding is wood-sided and matches the house in style. The bracketed gables have scalloped siding. The south gable end has a 2-car, aluminum garage door. A single garage door is located on the west façade near the northwest corner. An octagonal window is found in the north gable. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

205 - V.C. Meloy House c. 1872
Gabled ell plan house with vinyl siding. The front and side gables have cornice returns. The porch runs the full width of the house and is probably an early 1900s alteration. The porch has a rusticated concrete block foundation and columns. A stone wall defines the lot on two sides.
Contributing.

205½ c. 1990
1-story, modern construction house with vinyl siding. *Non-contributing.*

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No Address
Modern brick apartment building. Non-contributing.

c. 1970

305 - Joseph C. Cone House

c. 1894

This 2½-story Queen Anne home is a George F. Barber design. The home has numerous decorative treatments and an irregular floorplan and wrap around porch, typical of the style. The gables have scalloped and diagonal siding laid in decorative patterns with lattice windows. The front gable has an offset chamfered bay under it. A short vertical board stringcourse runs around the house at the foundation and roofline cornice. A 2nd story balcony overlooks the front porch. The wrap-around porch has a gazebo at the front corner with conical roof. The porch columns have square bases with round columns. The porch has an elaborate turned spindle frieze and simple balustrade. The chimney was constructed in a decorative form. The irregular slate roof has cast iron cresting. The porch has a brick foundation and the house has stone. The wood-frame outbuilding matches the house in style and materials. It has a hipped roof and wide eaves. Large dormers with shaped window panes are found on the north and south facades. Two sets of bi-fold doors and a service door are located on the north facade (Photo #24). These doors match in style. The upper half have shaped window panes and the lower half have recessed panels with diagonal wood strips. The south and west facades have two double-hung windows with shaped panes in the upper sash and single panes in the lower sash. The doors and windows have decorative trim. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

311 - Fred Nauer House (Photo #18)

c. 1892

This 2½ story wood frame Queen Anne has a rusticated concrete block foundation, slate roof and 3-story corner tower. The wood-frame house has several shapes of siding including wavey and sawtooth; currently, these are highlighted by a period color scheme. Multi-pane windows and sawtooth siding accent the 8-sided tower. The wrap-around porch follows the angles of the tower. The porch is accented by a perforated wood frieze band. The home includes several stained glass windows. The gables are accented with sawtooth siding. The plan includes a one-story bay on the north side. The 1½-story outbuilding, c. 1900, has a narrow wood siding, gable roof and concrete foundation. Three aluminum garage doors are off-center on the west façade. This façade also has a center gable breaking the roofline with a window openings centered in the gable. The south façade has two window openings, one on the first floor and one in the gable. The opposite end has just one window in the gable. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

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405 c. 1905
This 2½-story Victorian home has slate roof, rusticated concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding. The large front porch has concrete block piers with round columns and bowed porch railing. The bowed railing is also found on the side porch. Decorative window treatments include leaded and stained glass sashes, small hoods and arches. The 1½-story, wood-sided outbuilding dates to the house construction and has a jerkinhead roof and 9-pane windows on the south and north facades. The north façade also has a sliding garage door intact. The west façade has a wider sliding wood door (Photo #25). *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

409 c. 1912
This is a 1½ story L-plan house with side bay and vinyl siding. It has a small inset porch. The corners of the front "L" are angled with large windows. A jerkinhead roof tops this section. The foundation is covered with concrete and the exterior walls with vinyl siding. The porch has brick piers and square wood columns with simple railing. *Contributing.*

415 (Photo #8) c. 1907
This early 1900s American Foursquare has a poured concrete foundation and deep front porch. The hipped roof has wide eaves. The square porch columns are connected by a wood railing. The windows are 8 over 1. This modern outbuilding has vinyl siding, concrete block foundation and a single, 2-car garage door on the west gable end. *Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

421 (Photo #8) c. 1922
This Dutch Colonial Revival home has a 2nd story overhang on the front and rear, but close eaves on the flanks. There are two one-story flanking wings. The side-facing gambrel roof has three large front shed dormers. The windows are a mix of 8 over 8, 6 over 6 and 4 over 4 sashes. The entry with sidelights is centered with triple windows on each side. A 1-story, hipped roof building dates to the house. It is constructed of rusticated concrete block and has wide eaves. The north and west facades have stationary six-pane windows. A set of bi-fold doors with arched tops are located on the east façade, near the northeast corner. An infilled window and service door are also located on this façade. The west façade is not visible due to dense ivy. The corners of the building, window and door openings are trimmed with halved and three-quartered round tiles. A concrete block chimney runs through the roofline near the peak in the roof. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

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112 - Silver/Hale House

c. 1893

This cross gable plan house has a side bay, one over one windows and side entry porch. The front "L" has angled corners. The house foundation is stone and the porch is concrete block. *Contributing.*

116 (Photo #21)

c. 1890

This house is identical in plan to 112 with cross gable, side bay and side entry porch. The original tall, one over one windows remain intact. It has a brick foundation under the house and concrete for the porch. This house retains much of its decorative trim including siding in the front and side gables, large corner brackets underneath the front gable and window trim. It also has a 1-story rear addition. The gable roof outbuilding, c. 1900, is constructed with a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are sheathed with halves of small vertical logs, both dressed and undressed. The east gable end has a pair of tall hinged doors constructed with vertical boards. The south side has a small window and service door. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

126-128 (Photo #10)

c. 1946

This 3-bay side gable house is constructed with wood siding and concrete block foundation. It has center peaks breaking the roofline in the front and rear facades. Brick porch piers with wood columns support the porch roof. The brick porch walls are laid in an open weave pattern. *Contributing.*

202-204

c. 1920

Gable front double with wood siding, concrete block foundation and two small porches. The house has an attached one-car garage constructed at the basement level. A small one-story Victorian building (Photo #26), labeled as an office on 1899 and 1911 Sanborn maps, is located on the back of the lot. Built c. 1890, this small building is rectangular in plan with a gable roof and stone foundation. The north façade has chamfered corners. A shed roof over the basement joins the south façade. The basement extends under approximately one-half the building. The north façade is heavily ornamented. This gable has scalloped siding with a diamond accent in the center. Other decorative elements include ornate brackets at the chamfered corners, cornice trim, vergeboard trim and drop ornaments. The building has single, double hung windows on all four facades. All the window and door openings have decorative wood trim. A brick chimney is located off-center in the south gable. The entry is located on the west façade, near the southwest corner. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

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Front gable double with sunroom and three over one windows. Constructed with a concrete block foundation and covered with aluminum siding. Three period outbuildings, c. 1870, remain along the alley from an earlier 2-story house. The 2-story barn has board and batten siding, 1-story wing and gable roof. It rests on large timber sills. Two window openings and a small hinged door are located on the east façade. A sliding door remain on the north façade. A small brick, gable roof building, possibly a privy, sits near the west side of the barn (Photo #27). Non-contributing with two contributing outbuildings.

214 c. 1970
Modern brick apartment building. *Non-contributing.*

218 c. 1880
This stuccoed brick square plan house has a truncated hipped roof and center chimney. The house has wide eaves and two over two windows. There are two entries from the front porch. The porch has a concrete block foundation and brick piers with wood columns. The porch walls are formed with brick in an open weave pattern. A one-story addition is located on the rear façade. The 1-story, single-car garage has a poured concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a tin roof. A one-car garage door is centered on the south gable. The service door is off-center on the west side. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

South Jackson Street - West Side

103 c. 1875
This one-story L-plan house has aluminum siding and a stuccoed foundation. It has a small inset porch and one over one windows. *Contributing.*

109 c. 1865
Brick central-passage house with Gothic Revival details. The entry is centered in the front façade. The front cross gable has an arched window. The c. 1915 front porch has a concrete block foundation and piers and pyramid-shaped wood columns. The gables and eaves have Gothic cusped vergeboard trim. There are two additions, on the side and rear. The original windows are six over six. *Contributing.*

115 (Photo #9) c. 1875
This gable front, Gothic Revival, 1½-story house has double front doors and 3 tall gabled dormers along each side. The front gable, eaves, and dormers have cusped vergeboard trim. The front gable has a pair of windows. Decorative cusping accents the front porch which has turned posts. The porch foundation is concrete block. The 2-car gable roof outbuilding has a

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concrete foundation and two 1-car aluminum garage doors. The north and south facades each have a small square window. *Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

119 (Photo #9) c. 1880
This 2½ story Queen Anne has a sharply pitched front gable and stone foundation. The shallow front porch has turned porch posts and decorative frieze of arched and circular spandrel braces with an off-center entry. The home has decorative leaded glass windows. The 2nd story balcony over the front porch is enclosed with screens, but the original porch posts and arcaded bracing remains visible. A modern garage is currently well underway in its construction. It has a concrete foundation, gable roof and two garage doors, one 2-car and one 1-car, on the west facade. *Contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

123 c. 1900
This 2-story 3-bay I-house has a large 2-story rear addition and one-story front porch. The exterior is covered with vinyl siding. The foundation is concrete block. The modern outbuilding has a gable roof, vinyl siding and concrete foundation. Double service doors are located on the east façade; there is no garage door. *Non-contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

211 c. 1885
This 1½-story gable front cottage has a deep front porch and simple square columns and railing. The entry is centered in the front façade. The windows are a mix of tall, narrow one over one and four over four windows. The high pitched roof has decorative cusped trim along the eaves. *Contributing.*

217 (Photo #23) c. 1910
This 2-story American Foursquare is sheathed in aluminum siding with an enclosed front porch, replacement windows and concrete block foundation. The modern garage has a gable roof and concrete block foundation. Two small windows and a concrete block chimney are located on the north façade and a small window and service door on the east. The 2-car, aluminum garage door is located on the south façade. *Non-contributing with non-contributing outbuilding.*

Chestnut Street

First Presbyterian Church (Photo #22) 1871
This small brick church has a limestone basement and square 2-story tower. The Gothic Revival style is evident by the pointed Gothic arches in the

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door and windows. The stained glass windows are all the same size with varying designs in the glass. The 2-story bell tower is accented with diamond-shape openings, one on each side with limestone accents, a limestone stringcourse and a gable-shaped limestone band. The basement is exposed on the east side with newer windows. The north façade is a simple gable wall with no window openings and a small addition. The main entrance has double wood doors centered in the west façade of the tower. The entry has a Gothic arch transom with stained glass. The brickwork on the first floor of the tower creates a pediment-like form with a gable created by stone & brick and two square pilasters engaged in the brickwork. Above the door is a stained glass window with the Gothic arch shape. The tall narrow windows of the church have stone sills and double brick arches with inner jambs arches recessed about one brick width. The north and south gables have decorative brackets along the eaves. *Contributing.*

117 c. 1884
This L-plan house has vinyl siding, one over one windows with simple trim and a shed roof rear addition. The front porch, a later alteration, has brick porch piers with a rusticated concrete block foundation. *Contributing.*

College Street - North Side

106 (Photo #12) c. 1890
This 2-story home has a wrap-around porch, stone foundation and one over one windows. The central hip roof has gables projecting on all four facades. The porch has brick piers topped with square wood columns. The front and side gables have decorative vergeboard trim. The gable roof outbuilding, c. 1900, has vinyl siding and a metal roof. A sliding wood garage door remains intact on the west gable end. Additions on the north and south sides have extended the gable roof out with eaves closer to ground level. *Contributing with contributing outbuilding.*

112 (Photo #12) c. 1899
2-story Queen Anne house with multiple rear additions and vinyl siding on the exterior. The placement of front openings suggests this house could have evolved from an early I-house. The one-story front porch has turned porch supports. The windows are one over one sashes. The 2nd floor has chamfered corners above the porch. The steep hip roofline is broken on the front façade by a cross gable. Although built at different times, the two 1+-car garages are both modern era. The older garage, nearest the alley has a poured concrete floor and no eaves. The exterior is covered with vinyl siding. The garage door is off-center in the south gable with a service door on its west side. The newer garage is sited west of the

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earlier one with very similar construction except the two doors are
reversed and with a slight eave overhang. *Contributing with two non-*
contributing outbuildings.

College Street - South Side

119 (Photo #12) c. 1907
Wood frame L-plan with concrete foundation, small inset porch and central
chimney. The roof is hipped with front gable. The one over one windows
have simple trim. *Contributing.*

202 (Photo #12) c. 1907
This gable-front Queen Anne cottage has a small inset front porch and a
concrete block foundation. The plan includes a rear addition and a deck on
the east side. The 2-car modern-era garage has a gable roof with concrete
foundation. The exterior is covered with aluminum siding and a modern
garage door is located off-center on the east end. *Non-contributing with*
non-contributing outbuilding.

Vernon Street - North Side

16 c. 1970
Modern brick apartment building. *Non-contributing.*

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The State Street Historic District is significant under Criterion C for its architecture, Criterion A for its role in the settlement of North Vernon and for the prominent North Vernon residents who lived here and Criterion B, Hagerman Tripp, a highly influential man. Tripp co-founded the town and helped bring the first railroad to North Vernon. He lived in the district most of his life (1853-1891). The area grew and developed along with the city of North Vernon with houses from its early settlement days through 1950. Residents of this district played important roles in North Vernon's platting, settlement and development in its business, political and manufacturing arenas. Over the past 100 years, this district has been home to some of North Vernon's most prominent citizens in arguably the largest, high style homes in North Vernon, especially from the Victorian era.

Criterion C

The architecture in the State Street Historic District represents several architectural periods in both high-style and vernacular homes. The predominant style is Victorian/Queen Anne with some Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Craftsman homes. Gothic Revival is also the architectural style of the two churches. Within the district, the homes vary in size from 2½-stories to 1-story. In general, the larger, high-style homes are found along State and Jennings Streets.

318 South Jennings Street is a high-style Greek Revival home constructed c. 1853 by Colonel Hagerman Tripp, one of North Vernon's founders. Although this style declined in the 1840s in the eastern US, it remained a dominant style for states like Indiana into the early 1860s. The brick home was originally built on a farm outside the original plat. It includes multiple elements of the Greek Revival style including a deep entablature accenting the roofline, twelve over twelve windows and elaborate door surround. Its multiple chimney masses with decorative forms are also common to high-style houses in the late 1800s. Later additions to North Vernon reduced the original acreage, but retained a large over-sized lot for this home. The construction of this home in a rural area of Indiana in the 1850s was quite an accomplishment for Tripp.

High-style Queen Anne homes include 306, 310, 408 and 420 on South State Street and 106, 208, 305 and 311 on South Jennings Street. These homes exhibit a high degree of stylistic ornamentation with numerous architectural elements typical of Queen Anne homes. Many have been restored and now have period paint schemes that highlight their Queen Anne details. Typical Queen Anne elements represented in the district's homes

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include irregular floor plans, wrap-around porches, turned porch supports and railings, decorative gables, multiple textures of siding, leaded and stained glass windows and picturesque 2 and 3 story towers. These elements are found repeatedly throughout the district on both high-style homes and vernacular plan homes.

Vernacular plan homes with Victorian and Queen Anne detailing including 123 Jennings, 116 Jackson, 214 Jennings and 321 State Street. These homes are smaller in size with vernacular plans, but the exteriors have numerous architectural elements typical for the time period including turned porch supports and railings, decorative gables and gable trim, and ornate woodwork.

One interesting feature seen in this district and in other homes in North Vernon is a bowed porch railing, that slightly resembles an upside down question mark (Photo #29). This particular railing must have been readily available locally in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Six homes in this district built between 1893 and 1905 utilize this style railing.

The Craftsman-era is also represented in this district, but to a lesser degree because most of the area was developed earlier. 322 Jennings Street is an excellent example of a bungalow with its distinctive shape, wide, bracketed eaves and massive porch piers. 120 State and 415 Jennings are American Foursquares with the distinctive boxy form and hipped roof. Other homeowners replaced porches with Arts and Crafts ones, so the resulting houses have several stylistic influences.

Homes from the 1930s-1950 also dot the neighborhood where lots were subdivided or where earlier homes were demolished for newer construction. 421 Jennings is a Colonial Revival from 1922 with a gambrel roof, two one-story wings and 2nd floor overhang, all elements typical for this style. 111 Jennings Street is an excellent example of 1940s/1950s housing with its square form and pyramidal hipped roof and limited ornamentation.

The home size and detail vary distinctly within the State Street District, revealed in the home values from the 1930 Census. Those homes along State Street tended to have the greatest value including 408 State at \$7,500, 212 State at \$5,000, 310 State at \$8,000 and 420 State at \$8,000. Along Jackson Street, values drop significantly with the smaller size and simpler exteriors to \$1,800-\$2,000 for most homes. Jennings Street falls in between with homes ranging from \$8,000 for 305 Jennings and \$5,000 for 311 Jennings to \$2,000 for 119 Jennings. While the home values are not directly related to size and ornamentation, they are an indication of the

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wide range found in this district.

The two churches in the area were constructed thirty-four years apart, but exhibit similar characteristics with the brick and stone construction, corner tower, Gothic arch windows and stained glass windows. The 1905 church is a larger building and was constructed with several very large stained glass windows.

The State Street District includes at least one George F. Barber house, the Joseph D. Cone house at 310 Jennings Street. George F. Barber of Knoxville, Tennessee, is best-known for his pattern book architecture in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Clients could select exact plans from his catalogs or request changes to meet specific needs. His company was one of the first mail order house companies, offering the plans and materials as a kit shipped to the client. Barber's business grew tremendously through his extensive advertising in magazines and by the mid-1890s, his firm was the largest architectural firm in Knoxville. George F. Barber designs were used across the United States and Canada.

The Cone home is showy in its use of ornamentation, a characteristic of Barber's designs. In November, 1895, after living in the house for a year, Cone wrote George F. Barber & Co. to express his satisfaction with the house. "The plans, etc. were very satisfactory to my contractor, and everything worked out nicely, and I consider the money invested in the plans well spent. The house, both interior and exterior, is admired by all."¹ Although undocumented as yet, this district may include other Barber designs and/or mail order houses. The district includes other "showy" Queen Anne's, Barber designs were particularly popular in smaller towns, and North Vernon is ideally situated on the railroad for shipping mail order houses.

421 Jennings may be a 20th century mail-order house. Although the exact plan has not been located in a catalogue as yet, several plans similar to this one were found. Also, a twin of this house is located in Madison, Indiana, another railroad town.

The architecture of this district varies greatly in the 100 years it developed. From the elegant, stately homes of the Greek and Gothic Revival styles to the ornate Queen Anne to the clean lines of the Arts and Crafts and the simplicity of later housing. Each time period and style brings its own unique characteristics to the neighborhood and represents an historical

1 "In Appreciation" *American Homes*, July 20, 1899.

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period of growth and development for North Vernon. Overall, this area of North Vernon remains more intact than other areas of the city with fewer infill structures and alterations to the historic homes.

Criterion A

This district is also significant under Criteria A for its contribution to the settlement of North Vernon and its social history having been home to numerous prominent businessmen and politicians in North Vernon. The neighborhood lies primarily on the original plat of Tripton (now North Vernon). In 1852, 250 acres were purchased here by Hagerman Tripp and Hiram S. Prather because it was at the junction of two railroads. Hagerman Tripp was influential in routing the railroad through this area, through what is now the business section of North Vernon. In the 1800s, railroads brought people and jobs through the many services which supported the railroad from the railroad stations, restaurants, hotels, railroad maintenance, etc. Towns in Indiana and elsewhere lived or died depending on where the railroad was routed. This is clearly seen here where North Vernon grew and flourished while Vernon, its older, established neighbor to the south lagged behind. These men recognized the potential for growth because of the railroads and their expectations were realized.

Without Hagerman Tripp's work and influence, North Vernon may never have been platted and the railroad may have been routed elsewhere. His efforts left a lasting legacy here and this district is a reflection of that. His legacy also includes a large 2-story Greek Revival home now located at 318 Jennings Street. Originally constructed on a farm near the edge of town, Hagerman Tripp's additions brought the town to the edge of his farm and a 1923 addition encompassed his home within the city.

In the years following Tripp and Prather's platting, the town grew significantly, spurred on by the railroad. In 1868, the Ohio and Mississippi built a branch to Louisville allowing travelers from the east to connect to trains south. North Vernon became a railroad town with 93 trains daily by the late 1800s. Railroads crossed the town in all four directions bringing passengers and cargo in and out of the city. Manufacturing facilities including the North Vernon Pump and Lumber Company and Cone and Jones spoke and hub factory greatly benefited from the ease in shipping provided by the daily rail service.

For Hagerman Tripp's efforts, the town was originally named Tripton and two additions he made in the 1850s were done under the name Tripton, but Ezra F. Pabody's 1854 addition and others in 1859, 1864 and 1865 used the name North Vernon. In 1867, the name of the town was officially changed to

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North Vernon. That same year, the town was incorporated. As a busy railroad crossing, North Vernon grew quickly. Just nine years later, the population having grown to almost 2,500, citizens voted to incorporate as a city. A waterworks system was constructed in 1892-93, an electric light plant in 1897 and the telephone system in 1898. The railroads spurred other investments including manufacturing which brought more people and investments to the city.

Throughout the district's period of significance, it has been home to numerous men who made noteworthy contributions to North Vernon during their lifetimes.

Lincoln Dixon (1860-1932) was one of the wealthier, more prominent members of this district, his prominence extending beyond North Vernon to southern Indiana and eventually to Washington D.C. as a representative to Congress. Dixon was born in Vernon in 1860 and graduated from Indiana University in 1880. He was a reading clerk for the Indiana House of Representatives in 1882-83. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 6th Judicial District in 1884 at only 24 years old. He was re-elected for three additional terms, becoming the first Democrat to do so. In 1904, Dixon was elected to the 59th Congress, the only Democrat from Indiana, and served until 1919. He was chair of the pension committee and later promoted to chair of the Ways and Means Committee. Dixon was always active in the Democratic Party. He served on the Democrat State Committee 1897-1904 and was in charge of the Democratic campaign in the west in 1924. When in private practice, Dixon was the law partner of Harry C. Meloy. Locally, Dixon served on the board of the First National Bank. In 1927, Dixon was named to the Federal Tariff commission by President Calvin Coolidge. He retired in 1930, but was reappointed by President Hoover in 1931. Dixon married Kate Storey in 1884 and the couple had two children. He constructed 408 South State Street around 1900 and lived there until his death in 1932. Dixon's will alludes to his financial status as he gave one daughter \$8,000 and the other \$8,500. He stated this was to even out \$10,000 he had given his son during this lifetime to purchase and repair his home. Considering this was the early 1930s, these were not insignificant sums of money. Kate owned the home until 1949.

Joseph D. Cone (c. 1857-1931) constructed 305 South Jennings Street around 1894 and lived there until his death in 1931. Cone was a prominent businessman in North Vernon for many years and served one term as its mayor in the 1910s. From 1879, he was associated the manufacturing of spokes and elm hub blocks. The plant was equipped with the best, most improved machinery of the time and employed about 70 people. Cone was connected

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with the First National Bank from its inception in 1885 and was president at his death. At the time of his death, he was serving on the Jennings County Council. His home is a George F. Barber pattern book design.

Fred H. Nauer (c.1858-1939) and his wife Lizzie (Elizabeth) constructed 311 South Jennings Street in 1892 and lived here for 47 years. The Nauers were married in 1880. Nauer learned the printer's trade in *The Banner* office in Vernon and purchased the paper in 1889. In 1891, he moved to North Vernon, purchased the *Plain Dealer* and consolidated the two papers called the *Banner Plain Dealer*. Under Nauer, this paper had the largest circulation in this part of Indiana. Nauer also served two terms as township trustee. The Nauers lived here until their deaths in 1939, just four months apart.

Volney C. Meloy (1836-1908), purchased 205 South Jennings Street in 1874 and lived here until 1904. Meloy was occupied in various interests during his lifetime including restaurants, manufacturing spokes and hubs and a drug store. He was also a director of the First National Bank, and elected president in 1897.

Edwin G. McClure (1872-1951) lived at 204 South State Street in a 2½ story Queen Anne home built by Davis McClure. Edwin G. was a clothing merchant in North Vernon for fifty-eight years, most of that time with Frank Robinson, his brother-in-law. At his death in 1951, he was also president of the First National Bank. McClure was married to Lula Robinson in 1893 and the couple had no children.

W. W. Olcott and his wife Catherine lived at 420 South State Street. Olcott was a well-known real estate agent in North Vernon. He sold the home in 1916 to George A. Litchfield, a lumber dealer for 40 years. Litchfield lived there from 1916 until his death in 1938. Frank E. Little, city attorney of North Vernon, was a charter member of the North Vernon State Bank and the First National Bank. He constructed his Queen Anne cottage on South State Street and owned it until his death in 1927. One of the longest residents of this district was Van Dyke and Marguerite Hale. They purchased 112 Jackson Street in 1927 and resided there until their deaths, Marguerite in 1988 and Van Dyke in 1990. Van Dyke was a master baker whose work was well-known in North Vernon. He specialized in rolls and candies and worked at several bakeries in North Vernon, Indianapolis and Seymour.

The businessmen of this district were well-respected gentlemen in North Vernon. They worked in a variety of occupations including attorney, manufacturer, banker, baker and merchant. They were active in politics

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either running for office or in support of their particular political party. They were active in civic organizations giving of their time and talent to the community. Their homes are a reflection of their success and influence in the community and representative of the men who built and grew North Vernon.

Criterion B

The State Street district is also significant under Criteria B because of its association with Hagerman Tripp. As one of the founders of North Vernon, Colonel Hagerman Tripp (1812-1891) is perhaps the most significant resident of this district and arguably the city of North Vernon. He was born in Ohio, but moved to Jennings County at age 16. He was influential in the location of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad running through this section of Indiana. He helped found North Vernon (originally named Tripton) in 1852 with Hiram Prather, purchasing 250 acres around the crossing of the railroad. The town was platted with 505 lots. Tripp platted two additions in 1854 and 1859. The boundaries of the district include lots in all three plats. He constructed his Greek Revival home at 318 Jennings Street in 1853. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he formed Company B, 6th Indiana Regiment of Volunteers. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Shiloh and Perryville. He was wounded and permanently disabled at the Battle of Chickamauga where he served with distinction. Hagerman was married three times and had eleven children. Only one child from his first marriage reached maturity and three children from his second. He resided here until his death in 1891 at age 79.

The State Street Historic District includes two church buildings that continue to be used as churches. While buildings used for religious purposes are generally excluded from the National Register, these buildings exhibit strong architectural significance in the Gothic Revival style. They retain much of their original material and even with the additions to each, they retain a high degree of their stylistic embellishments including Gothic arches and stained glass windows.

The State Street Historic District is significant for its association with the town's founder, Hagerman Tripp, for the many prominent citizens who called this neighborhood home and for the role it played in the settlement and development of North Vernon, Jennings County's largest city. The neighborhood is a reflection of 100 years of growth and development and the significant role its residents played in that growth. The homes are architecturally significant representing the biggest growth period from 1890-1920 and the styles, plans and architectural detailing during that time and is one of the more intact neighborhoods in the city.

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time and is one of the more intact neighborhoods in the city.

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Jennings County, Indiana
county and State

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State Street Historic District
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Jennings County, Indiana _____
county and State

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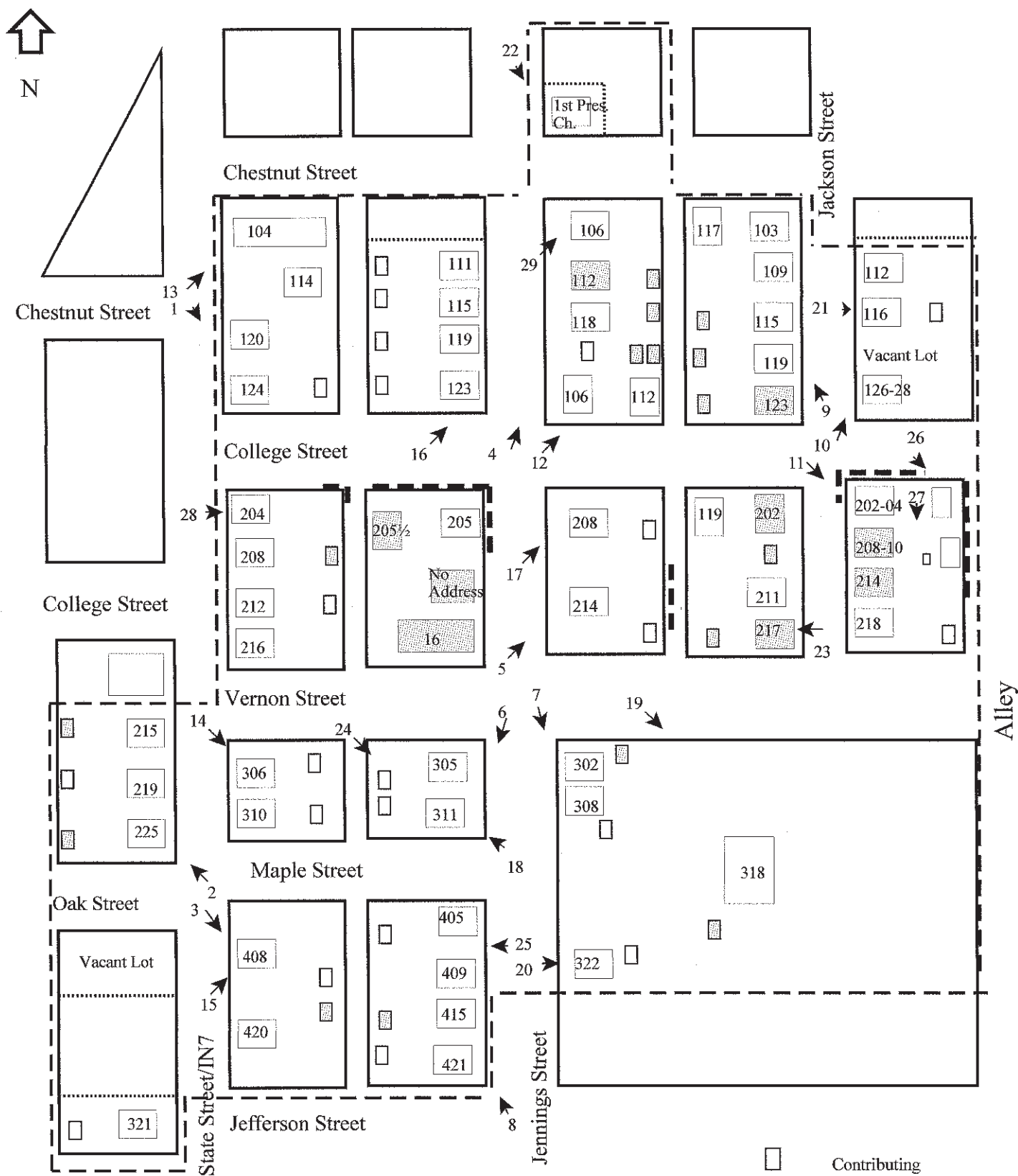
Verbal Boundary Description

Begin at the southwest corner of 321 State Street and run east and then north with the property lines. Turn east at the northeast corner of the property and run along the north curb line of Jefferson Street with the property lines of 420 South State Street and 421 South Jennings Street, continuing east to the west side of South Jennings. Turn north and run to the southeast corner of 409 South Jennings Street. Turn east to cross Jennings Street and run with the property line of 322, parallel to Jefferson Street to the east side property line of 318 South Jennings Street. Turn north and run with the property line, parallel to the alley, then across Vernon Street and along the east property lines of 218, 214, 208-10, and 202-04 South Jennings Street. Continue north across College Street and with the east property lines of 126-38, 116 and 112 South Jackson Street.






At the northeast corner of 112 South Jackson Street, turn west and run to the northwest corner of this property. Cross Jackson Street to the northeast corner of the property at 109 S. Jackson Street. Turn north and run with the curb line to the south side of Chestnut Street. Turn west on Jackson Street and follow the north property lines of 103 South Jackson Street and 117 Chestnut Street to the west side of the alley behind the west side of South Jackson Street. Turn north and run across Chestnut Street and along the east property line of the Presbyterian Church. Follow the property lines of the church along the north and west sides. Continue south to the northwest corner of 106 South Jennings Street. Turn west along the south curb of Chestnut Street and run across South Jennings Street to the northwest corner of 104 South State Street. Turn south and run with the property lines in the 100 and 200 blocks of South State Street to the middle of Vernon Street. Turn west and run with the property line to the northwest corner of 215 South State Street. Turn south and run along the west property lines of the 200 and 300 blocks of South State Street to beginning at the southwest corner of 321 South State Street.

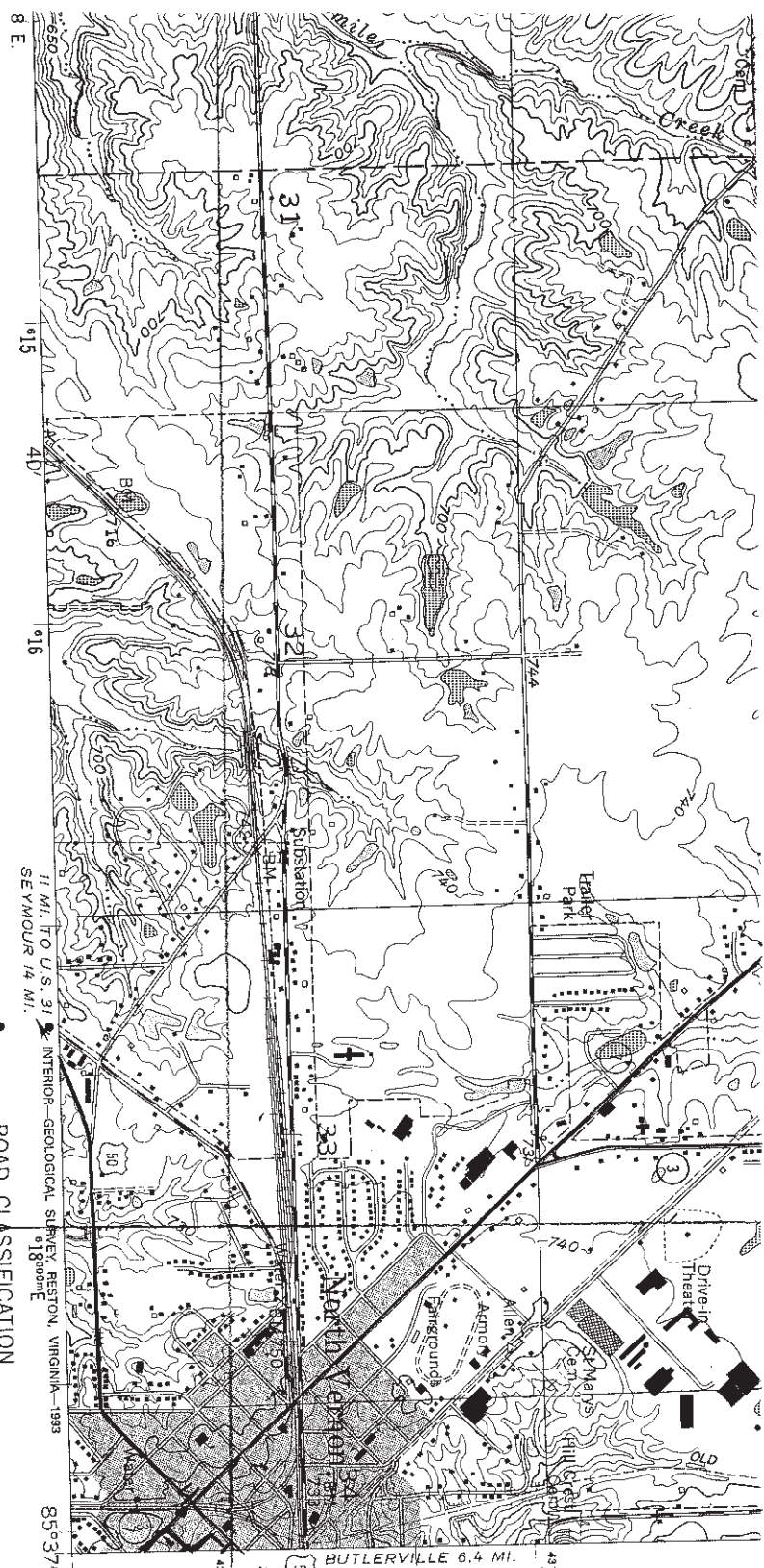
Boundary Justification

These boundaries encompass the intact residential district in this area of North Vernon. The district represents a large residential neighborhood that grew and developed from the founding of North Vernon through 1950. It encompasses the largest intact group of residences for that time period. Areas that border this district have undergone significant changes that adversely affect their historic character including demolition, new construction and unsympathetic alterations to historic buildings.



State Street Historic District
Jennings County, Indiana
Not To Scale

-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing
-  District Boundaries
-  Stone Walls
-  Parking Lots



STATE STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
JENNINGS CO, INDIANA
(both maps)
1. 14 619130 4318030
2. 14 619120 4317710
3. 14 619120 4317480
4. 14 618960 4317170
(this map)

ACCURACY STANDARDS
RADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
ACES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
MBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation
with State of Indiana agencies from aerial photographs
taken 1984 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1988

QUADRANGLE LOCATION



NORTH VERNON, IND.
39085A6-TF-024

1957
PHOTOREVISED 1988
MINOR REVISION 1993
DMA 3862 II SW -SERIES V851

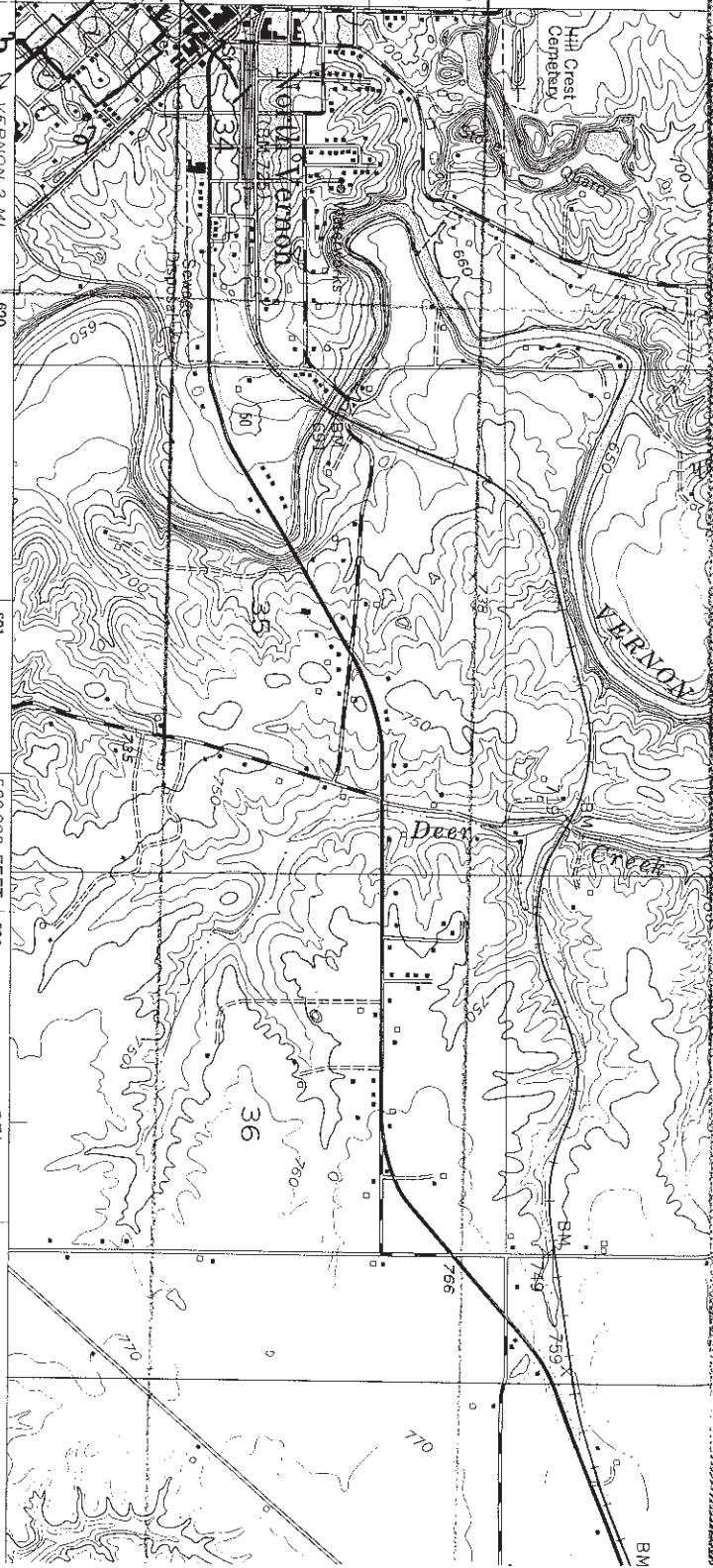
STATE STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
JEANINING Co.,
INDIANA

(OTHER MAP)
HAYDEN
3861 NW

1. 16 619130 4318030
2. 16 619420 4317710
3. 16 619180 4317480
4. 16 618940 4317170

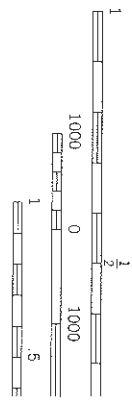
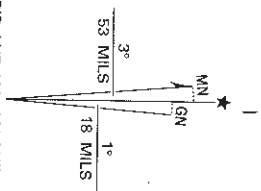
SEYMOUR 15 MI.
COLUMBUS 21 MI.
GREENSBURG 29 MI.

VERNON 2 MI.
MADISON 25 MI.
LOUISVILLE, KY. 39 MI.



Produced by the U. S. Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Indiana Flood Control and
Water Resources Commission
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1956. Field checked 1997
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and
10 000-foot ticks: Indiana coordinate system, east zone
(transverse Mercator)
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Photoinspected from 1992 source; no major culture or drainage
changes observed. Boundaries and names revised 1994

UTM GRID AND 1994 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURV
AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOG

CON
NATIONAL GI