

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Black, Rufus and Amanda, House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 222 South 200 West

City or town: Philadelphia State: Indiana County: Hancock

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<i>Matthew K. Zoll Deputy SWPO</i>		<i>August 1, 2014</i>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	

Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: limestone
walls: BRICK
STONE: limestone
roof: ASPHALT
other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Rufus and Amanda Black House is located at 222 South 200 West, slightly south of US 40, in Philadelphia, Sugar Creek Township, Hancock County, Indiana. The house is an excellent and well-preserved example of a brick Italianate dating from approximately 1870. Rufus Black constructed the residence alongside an extensive agricultural operation, with several outbuildings and a large barn. Several mature trees surround the house, while agricultural fields remain on the east, south, and west elevations of the property. The former Pittsburgh, Chicago, and St. Louis railroad right-of-way is located directly north of the property. Although the original outbuildings have been lost, the house retains notable integrity on both the exterior and interior.

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Exterior Summary

The house is a typical asymmetrical, compound-plan, L-shaped, two-story Italianate. The L-shape orientation features the top of the L on the north elevation. The foundation features a rusticated limestone visible on all but the south elevation. The structure of the house features original red brick masonry with wood trim. A wooden porch is located at the corner of the L, located on the east elevation, while a non-historic shed lean-to porch is attached to the south elevation. All four elevations feature original, 4-over-4, arched, tall, double-hung wood windows. In a typical presentation, each window features brick round arched, double coursed rowlock brick with limestone sills. The cross-gabled roof is covered with contemporary asphalt shingles, with a contemporary standing-seam metal roof located on the lean-to section. Two original brick chimneys adorn the roof line, one located in the center along the west elevation, the second located in the southeast corner of the roof.

North Elevation

The north elevation (photo 0001) features an almost symmetrical design, featuring three bays with the slight variation found in the original entrance. The first floor features the original entrance with two windows, while the second floor features a central triple-paired window flanked by two standard windows. The original entrance is found on the first floor, eastern bay and features an original limestone doorstep. The entrance is recessed back into the façade to allow a covered stoop finished with plaster walls and ceiling. The doorway is surrounded by original wood trim on both the primary façade and the recessed entranceway. The door features an original, solid wood panel with a semi-circular fixed transom. The doorway and all window openings feature brick round arched, rowlock courses with limestone sills. The first floor center and western bays feature 4-over-4 original, double-hung wood windows. The second floor is focused on the central window feature, which includes a non-original wood paneled door in the center, flanked by two-over-two, quarter-round arched, fixed windows. The arch encompasses both center and flanking openings. The doorway is topped with a two panel fixed transom. It is unclear if this doorway is original or a modification and if an original porch used to provide access from the doorway. Most notably, the door panel does not match others throughout the house. The roofline of the north elevation is highlighted by three, original wood quatrefoil vents, which are arranged in a triangular location at the apex of the gable roof. A circle of rowlock bricks surrounds the quatrefoils. The roofline is finished with a wood entablature consisting of a frieze board, five heavy scroll brackets, and raking dentils.

East Elevation

The east elevation features a slight jog because of the L-shaped form of the building. The north half of the elevation (photo 0002) features only one, 4-over-4 original, double-hung window with a limestone window sill and rowlock brick arch, found on the second floor, near the porch. Contemporary gutters and downspouts are found along the roofline of the north half. The primary feature of the elevation is the two-story, original wood porch. The porch features a pair of concrete steps that lead up to the original wood floor of the porch. Three original wood posts extend from the porch floor up to the roofline. Each post has a tall, paneled plinth with a capital-like treatment, chamfered post, and a capital. Historic photos indicate the top of the first floor of the porch featured paneled arches similar to the second floor, while the second floor porch railing once featured extensive wood ornamentation. Today, the second floor porch railing features a simple wood balustrade. Arched, scalloped wood panels adorn the top of the porch. Two doorways and a window are located within the area of the porch on both stories, both windows are a typical presentation and

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are facing north. Each doorway features original wood panel doors with a single light on the top half, while an original wood transom enhances the top of each doorway. The doors are placed identically on both stories, with one on each of the first and second floors facing east and one on each story facing north. The south half of the east elevation features the gabled end of the L-shaped, with similar features to the gabled end on the north elevation. The soffit and fascia feature original wood trim and five original, wood brackets with dentil ornamentation.

South Elevation

The south elevation (photo 0004) features four bays punctuated by the large gabled end, which covers the western three bays. Starting from the eastern edge of the south elevation, the first floor features the arrangement of a window, door, window, door. Each window is a typical presentation, while each doorway features original wood panel doors with a single light on the top half, while an original wood transom enhances the top of each doorway. Both doors have contemporary, aluminum storm doors. The second story features four windows in a typical presentation, each window spaced evenly apart above the windows and doors of the first elevation. The gabled-end on the western three bays features a full entablature like the front and east gables. Details include a soffit and fascia with original wood trim and five original, wood brackets with dentil ornamentation. The fourth bay features a plain wood soffit and fascia.

The south elevation features a porch (photo 0003) with a rusticated limestone foundation covered by a contemporary, poured, concrete slab. Contemporary, poured concrete steps provide access to the porch from the east and southeast corners. The lean-to covers the entire porch, supported by unadorned, simple wood posts. Contemporary aluminum gutters and downspouts are located on the southern edge of the lean-to. A stand-alone entrance to the cellar is attached to the center of the lean-to, along the southern edge of the porch. The cellar entrance features wood clapboard siding on its four elevations with a wood paneled door on the southern entrance. Minor wood detailing surrounds the cellar entrance door, with the opening only slightly larger than the door opening. Single, fixed, square windows with wood trim are located on both the east and west elevations of the cellar entrance. The lean-to roof is also attached to the gabled-end roof of the cellar entrance (photo 0007), with aluminum gutters along the east and west edges of the roof. The cellar features poured concrete steps that lead down to the cellar, only accessibly from this entrance. The cellar is found below the porch with a small crawl space found underneath the original house. Although uncertain, it is likely that the porch and cellar were both added at the same point.

West Elevation

The west elevation (photo 0005) features four bays with the center two bays featuring a gabled-end roof with a five-sided, two story bay window. The windows on the southern two bays feature original, 4-over-4, arched, tall, double-hung wood windows with limestone window sills and rowlock brick lintels. The gabled-end soffit and fascia feature original wood trim and five original, wood brackets with dentil ornamentation. A single original wood quatrefoil vent is located at the apex of the gabled end. The northernmost and southernmost bays feature original wood soffit and fascia with contemporary gutters and downspouts along the roofline.

The five-sided bay window (photo 0006) of the west elevation features a typical brick presentation on the first story, while the second story is covered with an original wood siding with wood shutters. The five bays of the first floor feature a window on each face; each window is a typical presentation featuring original, 4-over-4, arched, tall, double-hung wood windows with limestone window sills and rowlock brick arches. The bay window features original wood frieze boards to separate the first and second story; each face is flanked by two original, wood brackets and an ornamental raised edge panel in the center. Elements of this feature are currently either missing or partially damaged, but

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enough remains to gain a sense of the original design. The bay window is topped with a half-conical, asphalt shingle roof ending just below the single quatrefoil of the west elevation.

Interior

The floor plan of the Black House has remained virtually unchanged since its construction. The first floor features some contemporary updates, while retaining original features such as ornamental profile wood baseboard, ornamental profile wood window trim, four panel doors with raised panels, and architrave door and window surrounds (photo 0008). Window openings are rectangular with spandrel pieces to form the arches. The wood features are a combination of painted and stained. While wallpaper covers many of the first floor walls, the painted walls indicate the original walls are plaster. The ceilings remain their original height and feature plaster. Carpeted spaces of the first floor are a later addition, while some areas are exposed to reveal original wood flooring.

The front entrance leads to a traditional front hallway (northeast room) with an original, ornate wood staircase to the second floor (photo 0010). West of the front hallway, the northwest living room features an original fireplace along the western wall (photo 0009). The fireplace features an original wood hearth and mantel. The northwest room features two windows on its north wall, one window on its west wall, and a door to the center room on the south wall (photo 0009). Directly south of the northwest room, a central living room is located, featuring the bay window along the western wall. Original wood window trim is found surrounding each of the five window bays. The east wall of the center room also features a door to the porch of the east elevation. The kitchen is found directly south of the center living room, placed in the southwest corner of the first floor. The kitchen features two windows along its west wall, while a door to the exterior and a window is found on the south wall. The servants' staircase is found in the northeast corner of the space. A door leading to southeast room of the first floor is found in the southeast corner of the kitchen. The southeast room, now a utility room, features a door and window on the north wall with another door and window along the south wall. The southeast room also features a bathroom located underneath the servants' staircase, found in the northwest corner of the space.

The original staircase found in the front hallway features all original wood risers, features, and trim (photo 0010). The newel post features a lathe-turned design, while the balustrade includes elaborately turned balusters. The exposed edge of each riser features a scroll design along the outer edge of the staircase. The staircase curves slightly to the west at the top; while an original window is found on the second floor, east wall of the hallway and staircase. A small built in ledge is found along the southeastern corner of the second floor of the hallway. The staircase landing to the second floor provides access to two rooms with doors on the north and south walls of the landing.

The second floor has remained almost completely unchanged from its original design. The space features four total bedrooms, with three along the western wall, and a fourth in the southeast corner (found within the L corner). The northern bedroom features the central arched window found on the second floor of the north elevation (photo 0011). A second window is found on the north wall, while an original fireplace with an arched, marble mantel is on the west wall of the northern bedroom (photo 0012). A small side room (photo 0011) is accessible through the east wall of the northern bedroom, with a single window located on the north wall of this space.

The second floor landing also leads south into the center bedroom along the western wall. This space features the bay window along the western wall, while a door to the porch is found along the western wall. A fireplace and doorway to the southwest bedroom is located on the southern wall of the center bedroom. The center bedroom also features its own small side room located in the northwest corner of the bedroom. This room features a single window on its western wall.

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The bedroom in the southwest corner of the second floor (photo 0013) features an original fireplace with marble mantelpiece on the north wall. The bedroom includes two windows along the western wall, two windows along the southern wall, and a built in wood bookcase and doorway to the servants stairwell landing along the east wall.

The fourth and final bedroom is in the southeast corner of the second floor (photo 0014). This bedroom features two windows along the southern wall, an original fireplace with a marble mantel and a closet on the east wall, a window and doorway to the second floor porch on the north wall. The western wall of the southeast bedroom features a closet and doorway to the servant's stairway landing. The servants stairwell landing is a small, original wood staircase that curves slightly to the west into the kitchen from between the two southern bedrooms. It features original wood stair treads. The center and southeast bedrooms include doors to the second floor porch located within the L-shape of the exterior.

The second floor retains significant original material. Each room features original four panel doors with single pane wood transom windows and original wood trim. Windows feature original ornamental trim, consisting of plain boards and a pedimented header, while each room also features original ornamental profile wood baseboard (photo 0014). The only exception is the closet doors, which do not feature a transom window. Many of the rooms feature wallpaper which has failed, exposing the original plaster walls and ceilings. Carpet found on the second floor is a later alteration, while some areas are exposed to reveal original wood flooring. The only other notable contemporary addition is the placement of steel baseboard heaters along the floor in the second floor bedrooms.

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1870

Significant Dates

1870

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Unknown

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1870, as the Black House was constructed c. 1870. This date is within the period of significance for the Italianate style.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Rufus and Amanda Black House is significant under Criterion C as an exceptional example of the Italianate architectural style. The Black House period of significance is 1870, making it one of the early examples of the style in Hancock County. It qualifies under Architecture at the local level of significance as the best example of the style in Sugar Creek Township, Hancock County, while it is one of a very few high style residences with integrity in the historic community of Philadelphia.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Italianate Style

The Black House is an example of the residential Italianate style. The Italianate style was a dominant American house style from 1850 and 1880, especially throughout the expanding towns of the Midwest.¹ The style followed closely behind the Gothic Revival, both influenced by the popularization of the Picturesque movement in England. Both styles rejected the purely classical notions of architecture. One source of romantic classicism for designers was to draw upon the Italian farmhouse and villa architecture as a source of inspiration.² The pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing popularized the Italianate as a domestic house style during the 1840s and 50s.³

The Italianate house is typically a two or three story structure, emphasized by a low-pitched roof. The building massing can vary, from square, to a centered or front gable roof, or an asymmetrical, compound plan, typically L-shaped. The ornament on an Italianate focused on the windows, doors, cornices, and porches. Details reflected the Renaissance origins of rural Italian buildings. The fenestration commonly featured tall, arched frames, while doorways may feature ornamental framing with double doors. The entablature may be the most elaborate and highlighted detail of an Italianate, emphasizing the low-pitch and overhanging eaves of the roof. Large brackets are a recurrent

¹ Virginia Savage and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 212.

² McAlester, 212.

³ McAlester, 214.

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element, with distinct designs at uniform intervals. A simple porch may be included, although Italianate porches retain subtle ornament details similar to doorways and the cornice.

The Black House is an excellent example of the Italianate style as a restrained, residential farmhouse. The Black House is typical two-story, L-shaped asymmetrical, compound plan Italianate, employing brick as a primary wall material. The house features a front gabled roof on the primary façade, with a two-story wooden porch at the corner of the L (photo 0002). Although the porch features simple wood supports with a simple balustrade, historic photos of the house illustrate additional scalloped wood arches along the top on each story of the porch. The size and design of the porch, restrained and with square posts, is a typical Italianate presentation, but the corner placement under the main roof and two-story configuration is unusual. An additional eccentricity is the builder's use of the porch as a corridor to connect rooms.

The original doors and windows feature the Italianate tall, arched frames and sashes. The windows are a typical four-over-four configuration, while the front entrance way includes an atypical single, wood entrance door (photo 0001). The two-story bay window on the west elevation, featuring the original wood brackets and panels, is reminiscent of the Italian villa inspiration for the Italianate (photo 0006). The cornice is the strongest detail along the four elevations of the house, with a wooden cornice highlighting the Italianate brackets and dentiling at the roof eaves. Although this structure is unlikely to be architect designed, the use of the Italianate features indicates a strong familiarity with the features of the style, and most likely indicates the builder/family relied on either pattern books or other examples of the style for inspiration.

Although the Black House does not include elaborate Italianate detailing found on urban examples, including a tower or window hoods, it is notable for its excellent presentation as a rural Italianate. Its construction date aligns with the period of growth and prosperity of the community of Philadelphia, and as such, is the only remaining high style residential structure remaining in the community's architectural inventory.

Comparables

The relatively short prosperity of the community of Philadelphia explains both the lack of housing stock and the very few high style architectural examples present. In the Hancock County Interim Report, the Black House is identified as the only Outstanding example of residential architecture in Philadelphia.⁴ Other residential examples may feature high style designs, but have lost integrity through alterations. A house located at the corner of U.S. 40 and S 200 W features many of the same architectural features of the Black House, including brick color, window style, and brackets, indicating the house may have been constructed at the same time as the Black House. However, this residence has evolved through the addition of a large wrap around front porch and two additions to the rear of the house and was identified as notable in the Hancock County Interim Report.⁵

Throughout Sugar Creek Township, there are two other Outstanding Italianate designs listed in the Hancock County Interim Report. One is located at the southeast corner of 600 S and 450 W in southern Sugar Creek Township, this example is a wood framed Italianate with the ornamental wood porch as the only notable Italianate feature.⁶ The second example is found on U.S. 52 west of S 700 W, and although it still has integrity, it is a wood framed residence that features both stylistic

⁴ Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Hancock County Interim Report* (Indianapolis, IN: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1983), 48.

⁵ Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 21.

⁶ Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 49. A visual survey on 9 March 2013 determined this house is still extant.

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characteristics of the Greek Revival and Italianate. Its most notable Italianate feature is a wood porch on the southern elevation.⁷

The Black House is the best preserved example of the Italianate style in Sugar Creek Township and more specifically, Philadelphia. Other examples may retain some elements of the style, while the Black House is notable for its lack of alterations to both the exterior and interior of the residence.

Black Family

As one of the earliest settlers into Hancock County, the Black family's history demonstrates the role they played in the development and nineteenth century success of Philadelphia. Rufus Black was born in 1828 in Indiana, and according to the 1850 census, was the oldest of six children.⁸ His father, James Black married Ruth Haynes in Baltimore County, Maryland on February 11, 1826, and moved to Indiana shortly thereafter.⁹ The family resided in Sugar Creek Township as early as 1830, as they appear listed in the 1830 census.¹⁰ Amanda Rufus (née Dove), was born in 1831 in Ohio, and moved with her parents to Hancock County sometime between 1840 and 1850.¹¹ Rufus and Amanda married in 1858 in Hancock County, and the 1860 census lists Rufus' occupation as a farmer.¹² However, by the 1870 census, "Saw Miller" was listed as Rufus' occupation. Rufus and Amanda had four children, Ella (b. 1858), Clarence (b. 1862), Arthur (b. 1867), and William (b. 1872).¹³

According to the deed records, Rufus Black purchased the SE and the East ½ of the NE quadrant of Section 3, Township 15N, Range 6 East on April 8, 1864 for \$4930.¹⁴ Although an exact construction date is unknown, it can be concluded that the Black House was constructed c. 1870. Rufus Black continued purchasing land throughout Hancock County and Philadelphia, including in 1865, 1876, and 1886.¹⁵ The 1887 Atlas of Hancock County notes that Rufus Black owned 169 acres of land directly south of the railroad right-of-way and downtown Philadelphia. The Black House is annotated in its current location in the northeast corner of the property.

Since the house has remained in the ownership of the family since its construction, an undated painting of the property still remains in the Black House. The painting indicates several outbuildings located south of the main residence. Overall, the Black House remains relatively unchanged from the

⁷ Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 50. A visual survey on 9 March 2013 determined this house is still extant.

⁸ 1850 US Census, Census Place: Jones, Hancock, Indiana, Roll: M432_149, Page: 238B, Image: 155. Original data: Seventh Census of the United States, 1850 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls), Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; 1850 US Census, Census Place: Jones, Hancock, Indiana, Roll: M432_149, Page: 238B, Image: 155. Original data: Seventh Census of the United States, 1850 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls), Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁹ "James Black," *Maryland Marriages, 1655-1850*, Maryland Historical Society.

¹⁰ 1830 US Census; Census Place: Sugar Creek, Hancock, Indiana; Page: 10; NARA Series: M19; Roll Number: 29; Family History Film: 0007718. Fifth Census of the United States, 1830. (NARA microfilm publication M19, 201 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹¹ 1850 US Census, Census Place: Jones, Hancock, Indiana; 1850 US Census, Census Place: Sugar Creek, Hancock, Indiana, Roll M432_149, Page: 233A, Image: 144. Original data: Seventh Census of the United States, 1850 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls), Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹² 1860 US Census, Census Place: New Philadelphia, Hancock, Indiana, Roll: M653_263, Page: 716, Image: 716. Original data: Eighth Census of the United States, 1860 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M653), Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, Washington, D.C., "Black, Rufus 5 Dec 1855 Amanda Dove," found in Rosamary Finney, *Hancock County, Indiana Marriage Records*, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, IN.

¹³ 1870 US Census, Census Place: Sugar Creek, Hancock, Indiana, Roll: M593_320, Page: 441A, Image: 351. Original data: Ninth Census of the United States, 1870 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M593), Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹⁴ "Samuel Hannah and Eleanor Hannah, his wife, to Rufus Black," 8 April 1864, *Hancock County Deed Records*, book "Deed Record W," p. 510.

¹⁵ "Francis M. Clark and Josephine B. Clark, his wife, to Rufus Black," 3 May 1865, *Hancock County Deed Records*, book "Deed Record AA," p. 24. "John M. Hall to Rufus Black," 9 October 1876, *Hancock County Deed Records*, book "Deed Record AN," p. 570. "Lucetta Dye to Rufus Black," 22 March 1886, *Hancock County Deed Records*, book "Deed Record 52," p. 201.

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depiction found in this painting. The painting illustrates the kitchen is attached to the lean-to porch found on the south elevation of the house, although this structure is no longer present (located where the cellar entrance is found today). The painting also illustrates several smaller outbuildings, most likely hen or hog houses.

Most notable, however, is the inclusion of the original barn, located directly south of the Black House. The original barn was a large, wood framed structure, with a cupola centered on the top. Although the perspective of the painting may be skewed, the scale of the barn is significant when compared to the actual Black House, possibly demonstrating the greatness of the barn. Although the barn and the outbuildings are no longer extant, they can give some perspective to the size and scale of the agricultural operations at the Black House. Additionally, the carriage house, directly north of the barn, is larger, indicating the wealth of the family.

Additionally, Rufus Black owned a piece of land (145 acres) located along Sugar Creek, found to the southwest of the primary property. Rufus Black built a saw mill in Philadelphia in the 1870s and this property most likely served that function, as a building is identified relatively close to the water.¹⁶ Rufus Black's steam circular saw mill "operated for ten or fifteen years" and was reported to have an extensive business.¹⁷ Although his business ended at some point prior to 1900, he still owned and operated an extensive agricultural operation. The 1900 census lists Rufus' occupation as a farmer, while the census lists a man named Amaziah Reeves, a 48 year old, single, white male, as a laborer living as the residence.¹⁸ Amanda died in 1911, while Rufus died in 1916, both are buried in the Philadelphia Cemetery.¹⁹ After Rufus' death in 1916, the property stayed in family ownership, willed to Rufus and Amanda's youngest child, William C. Black.²⁰ Since that time, the property has stayed within the Black Family and was designated a Hoosier Homestead in 1994, recognizing its ownership by the same family for over 100 years.²¹

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

History of Philadelphia and Sugar Creek Township

Sugar Creek Township was one of the first three townships established when Hancock County was organized in 1828. The early years of the county included heavy reliance on the waterways of the county for both transportation and commerce. The National Road, which was surveyed across Hancock County in 1827, and opened in the north half of Sugar Creek Township in 1835, increased the settlement and development in the areas surrounding the Road. The community of Philadelphia was laid out on April 11, 1838, no doubt in response to the National Road traffic, with inns and taverns as one of the early businesses of the community.²² The establishment of Philadelphia

¹⁶ B. N. Griffing, C.E., *An Atlas of Hancock County, Indiana* (1887; repr. Kokomo, IN: Selby Publishing, 1999), 33, 35.

¹⁷ George J. Richman, *History of Hancock County Indiana, its People, Industries and Institutions* (Greenfield, IN: WM. Mitchell Printing Co., 1916), 744.

¹⁸ 1900 US Census, Census Place: Sugar Creek, Hancock, Indiana, Roll: 375, Page: 8B, Enumeration District: 51. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900 (National Archives Microfilm Publication T623, 1854 Rolls), Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹⁹ Cemetery Records Committee, *Philadelphia Cemetery, Sugar Creek Township, Hancock County, Indiana* (Hancock County, IN: Hancock County Historical Society, 1974), n.p.

²⁰ 1880 US Census, Census Place: Sugar Creek, Hancock, Indiana, Roll: 282, Page: 148C, Image: 0299. Original data: Tenth Census of the United States, 1870 (National Archives Microfilm Publication T9, 1,454 rolls), Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; 1920 US Census, Census Place: Sugar Creek, Hancock, Indiana, Roll: T625_436, Page 2A, Enumeration District: 52, Image: 484. Original data: Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920 (National Archives Microfilm Publication T625, 2076 rolls), Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

²¹ Indiana State Department of Agriculture, "ISDA: Hoosier Homestead," <http://www.state.in.us/isda/2337.htm> (accessed 8 March 2013).

²² J. H. Binford, *History of Hancock County Indiana from its Earliest Settlement by the "Pale Face," in 1818, down to 1882* (Greenfield, IN: King and Binford, 1882) 292, 294.

Black, Rufus and Amanda, House

Hancock County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property

preceded the other major community in Sugar Creek township, New Palestine, by six months.²³ The Indiana Central railroad was constructed through Hancock County, including Philadelphia, in 1851.²⁴ The railroad, which later became the Pittsburgh, Chicago, and St. Louis railroad, provided a secondary influx of business and commerce to the community during the 1870s and 1880s.²⁵ The former right-of-way for this railroad sits directly north of the Black House property. The 1887 Atlas of Hancock County includes a map of Philadelphia at the height of its prosperity; most buildings are situated along Main Street (National Road, now U.S. 40), with one or two blocks of buildings located directly north and south of Main Street. The town remained relatively unchanged from its original plat, with only one addition by Clark in April 1864, located directly south of the original plat.²⁶

Early settlers relied on the Blue River, Sugar Creek, and other creeks and rivers to power mills throughout the county. The Indiana Gazetteer from 1833 noted the following about Hancock County: "The county is advantageously situated for mills; the streams passing through it afford a number of excellent sites for water works: it is also well supplied with springs of the purest water."²⁷ The earliest mill on Sugar Creek was founded in 1828, north of New Palestine, and consisted of a simple water mill. James Black and Brother established the second water mill in the township in 1832, located on Sugar Creek approximately a mile south of Philadelphia.²⁸ Dozens of saw and grist mills operated in the township throughout the nineteenth century, but most of these closed by the turn of the century. The mills played an integral role in the prosperity of Philadelphia and Sugar Creek Township during the nineteenth century. Several mills were opened and operated along Sugar Creek from New Palestine to Philadelphia, dating from the 1850s through the 1890s, relying on the railroad through Philadelphia for shipping. Philadelphia primarily served as a railroad town, with the height of business during the 1870s and 1880s.²⁹ As the mill industry waned, so did the development of Philadelphia. In the 1916 history of Hancock County, author George Richman made the following observation of Philadelphia: "very few improvements have been made in the town during the past fifty years and the older citizens tell us that it remains very much as it was from their earliest recollection."³⁰

²³ Marjorie Hughes Walker, *A Glimpse of the Past of Hancock County, Indiana: Created 1828* (Hancock County, IN: Hancock County Historical Society, 1968), 27.

²⁴ Richman, 147.

²⁵ Richman, 761.

²⁶ Binford, 292.

²⁷ John Scott, *The Indiana Gazetteer, or Topographical dictionary: containing a description of the several counties, towns, villages, settlements, roads, lakes, rivers, creeks, and springs, in the state of Indiana* (Indianapolis, IN: Douglass and Maguire, 1833), 80-81.

²⁸ Binford, 282; Richman, 121. In the Richman *History of Hancock County*, the author notes that this mill was operated "until about the close of the Civil War, or possibly a few years later."

²⁹ Richman, 743, 761.

³⁰ Richman, 761.

Black, Rufus and Amanda, House
Name of Property

Hancock County, Indiana
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Abstract of Title, Black House.

Binford, J.H. *History of Hancock County Indiana from its Earliest Settlement by the "Pale Face," in 1818, down to 1882*. Greenfield, IN: King and Binford, 1882.

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Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900. National Archives Microfilm Publication T623, 1854 Rolls. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Walker, Marjorie Hughes. *A Glimpse of the Past of Hancock County, Indiana: Created 1828*. Hancock County, IN: Hancock County Historical Society, 1968.

Black, Rufus and Amanda, House
Name of Property

Hancock County, Indiana
County and State

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 059-251-40001

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 599238 | Northing: 4403892 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Black, Rufus and Amanda, House
Name of Property

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary begins 412 feet west of S 200 W at the corner where the southern edge of the former Pittsburgh, Chicago, and St. Louis railroad right of way is located. From this spot, the boundary line travels in a southeasterly direction along the driveway, approximately 30 feet from the house's east gabled end. At this point, the line turns west and travels 114 feet, located 39 feet south of the southern edge of the house. Here, the line turns to the north and travels along the tree line 395 feet until it meets the southern edge of the former Pittsburgh, Chicago, and St. Louis railroad right of way. The boundary turns to the east and travels along the railroad right of way to connect with the original point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The area selected as the boundary describes the area the primary farmstead of the Rufus and Amanda Black House. Although additional outbuildings and barns once existed, they did not within this boundary. The boundary includes the residence alongside several trees, the original setting to the residence.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Raina Regan
organization: Indiana Landmarks Partners in Preservation
street & number: 1187 Devonshire West Drive Apt J
city or town: Greenwood state: Indiana zip code: 46143
e-mail: reganrai@gmail.com
telephone: 317-639-4534
date: May 5, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Black, Rufus and Amanda, House
Name of Property

Hancock County, Indiana
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: March 31, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Overall, North Façade, 0001

1 of 14

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: March 31, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Overall, North and East Elevations, 0002

2 of 14

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: March 31, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Overall, East and South Elevations, 003

3 of 14

Black, Rufus and Amanda, House
Name of Property

Hancock County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: March 31, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Overall, South Elevation, 0004

4 of 14

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: March 31, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Overall, South and West Elevations, 0005

5 of 14

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: June 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Detail, First Floor, Bay Window, West Elevation, 0006

6 of 14

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: March 31, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Cellar Entrance, South Elevation viewing North, 0007

7 of 14

Black, Rufus and Amanda, House
Name of Property

Hancock County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: June 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: First Floor, Northwest Room, camera viewing northeast, 0008.

8 of 14

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: June 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: First Floor, Northwest Room, camera viewing southwest, 0009.

9 of 14

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: June 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: First Floor, Staircase in Northeast Room (Front Hallway), viewing up to Second Floor, 0010.

10 of 14

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: June 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Second Floor, North Bedroom, Camera viewing East, 0011.

Black, Rufus and Amanda, House
Name of Property
11 of 14

Hancock County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: June 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Second Floor, North Bedroom, Camera viewing West, 0012.

12 of 14

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: June 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Second Floor, Southwest Bedroom, Camera viewing northwest, 0013.

13 of 14

Name of Property: Rufus and Amanda Black House

City or Vicinity: Philadelphia County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer: Raina Regan

Date Photographed: June 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Second Floor, Southeast Bedroom, Camera viewing north, 0014.

14 of 14

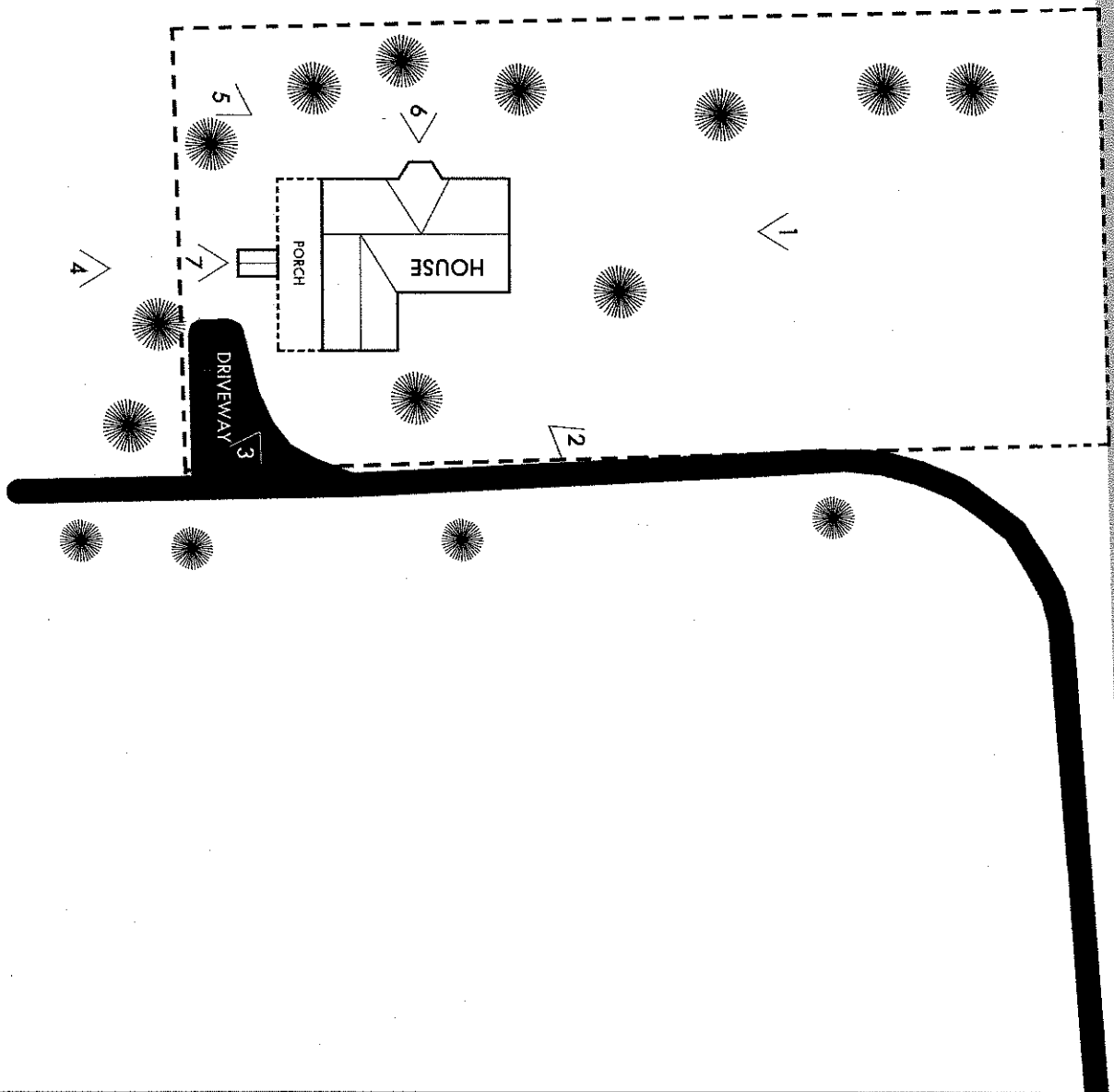
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



[Former] Pittsburgh, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad Right of Way

S 200 W

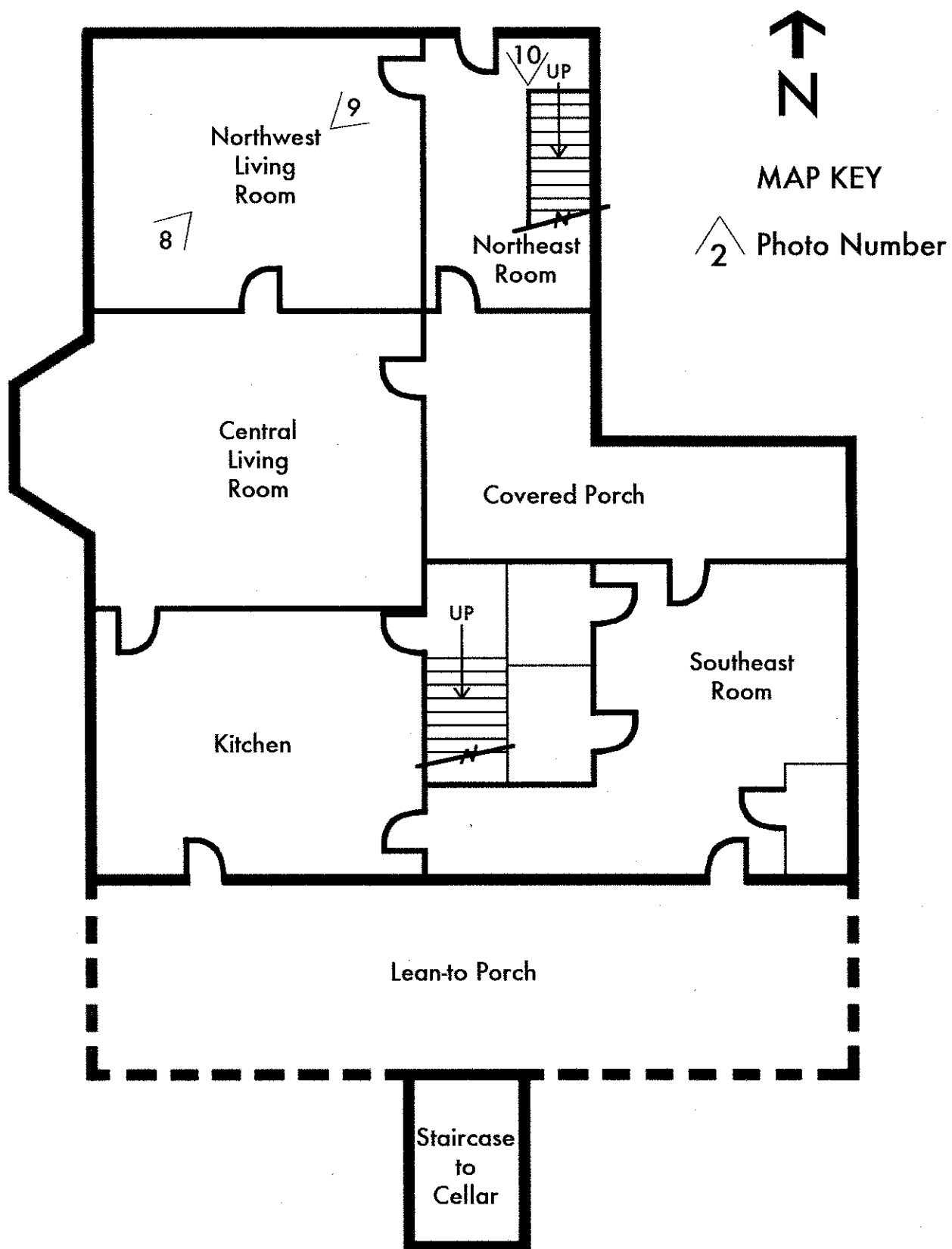


MAP KEY

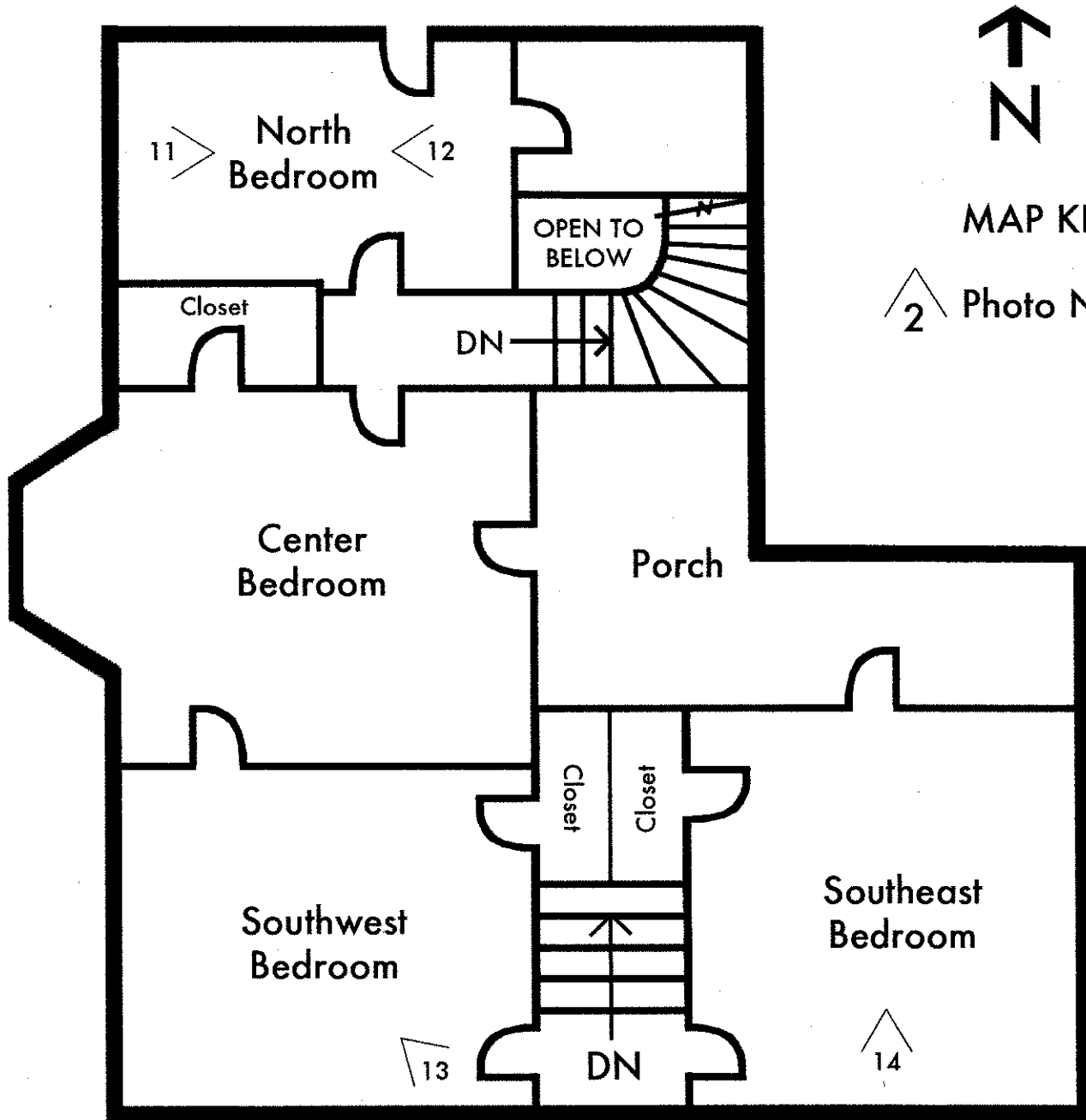
- 2 Photo Number
- - - National Register Property Boundary
- Trees

Rufus and Amanda Black House
Philadelphia, Hancock County, Indiana
Site Plan

Rufus and Amanda Black House
Philadelphia, Hancock County, Indiana
First Floor Plan



Rufus and Amanda Black House
Philadelphia, Hancock County, Indiana
Second Floor Plan



MAP KEY

△ 2 Photo Number

RUFUS & ANN
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HANCOCK CO
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GREENFIELD
ROAD

