

Final

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Plainfield Historic District

other names/site number _____ 098-296-01514

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Lincoln Street to the north; S East Street to the not for publication
east; Ash Street to the south; and S Mill Street to the west

city or town Plainfield vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Hendricks code 063 zip code 46168

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 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James P. Hines, Deputy SHPO, 2/5/2010
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Plainfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hendricks County, Indiana
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(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
174	106	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
174	106	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

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
RELIGION: Religious Facility
DOMESTIC: Hotel
EDUCATION: Library
TRANSPORTATION: Rail-Related
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
RELIGION: Religious Facility
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
GOVERNMENT: City Hall
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE VICTORIAN: Stick/Eastlake
MID-19th CENTURY: Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic
MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation BRICK
CONCRETE
Walls WOOD: Weatherboard
STONE: Limestone
BRICK
SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

Roof

ASPHALT

METAL: Tin

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet.

Plainfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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, 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 significant 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
SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

c.1840-1959

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical 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 if 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: _____

Plainfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hendricks County, Indiana
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 58.22 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 6 | 5 5 1 0 3 0 | 4 3 9 5 1 8 0
Zone Easting Northing

3 1 6 | 5 5 1 5 4 0 | 4 3 9 5 2 3 0
Zone Easting Northing

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

4 1 6 | 5 5 1 0 2 0 | 4 3 9 5 2 1 0
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ben L. Ross

organization RATIO Architects, Inc. date 2009

street & number 107 S. Pennsylvania telephone 317-633-4040

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46204-3684

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.

See continuation sheet for photograph list and captions.

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 Multiple

street & number N/A telephone N/A

city or town Plainfield state IN zip code 46168

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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this 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 the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Plainfield Historic District, Plainfield, IN

Section 7 – Architectural Descriptions

Plainfield is located on flat land along the east bank of White Lick Creek. The town street grid is typical of Midwestern development patterns in the early-to-mid-nineteenth century. The portion of the town grid south of the National Road is rotated by approximately twenty degrees from the cardinal directions to follow the angle of the highway as it was laid out in 1830. The first block north of the National Road also follows its angle, but the grid turns to follow the cardinal directions in the northern part of the town. All streets within the district follow one of these two grid orientations except for Krewson Avenue, which is slightly skewed, and S. East Street below Buchanan Street, which turns south-southeast to meet S. Center Street at Stafford Road, south of the district. The street pattern was clearly established by 1865 and by 1904 all streets within the district were laid out.

White Lick Creek is located immediately west of the town, behind the buildings along S. Mill Street. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad (Vandalia Line) corridor runs roughly parallel to the National Road several blocks north of the district. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Interurban Line ran down Buchanan Street from 1907-1940, with a spur that ran up Vine Street to Main Street and the business district. Center Street historically served as a state highway, at one time being State Road 267 before the highway was re-routed east of town.

The majority of the buildings in the district are either brick or frame construction on brick or concrete block foundations. Limestone cladding is used on a few commercial buildings and concrete block was used for the walls of some garages. Porches of decorative concrete block and brick are common features of the district. Many frame houses in the district have been clad in vinyl or aluminum siding. Most of the district's commercial buildings are one or two-story, with a few three-story buildings. The district's houses tend to be one to one-and-one-half stories in height, although several two-story houses are also present.

Buildings and structures were determined to be contributing if they possessed substantial historic integrity to the district's period of significance: ~~1840~~ 1840-1959. Buildings retaining massing, form, fenestration and details representative of the period of significance were considered contributing resources. For this reason, buildings moved or altered within the period of significance were classified as contributing resources because they reflect changes typical of the small Midwestern town during this period.

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ASH STREET (NORTH SIDE)

No Sites

W. BUCHANAN STREET (NORTH SIDE)

No Sites

W. BUCHANAN STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

No Sites

E. BUCHANAN STREET (NORTH SIDE)

116 E. Buchanan Street **NC**

This Ranch-style double house was built c.1965 and is non-contributing.

E. BUCHANAN STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

119 E. Buchanan Street **C**

This gable-front frame cottage was built c.1925. It is a one-story house on a concrete block foundation. The house is clad in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. The hipped-roof front porch sits on a smooth-face concrete block foundation with a concrete slab deck. Wrought iron columns support the porch roof, which features exposed rafter tails. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. A brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof.

123 E. Buchanan Street **C**

This frame bungalow was built c.1925. It is a one-story frame house on a rock-face concrete block foundation. The exterior has been clad in aluminum siding and the side-gabled jerkinhead roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A gable-front porch with a jerkinhead roof extends from the center of the façade. This porch sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation and concrete slab deck and is supported by two round Tuscan columns. A divided-light attic window is located below the jerkinhead. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with wood storm windows. An exterior brick chimney rises along the west wall but has been capped at the eave line.

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W. CARTER STREET (NORTH SIDE)

216 W. Carter Street C

This two-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival house was built c.1925. It has a gable-front gambrel roof with shed-roofed dormers. The house sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation and is clad in asbestos composition shingle siding. A one-story hipped roof bay projects from main façade and connects to shed roofed front porch with square wood columns and a balustrade with square wood balusters. The windows are one-over-one double-hung sash with aluminum storm windows. A buff brick chimney set at a 45-degree angle to the ridge rises from the center of the roof. The property also contains a contributing c.1940 side-gabled frame garage.

224 W. Carter Street C

This gable-front frame house was built c.1860 and has a c.1915 brick porch. It is a one-and-one-half story house with a gable-front asphalt shingle roof. The house has vinyl siding and sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation. A gabled wing projects to the east. A hipped-roof porch on a rock-face concrete block foundation with a concrete slab deck extends across the façade. This porch has brick knee walls with concrete caps and square brick columns. The central entrance is flanked by two square wood columns which sit on square brick pedestals. The house has one-over-one double-hung windows except for the shed-roofed west dormers, which have four-over-four double-hung vinyl replacement sashes. A stuccoed masonry chimney rises from the west side of the roof. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

W. CARTER STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

215 W. Carter Street C

This one-and-one-half story frame Cape Cod style house was built c.1950. The house has one-over-one double-hung windows with artificial shutters. The house sits on a brick foundation and is clad in wide aluminum siding. The roof is cross-gabled, with a front-facing gable located over the eastern third. A small shed-roofed entrance porch with wrought-iron columns and rails over a concrete stoop is located at the center of the façade. A gabled dormer with narrow aluminum siding is located on the western part of the north face of the roof. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. A one-car garage is attached to the east side of the house by a breezeway.

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223 W. Carter Street C

This side-gabled double-pen frame house was built c.1859. It has one-over-one double-hung windows and vinyl siding. The foundation is of parged brick and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Brick chimneys rise from the east and west ends of the north face of the roof, with two gabled dormers in between. The house has one-over-one double-hung windows and a half-glazed steel replacement door. A gable-front porch with square wood columns is located off-center on the façade, sheltering the entrance.

E. CARTER STREET (NORTH SIDE)

No Sites

E. CARTER STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

No Sites

N. CENTER STREET (WEST SIDE)

126 N. Center Street C

This two-and-one-half-story double-pile frame house was built c.1900 for Dr. Amos Carter. The enclosed portion of the porch originally contained Dr. Carter's office. The house is clad in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. The windows are one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows. A porch extends across the face of the first floor. This porch rests on a concrete slab and has square wood posts. The façade is divided into five bays. The center bay contains a half-glazed paneled wood entry door at the first floor. The southern two bays each contain one window, while the north bay has an enclosed projection at the first floor with banks of three windows on each side. At the second floor level, each bay contains one window. The house has a hipped roof with a hipped dormer on the front façade containing two small double-hung windows. Brick chimneys rise from the north elevation and near the center of the roof. A non-contributing garage is located north of the house.

134 N. Center Street C [Photo 10]

This house was built for Ezra Cox, a wealthy Quaker farmer, during 1861-1863. The front portico was added c.1910. The Cox House is a two-and-one-half-story brick Italianate I-house with a low hipped roof. The house has one-over-one wood double-hung windows with segmental rowlock brick arches, stone sills, and aluminum storm

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windows. The cornice begins with a scroll-sawn architrave featuring a sawtooth pattern. This is topped by a paneled frieze with angular brackets featuring scroll-sawn decoration at the sides. Single-light attic casement windows are incorporated into the cornice panels above window openings. The façade is divided into three bays. The southern bay contains a three-sided bay window. In front of this bay is a c.1910 concrete-floored terrace with chamfered-corner rockface concrete block balustrades and corner pedestals. The center bay contains a half-glazed paneled wood door with a transom at each floor. At the first floor, the door is flanked by a one-over-one double-hung window to the south and a fixed casement window to the north. This bay is covered by a Classical Revival portico added c.1910. The portico has a gable-front roof and is supported by two pairs of round two-story Tuscan wood columns on stepped concrete bases. A second-floor deck is surrounded by a modern wood handrail with square balusters and this level has been enclosed with screens. The cornice features a plain architrave topped by a paneled frieze. Flat blocks of wood extend along the underside of the eaves, approximating console brackets. The face of the gable is shingled with rounded wood shingles and the eaves are also trimmed with the flat wood console brackets. The north bay contains one centered window at each floor. In front of this bay is a c.1910 concrete-floored terrace with chamfered-corner rockface concrete block balustrades and corner pedestals. Two brick chimneys with terra cotta chimney caps rise from the roof. The property is surrounded by a cast iron fence with arrow-like pickets and corner posts topped by hipped gothic caps. A non-contributing garage is located to the west of the house.

140 N. Center Street

C

This two-story side-gabled Colonial Revival house was built c.1950. A two-story portico extends across the entire front façade. Six square wood columns rise the full height of the portico, with moulded caps and bases. The portico rests on a concrete slab. The east façade is clad in limestone veneer laid in a random ashlar pattern. The windows are aluminum sash casements with limestone sills and lintels. The front façade is divided into five bays. The center bay contains a paneled wood door with an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. The fanlight and sidelights contain leaded glass in Georgian patterns. At the second floor level above the entrance is an aluminum sash casement window with two casement sashes of three lights each topped by a two-light transom. The four other bays of the façade each contain a large aluminum sash casement window at each floor. These windows feature a fixed three-light center sash flanked by a three-light casement sash on either side, with a three-light transom topping the

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composition. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof. The side elevations are faced in smooth-face concrete block and feature aluminum sash windows matching those of the front façade.

148 N. Center Street **NC**

This non-contributing apartment building was built c.1975.

154-156 N. Center Street **C**

This two-story frame I-house was built for Taylor Reagan about 1860. It was originally located at 105 W. Main Street and was moved to this site between 1898-1907. Reagan was a grocery store owner and served as postmaster. By 1907, the relocated house had been remodeled as a double. The exterior of the house has been clad in vinyl siding and the windows are one-over-one vinyl replacement sashes with ornamental vinyl shutters. The first floor of each half has a central entrance flanked by two windows on the front façade, with two windows on the second floor above. The house has a side-gabled asphalt-shingle roof with a central brick chimney. The front porch has low brick walls topped with concrete coping. Tapered square wood columns rise from these low walls to support the porch roof.

204 N. Center Street **C** **[Photo 7]**

This frame cottage was built c.1860 for Tilman H. and Sophronia Shaw. A porch was added to the front (east) façade between 1898-1907 and was removed after 1933. The front entrance was replaced by a Craftsman-style door and sidelights c.1915. The house is a one-story side-gabled central-passage cottage with aluminum siding. It has a central entrance with a ¾ glazed door and matching sidelights. A hipped roof projects over the entrance, with a concrete slab stoop below. The entrance is flanked on each side by two two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. All windows have been fitted with aluminum storm windows. A small central gable rises above the entrance porch roof. This gable has a small casement window and clapboard siding. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof.

210 N. Center Street **C**

This frame cottage was built c.1852 for William and Mary McCormick Winsted. The one-story house has an asphalt-shingle cross-gabled roof. The front façade has a centrally located door with two one-over-one double hung

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vinyl windows to the north and one one-over-one double-hung vinyl window to the south. A four light fixed wood sash window is centrally located in upper façade gable. The front porch has four turned wood posts and a wood floor. Wood lattice has been attached to the porch posts to form a rail.

216 N. Center Street **C**

This frame cottage was built c.1852 for Enos Blair. The structure is a side-gabled hall and parlor with wood clapboard siding. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A gabled addition was built on the rear of the house in 1924. A half-glazed wood panel door is located at the center of the front façade and is flanked by two four-over-four wood sash double-hung windows. These windows have wood casings with side boards that taper out at the top and bottom. An aluminum porch cover was added over the front entrance. A simple Greek Revival frieze trims the top of the walls. The house sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation

226 N. Center Street **C**

This two-story frame house was built c. 1890 for Charles Symons House. The house has a complex Queen Anne roofline combining hips and gables. A gable extends over 2/3 of the front façade. A hipped-roof porch on a concrete slab wraps the east and south sides of the house. The wood columns of this porch were replaced with cast iron columns, c.1950. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows which have been fitted with aluminum storm windows. The exterior has been clad in aluminum siding and artificial shutters have been attached adjacent to the windows. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

234 N. Center Street **C** **[Photo 6]**

This two-story frame Queen Anne-style house was built for Oscar Hadley, son of Plainfield's founder Elias Hadley, in 1891. Oscar Hadley was a cattle breeder, president of the Standard Livestock Company and president of the National Cattleman's Organization (1908). Hadley served as State Treasurer of Indiana from 1907-1911. The house was known as "Plainfield's first all modern house" with indoor running water and a full bathroom. Water was pumped from a cistern in the yard to a tank in the attic to allow gravity flow. George Bell, a later owner, organized the Citizens Bank. A fire in 1937 destroyed the original attic, which was replaced by a low hipped roof.

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The two-story house has an asymmetrical façade with a cross gabled roof. The house is clad in wood clapboards and has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. An elaborate porch with turned posts, spindlework and scroll-sawn ornament wraps the east and south facades. The porch has a wood floor and rests on brick piers. The space below the porch is enclosed by wood lattice. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features exposed shaped rafter tails and corner scroll brackets. A square opening with wood louvers is centered in the front gable. The front façade is divided into three bays. The northern two bays each contain one one-over-one double-hung window at the second floor with one large one-over-one double-hung cottage window with leaded glass centered at the first floor below. The south bay contains a recessed porch with elaborate fretwork at the second floor level. Balcony with turned balusters projects through the lower porch roof. A 1/3 glazed paneled wood entry door is located at the first floor below the recessed porch. This door is fitted with a Queen Anne screen door with spindles and brackets. A gabled projection extends from the porch in front of this door, surrounding the entrance with extensive fretwork. The porch rails have three rails and two distinct levels. The lower level of the balustrade contains square wood spindles, while the upper level contains turned spindles. A gable extends from the south side of the porch. The gable is clad in fish-scale shingles and is trimmed with elaborate fretwork.

240 N. Center Street C

This two-story frame Italianate house was built c.1875. The structure is asymmetrical in plan with a gable front and an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard siding with corner trim boards. The façade has three openings on each level. These openings feature bracketed wood window hoods. The windows are one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement sashes. The front door is located at the south end of the façade and consists of an eighteen-light ¾ glazed entrance door topped by a wood transom. A concrete stoop extends in front of this door. The overhanging eaves have exposed rafter tails. Angular wood brackets trim the front gable. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

248 N. Center Street C

This one-story Queen Anne cottage was built c.1885. It has a cross gabled asphalt-shingle roof. The front façade has two one-over-one vinyl windows trimmed by stickwork. The walls adjacent to the windows are clad in wood clapboard siding. The panels within the stickwork above and below the windows are clad in narrow vertical wood siding. A round scroll-sawn attic vent is centered in the gable. The gable is clad in narrow vertical wood siding cut

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into a sawtooth pattern at the bottom. The boards which align with the stickwork below extend down with a scroll-sawn arrowhead motif, overlapping the stickwork. The gable contains a scroll-sawn fretwork panel with a stylized flower and vine motif. The porch has a shed roof which extends from the main roof of the house. The porch has square wood replacement porch posts and modern turned wood balusters. The house sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

256 N. Center Street C

This one story Queen Anne cottage was built c. 1890. It is a gable-front frame house with wood clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingle roof. Front porch with small gable above front entry. A porch with turned wood posts and wood brackets extends across the façade, resting on a concrete porch. A gable rises from the porch roof over the front door and is sided with stepped vertical wood siding. The windows have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement sashes topped by fixed transoms to fill the historic window opening. The entrance door is a half-glazed steel entrance door and the transom has been sided over. The gable contains a small one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement window and an octagonal vinyl attic vent. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

262 N. Center Street C

This gabled-ell frame cottage was built c. 1890. It is a one story cottage with vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A porch with chamfered wood posts and wood brackets wraps around the south and east facades. The porch rests on a concrete slab and features a gable over the front entrance. The front gable contains two six-over-six vinyl replacement windows. A round scroll-sawn wood attic vent is centered in the gable. The structure has a concrete foundation and an asphalt shingle roof.

270 N. Center Street C [Photo 1]

This Italianate frame house was built c. 1870 for the Hollingsworth family. It is a two-story frame 2/3 double-pile house with a low hipped roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The front façade is divided into three bays. The northern two bays each contain one one-over-one double-hung wood sash window with a bracketed wood window frame at each floor. The southern bay contains a ¾ glazed twelve-light wood entrance door topped by a transom and a smaller square casement window at the second floor. The wood cornice has angular brackets, panels, and

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rectangular attic casement windows. A two-story bay window extends from the south façade with a matching cornice. The low hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is topped by a flat deck with a metal roof. A hipped roof porch wraps around the south and east facades. The porch rests on a rock-face concrete block foundation with a concrete floor. The porch posts have been replaced by mid-twentieth century wrought iron columns with twisted bands and "S" motifs.

276 N. Center Street C

This gabled-ell cottage was built c.1900. The house is clad in aluminum siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. The front gable contains two one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. The window trim has been covered by the aluminum siding. A concrete block porch rests on a concrete block slab along the south elevation. This porch features pedestals with moulded bases, plain caps and blocks featuring a recessed panel with chamfered corners. These pedestals are topped by smooth round concrete columns with moulded bases and caps and a moulded trim ring at center. The railings are of offset rock-face concrete block with plain top rails. Iron handrails trim the front steps.

284-286 N. Center Street C

This Queen Anne cottage was built c.1890 for David Hadley. The one-and-one-half story structure in asymmetrical in plan and has an asphalt shingle roof and a brick foundation. The front porch has a wood floor, turned wood posts, a rail with turned balusters and wood lattice skirting. The house has been clad in vinyl siding. The windows are all one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows with plain wood trim and moulded caps. The front façade has two windows to the north and a half-glazed paneled entry door to the south. A front gable rises from the hipped roof and contains fish-scale shingles and one one-over-one double-hung window. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

294 N. Center Street C

This two-story I-House was built c.1860 has a brick foundation and asphalt shingle roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and all windows are one-over-one double hung vinyl replacement windows. The front façade has four openings on each level. The first floor entry is located in the north center bay. This entrance features a wood panel entry door surrounded by a Greek Revival door surround with by sidelights and a transom. The hipped-roof front

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porch is of buff brick with square corners and concrete trim on a concrete slab. An arched drain opening is centered on the brick rail. Wrought iron railings line the entrance steps. A contributing c.1920 gable-front frame garage clad in wood shingles is located to the south of the house.

N. CENTER STREET (EAST SIDE)

115 N. Center Street **C** **[Photo 13]**

This brick commercial building was built c.1875. It was originally a two-story building with a hipped roof topped by a flat deck. A c.1890 photograph shows the building with storefronts at the first floor level of the facade and five windows at the second floor. The hipped roof rose from a bracketed Italianate cornice. In 1886, the building was occupied by a confectionary and ice cream store, a feed store, and a tin shop. By 1893, a third floor had been added to the front part of the building, an extension built to the rear, and the second floor had been remodeled as the Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Hall. The McCarty Lodge No. 233, I.O.O.F., occupied the building from 1893-1958. The first floor was used for a variety of commercial purposes, including a tin and metal shop, a stove shop, a restaurant, and a billiard parlor. The Naomi Rebekah Lodge No. 115, the women's auxiliary of the Odd Fellows, also met in the building. The lodge's annual Thanksgiving dinner included a rabbit supper in the second floor dining room. Part of the building was used for classroom space during a remodeling of the Plainfield High School in the early twentieth century. The building was later occupied by the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The façade is divided into three bays. A narrow center bay has one small segmental-arched window opening at the second and third floor levels. The wider outer bays each have two segmental-arched window openings at the second and third floor levels. All window openings have limestone sills and the sashes have been covered with plywood. The storefronts have been sided over with vertical wood siding. The windows of the outer bays of the third floor have been infilled with stucco. There are three openings in this sided storefront: two modern half-glazed metal entrance doors and one modern window. A shingled wood-frame awning has been installed over the transom level of the storefronts. The façade is topped by a plain parapet with wood trim and a metal perimeter gutter.

131 N. Center Street **C** **[Photo 12]**

This one-and-one-half story brick Gable-front house was built c.1870 for Lucien Price. The front façade has a central entrance with a ¾ glazed door. The entrance is flanked on each side by one nine-over-nine double hung vinyl

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replacement windows with ornamental shutters. A six-over-six double hung vinyl replacement window is located directly above the front entrance. The brick porch with a concrete slab was added c.1920 and has a hipped roof. The porch has square brick columns with plain concrete caps. The porch rails are brick walls topped by a stretcher course which rises in the center. Triangular drain openings are centered on each rail. A brick chimney is located at the rear of the house. A gable-roofed addition projects from the south side of the house is clad in vinyl siding. All roofs are clad in asphalt shingles. The property also contains a contributing hipped-roof frame garage with exposed rafter tails and vertical wood siding.

139 N. Center Street **C** **[Photo 12]**

This two-story frame Italianate house was built c.1870 for Will Snipes. Snipes was a merchant dealing in groceries, hardware, glassware and cutlery. The house was later owned by T. O. James, a ticket agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad. The house originally had a front porch which was replaced with the present wraparound porch between 1898-1907. The Snipes House is a two-story 2/3 double-pile Italianate house. The exterior is clad in wood clapboards with corner trim boards and the house has an asphalt-shingle roof with a flat deck at top. The west façade has three openings on each floor. The first floor has a front door and transom and two one-over-one double-hung windows. The second floor has three one-over-one double-hung windows with bracketed wood window hoods. The wood cornice has large wood scroll brackets with octagonal between. The south elevation has a two-story bay window with trim matching the other windows of the house. All windows have aluminum storm windows. The front porch has a concrete floor and square wood columns with plain caps and bases.

A contributing frame garage is located on the alley behind the house.

147 N. Center Street **C** **[Photo 9]**

This one-and-one-half story cottage was built c.1855 for Steven Hunt and displays the influence of the picturesque Gothic Revival style popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books. It is Plainfield's finest example of a mid-nineteenth century Romantic revival style. The house was later owned by Isiah R. and Eunice Sivage. Sivage was the owner of a livery and sales stable in Plainfield. Harold Cooper, a meat cutter at the Ellis Grocery, was a later owner. The house was used as a boarding house for some years, and also housed the Plainfield telephone exchange. St. Mark's Episcopal Church used the house for its Sunday School classes and as a youth center during

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the 1960s-1980s. The house originally had a one-story front porch with an open deck at the second floor level. This porch was removed after 1989.

The Hunt House is one-and-one-half story brick cross-gabled structure. It is roughly T-shaped in plan, with porches filling the rear corners to form a rectangular footprint. One of these porches has been enclosed with windows. The front façade features a central gable with a round-arched door at the second floor level, flanked by arched windows, forming a tripartite window. These wood sash windows feature a center muntin from which spring two arches, with a round pane of glass located above the arches, within the larger arch of the main sash. A round gable vent with filigree pattern is located above the door. The gable and eaves of the front façade are trimmed with a scrolled bargeboard with quatrefoil motifs at the corners. The first floor was originally fronted with a porch below the gable. At the center of the first floor is the front door, with transom and sidelights. Four-over-four rectangular double-hung windows flank the entrance and were originally located within the porch. Arched double-hung windows are located outside of the location of the original porch. The south elevation features a gable end of the front wing. This elevation contains three of arched windows matching those of the front façade, one in the gable and two at the first floor level. The gable is trimmed with matching bargeboards. The rear porch remains intact on this elevation, matching the porch which was removed from the front façade. The porch has square wood posts with scrolled brackets and wooden handrails. The north elevation is similar to the south elevation but has only one window in the gable-end, at the second floor level. The rear porch was partially enclosed before 1886, with the remainder enclosed in the twentieth century. This enclosed porch has six-over-six double-hung vinyl sashes. A non-contributing garage is located southeast of the house.

205 N. Center Street

C

[Photo 8]

This building was built in 1865 for the Plainfield Christian Church, which had been organized in 1829. It is the oldest established congregation in Plainfield and the oldest Christian Church in Hendricks County. Many of the early Quaker settlers, including the Hadley and Carter families, later left the Quaker meeting to join the Christian Church. In 1839, the town of Plainfield granted two lots at the corner of Center Street and Krewson Avenue to the church. A large frame church was built on the property the following year. The present brick building was built in 1865, at a cost of \$3,000. Bricks were made by members of the congregation. The first Guilford Township elementary school graduation was held in the building in 1884. As of 1898, the building had a 40-foot-high brick

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tower topped by a 20-foot-high frame spire. This spire seems to have been removed in the 1930s or 1940s. In 1923, a basement was added to the building. An addition to the east appears to have been built around this time as well. The Plainfield Christian Church moved to a new building in 1955. The building was acquired by St. Mark's Episcopal Church in 1965.

The gable-front building has a three-story central tower on the front façade. The first level of the tower contains the building's main entrance door with a transom above. A corbelled brick belt course runs around the tower below the second floor window sills. At the second level, the tower has one louvered opening on each side. An inset brick panel is located between the second and third levels at each side of the tower. The third level contains a round louvered opening on each façade. The cross-gabled roof of the tower has four gables, each with a corbelled cornice and simple eaves. A cross has been added to the tower roof in place of the lost spire. Concrete steps lead up to the front entrance. To the south of the tower, exterior concrete steps lead down to the basement. The tower is flanked on each side by one one-over-one double-hung windows. The windows are topped by brick segmental arches and have limestone sills. The north and south elevations each have five one-over-one double-hung windows matching those of the front façade. A corbelled brick cornice in a simple dentil pattern trims the top of the north and south walls. Basement windows, added in 1923, are aligned with the windows of the first floor. The brick walls have been painted white. Historic photographs indicate that the brick was unpainted. A one-story hipped-roofed addition was built to the east of the building after 1955.

211 N. Center Street NC

This house is a one-story side-gabled hall-and-parlor house built c.1851 for William and Susannah Glasscock. Due to extensive alterations and loss of historic fabric, this building is non-contributing.

215 N. Center Street C

This building was built c.1950 on the lot adjacent to a now-demolished house at 217 N. Center, and was once occupied by Lewis Printing. It is a two-story concrete block building with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof. The façade is divided into two bays. The northern bay contains a large single-pane fixed-sash window with a concrete sill and the second contains a one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement window. The south bay contains an eight-panel wood entrance door at the first floor, sheltered by a porch with two square wood columns. This porch is

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topped by an enclosed room with steel sash casement windows. The lower walls of this room are clad in wood with projecting trim bands at the base and window sill level. Similar bands trim the corners and the top and sides of the windows, creating a paneled effect. The room is topped by a flat roof. Aluminum gutters and aluminum soffit trim clad the eaves. The secondary elevations have steel sash casement windows at the first floor level and one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows at the second floor. A brick chimney rises from the north elevation. A wood deck and exterior staircase have been added to the north elevation.

225 N. Center Street C

This two story Greek Revival frame house was built in 1855 for Joseph and Rebecca Fielghum and was later occupied by Dr. Ashbel P. W. Bridges, director of the Keeley Institute. The house has a gable-front and a gabled side wing extending to the north. A concrete porch slab extends across the front façade. The front façade is divided into three bays, with three windows at the second floor and two windows and the entrance at the first floor. 2/3 glazed double entrance doors with Queen Anne panels are located in the south bay of the façade. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with plain wood trim and aluminum storm windows. The gable contains a small one-over-one double-hung wood sash window with an aluminum storm window. The gable is trimmed with a simple Greek Revival cornice with cornice returns. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The wood clapboard siding has been covered with aluminum siding. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

233 N. Center Street C [Photo 5]

This two-story brick Italianate house was built c.1870 for Harlan Hadley. Harlan Hadley was a stock dealer and farmer, president of the Citizens State Bank, and owner of the livery stable on the site of the Carnegie Library. The house was later owned by Presley Christy, owner of Christman Restaurant.

The two-story brick house is a 2/3 double pile house with rear appendages and a hipped roof. The house has two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows with segmental arches, stone sills and aluminum storm windows. The façade is divided into three bays. Each bay contains one window except the north bay of the first floor, which contains a half-glazed wood panel door topped by a transom. The cornice features scrolled wood brackets and a frieze which rises to outline the arches over the second floor windows. A brick chimney rises from the south side of the asphalt-shingled hipped roof. A flat deck tops the hipped roof. This deck is raised up on a low cupola-like

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structure with one octagonal wood window on each side. The walls of this structure are wood and are subdivided into panels by wood strips. The structure has a flat metal roof. A gabled roof has been set on top of this roof. This gabled roof may be temporary and the gables are open.

A c.1910 concrete block porch wraps the north and west facades. This porch sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation topped by a concrete slab. The porch has rock-face pedestals with smooth chamfered corners topped by moulded concrete caps. Smooth, tapered Ionic concrete columns rise from these pedestals. The rails are composed of balusters matching the pedestals but at a smaller scale, topped by a plain concrete railing. A plain beam rests on the porch columns, supporting the hipped roof of the porch. The porch has a bead-board ceiling.

241 N. Center Street **NC** **[Photo 4]**

This c.1960 house is non-contributing.

247-249 N. Center Street **NC** **[Photo 3]**

This c.1965 double house is non-contributing. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

257-259 N. Center Street **NC** **[Photo 2]**

This c.1965 double house is non-contributing. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

261 N. Center Street **C**

This one-story frame t-plan house was built c.1910. The house is clad in aluminum siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. The front gable contains one large one-over-one double-hung wood sash window. A hipped roof porch extends from the southwest corner of the house. This porch has square red brick columns with plain concrete caps. Brick rails have been removed from the south side of the porch but remain in place along the north side. The house and porch sit on a rock-face concrete block foundation.

269 N. Center Street **NC**

This one-and-one-half story frame house has suffered from unsympathetic alterations and is non-contributing.

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277 N. Center Street C

This one-story gabled-ell frame Queen Anne cottage was built c.1895. The house is clad in wood clapboard siding which has been partially covered with vinyl siding on the west façade and part of the south elevation. The front façade is gabled and has incised corners, forming a bay window at the first floor. The corners above the bay windows are trimmed with large wooden brackets with a fan motif. The side windows of the bay are one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with historic wood-frame storm windows. The front window of the bay is a large double-hung wood sash window with an aluminum storm window. The upper sash of this window is divided in half horizontally and the upper portion is divided into twenty-one lights. A diamond-shaped scroll-sawn wood attic vent is located in the peak of the gable. The west façade has been clad in vinyl siding. A porch with turned posts, a spindle frieze, brackets, and saw-tooth fretwork extends across the south side of the front wing. Two half-glazed wood paneled entry doors open onto this porch, one on the south wall of the front wing and one on the west wall of the center wing. The south façade has only partially been clad in vinyl siding. The gable contains alternating bands of wood clapboard siding and wood fish-scale shingles. A diamond-shaped scroll-sawn wood attic vent is located in the peak of the gable. A cross-gabled wing extends to the east. Two brick chimneys rise from near the center of the roof.

283 N. Center Street C

This one-and-one-half story gable-front frame house was built c.1880. The façade of this house is divided into three bays and is clad in wood clapboard siding. The north bay contains a ¾ glazed steel replacement entrance door. The remaining two bays each contain one one-over-one double-hung wood sash window. A hipped roof porch extends across the first floor. The concrete porch slab rests on a smooth-face concrete block foundation. The porch posts have been replaced with wrought iron columns featuring "S" motifs. Wrought iron rails with twisted balusters line the porch. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. One one-over-one double-hung wood sash window with an aluminum storm window is centered in the gable as the second floor level. A gabled wing extends to the south, with a shed dormer containing one one-over-one double-hung window facing the street. A brick chimney rises from the north side of the roof while a stuccoed chimney rises from the west roof of the south wing. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

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293 N. Center Street C

This one-story frame Craftsman bungalow was built c.1915. It has a side-gabled asphalt shingle jerkinhead roof. The house has been clad in aluminum siding and rests on a foundation which has been parged with stucco. A gable-front porch extends from the front façade of the house. A central entrance is flanked by two pairs of windows. These windows have one three-light casement sash above a single-light lower casement. The windows are fitted with historic exterior wood storm windows. The porch intersects the front wall at the mullion in the center of these paired windows. The porch columns are boxed and clad in aluminum siding, as are the solid rails. A modern wood handrail lines the front concrete steps. A side porch with a low shed roof, wrought iron columns and rails and a concrete slab floor extends from the rear of the south elevation.

S. CENTER STREET (WEST SIDE)

120 S. Center Street C [Photo 39]

This building was built as Plainfield Carnegie Library in 1912. In 1916, the library began a rural bookmobile service while in this location. In 1968, the library relocated and the interior was remodeled as a dwelling. The building is presently used as offices.

This Craftsman-style structure is one story on a raised base. It is rectangular in form with a projecting bay on the east elevation at the main entry. The structure is clad in light brown brick masonry with buff colored limestone window sills. A limestone water table band sits at the first floor line. Additional brick detailing includes soldier courses at grade, below sills, at window heads, just below the soffit and a multi course band of header bricks and inset header bricks of bright red color. The broad overhangs are now clad in vinyl soffit material and the structure is topped by a hipped roof of terra cotta clay tiles.

The basement level is partially exposed above grade with its double hung window sills at grade. An area well provides exterior access to the lower level at the north elevation." A limestone corner stone inscribed with 1912 is located at the northeast corner. The front façade includes the main entrance; a pair of wood full light glass doors and a single transom centered in the projecting bay. This window/door assembly is surrounded by limestone molding and cornice engraved with "Public Library". The cornice is supported by flanking brackets. This façade's main level windows are a grouping of two narrow double hung units flanking a large plate glass picture window

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with transom units of matching width above each unit. All other windows are double hung units either grouped or single units in punched window openings.

126 S. Center Street **C**

This one-and-one-half story frame central-passage house was built c.1850, with a Craftsman-style porch added c.1915. It sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation. The gable-front Craftsman porch sits on a concrete slab and has buff brick knee walls and piers. The porch is trimmed with plain limestone coping. The house is currently clad with aluminum siding and has punched openings with one-over-one double hung vinyl replacement windows. The central $\frac{3}{4}$ glazed front entry door is flanked by multi-light sidelights. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

136 S. Center Street **C** **[Photo 41]**

This two-story Italianate house was built for Jesse and Catharine Hockett in 1868. Jesse Hockett (1808-1876), a Friend, was a native of North Carolina who came to Guilford Township in 1822. He was married first to Jane Cooper, who died in 1851. In 1852, Hockett married Catherine Oursler (1825-1881), widow of Lemuel Hudson. Hockett owned a dry goods store before opening the first hotel in Plainfield. Later he sold the hotel and bought a large farm near Plainfield, living there for fifteen years. His health became poor and he purchased a house in the village, where he lived until his death in 1876. In 1884, the house was purchased by Samuel Little, a prominent local landowner and superintendent of Plainfield-Cartersburg Toll Road. It was remodeled by Otis and Hattie Kirtley in 1904. Local artist Georgetta Lucas used the house as an illustration in the book *Why So Sad, Little Doll?*

The Hockett-Little house is a two story frame Italianate house on a brick foundation. The house is clad in wood clapboards. The front façade is three bays wide and boasts a full width front porch with a deck on top. Square wood porch columns include fretwork arches while the upper level has square wood posts and scroll sawn (flat) balusters in a wood rail. Windows at the front façade are two-over-two double hung wood sashes in the two north most bays and doors in the south bay. The windows include operable wood shutters. A wood cornice tops both wings of the house; the front wing includes decorative wood brackets. The south façade of the front block has a leaded glass window at the stair landing. The north elevation has a brick masonry chimney stack. A shed roofed porch at the south elevation of the rear wing has been enclosed with one-over-one double-hung wood windows but retains its

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fretwork, matching the front porch. The rear block of the house has six-over-six double hung windows with wood storm windows at the second floor. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The property contains a contributing side-gabled frame garage.

202 S. Center Street **C** **[Photo 44]**

This one-and-one-half story gable-front house was built c.1860. It is a frame house on a rock-face concrete block foundation. The gable roof has a shed roofed dormer at each side and is clad in asphalt shingles. At the rear of the house the plan narrows creating a shorter gable. At the east façade a hipped roof covers a concrete slab porch on a concrete block foundation. The roof is supported by three square wood columns set on top of brick piers. Between the piers is an offset brick knee wall topped by stone coping. The house is clad in aluminum siding with a wide exposure. Windows are one-over-one double hung vinyl replacement sashes. The half-glazed front entry door is flanked by sidelights with paneled bases and topped by a transom, forming a Greek Revival door surround.

208-210 S. Center Street **C** **[Photo 44]**

This double-pen house was built c.1850 and was remodeled c.1890. It is a one-and-one-half story side-gabled frame house clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt shingle roof. Twin gabled dormers project from the roof along the east facade. Each dormer contains a pair of one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. All other windows are one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows. Shed roof porch supported by simple square wood posts setting on concrete porch slab.

216 S. Center Street **C** **[Photo 46]**

This gable-front house was built c.1860 and was remodeled in the Free Classic Queen Anne style c.1900. The one-and-one-half story frame house has a jerkinhead roof at the front façade with hipped dormers along each side elevation. A hipped roof porch wraps around the north and east facades. A wraparound hipped roof front porch is supported by rock-face concrete block piers and porch wall. A one story hipped addition and an offset one story shed roof addition project to the west. The house is clad in vinyl siding and has one-over-one wood double-hung windows with aluminum storm windows. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

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224 S. Center Street NC [Photo 46]

This c.1950 Cape Cod style house has suffered from later alterations and is non-contributing. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

304 S. Center Street C [Photo 48]

This frame Craftsman bungalow was built c.1920. It is a one-and-one-half story side-gabled frame house on a brick foundation. A gable-front porch rests on a brick foundation. The porch roof is supported by tapered wood columns set on brick piers. The columns are topped by large flat curved brackets faced with beadboard. The house is clad in wood lap siding with wide corner boards. The wide roof overhangs are supported by large Craftsman-style wood brackets. A one story bay bumps out at south elevation topped with gable roof with exposed brackets. The windows are five-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. The front door is a 1/3 glazed Craftsman paneled wood entrance door flanked by matching sidelights.

A contributing hipped-roof garage is located west of the house. The garage has stuccoed concrete block walls, one-over-one double-hung wood windows and an asphalt shingle roof.

312 S. Center Street C

This one-and-one-half story gable-front frame house was built c.1870. The house has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It sits on a concrete block foundation. Its windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash with aluminum storm windows. A paneled wood entry door with a wood pediment is centered on the façade, flanked by two windows. One double-hung window is located in the gable. A concrete stoop at the front door has modern wood handrails. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

318 S. Center Street NC

This c.1890 Queen Anne Cottage has suffered from unsympathetic alterations and is non-contributing. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

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328 S. Center Street C

This gable-front frame house was built c.1880 for the Brills family. It is a one-and-one-half story house with wood clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The house has a hipped-roof porch on a concrete slab. The porch roof is supported on square wood columns with detailed edges setting on brick piers with brick knee walls between the piers. Radial fretwork brackets have been added to the porch columns at a recent date. The house has an asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails and wood scroll brackets in the gable. The windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. Two small double-hung windows are located in the gable. Diamond-shaped louvered vents flank the second floor gable windows.

402 S. Center Street C

This Italianate house was built for Orrin Snipes, c.1860. It was used as the Methodist Church Parsonage from 1882-1921. In 1962 the house was remodeled. The house is a two-story square frame house with a hipped roof. The house has tall narrow one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. The front façade is divided into two bays. The south bay contains a bay window at the first floor level with a pair of double-hung windows above. The north bay contains the front entrance and a hipped roof porch at the first floor with a double-hung window above. The porch has a concrete slab floor and cast iron columns and brackets. The front door is a flush door flanked by artificial shutters. The house has been clad in aluminum siding. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

412 S. Center Street C [Photo 50]

This T-plan Italianate frame house was built c.1870. It is a two-story frame house with a cross-gabled roof. A shed-roof porch extends to the south of the house. This porch has brick piers and knee walls with wood columns and has been enclosed with screens. The house has four-over-four double-hung wood windows, some with artificial shutters. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingles while the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation is of rock-face concrete block.

A contributing c.1930 frame garage is located west of the house. This garage has a gable-front asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails and a paneled wood garage door with a row of glazed panels. The garage is clad in asbestos shingles.

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418 S. Center Street NC

This c.1870 frame house has suffered unsympathetic alterations and is non-contributing. The site also contains a non-contributing frame garage.

430 S. Center Street C

This Italianate brick house was built c.1870 for John Hanna. It was later owned by Judge Horace L. and Hortense Moore Hanna. This two-story 2/3 double-pile brick house has a low hipped roof topped by a flat deck. A hipped-roof porch wraps around the east and north elevations. This porch has round fluted wood columns with simple bases and capitals. The house has four-over-four double-hung vinyl replacement windows in with segmental arches and operable wood shutters. The cornice has wood scroll brackets and a plain frieze. The site contains a non-contributing garage.

506 S. Center Street C

This gable-front frame house was built c.1910. It is a one-and-one-half story house with aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows and artificial shutters. The 2/3 glazed wood paneled entry door is centered on the façade. The house has a hipped roof front porch on a concrete slab with rock-face concrete block piers topped by fluted concrete columns with moulded capitals and rock-face trim rings. The house and porch sit on rock-face concrete block foundations. An exterior steel stair connects to a second-floor door at the north elevation.

S. CENTER STREET (EAST SIDE)

125 S. Center Street C [Photo 40]

This two-story Italianate brick house was built for Dr. John T. Strong in 1870. Dr. Strong (1840-1895) was born in Marion County, Indiana. He attended Northwestern Christian University (now Butler University) in Indianapolis, graduating with a degree in law. Strong then went to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating with a degree in medicine in 1864. The month following his graduation, Strong was appointed surgeon in the United States Army, where he served until 1866. In 1866, Strong relocated to Plainfield and married Mary A. Carter, granddaughter of David Carter, the following year. Strong also served as the physician of the Indiana House of Refuge, later renamed the Indiana Boys' School.

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Songwriter Thomas Paine Westendorf (1848-1923) boarded with the Strongs from about 1871, when he came from Chicago to teach music at the Indiana Boys' School. While living in Plainfield, Westendorf met Jane "Jennie" Morrow, a teacher at Clayton, Indiana. The two were married in 1873. While Jennie was visiting her family at Ogdensburg, New York, Westendorf composed the song "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen." The couple was apparently boarding at the Strong house when the song was written. The first public performance of the song took place in the Administration Building of the Indiana Boys' School, west of Plainfield. The song responds to the lyrics of "Barney, Take Me Home Again," by Westendorf's friend George W. Persley. It became a major hit of the 1870s. The song is widely regarded as a traditional Irish ballad, although it was written by Westendorf, who was born in Virginia, the son of a German immigrant. By 1879, the Westendorfs had moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where Thomas worked as a teacher at the House of Refuge.

The house was later owned by Dr. Enerst Cooper. The house originally had a front porch and a side porch. These were removed c.1910, and replaced with a wraparound porch on a concrete block foundation. The porch was removed later in the twentieth century, but the foundation and slab remain.

The house is a two-story brick 2/3 double-pile Italianate house with a hipped roof. The house has one-over-one wood double-hung windows with aluminum storm windows. The windows have segmental arched tops and limestone sills. Exterior doors are half-glazed wood panel doors with an arched glazed panel over two wood panels. A concrete porch slab on a rock-face concrete block foundation wraps around the north and east elevations. The cornice features paired wood scroll brackets and a frieze with moulded trim. The north elevation contains a wood bay window with six-over-eight double-hung wood sash windows and a cornice with wood scroll brackets. The front door is sheltered by a wood vestibule in the shape of a half-octagon, with scroll brackets and a hipped roof. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

133 S. Center Street

C

[Photo 45]

This two-story frame I-house was built c.1870. The house has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with a taller gable to the rear. The front block of the house parallels the street and has a rock-face concrete block porch with hipped roof that spans three of the façade's four bays. The two story rear addition with a gable roof runs perpendicular to

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the front block of the house. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingles. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

139 S. Center Street C [Photo 42, 45]

This two-story frame I-house was built c.1863 for Catherine Timberlake. It was later owned by Isaac Johnson. The house has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows. A hipped-roof porch on a concrete slab with a rock-face concrete block foundation extends across the front façade. The porch has piers with smooth chamfered-corner blocks with chamfered-corner recessed panels. These are topped by round concrete Ionic columns with moulded trim rings and bases. Open rock-face concrete block rails span between the piers. The original clapboards have been covered with artificial siding.

201 S. Center Street C [Photos 43, 45]

This one-and-one-half-story frame house was built for the Mattern family. Grace Mattern, a daughter, graduated from Plainfield High School in 1904. She graduated from Depauw University and became Dean of Oratory at Northwestern University. She was later Dean of Women at Upper Iowa University in Fayette, Iowa.

This one-and-one-half story frame house sits on a fieldstone-patterned concrete block foundation. The side-gabled house has two gabled dormers on the front façade. Each dormer contains a pair of one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. A hipped roof porch extends across the façade. The porch has a fieldstone-patterned concrete block foundation and piers. Openwork fieldstone patterned concrete block forms the railing between the piers. Fluted concrete columns with moulded caps and bases and moulded trim rings top the piers. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows. A $\frac{3}{4}$ glazed wood entrance door is centered on the façade. The house has been clad in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. A porch on the north elevation matches the front porch but has concrete balusters instead of openwork block rails. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

207 S. Center Street C [Photo 45]

This one-story frame Queen Anne cottage was built in 1883 for the Marlowe family. The gabled-ell house has a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof and a rock-face concrete block foundation. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. The hipped roof porch sits on a concrete slab and has

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rock-face concrete block piers with chamfered corners. The rail balusters are smaller-scale versions of the piers and are topped by a plain concrete rail. The piers are topped by tapered round columns with moulded Tuscan capitals. The porch has a bead board ceiling. The gables have narrow vertical wood siding with a saw-tooth pattern at the bottom. Scrollsawn gable vents feature a lyre motif. A bay window extends from the south elevation. The roof features exposed rafter tails. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

215 S. Center Street **C**

This two-story gable-front frame house was built c.1870. It was owned for many years by Charles M. Havens, a house builder who later became involved with the Plainfield Building & Loan Association and the First National Bank of Plainfield. Havens also served as Guilford Township trustee and Hendricks County Treasurers. The 2/3 double-pile house has been clad in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. The foundation is of brick. The house has one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows. A hipped roof porch wraps around the west and south elevations. This porch has a wood deck on a brick foundation. The porch columns have been replaced by square wood posts but the Tuscan capitals of the historic columns remain in place. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

223 S. Center Street **C**

This one-and-one-half-story frame cottage was built in 1891 for Oscar Hadley. The house was later owned by Jayman Phelps, a partner in the Watson & Phelps Brick & Tile Works. The gable-front frame house has an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding. It rests on a brick foundation. A hipped roof porch wraps the east and south elevations. The porch has round fluted metal-clad porch posts. The house has one-over-one double-hung windows and half-glazed steel replacement entry doors. A gabled addition and a shed-roofed carport extend to the southeast of the house.

305 S. Center Street **C** **[Photo 47]**

This building was built as the Plainfield Methodist Episcopal Church in 1891, replacing the former building which now sits at 208 S. Mill Street. The name was changed to the Plainfield Methodist Church in the 1930s, and the congregation was popularly called the "Friendly Folks Methodist Church." A basement was added in 1917 and a

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fellowship hall was added to the east in 1949. The building was acquired by the Plainfield Baptist Church in 1958 and occupied until 1987. It is now used as a rental facility.

This Gothic Revival church building is of brick masonry with large pointed arch stained glass windows at the sanctuary. Four lancet windows set below a round window with heavy mullions make up the large window at the west façade. The window is protected by a storm window with aluminum framing. Twin entry towers flank this large window. The paneled wood entry doors in these towers are topped by pointed arch transoms with intersecting tracery. Each tower has a double-sloped pyramidal roof. The north tower is taller and has an open belfry with pointed arch openings and wood rails. The upper portion of the tower features a corbelled brick cornice. The south tower masonry terminates at the same elevation as a lower corbelled band of the north tower.

A gabled mass extends to the north of the main sanctuary block. It also has a large stained glass window centered below the gable. This window is also protected by a storm window with aluminum frame. At the west elevation of this block is another entry door with a pointed arch top but no transom. The remainder of the window openings at the sanctuary are punched Gothic pointed arches. All arches are ringed by a stretcher and soldier course forming a simple drip mould. There is also a one-and-one-half story gabled addition at the rear of the church. This rear addition has eight-over-eight double-hung windows with limestone sills and soldier course headers.

319 S. Center Street

C

This one-and-one-half story frame house was built c.1895 for the Barker family. It is a gable-front house with multiple gabled wings projecting to the north. A shed dormer projects from the south roof slope of the main mass. A one story hipped roof porch with a center gable fronts the house and wraps around a portion of the north elevation in front of a projecting cross gabled section of the house. The porch roof is supported by turned wood posts set on a concrete slab. Metal railings span between the posts. The house is clad in wood lap siding with expressed corner boards and brackets supporting expressed beams at the eave line. Windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sashes with aluminum storm windows and molded wood heads. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

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325 S. Center Street **C**

This two-story frame house was built c.1865 and was substantially remodeled around 1890. A blacksmith's shop was once located in a stable behind the house. It is a side-gabled house with Queen Anne detailing. The house has fish-scale shingles in the gables and vinyl siding below. Each gable has a scroll-sawn wood attic vent. A rear gabled ell projects to east with shed roof porch and gabled dormers at south elevation. There is also a one story gabled addition at the east end of the house. Windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash with aluminum storm windows at all elevations except south elevation has two small single sash windows with decorative glass at the stairway. The front door is a $\frac{3}{4}$ glazed wood panel door.

403 S. Center Street **C**

This two-story Queen Anne frame house was built c.1897 has hip and gable roof. Gabled one story wood framed porches extend from both west and north elevations while a shed roof porch covers the east façade. These porches are supported by turned wood posts and sit on concrete porch slabs. The house is clad in artificial lap siding and has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

411 S. Center Street **NC** **[Photo 49]**

This one-and-one-half-story frame cottage was built c.1890. Alterations have concealed or removed most of the building's exterior historic fabric, making it non-contributing. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

417 S. Center Street **C**

This one-and-one-half-story gable-front frame cottage was built c.1860. The house was later occupied by Eli Gentry, manager of a gristmill on N. Mill Street. The house has an asphalt shingle roof. A one story shed roof wood framed porch with center gable extends across the west facade while a shed roof addition projects south of main house body. The porch is supported by turned wood posts with brackets. These posts sit on a concrete porch slab. Wood fretwork adorns the porch gable. The house is clad in wood clapboard siding with wood corner boards and window casing with molded heads and has one-over-one double-hung windows. The front entrance is a paneled wood entry door.

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501 S. Center Street **C**

This one-story frame cottage was built c.1868 as a toll house for the White Lick Gravel Road Company. John Simms was the first toll master. Joe Bly was a later toll master who occupied the house in the 1880s. The gable front frame house sits on a brick foundation. It has a hipped porch roof supported by round fluted columns set on a concrete porch slab. Between columns is a wood balustrade and a separate spindled rail set below the porch roof support beam. This upper rail is not visible in photographs from 1991. The house is clad in aluminum siding and has one-over-one double-hung windows. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

515 S. Center Street **C** **[Photo 51]**

This Free Classic Queen Anne house was built c.1905. It is a two-story frame house with a gable front. A hip roof front porch sits on openwork rock-face concrete block walls. Fluted concrete columns with Tuscan capitals and moulded trim rings rest on these low walls. Centered in the second story gable is an oriel window. The north and south elevation have hipped roof dormers. A one story gable roof wing extends from the rear of the house. The house is clad in artificial lap siding and has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

521 S. Center Street **C** **[Photo 51]**

This American Foursquare house was built c.1910. It is a two story hipped roof frame house with a hipped roof dormer centered on the front façade roof. The hipped roof porch is supported by wood posts set on a rock-face concrete block knee wall and concrete slab. Wood clapboard siding is exposed under the porch roof while the remainder of the hose is clad in aluminum siding. Windows are either single sash casements or one-over-one double-hung units. The upper level windows on the front façade have imitation shutters. A concrete stair with flanking walls provides access from grade up to porch. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

527 S. Center Street **C** **[Photo 51]**

This two-story frame Queen Anne house was built c.1895. It has a hipped gable roof. A wraparound front porch with shed roof extends across west and part of the south elevation. This porch roof is supported by wrought iron posts on a concrete porch slab. A bay window on the west elevation sits below the porch roof. The upper level

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window on the west elevation is not centered in the wall and is flanked by decorative shutters. On the south elevation a two story bay projects up to a gable roof form. The house is clad in wide aluminum siding with one-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storms. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

S. EAST STREET (WEST SIDE)

118 S. East Street **C** **[Photo 62]**

This Craftsman bungalow was built c.1925. It is a one-and-one-half story gable-front brick-clad frame house on a brick foundation. The house has a jerkinhead asphalt shingle roof with shed-roofed dormers. The hipped-roof porch is supported by brick piers and bordered by brick knee walls with concrete caps. The north third of the porch has been enclosed by aluminum-sided walls and large fixed-sash windows. The windows are four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. Large Craftsman brackets trim the gable and sides of the aluminum-sided dormers. The main roof, dormers, and porch roof all feature exposed rafter tails. A one-story bay bumps out at south elevation topped with hipped roof with exposed rafter tails. The windows are four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows. The front door is a ¾-glazed divided-light wood door. A modern half-glazed steel entrance door leads into the enclosed portion of the porch. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

124 S. East Street **C** **[Photo 62]**

This frame house was built c.1880 but contains an earlier log house built c.1830. The house sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The roof is a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof. Most of the windows are one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows. The entrance door is a 2/3-glazed wood paneled door. A hipped-roof porch extends across the façade, supported by square wood posts. The porch foundation is of rock-face concrete block with a concrete deck. A gable rises from the middle third of the roof, with one centered casement window. A two-story rear wing has simulated-divide-light vinyl casement windows.

132 S. East Street **C**

This T-plan frame cottage was built c.1900. It is a one story frame house with a parge-coated masonry foundation and an asphalt shingle cross-gabled roof. The structure is clad in vinyl siding with shingled gables. The gable-front porch has wood flooring with turned wood porch posts and low wood railings with square balusters. The two front

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W. FREMONT STREET (NORTH SIDE)

222 E. Fremont **NC**

This Ranch house was built c.1965 and is non-contributing.

E. FREMONT STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

No Sites

W. FREMONT STREET (NORTH SIDE)

No Sites

E. FREMONT STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

111 W. Fremont Street **C**

This one-story frame cottage has a gable-front roof with a hipped-roofed ell. The house sits on a brick foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The windows are one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement sash. A shed-roofed porch runs along the west elevation. This porch sits on a concrete slab and features turned porch posts with wood brackets and a scalloped frieze. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof.

W. KREWSON AVENUE (NORTH SIDE)

No Sites

W. KREWSON AVENUE (SOUTH SIDE)

115 W. Krewson Avenue **NC**

This one-story commercial building was built c.1960 and is non-contributing.

E. KREWSON AVENUE (NORTH SIDE)

No Sites

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E. KREWSON AVENUE (SOUTH SIDE)

No Sites

W. LINCOLN STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

No Sites

E. LINCOLN STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

No Sites

WEST MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE)

102-106 W. Main Street C [Photo 22]

This three-story brick commercial building was built c.1880. In the 1880s, the Plainfield Post Office was located in the westernmost storefront bay of the building. The third floor was used as a band room in the 1880s, and the second floor was used for printing for many years. In the early-1890s, a portion of the second floor was used as an annex by the Keeley Institute, then located across the street. The upper two floors are divided into eight bays of roughly equal size. The arched window openings contain six-over-six double-hung aluminum replacement windows with infill panels in the arch above. The parapet features a corbelled band topped by a row of recessed brick panels, above which is another corbelled moulding and a soldier course with the bricks laid diagonally. The parapet is topped by a sheet metal cap. The storefronts have been infilled with aluminum replacement windows, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled pent roof. A two-story wing extends to the north along N. Vine Street, with segmental-arched window openings containing replacement windows matching those of the front façade. A shed-roofed wood porch with square wood posts and wood railings extends from the east façade at the second floor level. This porch is accessed by a wood stair from the sidewalk.

108 W. Main Street NC [Photo 22]

This two-story commercial building has been entirely covered by aluminum siding, leaving no historic fabric visible. For this reason, the building is non-contributing.

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110 W. Main Street **C** **[Photo 22]**

This one-story brick commercial building was built c.1920. The façade contains one large aluminum-framed display window and one ¼-glazed wood entrance door topped by a transom which has been boarded over. The plain parapet is topped by a metal coping.

112-114 W. Main Street **C** **[Photo 22]**

This one-story brick commercial building was built c.1890 and refaced c.1950. The façade is of red brick with concrete coping on the parapet. The original c.1950 storefronts remain intact. These storefronts feature a central fully-glazed aluminum door with a diagonal push-bar topped by a plain transom. This central door is recessed, with the two large flanking display windows splayed inward, creating a wide recessed entry. The knee wall below the display windows is of random ashlar limestone with limestone sills. The soffits above these recessed entrances are fitted with aluminum siding.

116-118 W. Main Street **C** **[Photo 23]**

This commercial building consists of two late-nineteenth century commercial buildings behind a 1950 façade. Both buildings were built c.1875 and originally had brick Italianate facades with arched windows. 116 seems to have been Smith's Block, owned by Dr. Smith. The façade of 116 was remodeled c.1910, and the first floor was occupied by Doc Smith's Café during the early twentieth century. The present smooth-face random ashlar limestone façade was added in 1950 when the building was remodeled as Beecham's Dry Goods Store. The façade retains its aluminum windows and storefronts and two light fixtures. The first floor is fronted by two large aluminum-framed storefront windows with a recessed center entrance and another entrance flush with the façade. Both entrances are fully glazed aluminum doors. A hipped roof awning clad in asphalt shingles projects from the façade above the storefront level. The second floor of the façade contains two large windows. Each of these is in the style of a Chicago window, with a large fixed-pane sash flanked by two two-over-two double-hung aluminum sash windows. Large coach-lamp style fixtures are mounted on the façade adjacent to the windows. Artificial shutters have also been attached adjacent to these windows. A limestone plaque reading "BEACHAM'S" is centered in the parapet. A large fixed sign has been attached to the upper parapet.

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120 W. Main Street C [Photo 24]

This two-story brick commercial building was built c.1880 and was occupied for many years by Bly Bros. Dry Goods store. As teenagers, brothers A. Emmett Bly (1878-1968) and John Dott Bly (1877-1905) were agents for the *Indianapolis News*, the *Indianapolis Sun*, and the *Indianapolis Journal*, winning the state prize for largest number of sales of the *News*. In 1896, they formed the firm of Bly Bros. after purchasing the dry goods stock of W. E. Phillips. Emmett Bly was born near Danville and attended the public schools and the Central Academy at Plainfield. He became a director of the Citizens State Bank of Plainfield, a member of the Plainfield Public Library board, served as secretary of the advisory board of Guilford Township. Bly owned land in Texas, Georgia, and a 140 acre farm in Hendricks County. He was a member of the Friends Church, the Improved Order of Red Men (I.O.R.M.), Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) and Free and Accepted Masons (F.&A.M.). Bly also served as a delegate to the Indiana Republican convention and to the national Republican conventions representing both Hendricks County and Indiana. In 1905 he married Louisa Juanita Lowry and their family resided at 456 N. Avon Avenue for many years. In 1914, Emmett Bly was described as "one of the most successful business men of Plainfield, Indiana." John Dott Bly served as superintendent of the Friends Sunday School and was an active member of the Knights of Pythias. He died at Phoenix, Arizona, at the age of 28.

The building has a two-story brick façade with a corbelled brick cornice. A single aluminum-framed glazed door with a two-light wood transom above opens to a staircase that the building shares with the adjacent building at 122 W. Main. A mid-twentieth century storefront with aluminum-framed windows replaced the original storefront. Four window openings with limestone lintels and sills are spaced across the second floor of the façade. One of the historic one-over-one double-hung sashes remains while three windows have been replaced with single-pane fixed windows.

122 W. Main Street C [Photo 24]

This two-story Italianate commercial building was built c.1875. The building was occupied by a grocery during the 1880s-1890s and by a boot and shoe store in the early-twentieth century. The first floor of the façade consists of a cast-iron storefront with two iron Corinthian columns. The central bay contains an entrance while the side bays contain display windows. There are three windows in the brick façade of the second floor. Each window has a limestone sill and a cast-iron window hood. The historic wood double-hung windows have been replaced with

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single-pane fixed windows. The existing window configuration with a wood panel below appears in historic photographs. The façade is topped by a bracketed sheet-metal cornice with ornamental finials at each end.

124-126 W. Main Street C [Photo 24]

This two-story Italianate brick commercial building was built c.1860. The wood cornice remains intact on the eastern half but was removed from the western half in the early-twentieth century and replaced with a brick and concrete block parapet. The storefronts were remodeled with a limestone facing and aluminum windows, c.1955. A shingled awning was added to the storefronts c.1965. The second floor of 126 was occupied by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Hall from at least 1886-1907. The second floor of 124 was occupied by the Knights of Pythias Hall from at least 1893-1898 and by Constructed Crystal Set Studios during the 1920s-1930s. The first floor of 124 was occupied by the Ben Worth Grocery, Stanley Hardware, Kroger Grocery & Ice Cream Store, and the Colonial Gift Shop. The first floor of 126 was occupied by a series of pharmacies from 1865-1969. These included the Hadley & Green Apothecary, Watson Cut Rate Drugs (1910-1932) and Strafford's Drugs (1932-1969). Watson's Drugs was owned by Eugene Watson and his daughter Dorothy. Strafford's Drugs was owned by William C. Strafford, Sr. The first floor of 124 was occupied by a grocery from at least 1886-1907 and by a hardware store from at least 1920-1933.

Each half of the façade has a storefront below and three arched windows above. The existing storefronts appear to have replaced the original iron storefronts in the 1950s. Limestone facing surrounds aluminum-framed windows and central entrance doors. The arched windows of the second floor retain their moulded window hoods. The windows of 126 have been boarded over, but historic photographs indicate that they were six-over-six double-hung wood sashes. The windows of 124 are one-over-one wood double-hung sashes. Artificial shutters were attached to the façade at the second floor façade of 124 in the late-twentieth century. The west façade has two large display windows at the first floor level which date to the mid-twentieth century. The second floor has four segmental-arched windows which are boarded over. The parapet slopes down to the north, following the roofline. Historic photographs show that the west elevation was covered in painted advertisements.

206 W. Main Street NC

The Plainfield Municipal was built in the 1990s and is non-contributing.

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W. MAIN STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

105 W. Main Street **NC**

This bank building was built c.1995 and is non-contributing.

115-117 W. Main Street **C** **[Photo 26]**

The Knights of Pythias Building was built c.1900. The first floor originally contained the Plainfield Post Office and a general merchandise store. This store, owned by Joseph Prewitt, was called Spot Cash. The second floor housed the Plainfield town hall and opera house, and the third floor was the meeting hall of Plainfield Lodge No. 50, Knights of Pythias. Sometime between 1920-1933, the town hall and post office moved to another location and the first floor was remodeled as a bank.

The Romanesque Revival style building has a red brick façade. The first floor storefront is flanked by square limestone columns bearing the dates of 1890 and 1900. The storefront is a replacement storefront with bronze anodized aluminum windows and a stuccoed transom level. The second floor contains pairs of one-over-one double-hung windows with bronze anodized aluminum sashes set within segmental arched openings. The window openings are trimmed with red brick quoins and arches with a different face texture than the rest of the façade brick. A limestone plaque between the second and third floors reads "Plainfield Lodge No. 50 K of P." The third floor continues the fenestration pattern of the second floor but contains a triple bank of windows at the center of the façade. A limestone band runs across the façade at the lintel level of the third floor. A corbelled brick cornice extends up into a parapet which features a gable and square brick piers topped by domed limestone caps. At the northeast corner of the building is a small octagonal brick turret supported by corbelling which extends out from the third floor level.

119 W. Main Street **C** **[Photo 25, 26]**

The Prewitt Theater was built in 1927 by Lowell W. Prewitt on the site of his tractor and implements store. The theater could seat 450 and featured a large stage. It opened in November, 1927, with the Indiana premier of *No Place to Go*, developed and produced by L. W. Prewitt and O. T. Hancock. In 1949 the theater showed *Johnny Holiday*, which had been filmed at the Indiana Boys School in Plainfield, generating record attendance. The theater

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closed in 1970 and reopened as the Cinema West, an adult theater. In the 1980s, the theater reopened as the Village Theater. It presently operates as a theater.

The building reflects faint influences of the Spanish Eclectic style, which was popular in the 1920s. The façade is clad in buff brick with limestone trim. A green tile roof ornaments the parapet wall. Above the marquee is a central half-glazed door flanked by two banks of historic steel casement windows. The existing marquee appears to be built over the structure of the original. The present sign equipment appears to date to the 1960s-1970s.

121 W. Main Street C [Photo 25, 26]

This building was built as the First National Bank of Plainfield in 1903. The Neoclassical bank building was remodeled in 1927, when the adjacent Prewitt Theater was built. A second floor with a bank of steel casement windows was added. These casement windows feature leaded glass with stained glass crests. Limestone keystones over the windows and doors visible in a c.1910 photograph appear to have been removed at this time. The second floor and a setback penthouse contained an elaborate apartment occupied by Lowell and Janet Prewitt. Parties were held on the rooftop balcony. A penthouse cottage window features a leaded glass transom.

The building is a two-story with a basement and is clad in buff brick. Above the second floor windows, the brick parapet wall has been covered with stucco. The leaded steel sash windows remain intact at the second floor. The first floor display window is a wood window, with two one-over-one double-hung basement windows below. The entrance door has been replaced with a c.1980 bronze anodized aluminum door and the transom boarded over. Canvas awnings have been added to the façade.

125 W. Main Street C [Photos 25, 26, 38]

This building was built in 1915 as the Plainfield Lodge No. 653, Free & Accepted Masons. The building is clad in beige brick with polychrome surface patterns in red brick and limestone. The north façade has a storefront at first floor level with three windows above. The storefronts have infilled knee walls in yellow and red brick and aluminum replacement storefront windows. The transoms have been covered with aluminum siding. Entrance doors are fully glazed aluminum framed doors. The second floor windows are fixed sash or awning casement sash with clear anodized aluminum frames. The second floor is flanked by pilasters with polychrome detail. The

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windows of the second floor are topped by a soldier course, followed by two courses of red brick. Above this is a large limestone plaque reading "PLAINFIELD." A dentil course with red brick dentils is topped by a projecting sheet metal cornice. Above this is a parapet with panels of herringbone brickwork in red brick frames. At the center of the parapet is a limestone plaque with the Masonic emblem, "1915," and "F&AM." The parapet features a stepped and sloping profile. The west elevation along S. Center street has square windows at the first floor which have been covered with vertical aluminum siding. The second floor windows are single openings with clear anodized aluminum sashes. The parapet features a diaper pattern of red brick. The three-story rear wing of the building contains storefronts at the first floor level matching those of the north façade. This façade also contains the entrance to the Masonic Temple. This door is flanked by square brick pilasters with elaborate limestone Doric capitals. The frieze contains the words "MASONIC TEMPLE" and is topped by a limestone pediment. The pediment contains the lettering for "PLAINFIELD 653" flanked by a raised pattern of leaves. A glazed aluminum entrance system leads to the building's public hall, which features two-tone terrazzo floors, ceramic tile wainscoting, and a staircase leading to the Masonic Temple. The third floor windows of the rear wing have been infilled with matching brick. The parapet of this wing matches that of the north façade, with an identical limestone date plaque. Two copper downspouts and scuppers are attached to the west façade.

201-203 W. Main Street

C

[Photo 27]

This three-story brick commercial building was built in 1874 as the Mansion House hotel. The building was built on the site of an earlier hotel called the Indiana House. In 1876, the Mansion House was purchased by S. M. Cook, who operated the hotel and a grocery and hardware business on the first floor with his wife, Lydia E. Nicholson Cook. The couple married in 1862 and moved to Indianapolis in 1863. There, Cook kept a feed store, hauled iron for the first street railway in the city and helped manufacture brick for the Indianapolis Arsenal. In 1865, the Cooks moved to Plainfield, opening a grocery and provision business. After this failed, Cook opened a tile factory. The tile factory also failed and Cook opened a grocery and hardware business, which became very successful. In 1876, he purchased the Mansion House. Cook was a member of Plainfield Lodge No. 287, Free & Accepted Masons and of the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 232. The Mansion House operated until at least 1893. From the mid-1890s until 1918, the building was occupied by the Keeley Institute, a treatment center for individuals addicted to alcohol, nicotine, or morphine. The Institute was founded by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley (1832-1900), and the Plainfield branch was run by Dr. A.P.W. Bridges from about 1896 until the 1910s. The west store space on the first floor was

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occupied by a bank from at least 1893-1907. By 1920, the east store space on the first floor had been remodeled to accommodate a bank. By 1933 the upper floors contained rooms for rent.

The Mansion House is a three-story Italianate brick commercial block. The front (north) façade is divided into two bays, each of which contains three openings. The first floor retains its original limestone storefront sills, columns and lintels. The northeast corner of the first floor was remodeled c.1910 to allow for an angled corner entrance. A round steel column was added to the corner and the storefront was continued two bays down the east façade with matching limestone columns. The upper floors have round-arched windows with limestone sills and keystones. The original two-over-two wood sash windows have been replaced with fixed single-sash windows. A stone plaque is set in the center of the north façade at the base of the cornice. The cornice is of corbelled brick. The east façade follows the same pattern as the north façade. There was originally an iron gallery along the east façade with an exterior staircase giving access to the hotel entrance at the second floor. This gallery is documented in an 1878 engraving but appears to have been removed in the early-twentieth century. A late-twentieth century wooden porch and exterior stair occupies part of the former location of this gallery. At the rear of the building is a two-story wing built between 1898-1907. The east façade of this wing has one four-over-four double-hung window and one door at the first floor level, with a single replacement window at the second floor level. The south elevation retains its historic four-over-four wood sash windows at the first floor level, with single-pane replacement windows above. A historic steel fire escape remains on the south elevation.

205 W. Main Street

C

This one-story commercial building was built c.1950. It has a limestone façade laid in a random ashlar pattern. The façade contains one large single-pane storefront window with an aluminum frame. A recessed entrance is located to the west. This entrance contains a fully-glazed aluminum frame entrance door with jalousie windows topped by a single-light transom. The west wall of this entry is clad in seafoam green structural glass with a layer of dark red structural glass below the window sill level. A sloped concrete floor leads from the sidewalk to the entrance door. The façade of this building appears to have survived unaltered since its construction.

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207-211 W. Main Street NC

This c.1915 commercial building has suffered extensive alterations, leaving no historic fabric visible. For this reason, it is non-contributing.

219 W. Main Street C [Photo 28]

This gabled-ell Queen Anne Cottage was built c.1885, with a concrete block porch added in the early twentieth century. It is a one-story frame house with a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The house has wood clapboard siding and one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. The gables are clad in narrow vertical wood siding with a saw-tooth pattern at the base. Diamond-shaped attic vents feature scroll-sawn wood covers. Wood brackets extend from the corner boards in each gable. The house sits on a brick foundation while the concrete porch slab sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation. The piers of the porch are composed of smooth-face concrete blocks with recessed chamfered panels and moulded bases and caps. These piers are topped by smooth round concrete columns with decorative trim rings and tapered capitals. The columns support a wide beam which features two bands of narrow wood moulding. The front door is a $\frac{3}{4}$ glazed wood panel entrance door.

233 W. Main Street NC

This gabled-ell frame cottage has suffered from unsympathetic alterations and is non-contributing.

301 W. Main Street C

This gable-front Craftsman house was built c.1905. It has an asphalt shingle roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The foundation is of rock-face concrete block. The house has one-over-one double-hung windows and a $\frac{3}{4}$ glazed wood entrance door. The hipped roof porch has brick piers topped by concrete caps and tapered wood columns with raised panels. Plain wood rails with square balusters span between the piers. A small gable rises over the front steps. The façade under the porch has been clad in artificial stone. A square bay and a shed-roofed dormer extend from the east elevation. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

309-313 W. Main Street C

This one-story commercial building was built c.1950. The façade is clad in limestone laid in a random ashlar pattern. The façade is divided into three bays, each containing one large two-pane storefront windows with

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aluminum frames. Each storefront has a different door. One has a wood door with six horizontal panels, the upper three being glazed; another is a $\frac{3}{4}$ glazed wood entrance door; and the final is a $\frac{1}{2}$ glazed steel paneled replacement door. The building has a flat roof concealed by a low parapet.

E. MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE)

102-106 E. Main Street C [Photo 21]

This two-story brick commercial building appears to have been built c.1840. In 1842 it was known as Fisher's Tavern. In 1842, ex-president Martin Van Buren (in office 1837-1841) was campaigning in Indiana in preparation for the presidential election of 1844. Years earlier, Van Buren had opposed a bill that would have provided federal funding for the improvement of roads. Some residents of Plainfield decided to teach Van Buren a lesson by subjecting him to an uncomfortable ride over the unimproved highways. The driver of the mail coach which was carrying the ex-president from Indianapolis to Terre Haute was a native of Plainfield decided to whip the team into a gallop during the last half-mile coming into Plainfield. As the coach approached a large mud hole—known as a wallow for hogs—the driver attempted to slow the team. The team reared and backed, throwing the coach out to the left, where it climbed the bank before running up against the roots of a great elm tree. The stage slowly turned over on its side, landing in the center of the hog wallow, as the driver jumped to safety. Van Buren climbed out the upward-facing side of the coach and waded through the mud to Fisher's Tavern at what is now 106 E. Main Street. The road was lined with people from the surrounding county who had hoped to see Van Buren pass through. Mrs. Fisher helped clean the mud off of Van Buren's pearl-gray trousers, frock coat, and wide-brimmed hat. This incident was long remembered as a moment when the people of Plainfield had made their point to the ex-president. One newspaper remarked that "the only free soil of which Van Buren had knowledge was the dirt he scraped from his person at Plainfield." The large elm tree, located on the south side of Main Street in the Friends Meetinghouse grounds, became known as the "Van Buren Elm" and was the subject of souvenir postcards. A marker was erected on the site of the tree when it was cut down. An elementary school was later named for Van Buren, and the Plainfield High School yearbook was for many years called the *Van Buren Elm*.

In 1886, the eastern part of the building was a dwelling while the western part contained a hardware store. During the early-1890s the building housed a branch of the Keeley Institute, a treatment center for individuals addicted to alcohol, nicotine, or morphine. The Institute was founded by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley (1832-1900). The Plainfield

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branch of the Keeley Institute opened in 1891. Treatment for alcoholics consisted of a four-week program. During the first three days, the patient was encouraged to consume as much alcohol as he wished. A series of injections caused chemical reactions with the alcohol, making the patient become ill at the sight of alcohol. The patient took medicine by teaspoonfuls for the remaining three weeks. Drug addiction treatment was administered in the same manner, but often took longer. Treatment for tobacco addiction was supposed to be much quicker. Annual reunions of the Institute's "graduates" were held. The Keeley Institute closed in 1918, anticipating that Prohibition would make its services unnecessary. It had treated over four thousand patients and claimed a 95% cure rate.

The building was converted back to a hotel after the Keeley Institute relocated to the Mansion House building in the mid-1890s. Mr. and Mrs. William Fawsett operated the hotel, with a hardware and jewelry store on the first floor. Isaac Walton managed the Commercial Hotel in the building during the early-twentieth century. It was known as the Hendrix Hotel during the 1920s-1930s, under the management of Mrs. J. B. Vial. The hotel was later known as the Van Buren Hotel. James Paxton Voorhees wrote the book *Flaws: A Story of Hoosierlands* (1925) while living at the hotel. Voorhees was the son of Daniel Wolsey Voorhees (1827-1897), United State Senator from Indiana, known as "the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash." James Paxton Voorhees is known to have corresponded with James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier Poet." He also seems to have been a partner in the Raidabaugh-Voorhees Company, book publishers, of Plainfield.

This building is a two-story brick commercial building displaying Greek Revival influence in the gable ends. The first floor storefront level has been covered with vertical wood siding with a mixture of aluminum-frame storefront windows and double-hung aluminum replacement windows with artificial shutters. A replacement door with sidelights and a transom is located in the place of a Greek Revival door surround visible in early photographs. An angled corner with a fully-glazed aluminum door with sidelights and a transom is located at the southwest corner of the first floor. A shingled awning has been added across the first floor. The east wing is also clad in the vertical wood siding and shingled awning at the first floor level. Replacement double-hung windows and replacement wood doors are located in the historic openings at this level. The second floor has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with a shorter upper sash and taller lower sash. These windows have plain limestone sills and lintels. A simple wood frieze extends from the top of the lintels to the base of the eaves. A low asphalt shingle gabled roof with a hipped corner tops the building.

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E. MAIN STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

101-105 E. Main Street NC

This one-story brick commercial building was built c.1905 on the site of the office and residence of Dr. Robert Lewis. The corner storefront was occupied by the Busy Bee Café, which advertised Southern cooking, Coca-Cola and Ballard Ice Cream. The Ballard Ice Cream Company of Indianapolis was in operation from 1877-1952. The building later housed Stacey's Restaurant. The exterior of the building has been substantially altered, with changes in the fenestration pattern, and the exterior has been covered with stucco. No historic fabric remains visible, making the building non-contributing.

119 E. Main Street NC

This c.1980 commercial building is non-contributing.

229 E. Main Street C [Photos 69, 70, 71]

The meetinghouse of the Western Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends (Quakers) was built during 1857-1858. The building could accommodate 3000 persons, and separate services were held for men and women until 1893. Hendricks County Quakers were active in the underground railroad prior to the Civil War. The meetinghouse was damaged by fire in 1913 and was rebuilt. Wide eaves with large Craftsman style brackets were added, as were three Craftsman style brick entrance porches. Some window openings were filled at this time and an entrance to the basement was added to the east side of the meetinghouse. The present wood windows were also added in 1913. The grounds of the Western Yearly Meeting served as Plainfield's earliest public space. Prior to the construction of the Meetinghouse, the north part of the property had been the scene of Martin Van Buren's 1842 accident involving the Van Buren Elm (see description of 102-106 E. Main).

The meetinghouse is a one-story and basement side-gabled brick building with an asphalt shingle roof. A stepped corbelled brick cornice trims the gable ends. Large wood Craftsman style brackets added in 1913 support the wide eaves at the gable ends. The roof feature exposed rafter tails. The windows consist of large four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows topped by two-light wood sash transoms. Each window has a limestone sill and lintel. Three brick Craftsman style porches extend from the north façade at even intervals. Each porch has a brick foundation and brick knee walls topped by limestone coping. Brick columns with limestone caps support the gable-

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front roof of each porch. Each roof is trimmed by Craftsman style brackets and exposed rafter tails. The gables are stuccoed. Wide flights of concrete steps with historic metal pipe railings lead to each porch. The westernmost porch is enclosed by divided light wood sash casement windows. The doors to this porch are half-glazed divided-light paneled double wood entrance doors, matching those of the other entrances. The basement windows are trimmed with limestone frames and contain simulated-divided-light replacement windows. A smaller porch matching the details of those on the front façade extends from the east elevation. The porch shelters a basement entrance topped by a quadruple rowlock arch with a limestone keystone. A gabled brick addition with limestone trim was added to the west elevation in 1950. This wing has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. The basement windows are trimmed with limestone frames. An entrance on the west elevation features fully-glazed aluminum doors framed by limestone quoins. A gabled addition was built to the south, c.1995. This addition has twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows with limestone sills and lintels. One brick chimney rises from the roof of the main building and one from the roof of the 1950 addition. The property also contains a non-contributing office building, c.1965.

303 E. Main Street

C

[Photo 72]

This two-story Italianate brick house was built in 1873 as the Western Yearly Meeting Depository, a parsonage for traveling Quaker ministers and a library for local Quaker families. The house was occupied for many years by the caretaker of the Western Yearly Meeting grounds. It was later purchased by Riley Atkinson, who boarded horses in his barn for students who attended the Friends Central Academy (in operation 1881-1919), next door to the west. The wraparound porch was added c.1895.

The two-story house sits on a brick foundation and has a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The windows are four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows with segmental arched heads and limestone sills. Windows of the north façade are one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with segmental arched heads and limestone sills. Most of the windows are fitted with aluminum storm windows. The entrance doors are half-glazed Queen Anne paneled wood doors. The wide eaves are trimmed by pairs of Italianate brackets and a simple wood frieze. A hipped-roofed porch with a concrete slab deck on a concrete block foundation wraps the north and west elevations. This porch features turned wood posts and large scalloped wood brackets.

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204 S. Mill Street **C** **[Photo 32]**

This one-and-one-half story Minimal Traditional house with Cape Cod-style influences was built c.1950. The first floor and foundation are clad in red brick laid in common bond with a soldier course at the top of the first floor. The window sills are of brick, with a course of rowlocks directly below each sill. The gable ends and dormers are sided with aluminum siding. The east façade is divided into four bays. The northern bay contains a six-over-six double-hung wood window shaded by a fixed aluminum awning. The southern three bays are recessed, forming an incised porch. The center bay of this porch contains an entrance door while the flanking bays each contain one six-over-six double-hung window. The porch has cast iron columns and a concrete floor. The side-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles and ends flush with the eaves. Two gabled dormers are evenly spaced on the east slope of the roof.

A contributing c.1950 two-car garage is located to the west of the house. This garage is clad in red brick, with aluminum-sided gables matching the main house. The side-gabled asphalt shingle roof features a central cupola. The wood garage doors are each divided into five panels vertically and two horizontally. The second row of panels from the top is glazed on both doors.

208 S. Mill Street **C** **[Photo 33]**

This building was built as the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1845. The Greek Revival building was originally located at 125 S. Mill Street but was moved to this location in 1891, after the completion of the new Methodist Episcopal Church on S. Center Street. The Plainfield Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1836. After the move, the building was remodeled as a dwelling. A Craftsman-style porch and windows were added c.1920.

The east façade is mostly covered by a c.1920 brick Craftsman-style porch with a hipped roof. The porch is of red brick with square columns and solid brick walls forming the railings. It rests on a concrete slab and has concrete railing caps and column capitals. This porch has been enclosed with large banks of two-pane wood casement windows which may be original to the porch. The porch has a two-thirds glazed wood panel entrance door with a transom and four-light sidelights. Inside the porch is a three-quarter glazed wood entry door flanked by three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. The wood clapboard siding remains exposed within the porch. The remainder of the exterior is clad in aluminum siding. A single-pane casement window within the gable has been replaced with a slightly taller one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement window. The gable end features cornice

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returns and a simple wood frieze characteristic of the Greek Revival style. The side walls retain Craftsman-style horizontal three-light windows and three-over-one double-hung wood windows with wood storm sashes.

A contributing c.1940 two-car garage is located west of the house. The garage is of exposed concrete block and has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with aluminum-sided gables. The wood garage doors are divided into four panels vertically and four panels horizontally. The second row of panels from the top are glazed.

222 S. Mill Street C

This one story Cape Cod house was built c.1950. It has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with a small brick chimney. The walls are clad with light beige brick from grade to $\frac{3}{4}$ the height of the gable. The peak of the gable is clad in wide aluminum siding. A paneled wood entry door flanked by sidelights with etched glass is centered on the façade. This is flanked by two six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows and artificial shutters. A contributing c.1950 garage is located southwest of the house.

302 S. Mill Street NC [Photo 35]

This c.1980 double house is non-contributing.

308 S. Mill Street C

This one-and-one-half story frame Queen Anne cottage was built c.1895. It has a hipped gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The gables are clad in wood shingles laid in a random pattern and contain scroll-sawn wood attic vents. The house has beveled wood siding and wood window casings with moulded caps. The windows are one-over-one double-hung sashes. The porch has turned wood posts and modern railings with turned wood balusters. The $\frac{1}{2}$ glazed wood paneled entry door is centered in the façade. The house sits on a brick foundation while the concrete slab of the porch sits on a smooth-face concrete block foundation.

310 S. Mill Street C

This one-and-one-half story gable-front house was built c.1950. The walls are clad in red brick and the roof is asphalt shingle. The windows are a combination of one-over-one double-hung sashes and casement sashes. A

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concrete stoop with brick knee walls leads to the front door. A brick chimney rises from the north elevation. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

320 S. Mill Street C

This gable-front house was built c.1925. It is clad in red brick and has an asphalt shingle roof. A soldier course forms a water-table line at the first floor level. The windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows or divided light wood casements. The windows have brick sills and brick soldier course headers. The front porch has been enclosed with one-over-one double-hung windows. A shed-roof porch extends across part of the front façade, while a gable-front sunroom occupies the remainder of the elevation. A triple bank of double-hung windows is centered in the gable. A brick chimney rises from the north façade. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

322 S. Mill Street C

This one-and-one-half story side-gabled house was built c.1950. It is clad in red brick and has an asphalt shingle roof. The windows are composed of pairs of four-light steel casement sashes. A half-glazed paneled wood entry door is located at the north end of the façade. A fireplace and chimney project from the front façade, flanked by two windows.

SOUTH MILL STREET (EAST SIDE)

107 S. Mill Street NC [Photo 29]

This c.1965 house is non-contributing.

109 S. Mill Street NC [Photo 29]

This c.1995 house is non-contributing.

125 S. Mill Street C [Photo 30]

Old Methodist Episcopal Church stood on this site but was moved down the street in 1891 after the completion of the new church on S. Center Street. This Queen Anne Cottage was built on the site for David Douglass in 1891.

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The front wing of the house is a narrow gable-front frame structure with wide wood clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The first floor windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash with wood storm windows. Second floor windows are one-over-one vinyl replacement windows. The front façade features a cottage window at the first floor level. A porch with paired posts with Corinthian capitals runs along the south side of the front wing and projects beyond the façade. The gable end of the porch roof contains a band with sawtooth ornament, with moulded scrolled ornament inside the gable. The front door is a half-glazed Queen Anne paneled door with six panels below the glazed opening. The rear wing is cross-gabled with materials matching the front wing. The first floor windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash with wood storm windows or small fixed-sash windows. The window trim of the rear wing features side boards which extend above the lintel line by several inches, forming a sort of Stick/Eastlake ornament. Second floor windows of the rear wing include both one-over-one wood sash windows and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. The roof is accented by horizontal projecting wood purlins which align with the corner boards of the clapboard siding. Aluminum gutters and downspouts trim the roof. The site features an early-twentieth century retaining wall of rusticated concrete block. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

215 S. Mill Street

C

This frame gabled-ell cottage was built c.1900. The house is clad in wood clapboard siding and sits on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The front gabled façade contains a bank of three one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. The upper sashes of these windows are one-third of the height of the opening, while the lower sashes are two-thirds of the height of the window. A small gable vent features a wooden panel with holes drilled in a pattern of stacked chevrons. The entrance is located in a hipped-roof bump-out within the inside corner of the ell. This door is topped by a simple crown moulding and sheltered by a projecting gabled canopy resting on scrolled console brackets. This projecting canopy features an elliptically-arched soffit over the door. The south wing has incised corners forming a bay window at the first floor level. The gable ends of the roof are trimmed with simple moulding. A brick chimney rises from the asphalt shingle roof.

303 S. Mill Street

C

[Photo 34]

This brick hall-and-parlor house was built for Alfred Johnson in 1871. It is a one-story brick house on a brick foundation, with a side-gabled front wing and a gabled rear wing. The house originally had a front porch, but this

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was replaced by the present stoop in 1936. The west façade is divided into three bays. The outer two bays each contain one two-over-two double-hung wood sash window with wood storm window and operable wood shutters. All window and door openings are topped by single-course segmental rowlock arches and most windows have wood sills. Below these windows are basement windows which contain one-over-one vinyl replacement windows. The center bay contains an entrance door with a transom. The transom opening features half-round sides. The door has been replaced by a six-panel steel entry door. The stoop leading to this door has brick walls, concrete steps, and a simple wrought iron railing with twisted balusters. The north elevation contains the gable end of the front wing, which has three two-over-two wood double-hung windows at the first floor level. The central window appears to have once been a door. Basement windows are located below the outer two windows. A circular attic vent with a scroll-sawn wooden cover is located in the gable. A simple wood frieze board trims the wall at the underside of the roof. A brick chimney rises from the center of the ridge of the asphalt roof of the front wing. The north elevation of the rear wing contains one one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement window with a basement window below. A large brick chimney rises from the east gable end of the rear wing. A one-story frame addition with wide clapboard siding and horizontally-divided two-over-two wood double-hung sash windows extends to the southeast of the house. A low concrete retaining wall with reverse-radiused corners extends from the base of the entry stoop to the sidewalk. Rough-faced rectangular limestone blocks extend to either side of this concrete retaining wall. The site also contains a non-contributing garage.

309 S. Mill Street

C

This one-and-one-half-story frame gabled-ell house was built for Joseph Spear in 1882. A concrete block porch was added in the early-twentieth century, but the concrete block columns and rails were recently replaced by new wood porch components. The first floor of the west façade is divided into two bays, with a half-glazed wood panel entry door to the north and a one-over-one vinyl replacement sash window to the south. A pair of one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement sash windows is located in the gable. The porch has square wood columns and wood railings with square spindles. The porch has a hipped roof. The house sits on a concrete block foundation and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the intersection of the gables. The site also contains a non-contributing garage.

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319 S. Mill Street NC [Photo 36]

This c.1945 bungalow has undergone extensive alterations, including the enclosure of the full-width front porch, and retains little of its historic character.

321 S. Mill Street NC [Photo 36]

This hall-and-parlor house has suffered from severe alterations, including the addition of an unsympathetic front porch, vinyl replacement windows, vinyl siding, addition of an unsympathetic replacement entry door with sidelights, and changes in window and door sizes. It retains little of its historic character. The site also contains a non-contributing garage.

327 S. Mill Street C

This frame Minimal Traditional house was built c.1945. It is one-and-one-half stories in height and has aluminum siding and a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The foundation is of rock-face concrete block. The west façade is divided into two bays. The north bay contains a bank of three one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The south bay is topped by a second floor gable. The first floor of this bay is divided into two parts, with a gabled projecting entrance to the north and a bank of three one-over-one double-hung wood windows to the south. The projecting entrance contains a flush wood entry door with three stepped lights and is fronted by a concrete stoop with wrought iron railings. The door is flanked by two coach-lamp-style light fixtures. The first floor windows and door are shaded by fixed aluminum awnings. The second floor gable contains a single one-over-one double-hung wood window flanked by false shutters. The south elevation facing Buchanan Street is divided into two bays. The western bay is topped by a gable and contains a pair of one-over-one double-hung wood windows at the first floor and a single one-over-one double-hung wood window with false shutters at the second floor. The eastern bay contains a pair of one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

W. SOUTH STREET (NORTH SIDE)

118-122 W. South Street NC

This Ranch style double house was built c.1965 and is non-contributing.

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W. SOUTH STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

105-107 W. South Street **C** **[Photo 52]**

This building was built during 1849-1850 as the Conservative Friends Meeting House. The building had separate entrances for men and women. Women used the east door and had an attached outhouse at the rear of the east side, while men used the west door and had a separate outhouse behind the building. A partition between the two halves could be pulled down from the ceiling. The building was used as a Quaker meetinghouse until 1962, when it was remodeled as apartments. The windows were originally six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows but these were replaced with four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows in the early-twentieth century.

The building is double-pen in form, with a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof. It sits on a brick foundation and the original wood clapboard siding has been covered with aluminum siding. The windows are four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows and artificial shutters. The doors are four-panel wood entrance doors. Transoms over the doors have been covered with aluminum siding. Brick chimneys rise from the east and west ends of the ridge. A shed-roofed porch with square wood posts extends along the east side of the building, including the former women's outhouse wing.

109-111 W. South Street **NC**

This Ranch style double house was built c.1965 and is non-contributing.

E. SOUTH STREET (NORTH SIDE)

120 E. South Street **C**

This Ranch style building was built c.1950. It is a one-story flatiron-shaped building located on a triangular lot between S. East Street and the alley. The building has a low hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. The walls are clad in random ashlar limestone. Windows are six-over-six simulated-divided-light double-hung vinyl replacement windows. The window openings have limestone sills and a wide wood frieze extends from the window heads to the underside of the eaves. The south elevation contains a ½-glazed replacement entry door. A concrete slab stoop is located at this entrance.

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E. SOUTH STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

101 E. South Street **C** **[Photo 53]**

This Free Classic Queen Anne Cottage was built in 1903 by John Harvey, a local house builder, as a home for his family. The one-and-one-half story frame house sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation. The house has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with two gables. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, some with wood storm sashes. A shed-roofed porch wraps the north and west sides of the house. This porch has a wood deck on a rock-face concrete block foundation. Round fluted columns support the porch roof. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

111 E. South Street **C**

This one-and-one-half story frame Queen Anne Cottage was built c.1900. The house has a hipped roof with projecting gables. The house is clad in wood clapboard siding with fish-scale and diamond-shaped gable shingles. The house has a combination of one-over-one and six-over-six double-hung windows. A shed-roofed porch wraps the east and north elevations. This porch sits on a concrete slab and features openwork rock-face concrete block knee walls topped by round concrete columns with fluted drums and rock-face trim rings. A hipped-roof bay window projects from the east elevation. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

N. VINE STREET (WEST SIDE)

118 N. Vine Street **NC**

This c.1960 concrete block garage is non-contributing.

130 N. Vine Street **C** **[Photo 20]**

This one-story frame building was built as the Plainfield Public Library in 1903, at a cost of \$1,650. The first Plainfield Public Library opened in 1901 with 414 books. It was organized by an association established by the Woman's Reading Club, the Friday Club, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The construction of this building was financed by personal subscriptions from members of the Library Association, local businesses, and charity minstrel shows. The new library opened January 27, 1904 with 1,278 books. When the town of Plainfield was incorporated in 1905, the Library Association transferred ownership of the library building to the town. The library relocated to the Carnegie building on S. Center Street in 1913. After this, the building was used as a meeting

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room for the Wa-Pa-Ke-Wa young men's club, which did not allow women in the building, for a few years. In 1920, the building was acquired by E. M. Milan, who had it remodeled for his residence. This remodeling was carried out by William and Otis Rammel.

It is a one story frame building with a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The original wood clapboards have been covered with aluminum siding. The east façade is divided into three bays. The outer bays feature banks of three one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. Artificial shutters have been attached to the façade. The building sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation. A gabled central entrance porch is supported by two round Tuscan columns. The gable contains a niche with fan-like ornament. A central entrance consists of a wood paneled replacement entrance door flanked by divided-light sidelights. Concrete steps with wrought iron railings lead up to the porch. The property also contains a contributing hipped-roof garage clad in aluminum siding.

138 N. Vine Street C

This two-story frame I-house was built c.1860 for Alonzo D. Krewson, a local house-mover, for whom Krewson Avenue is named. The rear wing is said to have once been a separate house that was moved to the site and attached to the front wing. The house has one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows. The side-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A historic half-glazed wood paneled entrance door remains intact on the façade. A modern wood deck and stair lead to the front door. The foundation is of smooth-face concrete block.

144 N. Vine Street C [Photo 18]

This Italianate frame house was built c.1870. It is a two-story frame 2/3 double-pile house with a low hipped roof and is clad in aluminum siding. The front façade is divided into three bays. The northern two bays each contain one one-over-one double-hung wood sash window at each floor. The southern bay contains a ¾ glazed wood entrance door topped by a one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement window at the second floor. The wood cornice has angular brackets, panels, and rectangular attic casement windows which have been boarded over. A two-story bay window extends from the south façade with a matching cornice. The low hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is topped by a flat deck with a metal roof. A hipped roof porch wraps around the south and east facades. The porch rests on a rock-face concrete block foundation with a concrete floor. The porch posts are tapered wood columns. The windows of the south elevation have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows.

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The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

204 N. Vine Street C

This hipped-roof frame cottage was built c.1890 but the center portion of the house contains a hewn timber frame house of an earlier date. An incised porch wraps the east and south facades under the main asphalt shingle roof. The house has wood clapboard siding and sits on a brick foundation. The porch has turned wood brackets of two patterns, one style with wood brackets and wood rails with square spindles. A gable extends from the corner of the porch, framing the angled entrance. The porch sits on a wood deck at the east and a concrete slab at the south. The house has one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows and ½ glazed wood paneled entrance doors. An addition with a picture window extends from the south façade. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

210 N. Vine Street C [Photo 16]

This one-story frame cottage was built c.1895. It has a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The exterior has been clad in vinyl siding. The windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows and the front door is a replacement wood door. A porch wraps around the south and east elevations. The porch sits on a smooth-face concrete block foundation with a concrete slab deck. The porch posts have been replaced with wrought-iron columns. A small gable rises from the porch roof over the front steps. Below the porch roof, the corners of the east wing are angled, forming a wide bay window. The gable above contains a scroll-sawn wood attic vent.

214 N. Vine Street NC [Photo 15]

This gabled-ell cottage was built c.1890 and has suffered extensive alterations, making it non-contributing.

216 N. Vine Street C

This double-pile frame house was built in the late-nineteenth century and was remodeled as an American Foursquare style house c.1910. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails. The windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. The entrance doors are multi-light ¾-glazed wood entrance doors with historic multi-light ¾-glazed wood storm doors. A shed-roofed porch extends across the façade. This porch sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation with a concrete slab deck and features buff brick columns with limestone caps and brick knee walls with brick caps. The exterior has been clad in vinyl

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siding and the house sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation. An oriel window projects from the south elevation.

N. VINE STREET (EAST SIDE)

103-113 N. Vine Street NC

This building was built c.1900 as an addition to the hotel building at 103 E. Main Street. It has suffered extensive alterations and is now non-contributing.

119 N. Vine Street C

This one-story commercial building was built c.1950. The west façade is clad in limestone veneer laid in a random ashlar pattern. The façade is capped with sheet metal coping. Two wide aluminum-frame display windows extend across the façade. A projecting electric sign appears to date to the late-twentieth century. The corner entrance is angled below the line of the window lintels. The west and south walls continue to a corner above the entrance. Three curved concrete steps lead up to the entrance door. The half-glazed wood panel door is a modern replacement. It is flanked by glass block sidelights which run from floor level to the level of the window lintels. Wrought iron handrails at the entrance appear to be a later addition. The limestone veneer wraps around the first bay of the south elevation, containing a smaller aluminum-framed display window. The remaining three bays of the south façade face the alley and are painted concrete block with pilasters. Two bays contain aluminum-framed windows and one contains a metal garage door. The north elevation is painted concrete block, divided into four bays by pilasters.

125 N. Vine Street C

This one-story T-plan frame Queen Anne cottage was built c.1895. The house has a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails. A hipped-roof porch wraps the west and south elevations. This porch features a small gable at the west elevation, over the original front steps. The porch posts have been replaced with wrought iron columns. The porch sits on a smooth-face concrete block foundation with a concrete deck. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with wood trim and cap moulding. The doors are elaborate half-glazed Queen Anne paneled wood entrance doors. The house sits on a brick foundation, part of which has been parged with a cementitious coating. The exterior has been clad in asbestos composition shingles.

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135 N. Vine Street

C

[Photo 19]

This two-story Italianate brick house was built in 1875. In the early-twentieth century, the house was occupied by Franklin McKenzie Smith, an agent for the *Indianapolis News*. Smith's wife Jenny was an artist. In 1907, the *Plainfield Friday Caller* newspaper carried a two-column article about a book entitled *July the 4th or The Third Term in History*, which Smith was writing about Theodore Roosevelt's run for his third term as president. Upon election to his second term in 1904, Roosevelt had declared that he would not run for a third term in 1908, and in fact did not run again. Smith's book does not seem to have been published.

The two-story front portion of the house is T-shaped in plan. The brick has been painted white. Above the second floor level is a low attic story. A high-style Italianate cornice trims this floor, with large scrolled brackets and a deep overhang. The base of the cornice is defined by a tall band of moulding that runs around the house just above the second floor windows. The spaces between the brackets are filled with moulded panels. Wood sash attic casement windows fill the cornice panels which align with the windows below. Some cornice brackets have been replaced with simplified wood brackets. The house has a low-sloped hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles with a flat deck at the top. A one-story porch fills the corner between the west and south wings. This porch appears to date to c.1910. A low wall of buff brick with a painted concrete cap forms the porch rail and base for the corner columns. A pair of wood columns supports the corner of the porch. A plain beam and fascia trim the top of the porch. A small hipped roof tops the eaves of the porch, while the main roof forms a second floor deck. The historic deck railing has been replaced with an unsympathetic wood rail. The front wing has one-over-one wood double-hung sash windows topped by segmental brick arches and limestone sills. The windows have been fitted with aluminum storm windows. The west façade of the west wing has two windows on each floor. The south elevation of this wing has one window to the west with one door to the east on each floor. The west façade of the south wing has one window to the south and one door to the north on each floor. The transoms of the doors have been boarded over. The south elevation of the south wing contains a two-story bay window with one double-hung window on each side at the first and second floors. The north elevation of the west wing has no openings. The west elevation of the north wing has one door at the first floor level and a window at the second floor level. The rear wing of the house is brick at the first floor level and frame with aluminum siding above. The windows of the rear wing are one-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storms at the second floor level. An open exterior wood stair was added to the north side of the rear wing in the late-twentieth century.

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141 N. Vine Street

C

This Free Classic Queen Anne house was built c.1900. It is a two-story frame building with a hipped roof. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. The windows have wood casings with moulded cap trim. Artificial shutters have been attached to the west and north elevations. The house has been clad in vinyl siding. The foundations of the house and porch are of rock-face concrete block. The hipped-roof porch has a concrete slab floor. It has been enclosed with vertical wood siding, wood casement windows, and a half-glazed steel entrance door. Small gables rise from the hipped asphalt shingle roof at the north and west elevations. A shed-roofed screened porch on the west elevation has a smooth-face concrete block foundation with a concrete slab. A side entrance with a wood stair has been added to the north elevation. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

205 N. Vine Street

C

[Photo 17]

The Plainfield Baptist Church was established in 1858. The congregation initially met in a frame building on the south side of Krewson Avenue just east of Center Street. This building was built in 1884 at a cost of approximately \$3,000. The building was heated by stoves until a 1906 remodeling, which added a furnace and pews. The building was remodeled again during 1948-1949, when the rear wing was added. The building's tower was originally several feet taller. A frame steeple was added in the early-twentieth century but was later removed.

The church is a gable-front one-story red brick building with a three-story tower. The building has double-hung wood sash stained glass windows with limestone sills and double-rowlock pointed arches. The west façade is divided into three bays, with one window in each of the outer bays at the first floor level. A corbelled brick cornice forming a stepped pattern trims the underside of the gable. A three-story tower projects from the center bay of the west façade. This tower features raised brick pilasters at the corners. A central entrance is located in the first floor of the tower. Flush steel double doors are topped with a five-light rectangular wood sash transom. Above this transom is a larger pointed-arched transom of stained glass topped by a double-rowlock arch. The second level of the tower contains a large window topped by a double-rowlock pointed arch. The lower portion of the opening contains a pair of stained glass wood sash double-hung windows. Within the arch above these windows are two wood strips which form pointed arches over the lower two windows. The spaces within these arches and between them and the larger arch are filled with wood louvers. Between the second and third levels of the tower a brick band

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projects, forming a surface flush with the corner pilasters. The third level of the tower contains a rectangular louvered opening with a limestone sill. A central wood mullion divides the louvered opening into two parts. Identical louvered openings appear on the north and south elevations at this level. A low hipped roof tops the tower at the lintel level of these openings, without a cornice or overhang. Metal gutters are mounted flush with the face of the brick pilasters. The north and south facades of the west wing are each divided into four bays separated by brick pilasters. Each bay contains one double-hung wood sash stained glass window with a wood sill and double-rowlock pointed arch. The rear wing is of red brick with a gabled roof running north-south, forming a cross-gable with the roof of the west wing. The eave line of the rear wing matches that of the west wing. The walls have raised pilasters and corbelled brick cornices forming inset brick panels in each bay. The brick walls are flush with the pilasters at the basement level, and a concrete sill trims the base of each inset panel at the first floor line. The west elevation of the rear wing is divided into two bays by projecting pilasters. The northern bay contains a single flush metal entrance door with wood infill surround while the southern bay contains a single fixed sash window. At some point after 1991, a brick wall topped with concrete coping was built to enclose the corner between the west and rear wings to form an enclosed garden. The south elevation of the rear wing is divided into three bays. The central bay contains two pairs of divided-light steel casement windows with concrete sills and brick soldier course lintels at the first floor level. The outer bays each contain one pair of matching divided-light steel casement windows. Steel sash basement windows are aligned with the windows of the first floor. The center bay contains a bank of vinyl replacement windows at the second floor level, aligned with the double pair of steel casements at the first floor level. A small rectangular metal louvered vent is centered near the peak of the gable.

211-213 N. Vine Street C

This one-and-one-half story gable-front house was built c.1870 with alterations in the early twentieth century. A hipped roof porch wraps the south and west elevations. The west portion of this porch is enclosed by three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, while the south portion is open with a wrought-iron replacement column. The house has been clad in wide aluminum siding. A gabled dormer extends from the south side of the roof. A gabled wing extends to the south at the rear of the house with a one-story bay window. The main house has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

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215-217 N. Vine Street C

This two-story Italianate double-pile frame house was built c.1870. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with wood scroll brackets under deep eaves. Two stuccoed brick chimneys project from the ridge of the roof. The windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, some with aluminum storm windows. The house has been clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. A hipped-roof porch with orange brick columns and brick knee walls with concrete coping sits on a concrete slab. The house has three different modern partially-glazed entrance doors with aluminum storm doors.

S. VINE STREET (WEST SIDE)

136 S. Vine Street C [Photo 60]

This Cape Cod-like house was built in 1946. It is one-and-one-half story frame house with a side gabled roof. The house has a brick foundation, wide aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The east façade has a single story gable-front sunroom with three nine-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. A concrete-slab terrace with brick knee walls and concrete coping leads to the front entrance. The front door is a replacement ¾-glazed steel replacement door. Double multi-light French doors lead from the sunroom to the porch. Above the front door is a gabled dormer with a single one-over-one double-hung wood window and narrow aluminum siding. All other windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. A tapered brick chimney rises from the intersection between the sunroom roof and the main roof.

140-142 S. Vine Street C [Photo 59]

This one-and-one-half story gable-front frame house was built c.1850. It seems to have been built for David Carter, an early settler of Plainfield. Carter was born in Chatham County, New Jersey in 1793 and came to Hendricks County in 1823, purchasing 240 acres. At one time, he owned much of the land where Plainfield is now located, adjacent to the Hadley homestead. One month before settling in Hendricks County, Carter married Ruth Hadley (1800-1869) in Ohio. They had eight surviving children. The Carter house is a gable-front house with a low gabled ell wing at the rear. It shows a mix of Gothic Revival and Greek Revival elements. A wraparound front porch was added c.1890 and removed c.1950, when the present entry stoop and roof were built. A dormer was added to the south side of the roof c.1925. A one-story shed-roofed addition was built c.1925, filling in the northeast corner of the house between the two gabled wings. The second floor window in the front gable appears to have been replaced

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at this time as well. It appears to have originally matched the window on the rear elevation, a pair of double-hung wood sash windows with triangular tops with a diamond-shaped fixed sash above the center mullion forming a larger triangular-topped window.

This one-and-one-half-story wood-frame house sits on a smooth-face concrete block foundation. The original wood clapboard siding has been covered with asbestos composition shingles. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. All windows are fitted with aluminum storm windows. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The house has a gable-front façade divided into three bays. The southern two bays each contain one six-over-six wood double-hung windows with wood trim and sloped caps approximating pediments. The north bay contains a Greek Revival door and surround with four-light sidelights and a four-light transom. The door is a four-panel wood door. The door is topped with a cantilevered gable roof with a plain wood frieze and ornamental wrought-iron brackets. A concrete-slab stoop on a concrete block foundation with concrete steps gives access to the front door. Wrought iron railings trim this stoop. The gable contains a pair of casement windows at the second floor level. One window is a six-light wood casement sash while the other is in-filled with plywood and an aluminum storm window. The gable features bargeboards with a series of cusps and a quatrefoil motif at the apex of the gable. The façade of the one-story addition to the north of the entrance contains a bank of three six-over-six wood double-hung windows with aluminum storm windows. A stoop similar to the one at the front entrance is located at the northwest corner of the house and is covered by an aluminum awning. The south elevation is divided into two bays, the eastern bay containing a six-over-six double-hung wood sash window matching those of the front façade and the western bay containing a smaller six-over-six wood sash window. A wide Craftsman-style dormer rises from the roof at this elevation and it is divided into three bays. The outer bays contain pairs of six-light wood casement sashes and the center bay contains one small wood casement sash. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

204 S. Vine Street

NC

This one-story frame double-pen house was built c.1850 but has been severely altered. Window sizes and fenestration patterns have been changed and the entire house clad in aluminum siding, leaving little historic fabric visible. It is non-contributing.

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210 S. Vine Street

C

The Craftsman house was built c.1915. It is a two story frame house with a side-gabled roof and large shed dormer. The house has a rock-face concrete block foundation with wood clapboard siding and corner trim and an asphalt shingle roof. The walls are covered in stucco from the sills of the first floor windows to the sills of the second floor windows. The east façade has three openings on the first floor. The entrance is centrally located with a six pane window in the upper portion of the wood door. There are two one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows on either side of the entrance. The second story has four openings with two one-over-one vinyl windows centered over the front entrance. Two one-over-one vinyl windows are located on either end of the second story. The gable-front porch has a rock-face concrete block foundation with square wood columns and clapboard sided knee walls. All roofing has exposed wood rafter tails.

216 S. Vine Street

C

This Minimal Traditional house was built c.1950. It is one story frame house with a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The structure has a smooth-face concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. All windows are simulated-divided-light double-hung vinyl replacement windows. An oriel window projects from the center of the front façade. Artificial shutters are attached adjacent to the windows. An incised corner porch features paired square wood posts at the corner. A large brick chimney rises from the nadir of the hipped roof. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

222 S. Vine Street

C

[Photo 57]

This two-story Italianate brick house was built c.1875 for Moses Tomlinson, a well-known Plainfield photographer. The house originally had a wood porch within the inset on the south elevation. The present brick porch was added in 1923. The lot was originally surrounded by a board fence to keep out wandering livestock. The house went through several owners, including Dr. Jesse Reagan, who had his office in the house, the Lewis family, and "Doc" Smith, owner of Doc Smith's Café at 116 W. Main Street.

The house is a two-story brick L-plan house with a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The house has one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with wood storm windows in segmental arched openings. A hipped roof porch built in 1923 wraps the south and east elevations. The porch sits on a concrete slab and features square brick

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columns with limestone caps and brick knee walls with limestone caps. The one-story frame rear wing added in 1941 has a side-gabled roof and vinyl siding with one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows.

The lot also contains a contributing garage. This two-car garage was built c.1923 and features glazed terra cotta block walls. The garage has banks of square four-light wood casement windows and 1/3-glazed wood panel doors. The historic wood garage doors remain in place. These consist of two pairs of hinged wood doors made of vertical battens. The lower half of each door is divided by two boards in an X-pattern. The upper panels each contain one four-light fixed window with a plain wood frame.

302 S. Vine Street

C

This gabled-ell house was built c.1890. It is one story frame asymmetrical house with a cross-gabled roof. The structure has a rock-face concrete block foundation with wood clapboard siding and corner trim and an asphalt shingle roof. The east façade has two one-over-one vinyl double-hung windows with wood trim. The gable has a circular scroll-sawn wood attic vent with a star motif. The two front doors are ¾-glazed multi-light wood doors. The front porch has a wood floor and a rock-face concrete block foundation with concrete steps. The porch has round Tuscan wood posts and wood railings. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

310 S. Vine Street

C

This Bungalow was constructed c.1915. It is a one-and-one-half story frame house with a side-gabled roof. The house has a rock-face concrete block foundation and an asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The west façade has a large front porch with concrete steps and a concrete floor with a rock-face concrete block foundation. Brick piers support square tapered wooden columns. Wood railings span between the brick piers. The entrance is centered on the east façade with a one-over-one wood sash double-hung window on either side. The door is a half-glazed steel replacement door. There is a gabled dormer centered on the hipped roof. The dormer has a two one-over-one wood sash double-hung windows with wood trim and exposed rafter tails. Artificial shutters have been attached adjacent to the windows, and all windows have been fitted with aluminum storm windows. Large Craftsman-style brackets support the eaves under the side gables.

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320 S. Vine Street

C

This one-and-one-half story frame bungalow was built c.1920. It has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof and a rock-face concrete block foundation. The house has wood clapboard siding and one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows. The central entrance door on the east façade is a ¾-glazed steel replacement door. A gable-front dormer with exposed rafter tails is centered on the front side of the roof and contains one large vinyl sliding casement replacement window. A shed-roofed porch extends from the main roof and features brick piers topped by large square wood columns with base and cap moulding. Wood railings span between the piers.

The property also contains a contributing frame garage. This gable-front garage has wood clapboard siding and a gable-front asphalt shingle roof. A replacement paneled steel entrance door and replacement six-light vinyl casement window are located in the east façade.

326 S. Vine Street

C

This two-story gable-front frame house was built c.1870. It was once used as the parsonage for the Plainfield Friends Meeting when John Griffin was pastor. The house was once occupied by Caleb Carter, agent for the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern interurban station diagonally across the street.

The structure has a smooth-face concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The east gabled façade has three openings on the first story and two on the second story. To the south end of the first story is the front entrance. Two six-over-one vinyl double-hung windows with wood trim are located toward to the north end. The second story windows are one-over-one vinyl double-hung with wood trim. Most windows are one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows, with some six-over-six and two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows on secondary elevations. The front porch has a smooth-face concrete block foundation with a concrete floor and round Tuscan wood posts with wood railings. The entrance doors are half-glazed wood paneled entry doors.

The property also contains a contributing gable-front frame garage with clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The garage features a sliding wood barn door on a metal track.

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402 S. Vine Street C

This Craftsman house was built c.1925. It is two story frame gabled-ell house with a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The house has a smooth-face concrete foundation with vinyl siding. The windows are three-over-one wood sash double-hung windows. The front entry is located on the north façade in a single story projection. The front door is a ¾-glazed divided-light wood door. The east façade has two openings on each level with paired three-over-one wood sash double-hung windows centrally located on the first story and two three-over-one wood sash double-hung windows at the second story. The front stoop has concrete steps, a wood deck, and modern wood railings. An ornamental wood bracket has recently been added to the eaves adjacent to the front entrance. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

412 S. Vine Street NC [Photo 54]

This double-pen house has undergone severe alterations and is non-contributing. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

418 S. Vine Street C

This Queen Anne Cottage house was built c.1895. It is one-and-one-half story frame gabled-ell house with a cross-gabled roof. The house has a rock-face concrete block foundation with wood clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The front porch has a rock-face concrete block foundation with rock-face concrete block columns and openwork rock-face concrete block railings. The windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. The north façade has two fixed pane diamond-shaped wood sash windows. A gabled wing projecting to the north contains a half-glazed Queen Anne paneled wood door.

The property also contains a contributing c.1940 garage. This garage has smooth-face concrete block walls and a gable-front asphalt shingle roof.

428 S. Vine Street C

This Free Classic Queen Anne house was built c.1890. It is two story frame T-plan house with a cross-gabled roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding with corner trim and an asphalt shingle roof. The house has a rock-face concrete block foundation. The east gabled façade has one center opening on each floor with a one-over-one double-hung

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vinyl replacement window. The south façade has a single fixed pane window adjacent to the front entrance. The second story has a smaller one-over-one double-hung window. All other windows appear to be one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows. The south gabled end is bay shaped with windows on the first and second story on each side. The porch has a concrete slab floor, rock-face concrete block columns, and rock-face concrete block knee walls with an openwork course below the cap. A semi-detached side-gabled appendage projects from the southwest corner of the house.

S. VINE STREET (EAST SIDE)

107 S. Vine Street **NC**

This one-story frame house has been extensively altered for commercial purposes and is non-contributing.

117 S. Vine Street **C**

This Craftsman house was built c.1905. It is a one-and-one-half story frame house with a gable-front roof. The house has wide aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The front elevation is symmetrical in design with the front entrance centered with a three-over-one wood sash double-hung window to each side. The second story has a pair of three-over-one wood sash double-hung windows. There are Craftsman brackets under the gable eaves. The house sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation. A shed-roofed porch extends across the west façade. The porch features buff brick columns and knee walls with concrete caps.

The property also contains a contributing c.1930 garage. This building is a large one-story smooth-face concrete block building with a hipped asphalt shingle roof. It features steel sash windows, a half-glazed wood paneled entrance door, and a tall wood garage door with some louvered panels.

121-123 S. Vine Street **NC** **[Photo 61]**

This Modern commercial building was built c.1965 and is non-contributing.

129 S. Vine Street **NC** **[Photo 61]**

This contemporary commercial building was built c.1995 and is non-contributing.

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139 S. Vine Street NC

This T-plan cottage was built c.1885. It is a one-story frame house with a cross-gabled roof. The windows are one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement sashes with artificial shutters and the exterior has been clad in vinyl siding. The shed-roofed porch sits on a concrete slab and has a wrought iron column and rail. Due to the alteration of the window openings and loss of historic fabric, this building is non-contributing.

The property also contains a small contributing commercial building built c.1945 and for many years occupied by a justice of the peace. It is a one story concrete block building with a gable-front roof screened by a stepped parapet. The structure has a concrete block foundation and walls with an asphalt shingle shed roof over the front. The west façade has a ¾-glazed wood door and a large six-light wood fixed sash window.

203 S. Vine Street C [Photo 58]

This Queen Anne Cottage was built c.1895. It is a one story frame cruciform house with a cross-gabled roof. The structure has a rock-face concrete block foundation and wood clapboard siding and corner trim boards and an asphalt shingle roof. The front gable elevation has two one-over-one vinyl double-hung windows with decorative wood trim. In the upper portion of the gable is a scroll-sawn wood attic vent. The gable-front front porch is to the north of the front gable and has a smooth-face concrete block foundation topped by a concrete slab, orange brick piers and brick knee walls. The knee walls are topped by red brick caps while the piers are topped with concrete caps. The brick piers support square tapered wood columns with moulded base and cap trim.

The property also contains a contributing garage. This garage is a gable-front frame building with wood clapboard siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and exposed rafter tails. An open carport has been added to the west side of the garage.

207 S. Vine Street C

This house was constructed c.1895 as a Queen Anne cottage and was remodeled as a Bungalow c.1922. It is a one-and-one-half story frame cruciform house with a gable-front jerkinhead roof and exposed rafter tails. The house has a rock-face concrete block foundation and asphalt shingle roof. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard siding and the windows are four-over-one wood double-hung wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows. A gable-

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front porch extends across the west façade. The porch gable contains a square attic vent and is sided in vertical bead-board. The porch sits on a rock-face concrete block foundation with a concrete slab floor and brick piers and brick knee walls. The brick knee walls have brick caps and arch upward at each end. The brick piers are topped by tapered square wood columns with paneled faces and moulded caps. The central front door is a 2/3-glazed divided light wood door topped by a transom. The second story has a central one-over-one wood sash double-hung window. To the south is a shed roof addition with a single one-over-one wood sash double-hung window on the west facade. A stuccoed brick chimney rises from the north side of the roof. The property contains a non-contributing garage.

215 S. Vine Street **C**

This house was originally built as a one-story central-passage house in the late-nineteenth century. It was remodeled c.1900 after being damaged by fire. This remodeling included the addition of the second floor, present windows, and front porch. This house was owned for many years by Vivian "Doc" and Bess Smith. Doc Smith was the owner of Doc Smith's Café at 116 W. Main Street. The café contained a candy counter and soda fountain and was popular with children and teenagers.

This two-story frame house has wood clapboard siding and a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The house sits on a brick foundation. A porch with paired round columns is centered on the front façade. The porch has a gable-front roof with scalloped bargeboards. The porch has a brick foundation and a concrete slab floor. The door is flanked by pairs of six-over-nine double-hung wood sash windows with wood trim and cap moulding. The second floor contains one centered single-light casement over the front entrance flanked by eight-over-twelve double-hung wood sash windows. A gable rises over the center third of the façade, containing a scroll-sawn wood attic vent and trimmed by simple brackets. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

221 S. Vine Street **C**

This Queen Anne Cottage house was built c.1890. It is one-and-one-half story frame house with a cross-gabled roof. The structure has vinyl siding, ashlar imitation stone siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The west gable has two one-over-one wood sash double-hung windows. The front entry is stepped back from the gable and has a three window pane wood door and a one-over-one wood sash double-hung window to the north. The front porch wraps the west and south elevations. The porch has a concrete pad floor and turned wood porch posts. All windows are

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one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. On the gabled end of the south façade is a bay window with one-over-one wood sash double-hung window in each side. Louvered attic vents are located in each gable. The north elevation has a shed-roofed porch with turned wood posts matching the front porch. Mid-twentieth century imitation stone siding has been attached to the foundation and the walls up to the sill level of the first floor windows. This cladding also covers the foundation of the porch.

The property also contains a contributing frame garage. This garage is a gable-front building with vertical wood siding and an asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails. Double doors made out of the same vertical siding are located on the south elevation. A shed-roofed carport has been added to the west side of the garage.

305 S. Vine Street NC

This c.1970 double house is non-contributing.

311 S. Vine Street C

This frame house was constructed c.1890 and was remodeled as a bungalow c.1925. It is a one-and-one-half story frame house with a side-gabled roof. The exterior is clad in wide aluminum siding and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A gable-front porch projects from the front façade, with a concrete slab floor on a brick foundation. The porch posts have been replaced by wrought iron columns with a metal rail and wrought iron balusters. Two Craftsman brackets trim the eaves of the porch gable and the side gables. The windows are nine-over-nine double-hung vinyl replacement sashes. The paneled front entrance door is located within the porch. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

317 S. Vine Street C

This Free Classic Queen Anne cottage house was built c.1900. It is a one-and-one-half story frame house with a cross-gabled and hipped roof. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The front porch has a concrete block foundation with square wood columns and a projecting gabled canopy over the entry. The porch has been enclosed with one-over-one double-hung aluminum windows. The foundation and knee walls of the porch are clad in imitation stone siding. A partially glazed flush wood entrance door is centered under the

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entrance canopy. The front gable contains a louvered attic vent. All windows appear to be one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

323 S. Vine Street

C

This cottage house was built c.1890. It is a one-and-one-half story frame T-plan house with a cross-gabled roof. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. All windows appear to be one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows. The front façade contains two double-hung windows, with the front door set back in the ell. A louvered attic vent is located in the front gable. The front door is a ½-glazed wood paneled entrance door. An iron fence with gate trims the front of the property.

401 S. Vine Street

C

[Photo 55]

This building was built in 1907 as the Plainfield Depot of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.'s (THI&E) interurban light rail line from Terre Haute to Indianapolis. Electric interurban service from Indianapolis to Plainfield began in 1902 with the opening of the Indianapolis & Plainfield Electric Railroad Co., with hourly service. In 1903 the company merged with the Danville & Cartersburg Railroad Co. to form the Indianapolis Coal Traction Co. In 1907, this company was consolidated into the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company. This same year, the depot at Plainfield was built. The THI&E operated the line until 1930, when it was succeeded by the Indiana Railroad, which ended its Terre Haute to Indianapolis service in 1940. The north part of the building was used as the passenger and freight station while the south part served as an electrical sub-station for the electric interurban light rail line. This building is representative of interurban sub-station and depot buildings built throughout Indiana during this period. An identical station (built in 1907) at Amo, approximately twelve miles to the west, also survives, while another twin at Reelsville, approximately thirty-two miles southwest, has been demolished. The Plainfield interurban station was restored in 2002 and was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places that year.

The brick building features round arch openings, an articulated stringcourse and a corbelled brick cornice which conceals a flat roof. The massing of the building is divided into two distinct portions. The southern two-thirds is a rectangular box with a flat roof. This area once housed the power substation. The northern third contained the passenger depot. This area is lower in height and has a hip roof broken by a central square tower that also features a

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hip roof. Brick walls laid in a common bond pattern rise above the concrete foundation. Toward the top of the substation portion of the building, a stringcourse, comprised of a band of rowlock bricks between rows of projecting stretcher bricks, wraps the perimeter. A corbelled brick cornice with terra cotta coping caps the building. The depot portion of the building has a clay tile roof. All of the round-arch openings are topped with rows of radiating brick voussoirs and have limestone sills. The doors are paneled wood and the windows are divided-light double-hung wood sashes. A metal armature extends from the upper north wall of the sub-station wing and originally supported the electric lines coming in and out of the building. Small arched openings with bead-board panels and ceramic insulators are located behind this armature where the lines entered the sub-station. The shorter, depot portion of the north elevation is divided into three sections. The central portion rises slightly higher than the ends and features a projecting three-sided brick bay. A hipped-roof porch extends across the north façade, supported by wood brackets and posts and roofed in clay tiles. The taller sub-station wing has a low sloped roof concealed by the corbelled brick parapet.

411 S. Vine Street NC

This house was built c.1990 and is non-contributing.

419 S. Vine Street C

This gable-front Craftsman house was built c.1915. It is a two story frame house with a cross-gabled roof. The house has a brick foundation with aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The front façade has a modern wood double door to the north with three twelve-over-twelve double-hung vinyl replacement windows evenly spaced from the door across the façade. The second story has a bank of three nine-over-one vinyl double-hung centered under the gable with one small fixed four light vinyl window on either side. The front porch has a brick foundation with brick columns and knee walls. The brick knee walls contain drain holes with concrete sills and arched tops as well as a soldier course below the concrete coping. The south half of the porch roof has been removed. The porch roof which is still intact has decorative rafter tails cut in a stepped Craftsman pattern. A hipped roof dormer extends from the north face of the roof, which a brick chimney rises from the south face.

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429 S. Vine Street **NC**

This cross-gabled house has suffered from unsympathetic alterations and is non-contributing. The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

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Section 8 - Statement of Significance

The Plainfield Historic District is located in Plainfield, Hendricks County, Indiana, a town within the Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area. Plainfield developed after 1831 and its settlement is closely associated with the members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). Early settlers came from Quaker communities in Guilford County, North Carolina, bringing their beliefs and also the name of Guilford Township, in which Plainfield is located. The Plainfield Historic District contains the historic commercial and residential core of the town.

The period of significance has been set at c.1840-1959. The date of 1840 was chosen because it is approximate date of construction of the earliest resource within the district. The year 1959 was chosen as the cutoff date because it seems to represent the end of substantial post-World War II development within the district. After the 1950s, development within the district slowed as suburban sprawl began to surround the town. The majority of the buildings in the district date from roughly 1860-1920. While a variety of architectural styles are apparent, a consistent pattern of development is visible, with relatively uniform setbacks and scale. Up until the late-1950s, new construction within the district respected the historic patterns, setbacks and scale which characterize the district, while introducing new styles. Development within the district from the 1960s onward has generally not conformed to the defining characteristics of the district.

The Plainfield Historic District is significant under Criterion A and Criterion C. The district is associated with the broad pattern of westward movement of American settlement in the early-to-mid nineteenth century and the development of Midwestern communities that served their surrounding agricultural region. Plainfield's early development is associated with the Religious Society of Friends, historically a large and influential community within Hendricks County. The district contains the Western Yearly Meetinghouse, which served as a regional center for this group. The architecture of the Plainfield Historic District embodies distinctive characteristics of mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century American architectural styles, types and methods of construction. While many of the resources are fairly modest, vernacular buildings lacking individual architectural significance, the substantially intact fabric of the district retains its distinctive historic character and cohesive identity.

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The area's association with the Religious Society of Friends dates to the early-1820s and centers on the Hadley and Carter families, both of which came from Quaker communities in North Carolina. The Hadleys purchased the site of Plainfield in 1822 and were soon followed by a number of other Quaker families. A 1904 history of Hendricks County reported:

In 1823, the first Quakers in Hendricks County settled in the Plainfield area. They had come from the Carolinas and Virginia, migrating because of their objections to slavery. Many of these Quakers came from Guilford County, North Carolina, for which they named Guilford Township. Plainfield was named for the simple life, habits and clothing of the Friends. By 1824, Guilford Township had a population larger than all other townships combined.¹

The Friends built a meeting house at Sugar Grove in Guilford Township in 1823, a two miles south of the present site of Plainfield, to serve a growing Quaker community. Another was built in 1826 at Fairfield, a few miles to the southeast.

The National Road was surveyed through Guilford Township in 1827 and was built through the Hadley farm in 1830. In July, 1831, Elias Hadley (1809-1884) and Levi Jessup (1792-1866), another Quaker, laid out the town of Plainfield on part of the Hadley property. The town consisted of eight blocks with 64 lots and was sited where the National Road crossed White Lick Creek. The National Road became Main Street within the plat of Plainfield. In May, 1833, the first lot in the town was sold. A post office was established in 1835, in a log building on Main Street. Soon, the new village became a stop on the Terre Haute to Indianapolis stagecoach lines, with one stage each way per day. This stop also served for the changing of the eight horses and two drivers from each stage. Plainfield was incorporated as a town in 1839, but problems with township government resulted in the surrender of the town charter in the 1850s. The Hadley family continued to influence the development of Plainfield for several decades. Elias Hadley's brother-in-law, David Carter, platted five additions to the town, extending to the north and south of the original plat.

¹ Walter Raidabaugh, ed., *Industrial Souvenir of Hendricks County, State of Indiana* (Plainfield, Indiana: Friends Press, 1904.)

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Transportation systems had a significant influence on the growth of Plainfield. White Lick Creek was not a navigable body of water, but it did provide a source of power for early mills. The shallow White River was more than six miles east, while the Wabash & Erie Canal, built through Indiana between 1832-1852, ran more than fifty miles to the west. Because of this, water transportation did not significantly influence the development of Plainfield, and the town grew slowly until the arrival of the railroad in the early-1850s.

The National Road, built through Guilford Township in 1830, determined the location of Plainfield and became its Main Street. This early national highway provided a direct route between Cumberland, Maryland, and Vandalia, Illinois. The busy nature of the National Road ensured that Plainfield's commercial core would develop along this route. [Photo 22] The National Road underwent various improvements over time, being paved with planks during 1850-1851 and repaved with gravel a few years later. The arrival of the steam railroads in the early-1850s significantly diminished the importance of the National Road as an interstate transportation route, but it remained an important connection within the region, particularly for farmers and rural residents. The early toll-road highways and pikes in the area also become obsolete after the arrival of the railroads.

Many of the settlers of Plainfield came from Quaker communities in North Carolina, where, by the early-nineteenth century, there was an established tradition of architectural simplicity based on the Friends' values of plainness and simple habits. Because ostentation was viewed negatively in these communities, high-style architectural features were rarely used. If present, they were generally limited to private spaces, often in the form of elaborate carved and faux-painted mantels in second floor bedrooms, where they would not be seen by other members of the community.

These traditions of plainness and simplicity were brought to Plainfield by the early settlers and are reflected in the early buildings within the district. These structures tended to be of modest scale and featured simple, vernacular details. They reflected popular styles, most notably the Greek Revival, in their massing, roof forms, and occasionally in wide, plain friezes, but lack the more elaborate details found elsewhere in Indiana during this period. Among these simple, early buildings in the district are the c.1840 Fisher's Tavern (102-106 E. Main Street), the 1845 former Plainfield Methodist Church (208 S. Mill), and the c.1852 Enos Blair House (216 N. Center). A number of central-passage and double-pen houses remain (204 N. Center, 216 N. Center, 126 S. Center, 303 S. Mill), as well as many gable-front cottages (131 N. Center, 328 S. Center, 142 S. Vine). Within the district and within Hendricks County

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as a whole, these modest mid-nineteenth century structures tended to be of frame construction. The district contains a few two-story gable-front houses from the 1850s-1870s (225 N. Center, 240 N. Center) as well as a few I-houses and double-pile houses of the same period (138 N. Vine). While slightly larger than the earlier central-passage and double-pen houses, these houses retained the simplified, vernacular details that characterize the district's early architecture.

The growth of Plainfield during the last half of the nineteenth century was comparable to that of other small agricultural communities in the Midwest during this period: after being settled in the first half of the nineteenth century, these towns grew and prospered during the period after the advent of railroad transportation in the region in the early-1850s. In 1850, the population of Plainfield stood at 245 persons. Over the next twenty-five years, this would more than triple.

The Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad (known as the Vandalia Line, later part of the Pennsylvania system) was completed through Plainfield in 1852, bringing faster transportation and mail delivery. By the turn of the twentieth century, the Vandalia Line operated eight daily round-trips between Indianapolis and Terre Haute, providing regular service to towns like Plainfield along the route. The depot was located at the north end of Vine Street, on the outskirts of the town.

After the arrival of the railroad in 1852, a few examples of more worldly and elaborate contemporary architectural styles began to appear in the district. Most notable is the c.1855 Steven Hunt House (147 N. Center Street) the town's finest example of a mid-nineteenth century Romantic revival style. This Gothic Revival cottage displays the influence of the picturesque style popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books during the 1840s-1850s. The central-passage house has a side-gabled roof with a gable centered on the front façade, imitating a cross-plan form common in Downing's books. This form is typical of the other Gothic Revival residences in Hendricks County. The Hunt House is among the most high-style of these houses in the county and represents a distinct departure from the intentional plainness of the buildings built by the first Quaker settlers.

In the late-1850s, Western Yearly Meeting of Friends was organized at Plainfield and a large meetinghouse which could accommodate 3,000 persons was built on East Main Street during 1857-1858. Prior to this date, Quaker

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meetings were held in meetinghouses in Guilford Township, a few miles outside of Plainfield. This new building allowed Friends from the surrounding area to gather for larger meetings and events. The meetinghouse reflected the Quaker tradition of plainness, its only form of decoration being a simple corbelled brick frieze. The building was later embellished with Craftsman-style brackets and porches after it was damaged in a 1913 fire. The grounds of the Western Yearly Meeting served as Plainfield's only public park until the establishment of Franklin Park in 1935. The Friends also operated the Plainfield Central Academy, a Quaker secondary school, on the grounds of the Western Yearly Meeting from 1881-1919. The school was coeducational and was open to both black and white students.

By the 1860s, Plainfield's urban form was clearly established. The commercial center ran along Main Street (the National Road), with residential neighborhoods to the north and south. [Photos 12, 56] Development to the west was limited by the presence of White Lick Creek, and to the east by the Western Yearly Meeting grounds. For this reason, the commercial district centered on the block of Main Street between Center and Vine Streets, including the half-blocks to the east and west. [Photo 22] Commercial development remained within the half-blocks north and south of Main Street, except for a few later buildings in the next half-block out. The residential neighborhoods to the north and south of Main Street contained a mix of predominately one-and-one-half and two-story houses.

At the end of the Civil War, the town had seven mills and a variety of businesses which served the surrounding township. By the late-1870s, it had grown to a town of 800 persons. Increased development following the Civil War resulted in the construction of a number of substantial Italianate buildings in the district. These buildings were distinguished from earlier structures by their larger size—generally having two full stories—and greater use of exterior detail and ornament. This period is reflected by commercial buildings like the 1874 Mansion House hotel (201-203 W. Main Street), and the buildings at 120-126 W. Main Street. Among the most architecturally significant Italianate residential buildings are the 1861-1863 Ezra Cox House (134 N. Center), the c.1870 Will Snipes House (139 N. Center), and the 1873 Western Yearly Meeting Depository (303 E. Main). These buildings all employ low, hipped roof forms with deep eaves supported by carefully articulated cornices with scroll brackets. They also feature tall windows and massing tending toward the 2/3 double-pile form. Comparable Italianate houses are found in Danville, the county seat, as well as on some farms in rural parts of the county. Their prevalence in Plainfield reflects the town's prosperity in the period immediately following the Civil War. An 1878 description notes, "the

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buildings, both business and residence, are substantial and attractive. The clean, well-graded and well-shaded streets give the town an attractive appearance. The business and manufacturing interests extend no farther than to supply local demand.²

During this period, the Indiana House of Refuge for Delinquent Boys was established $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west of Plainfield. Opened in 1867, this institution was renamed the Indiana State Reformatory for Boys and later the Indiana Boys' School before becoming the Plainfield Juvenile Correction Center. Charles V. Coffin, a local Friend, aided in the establishment of the facility. The Indiana Boys School served as a house of refuge and boarding school for delinquent boys, providing education and vocational training. The school later had its own stop on the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern interurban light rail line, which was built through the town in 1902. Although located just outside of Plainfield, this facility influenced the growth of the town, which provided the nearest railroad station and commercial district and was also home to many of the school's employees.

Plainfield continued to grow gradually in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. About 1870s Italianate commercial building was substantially enlarged to house the McCarty Lodge No. 233, I.O.O.F. (115 N. Center). The district's largest commercial building, the Romanesque-influenced c.1900 Knights of Pythias Building (115-117 W. Main), was also built during this period. During the 1880s and 1890s, a number of frame cottages reflecting the influence of the Stick/Eastlake and Queen Anne styles were built in the district. These are all one-story gabled-ell or T-plan frame cottages. A few of these cottages feature applied stick-work, influenced by the Stick/Eastlake style of the 1870s-1880s (248 N. Center). The Queen Anne cottages feature expressive elements such as bay windows, elaborate porches, ornamental gable cladding, and scroll-sawn fretwork (277 N. Center, 284 N. Center, 210 N. Vine, 207 S. Center, 203 S. Vine, 219 W. Main). There are also a number of simpler cottages representing the Free Classic strain of the Queen Anne style (107 N. Vine, 202 S. East, 210 S. East, 125 S. Mill, 101 E. South), having simpler details but retaining the massing and varied roof forms of the Queen Anne cottages. The 1891 Oscar Hadley House (234 N. Center) is the district's finest example of the Queen Anne style and is the only high-style Queen Anne house in the district. The Queen Anne style was particularly popular in Plainfield and Danville, the county seat.

² J. A. C. Dobson, *Atlas of Hendricks County, Indiana, to which is added Various General Maps, History, Statistics, Illustrations, &c. &c. &c.* (Chicago, J. Beers & Co., 1878) 9.

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In 1891, Plainfield became home to a branch of the Keeley Institute, a treatment center for individuals addicted to alcohol, nicotine, or morphine. The Institute was founded at Dwight, Illinois in 1879 by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley (1832-1900), whose slogan was “Drunkenness is a disease and I can cure it.”³ As Keeley’s treatment method and its apparent success were publicized, the Institute was overwhelmed with patients seeking treatment for alcoholism and drug addiction. To address this demand, a series of franchised branches were opened, with more than one hundred in operation by 1893.⁴ The Plainfield branch was located in the former Fisher’s Tavern (102-106 E. Main Street), later moving to the former Mansion House Hotel (201-203 W. Main Street). Treatment for alcoholics consisted of a four-week program, during which the patients lived at hotels and boarding houses in Plainfield and visited the Institute four times daily. During the first three days, the patient was encouraged to consume as much alcohol as he or she wished. A series of injections caused chemical reactions with the alcohol, making the patient become ill at the sight of alcohol. The patient took medicine by teaspoonfuls for the remaining three weeks, while relaxing in an informal, alcohol, gambling and tobacco-free home-like environment, provided by Plainfield’s hotels and boarding houses. Group therapy sessions similar to Alcoholics Anonymous were included as a part of the treatment, and patients were encouraged to form “Keeley League” support groups in their hometowns. Drug addiction treatment was administered in the same manner, but often took longer. Annual reunions of the Institute’s “graduates” were held. The Plainfield Keeley Institute was advertised in Indianapolis booster publications of the period as a regional amenity.⁵ The Keeley Institutes were heavily criticized by the medical profession, and by the time of Keeley’s death in 1900, only 50 Institutes remained in operation. The Plainfield Keeley Institute closed in 1918, anticipating that Prohibition—which went into effect that year in Indiana—would make its services unnecessary. It had treated over four thousand patients and claimed a 95% cure rate.

In 1904, Plainfield was re-incorporated and town officials were elected. The town continued to grow, counting more than 1,300 inhabitants by 1910. Growth slowed after 1910, with the population rising to 1,373 in 1920.

³ Sarah W. Tracy, *Alcoholism in America: From Reconstruction to Prohibition* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005)

⁴ Eric Burns, *The Spirits of America: A Social History of Alcohol* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2004) 109; Jack S. Blocker, Jr., David M. Fahey and Ian R. Tyrrell, *Alcohol and Temperance in Modern History: An International Encyclopedia* (Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO, 2003) 346.

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Electric interurban light rail service from Indianapolis to Plainfield began in 1902 with the opening of the Indianapolis & Plainfield Electric Railroad Co., offering hourly service to and from the state capitol. In 1907, after a series of consolidations, the line became part of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern (THI&E) Traction Company, one of the largest interurban systems in the state, and the Plainfield Interurban Station was built. [Photo 55] By this time, rapid transit was available to Indianapolis, Greencastle, Brazil, Terre Haute and small towns in between. By 1912, the THI&E and connected networks (via the Indianapolis Traction Terminal) provided access to every city in Indiana with a population of 5,000 persons or more. The interurban cars could achieve speeds of up to 70 miles per hour in the countryside but slowed to pass through populated areas. The THI&E also offered twelve round trips daily between Indianapolis and Terre Haute, as opposed to the eight round trips offered by the competing Vandalia Line steam railroad. The lack of smoke and soot from a steam engine was also a widely-reported advantage of the interurban. The interurban provided the residents of Plainfield with quick and affordable access to the extensive commercial, entertainment and cultural advantages of Indianapolis.⁶ This connection also allowed Plainfield merchants to stock the latest merchandise; they could telephone orders to wholesalers in Indianapolis and could expect delivery the same day or the next morning via interurban freight service.⁷ The interurban lines also carried the U.S. Mail as well as newspapers and other periodicals, offering more rapid delivery to small towns than the steam railroads had been able to provide. In this way, the small town was connected with the larger world. Mass automobile ownership by the 1920s led to a decline in the use of the interurban. The Indiana system recorded approximately 50 million passengers per year until 1927, when numbers began a significant decline.⁸ The THI&E went into receivership in 1930 and was consolidated into the Indiana Railroad, which operated the Terre Haute to Indianapolis line via Plainfield until 1940. By this time, the old highways like the National Road had once again become viable means of transportation.

⁵ Max R. Hyman, *The Journal Handbook of Indianapolis*, (Indianapolis: The Indianapolis Journal Newspaper Co., 1902) 232.

⁶ William D. Middleton, "Reflections on the Interurban Era," *The Interurbans*, Midwest Railroad Research Center of the Indiana Historical Society 2001 Railroad Symposium (Indiana Historical Society, 2001).

⁷ George M. Smerk, "The Economic and Social Impact of the Electric Interurban Railways on Indianapolis: A Sketch for a Portrait," *The Interurbans*, Midwest Railroad Research Center of the Indiana Historical Society 2001 Railroad Symposium (Indiana Historical Society, 2001).

⁸ Earl Clark, "Indiana's Vanished Interurbans," *The Indianapolis Star*, 28 November, 1976.

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The prosperity of the interurban period was reflected by the construction of a number of new public buildings within the district. The first of these was the 1903 Plainfield Public Library (130 N. Vine), later converted to a private residence. A number of buildings displaying a mixture of Neoclassical and Arts and Crafts influences were built during this period, including the 1903 First National Bank of Plainfield (121 W. Main), the 1912 Plainfield Carnegie Library (120 S. Center), and the 1915 Plainfield Masonic Lodge (125 W. Main Street). These three buildings all feature buff brick and limestone trim, with red brick accents and Neoclassical door surrounds on the latter two buildings.

During the first decades of the twentieth century, decorative concrete block became a common building material within the district. More than forty buildings within the district have decorative concrete block foundations while fifteen feature decorative concrete block porches in a variety of patterns and styles. [Photos 5, 28, 43, 45, 46, 51, 66] These concrete block porches and foundations seem to have been common additions to earlier buildings. A slightly later trend involved the use of porches with square brick piers—some forming full-height columns and some as bases for wood columns—and brick knee-walls. [Photos 12, 16, 33, 57, 58] There are twenty-two examples of these brick porches in the district, many having been added to earlier buildings.

By the 1910s, most of the lots in the district had been built upon. Several Craftsman-style bungalows were built in the district from the 1910s through the 1930s, either on unused lots or replacing earlier dwellings. These are a mixture of gable-front and side-gabled one-and-one-half story forms, often featuring triangular brackets under the wide eaves. These bungalows range from smaller, simpler adaptations (302 S. East, 293 N. Center) to larger and slightly more elaborate versions (304 S. Center, 118 S. East, 117 S. Vine).

Mass automobile ownership, beginning in the 1910s, necessitated extensive improvements to old highways like the National Road. No trans-national highway existed until the completion of the Lincoln Highway—promoted by Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis—in 1913. At this time, roads outside of cities were rarely maintained and there were no effective state or federal highway programs. Less than 10% of rural roads had any kind of improvements (such as gravel pavement), and such expenditures were thought to benefit only wealthy motorists. Major societal and political changes were necessary before the present system of state and federal highway funding could come into being in the 1920s. The National Road was incorporated into the National Old Trails Road, part of the informal

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National Auto Trails system, in 1912. In 1923, during the wave of highway improvements made necessary by mass motoring, the National Road was paved with concrete from Cumberland, Maryland to Terre Haute, Indiana. The one-mile stretch of road through Plainfield which had been paved with brick pavers was replaced with concrete at this time. In 1925, the National Road became part of U.S. Route 40, a highway route connecting Atlantic City, New Jersey, with San Francisco, California. This return to road-based traffic brought renewed importance to Plainfield's Main Street as a national automobile thoroughfare.

The most notable commercial building of this period in the district is the 1927 Prewitt Theater (119 W. Main). The theater, reflecting faint influences of the popular Spanish Eclectic style, employs buff brick matching the public buildings of the first two decades of the twentieth century. The adjacent First National Bank of Plainfield (121 W. Main) was remodeled at the same time, to give it an updated façade.

The district experienced little development during the 1930s, largely due to the economic conditions of the Great Depression. The town's population increased only slightly during this decade, from 1,617 in 1930, and 1,811 by 1940. It was not until after the end of World War II that Plainfield experienced renewed growth. By 1950 its population had increased by nearly 800 persons, to 2,585. During the 1950s, the town annexed a portion of Guilford Township, bringing its population to 5,460 in 1960.

Several post-World War II commercial buildings dating to the late-1940s to mid-1950s are included in the district. These buildings represent a vernacular interpretation of postwar Modernism, with aluminum-framed windows and simple, unornamented facades (116-118 W. Main, 119 N. Vine). The preferred cladding material for this style of building in Plainfield was limestone laid in a random ashlar pattern with a horizontal emphasis (309-313 W. Main). 205 W. Main Street is perhaps the most intact of these buildings, featuring an aluminum storefront and entry door with structural glass tile on one wall of the vestibule.

The district contains several contributing houses built shortly after World War II. These houses reflect the architectural trends of postwar suburban housing, but remain compatible with the scale of the district. They include a mix of Minimal Traditional style (520 S. East, 530 S. East) and Cape Cod-influenced houses (136 S. Vine, 204 S.

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Mill, 222 S. Mill). 136 S. Vine is a particularly notable example of a Cape Cod-influenced house in the district. The district also contains one contributing Ranch-style house, at 207 S. East Street.

Up until the late-1950s, new construction within the district respected the historic patterns, setbacks and scale which characterize the district, while introducing new styles, such as the Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional. Development within the district from the 1960s onward has generally not conformed to the defining characteristics of the district.

While Plainfield developed steadily during most of its history, the historic fabric of the district reflects the increased growth of the 25 years following the arrival of the steam railroad in 1852, and again during the height of interurban era, 1902-1930. The district retains the clear definition of the town's historic commercial core along Main Street (the National Road), as well as the predominately residential neighborhoods to the north and south. A small number of public buildings—consisting of five buildings built as churches [Photos 8, 17, 33, 47, 69, 70, 71], two buildings built as libraries [Photos 20, 39] and the former interurban station [Photo 55]—are also located in these neighborhoods. The high level of integrity of the historic fabric provides a clear illustration of the scale, setbacks, forms, and stylistic variety which resulted from the district's growth during the period of c.1840-1959. [Photos 12, 14, 37, 45, 56]

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Plainfield, Indiana, insurance map (New York: Sanborn Map Co., July, 1907)

Plainfield, Indiana, insurance map (New York: Sanborn Map Co., July, 1920)

Plainfield, Indiana, insurance map (New York: Sanborn Map Co., April, 1933)

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Section 10

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district define the extent of the surviving historic core of Plainfield. In selecting these boundaries, the significance, age, and integrity of the fabric were considered. The development of Plainfield was centered on Vine and Center streets, being limited by White Lick Creek to the west, and the Western Yearly Meeting grounds to the east. The northern and southern boundaries of the district represent the edge of substantial development in the district before World War II. Areas to the northeast, northwest and southeast of the district were sparsely developed until the mid-twentieth century and lack cohesive historic fabric. These areas also contain many buildings which date from after the period of significance. Similarly, the area along Main Street to the east and west of the district has suffered much demolition and contains many structures dating from after the period of significance. The boundaries of the district define clear edges in the historic fabric, where defining characteristics such as style, scale, setback, form and age are interrupted or changed significantly.

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Photographs

All photographs are of the Plainfield Historic District, Plainfield, Hendricks County, Indiana.

- 01 270 N. Center Street, camera facing west, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 02 233 N. Center Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 03 234 N. Center Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 04 204 N. Center Street, camera facing west, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 05 205 N. Center Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 06 147 N. Center Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 07 134 N. Center Street, camera facing southwest, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 08 131 N. Center Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 09 N. Center Street, camera facing north, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 10 115 N. Center Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 11 N. Vine Street, camera facing south, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 12 210 N. Vine Street, camera facing west, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 13 205 N. Vine Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 14 144 N. Vine Street, camera facing southwest, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 15 135 N. Vine Street, camera facing northeast Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 16 132 N. Vine Street, camera facing southwest, Ben L. Ross, December 11, 2008.
- 17 102-106 E. Main Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 18 North side of W. Main Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 19 116-118 W. Main Street, camera facing north, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 20 120-126 W. Main Street, camera facing north, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 21 119-125 W. Main Street, camera facing south, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 22 Southeast corner of Main and Center Streets, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.

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- 23 201-203 W. Main Street, camera facing south, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 24 219 W. Main Street, camera facing southwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 25 125 S. Mill Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 26 138-140 S. Mill Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 27 204 S. Mill Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 28 303 S. Mill Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 29 S. Mill Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 30 125 W. Main Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 31 120 S. Center Street, camera facing southwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 32 125 S. Center Street, camera facing east, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 33 136 S. Center Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 34 139 S. Center Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 35 S. Center Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 36 202-208 S. Center Street, camera facing southwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 37 S. Center Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 38 216-224 S. Center Street, camera facing southwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 39 305 S. Center Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 40 304 S. Center Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 41 S. Center Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 42 S. Center Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 43 105-107 W. South Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 44 101 E. South Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 45 401 S. Vine Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 46 S. Vine Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 47 222 S. Vine Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 48 203 S. Vine Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.

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- 49 140-124 S. Vine Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 50 136 S. Vine Street, camera facing southwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 51 118-124 S. East Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 52 202 S. East Street, camera facing southwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 53 318 S. East Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 54 326 S. East Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 55 Alley behind 318-326 S. East Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 56 207 S. East Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 57 229 W. Main Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 58 229 W. Main Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 59 229 W. Main Street, camera facing southwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 60 303 W. Main Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 61 208 S. Mill Street, camera facing southwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 62 241 N. Center Street, camera facing east, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 63 247 N. Center Street, camera facing east, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 64 257 N. Center Street, camera facing east, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 65 411 S. Center Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 66 224 S. East Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 67 302 S. Mill Street, camera facing west, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 68 107-109 S. Mill Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 69 121-123, 129 S. Vine Street, camera facing northeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 70 412 S. Vine Street, camera facing southwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 71 214 N. Vine Street, camera facing northwest, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.
- 72 319-321 S. Mill Street, camera facing southeast, Ben L. Ross, December 4, 2008.