

Final draft

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Plymouth Southside Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number South Michigan Street roughly bounded by the Pennsylvania Railroad
on the north and Oakhill Avenue on the south

| |
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| |
| |

not for publication

city or town Plymouth vicinity _____

state Indiana code IN county Marshall code 099 zip code 46563

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 national statewide x local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 91 | 12 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | district |
| 0 | 0 | site |
| 2 | 0 | structure |
| 1 | 0 | object |
| 94 | 12 | Total |

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: hotel

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: horticulture facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: horticulture facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Granite

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard
 BRICK

roof: SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass

other: SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Plymouth Southside Historic District is comprised of some of the most impressive residential architecture in the City of Plymouth and includes two architecturally significant churches. The district's northern boundary begins roughly two blocks south of the Plymouth Downtown National Register District and extends south along the old Michigan Road approximately seven blocks, incorporating each side of South Michigan Street but also extending about two blocks east on Webster Avenue and north two blocks on Miner Street to the northern boundary.

There are equally modest homes and larger former estate homes in the district. The dominant architectural classification is Colonial Revival, but in close second are the Italianate and Queen Anne styles of the Victorian era. These varied architectural styles are brought together by the uniformity of historic street lighting, adherence to a wide one hundred foot Michigan Road right-of-way, and mature sugar maple trees in a deep tree lawn.

Narrative Description

The Yellow River forms the southern boundary of the Plymouth Downtown Historic District. From this point, South Michigan Street continues a downward slope toward the former Pennsylvania Railroad tracks that pass over Michigan Street on a viaduct. The viaduct consists of a paneled steel railroad bridge (c. 1898) that rests on rough cut limestone abutments at each end and a concrete pier is in the center. A portion of the abutments date to c. 1880; the railroad came in 1856 and an iron bridge had been located over Michigan Street prior to 1886. From the viaduct, the northern boundary of the Southside District, Michigan Street begins a gentle rise upward and levels out near the center of the district. Due to the important gateway that the viaduct has formed to the Southside District for over 120 years, the viaduct is considered a contributing structure to the district. See photograph 0002

Michigan Street is the main street of both the city and the district. It is a wide two-lane arterial road that becomes the main street to the city and has a one hundred foot right-of-way. This allows a comfortable spatial relationship with the residences and provides in general, a fifteen foot tree lawn between the edge of the road and the sidewalk and approximately thirty foot setback between the sidewalk and the residences. In the district Michigan Street is laid mostly north by northwest then adjusts more northerly once it enters the downtown. This provides an impressive view of both the downtown and the Marshall County Courthouse tower from the perspective of a northbound motorist passing through the district.

There is also a distinct border to the district at the south end. A newer neighborhood school and the city cemetery are located at the south end of the district and the historic street lighting, tree grid and sidewalks that are located in the district generally do not exist. Roads within the district are laid out at right angles to Michigan Street with the exception of the southern boundary roads, Oakhill Avenue and Soice Street. Only three alleys intersect with Michigan Street, two in the 300 block (though one is abandoned) and one in the 700 block. An alley is laid out parallel with Michigan on each side and generally provides the east and west boundaries of the district.

Mature trees provide ample shade to the district as well as an impressive canopy over Michigan Street. This creates a gateway to the city from the south side. The trees are predominantly sugar maples, many approaching 110-130 years old with few gaps in the tree grid that places them at about 50 foot on-center. In some locations the tree grid on Michigan Street was planned much tighter with alternating trees on each side of the sidewalk, not more than 15 foot apart. This provided an interesting colonnade to pass through, but did not allow the trees to mature properly, therefore many were removed. This unusual planting grid still exists in areas of the 600 block of South Michigan Street.

The sidewalks are generally four foot wide and mostly concreté. Some four foot by four foot limestone sidewalk slabs still exist in many areas on Michigan and Miner Streets and to the entrances of homes. This was the preferred material for sidewalks in the city except at their intersection with streets where the approaches were constructed of brick pavers prior to concrete use. There are a handful of locations in the district where brick pavers still exist in the sidewalk approaches to

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the streets (intersection of Michigan with Dickson and Miner with William). Some early concrete sidewalks (ca. 1940) are stamped with a contractor's mark.

The historic streetlights, considered a contributing structure (left side of photograph 0005), also provide an impressive pattern through the district into the downtown. The ten foot steel poles with horn-shaped bases have simple milky-white glass globes on their tops. The poles are painted dark green and are stamped on the bases with no hitching to posts. The poles date to about 1900. The lights were nearly removed by the city in the 1960s, but public outcry kept the fixtures in place. They are cast locally now for replacement or new development in the city. A limestone carriage step, considered a contributing object, is located in the tree lawn at 322 South Michigan Street.

Lot sizes vary, but are on average about 60' wide by 120' deep. Larger lots existed historically, but as with many residential areas, larger lots were split along road frontage and developed into smaller lots. Lots on the west side of Michigan Street in the 600 and 700 blocks are especially deep due to an early development of larger estate-style homes in the 1880's. Few open lots exist in the district. A large open lot exists at the northwest corner of Michigan Street and Nursery Street. A parking lot was created for Trinity Methodist Church at the corner of William and Michigan Street where two homes were razed and the Garn House relocated from 505 South Michigan Street to 505 Angel Street, outside of the district. Webster Park and Recreation Hall occupy a large tract on the south side of Webster Avenue. The original 1897 Webster Elementary School by Wing & Mahurin once occupied the site but was razed in the early 1980's.

Carriage houses were constructed in the rear of the lots, accessed by alleys in most cases, or by Douglas Street west of the 300 block of Michigan Street. Many of the original carriage houses gave way to garages with similar architectural styling of the principal residence. Three intact carriage houses exist in a row fronting Douglas Street for residences fronting Michigan Street in the 300 block (see photograph 0024). All three are very similarly constructed. Due to the scale, historic nature, and the fact that they front Douglas Street, though secondary buildings on the lots, these three carriage houses are considered contributing buildings to the district. One other substantial carriage house was converted to a residence very early at 612 South Michigan Street.

Architectural styles vary widely in the district, but are mostly concentrated between the Italianate style of the Victorian period to the Colonial Revival style of the early 1900s. A handful of earlier buildings also exist, giving some insight into the district's early character. Only a handful of the earlier structures are brick, most have clapboard siding. Brick became a more common material in the district after 1900. The most architecturally important residences occur mostly on Michigan Street and include the following: 328, 413, 422, 500, 612, 703, 704 and 925 South Michigan Street. Webster Avenue also includes several important residences that include the following: 111, 217, 220 and 230 Webster Avenue. Two substantial and architecturally important church buildings are located in the district at 425 South Michigan Street (Trinity United Methodist, Colonial Revival) and 601 South Michigan Street (Bible Baptist Church, Romanesque Revival). Only one commercial structure is located in the district. It is a florist/greenhouse located at 625 Michigan Street and was constructed in 1927. While the front building has been modified, the original 1927 greenhouse structures are attached behind the front building and are contributing. Non-contributing buildings in the district either have lost a great deal of architectural detailing or are too recent to contribute to the period of significance.

List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources (Contributing = C, Non-Contributing = NC)

315 S. Michigan St. (NC) Russell-Ritchie House

Gable Front, c. 1870. The house is a two story gable-front house with aluminum siding on its walls and concrete slurry that covers its foundation. Windows have been reduced or altered. The front entry is on north side of front facade. A porch is located on the entire north wall.

The house was constructed sometime prior to 1870 by James Russell for his family. Russell was an early settler in the city; he had a harness shop during the middle part of the 19th century, and then became a carpenter who built homes in the city. The family is located at this house in the 1870 census. By 1880 their daughter, Emma, had married William Ritchie and they were residing in the house with her mother. Ritchie was a worker on the railroad. In 1900 it appears that William Ritchie was away from home and his wife operated it as a boarding house and laundry. In 1920 Mr. Ritchie had returned home and was a field man for a local creamery.

319 S. Michigan St. (C) Left side of photograph 0003

Gable Front, c. 1870. The house is a one and a half story gable front house with full front porch. The entry door is located on south side of front facade. Two 2/2 wood windows are located on the first floor of the front facade. Two 2/2 wood

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windows are located on the second floor of the front facade. The house has a foundation composed of split fieldstones and its walls are covered with wood shingles.

325 S. Michigan St. (C) Eich House. Second from left in photograph 0003

American Four Square, c.1918. The house is a two story house on rock-faced molded concrete block foundation. There is a single story porch across the front wall with three equally spaced Doric columns and simple balustrade. The porch roof is a low-sloped hipped roof. The porch steps are off-centered to the right, in line with the front entry door. Window placement on the first floor of the front elevation is asymmetrical. Two windows are located on the second floor of the front elevation and are symmetrically placed. The walls are covered with aluminum siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Storm windows cover double hung wood windows that appear to be original. Of note is a leaded glass window on the south wall of the home. The roof is a low-sloped pyramidal design with a hipped-roof dormer with a pair of windows on the front wall.

Charles Eich had this home constructed for his family just prior to 1920. He is listed with his wife, Sophia, and their children at this residence in the 1920 census. Charles Eich is listed as a plumber with his own shop. By 1930 the Eichs were no longer living in the home and it was divided into two parts with the Whitmauck family and the Miller family living in the home. Lewis Whitmauck was a cigar maker and Charles Miller was an accountant.

329 S. Michigan St. (C) Second from right in photograph 0003

Gabled-Ell, c. 1908. The house was constructed between 1905 and 1910. The house is one and a half stories tall on rock-faced molded concrete block foundation. A single story porch wraps around the front elevation of the house to the north elevation. The porch has a foundation composed of concrete blocks. The porch columns are Doric style with a simple wood balustrade. The porch roof is a hipped roof that becomes a pent roof as it covers the porch as it wraps around the north side of the house. The entry steps are centered on the front elevation, however the front door is on the left side of the front elevation and a large window is on the right side. The front elevation's second floor windows are two windows that are paired together. The windows are original wood double hung windows with aluminum storm windows applied to the face of the casings. The house's walls are covered with wood siding with simple corner boards. Trim details include simple window hoods and casings, and wide frieze boards. All fascia, soffit and cornice boards are wood. The roof is covered with interlocking T style asphalt shingles.

331 S. Michigan St. (C) Right side of photograph 0003

Two-thirds I-House, c. 1870. The house is two stories tall with a dressed fieldstone foundation. A single story porch on a foundation composed of concrete blocks extends across the front elevation. It has three Doric columns equally spaced on its front wall. The porch roof is a hipped roof. The entry steps are on the right side of front elevation in line with front entry door. The door is a new wood door; it has a wood transom above. A pair of windows is located on the left side of the front elevation's first floor. There are three equally spaced second floor windows on the front elevation. The gabled roof has return eaves. Corner boards and frieze boards are located on the building. The walls are covered with vinyl siding; the windows are 1/1 metal replacement windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

401 & 403 S. Michigan St. (C) John McFarlin, Jr. House

I-House Duplex, c. 1860. The house was divided into a duplex between 1905 and 1910. The two story building is on a rock-face molded concrete block foundation. It has side gables. Two entry doors are centered on the front elevation. A simple single story porch with a pent roof supported by metal supports covers two-thirds of the front wall. Window openings are symmetrical on the front and side elevations. On the front elevation a single 1/1 wood window is located to the right and left of the entry doors and a single 1/1 wood window is on the second floor directly above the first floor window. A pair of wood diamond-shaped windows is located directly above the entry doors. The gabled roof has a gabled wall dormer that is centered on the front elevation. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and the windows are 1/1 metal replacement windows with the exception of the diamond-shaped windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

John McFarlin was a retired farmer and Civil War veteran who moved to this home from his West Township farm just prior to 1920. McFarlin's father and mother, John Sr. and Helen Taylor McFarlin, built the oldest extant home in the district at 308 South Michigan Street in 1853. His father and mother died during the 1850s and John Jr. and his siblings were placed in the care of their uncle, William Taylor, also of Plymouth. John Jr. lived in the south unit at 403 S. Michigan.

John McFarlin, Jr. married Sarah Warren in 1870 and established a farm on Peach Road in West Township. When his uncle's good friend, Daniel McDonald, secured funding for a statue to commemorate Chief Menominee and the Trail of Death that led the native American Indians away from Marshall County, McFarlin donated a piece of ground from his farm

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for the statue and memorial park in 1909. McFarlin became a caretaker of the park until he purchased this house and moved from his farm to the city. He died in 1931.

407 S. Michigan St. (C) Italianate/Craftsman, c. 1875/1915 Speishoffer House

The house is a two story cube with a low-pitched pyramidal roof. The foundation is composed of bricks. The walls are covered with aluminum. The house has 3/1 Craftsman-style wood windows. The roof's eaves are supported with scrolled brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The entry is located on the north side of the front wall. The entry has a wood door with a window in the top of the door. The house has a picture window in the wall south of the door. The front wall's second floor has three windows in it.

The home was constructed for the Michael and Catherine Speishoffer family during the 1870s. The Speishoffers were natives of Germany; Michael was a saloon keeper in the city and is listed under liquor dealers in an 1880 business directory.

413 S. Michigan St. (C) C.T. Mattingly House, photograph 0004

Italianate, 1875. The house is constructed in a modified I-house 2/3 plan. The house's walls and foundation are composed of red/orange bricks. The entry is on the north side of the front wall. The entry has a pair of historic wood paneled doors. The windows are 1/1 wood windows full-round arch tops. A semi-circular wood window is located in the top of each side gable wall. A cast-iron picket style fence is at the sidewalk edge of the front lawn; it was added in 1887.

The Mattingly Residence was the home of C.T. Mattingly who came with his parents to Plymouth from Corydon, Indiana in 1856. He was a veteran of the Civil War. Mattingly owned a farm of nearly 700 acres at the city's south boundary; his barn was called the largest and best equipped barn in the county in about 1900. He was also vested heavily in the lumber business. Mattingly was the director of the Plymouth State Bank and owned a large building in the downtown called "The Model" building.

417 S. Michigan St. (NC) Trinity United Methodist Church parsonage
Ranch, c. 1960. The house is a single story ranch style home with a hipped roof.

425 S. Michigan St. (C) First United Brethren Church (Trinity United Methodist)

Neoclassical Revival, 1926, Jacob Ness, builder. The building is two stories on a raised foundation. The building's walls are composed of orange/brown bricks on brick foundation. It has a limestone water table between the lower and main levels of the building. The front façade has a centered, two-story recessed entry with brick pilasters at each side and free-standing limestone Doric columns to the inside of the pilasters, set on a brick base. A pair of front doors with prairie-style mullions is flanked by wood side-lites. A transom divided into twelve panes of art glass is above the entry doors. The entire entry opening is surrounded by wood casings that are capped by a wood cornice with brackets. The recessed entry is sheltered by a low pediment with a fan-lite window in the gable face. A simple arrangement of paired windows occurs on each side of the entry at each level of the building. A group of four windows is above the main entry doors in the recessed area. A cornice with dentils surrounds the building and limestone coping follows the eave line around the entire building. All windows in the 1926 building are 1/1 wood stained glass, except those in the half-grade level. A c. 1960 brick and stone addition is located at the rear of the building.

The United Brethren congregation is responsible for the construction of three church buildings in Plymouth's south side. The congregation organized in 1867 and their first building was dedicated in 1874 south of town. The building was relocated to Plymouth on Pearl Street, two blocks west of this building. The congregation outgrew that facility and constructed a new building at 601 South Michigan Street in 1894, one block south of this building. In 1926 the congregation sold that building and constructed this building. An education wing was placed on the back of the building in 1959 and a parsonage was constructed on the lot north of the building during the 1960s. The United Brethren and Evangelical churches of America merged in 1946 and in 1968 they merged with a branch of the Methodist church and became the United Methodist Church.

525 S. Michigan St. (NC) Gardenview Apartments, 1995.

601 S. Michigan St. (C) United Brethren Church (Bible Baptist Church). Left side of photograph 0005

Romanesque Revival, 1894. The building is constructed in a gabled ell plan with a corner bell tower that faces the intersection of Michigan and Webster streets. The building's walls are composed of red/orange bricks on a limestone foundation. The north and west walls have a large centered window opening in each gable at the main level and wood shingles in the upper part of the gable walls. The large window openings have a combination of three double hung stained

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glass wood windows that are topped by a large stained glass rosette window. The tower originally contained the entry but an enclosed brick porch with aluminum windows and a pair of doors now serves this purpose. Small circular wood windows are located on the bell tower just below the open bell cupola. The structure supporting the high pyramidal roof of the cupola is covered in wood shingles that match the gable walls. The top of the cupola's openings forms an arch. The bell is located in the cupola. A single story c. 1960 addition is located at the rear of the building.

The building was constructed as the second home of the United Brethren congregation in 1894. When that congregation outgrew the building in 1926 it was sold to Plymouth's Wesleyan congregation. The Wesleyan Methodist congregation was organized in 1843. The Wesleyans outgrew this building and constructed a new building during the 1970s south of the city. The building is currently home to a Baptist congregation.

607 S. Michigan St. (C) Middle of photograph 0005

Gabled-Ell, c. 1887. The single story house has a rock-face molded concrete block foundation. The gable section is located on right side of the house. A porch on a foundation that matches the house is located on the left side of the house. The porch has turned wood columns with simple wood brackets to the left and right side of each column. The porch roof is nearly flat. The front entry door is centered with the porch; it has windows on each side. The gable section has a single large window centered on the facade. The windows appear to be original wood double-hung windows. The house's walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

613 S. Michigan St. (C) Right side of photograph 0005

American Four Square, c. 1918. The two story house has a brick foundation; its facade is broader than its side elevations. A single story porch extends across the front elevation. The porch has rock-face molded concrete block piers on which square wood columns carry the porch roof. The porch roof is a hipped roof. The entry steps are off-centered to the north and align with the entry door. Large 1/1 wood windows are located on each side of the entry door and are equally spaced across the facade. The two second floor windows are located directly above the first floor window openings on the front facade. A hipped roof dormer is located in the center of the roof on the front facade and has a group of three smaller wood windows located in it. A tall brick chimney extends from the ridge of the main hipped roof. The walls are covered with aluminum siding. The windows are wood double-hung with wood storms. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

625 S. Michigan St. (C) Felke Florist & Greenhouse

Commercial/Functional, 1922. The building is a single story commercial building with walls composed of brick and aluminum storefront windows and door. Greenhouses that were constructed in 1927 extend from the rear of the building toward the alley. Felke Florist was started by Mary Felke in 1854. The florists have operated from this location since 1922 and their fifth generation now serves the city.

627 S. Michigan St. (C) Jones-Felke House

Gabled-Ell, c. 1902. This house was constructed between 1898 and 1905. The house is one and a half stories tall with a brick foundation. Each gabled wall of the house faces a street (the house is at an intersection). A single story enclosed brick porch wraps around the west and south sides of the house. A pair of windows is centered in the second floor of each gabled wall. The walls are covered with vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1 metal replacement windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house is attached to the commercial building at 625 S. Michigan.

The house was constructed in about 1902 for the John and Cora Jones family. John Jones was a salesman for a local life insurance company. The lived in the house until the Felke family purchased it and developed their greenhouse and florist shop on the property in 1922. Frank and Mary Felke and their seven children were living in the home in 1930.

703 S. Michigan St. (C) Rudd Residence, photograph 0006

American Four Square/Craftsman, c. 1918. The house's walls and foundation are composed of red-brown colored bricks. The house has a large front porch with brick piers that support a hipped porch roof. The residence has a large low-sloped pyramidal roof with a front dormer. The house has double-hung wood windows in 6/1 and 8/1 sash patterns.

The large house was the home to the William and Ida Rudd family. William Rudd owned and operated Rudd Motor Company in Plymouth and Culver. Rudd Motor Company was an exclusive dealer in Ford automobiles and Fordson tractors.

715 S. Michigan St. (C) Gable Front, c. 1887. Left side of photograph 0008

719 S. Michigan St. (C) Middle of photograph 0008

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Colonial Revival, c. 1945. The house is two stories tall with a single story porch centered on its front wall. The house has 1/1 metal windows arranged on a symmetrical front wall. The house's walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

727 S. Michigan St. (C) Right side of photograph 0008

Queen Anne, Gabled-Ell, c. 1887. The two story house has a dressed granite fieldstone foundation. Each gable faces the street due to the house's location at an intersection. The entry is located on the corner and is angled toward the intersection. The gable facing Michigan Street has a single window centered on the facade on the first and second stories. The gable facing Alexander Street has a framed window bay extending from the facade on the first story and a single window centered in the facade on the second story. A portion of roof extends from the attic down to the first story over the corner entry. The Michigan Street wall has a high gabled wall with an eave brow separating the attic from the second story and a pair of short windows located directly above it in the gable. The Alexander Street wall has a high gabled end with an eave brow that is broken by the second story window. Window openings appear to be in original locations, but have 1/1 metal replacement windows. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

During the middle part of the 20th century the house was the home of the Charles Glaub Sr. family. Charles and Anna Glaub raised their children, who included sons Walter and Charles Jr., in the home. The Glaubs were civic and political leaders in the city during much of the 20th century. Charles Sr. was mayor from 1926-1930. Charles "Chuck" Glaub Jr. was mayor from 1967-1987. Walter Glaub was the executive director of the Plymouth Industrial Development Corporation and the area chamber of commerce. The Glaub family operated a grocery store, known as G & G, in the downtown.

801 S. Michigan St. (C) Left side of photograph 0007

Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1945. The cottage is one and a half stories tall on molded concrete block foundation. A porch extends across the left two-thirds of front facade. The right third of the front facade has a gable projecting from another taller gable in which the entry door is located at its left side. The foremost projecting gable has a joined pair of windows centered in the facade. The taller gable has a small narrow window centered in the attic. A gabled dormer is located in the center of the roof above the single story porch. An orange colored brick chimney extends up the north wall of the house; it has small narrow wood casement windows divided into six panes of glass that flank it. The north wall is prominent due to the home's location at an intersection. Many of the windows appear to be 1/1 replacements, except for the small, narrow windows. The house has vinyl siding and its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch was extended toward Michigan Street in 2006 and has non-historic posts and decking.

805 S. Michigan St. (C) Second from left side of photograph 0007

Classical Revival, c. 1922. The two-story house has a foundation composed of rock-faced molded concrete blocks. The house has a two story front porch with a brick foundation and long square columns that support the roof. The replacement entry door is on the south side of the facade and a large window is on the north side. Two windows are symmetrically placed on the second story's front facade. The roof is low-sloped pyramidal design. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 1/1 metal replacement windows.

813 S. Michigan St. (NC) Second from right side of photograph 0007

Gabled-Ell, c. 1895. The two-story house has a foundation composed of molded concrete blocks. The side gable faces south. An extension of the roof from the attic slopes down over the front entry which is located at the south side of the front facade. A single large window is located in the front gable on the first floor and a pair of windows is located in the second story of the front gable. Window openings have been changed and the siding is aluminum. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The George Klingerman family lived in the home during the early part of the 20th century. George and his brother, Otto, operated a plumbing business in downtown Plymouth. The house became the home of the John Kubley Sr. family in about 1923. John Kubley was an auto mechanic and his wife, Okel, worked at McCords Radiator factory. They raised four children in the home, one of whom, James, became the first generation of physicians in the Kubley family. John was a guard at the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant near LaPorte during World War II.

819 S. Michigan St. (C) Cunningham House, right side of photograph 0007

Gabled-Ell/Queen Anne, c. 1895. The two story house has a foundation composed of molded concrete blocks. The side gable is located on the south side of the house. A single story porch is located in the ell; it has a pent roof. An entry door is located on the south wall of the front gable and on the west wall of the side gable; both open onto the porch. The side gable has the first story corner portion cut-away with a window located in the cut away area; wood fanned brackets support the second story above the cut-away area. The front gable has a large single window centered in the first story with a

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slight overhanging roof that extends to the bottom of the second story windows. Immediately above the second story windows, in the gable wall, the material changes to shingles in both legs of the ell. Just above the porch roof and below the side gable eaves are located two wood diamond-shaped windows on the west (front) facade. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 1/1 metal replacement windows.

The home was constructed for the James and Libbie Cunningham family just prior to 1900. James Cunningham was listed as a manufacturer of medicines in the 1900 census. By 1920 he was operating his own grocery store. The couple lived in the home through the 1930s.

825 S. Michigan St. (C) Far right side of photograph 0007

Gabled-Ell, c. 1880. The two story house has a dressed fieldstone foundation. A large single story full porch with a concrete floor and square wood columns is on the front facade. The side gable is on the north side of front facade. The entry door is located on the south side of the side gable; a large window is located on its north side. The front gable has a single large window centered in the first story and a pair of windows centered on the second story. Above the porch roof on the side gable's west wall is a row of three equally spaced windows. The side gable has a hipped roof. The front gable's south wall has two symmetrically placed windows on each the first and second stories. A hipped roof dormer is located on the side gable's west wall. The walls are covered with aluminum siding. The windows are wood double hung and picture windows. The roof has flared eaves on the front gable; it is covered with asphalt shingles.

Herbert and Harriet Gibson made this their home prior to 1920. They continued to live at the home through the 1940s. Herbert Gibson was a livestock dealer during the 1920s. Herbert and his son, Dan Gibson started Gibson Insurance Agency in 1933. Their offices were located in downtown Plymouth until a new building was constructed on Jefferson Street in 1971. Gibson Insurance Agency has grown to include offices in South Bend and Plymouth. The Gibson family made South Michigan Street their home for several generations. Herbert's grandparents, Edwin and Margaret Gibson, also lived on South Michigan Street during the 1880s through the early 1900s. Herbert's grandson, Dan, constructed a home across the street at 728 South Michigan Street in 1953.

901 S. Michigan St. (NC) Modern Colonial Revival, 2009. The house replaced a home that was destroyed by fire in about 2007. That home was nearly identical to this home and it had been constructed in c. 1905.

905 S. Michigan St. (C) Bungalow, c. 1920

909 S. Michigan St. (C) Gabled-Ell, c. 1900. Third from right of photograph 0009

925 S. Michigan St. (C) Marc Lauer House, second from right of photograph 0009

American Four Square/Craftsman, 1916. The house's walls and foundation are composed of brown colored brick. Hand-dressed field stones form a porch base & piers and a chimney on the south wall of the house. The chimney has a trademark wheel design by locally famous stone mason, William Foker. A single story garage, whose walls are also composed of bricks, is connected on the north side of the house by a gabled roof. The house's roof is a low-sloped pyramidal roof that is covered with asphalt shingles.

The home was likely constructed for the Perry and Arvilla Kinney family just prior to 1920. Perry Kinney was a retail salesman for a local manufacturing company. The house became home to the Marc Lauer family during the remaining part of the mid-20th century. Marc and Regina Lauer and their family lived at the house during the 1930 and 1940 censuses. Marc Lauer was part of a long lineage of merchant families in Plymouth. Marc Lauer operated Lauer's Department Store and specialized in men's clothing.

933 S. Michigan St. (C) Gabled-Ell, c. 1900. Right side of photograph 0009

(South end of district on Michigan Street)

924 S. Michigan St. (C) Gabled-Ell, c. 1900

920 S. Michigan St. (C) Gabled-Ell, c. 1900

914 S. Michigan St. (NC) Gable-front, c. 1900

906 S. Michigan St. (C) Gable-front, c. 1900

900 S. Michigan St. (NC) Gable-front, c. 1870

810 S. Michigan St. (C) Gable-front, c. 1890. Left side of photograph 0010

800 S. Michigan St. (C) Gable-front, c. 1918. Right side of photograph 0010

728 S. Michigan St. (C) Gibson-Crews Residence, Colonial Revival, 1953. Far left side of photograph 0011

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722 S. Michigan St. (C) Free Classic, c. 1918. Left side of photograph 0011
720 S. Michigan St. (C) Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1918. Third from left side of photograph 0011

714 S. Michigan St. (C) Bungalow, c. 1918. Fourth from left side of photograph 0011

The house is one-and-a-half stories tall and has side gables. The foundation is composed of bricks. The walls are covered with aluminum. The windows are 1/1 wood windows. The roof has wide overhanging eaves that are supported by wood brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall is symmetrical. It has a full porch that is incised. The roof covering the porch is flared. The porch has walls and square columns composed of bricks. The columns are tapered. The porch is enclosed with aluminum and glass storm windows. A gabled dormer is centered on the front of the house. The dormer has three windows centered in it. The dormer's roof is supported by wood brackets.

Edmond and Ethel Jeffirs lived in the home during the 1930s. The Jeffirs family was part of the founders of the Indiana Motor Bus Company that operated out of Plymouth and serviced cities throughout the state. Edmond was listed as the general manager of the bus company in the 1930 census while residing at this home.

708 S. Michigan St. (C) Free Classic, c. 1918 Kilmer House

The house is two stories tall with a tall hipped roof. The house's foundation is composed of rusticated cast concrete blocks. The walls are covered with clapboards. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and hoods. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a front gable on its north side. The gable extends into the attic and has an attic window. The house also has a full porch with simple Doric columns. The gabled wall has a large picture window centered on its first and second floors. The entry door is located just south of the gabled wall. A window is located south of the door. A window on the second floor is located above the first floor window.

The house was constructed for the Harry and Ida Kilmer family. Harry Kilmer was a harness maker and operated a hardware store in the city during the 1920s-1930s.

704 S. Michigan St. (C) John Soice Residence, photograph 0012

Italianate, c. 1875. The residence is a large two story home with its walls and foundation composed of red/orange colored bricks. An open porch extends across the front wall; it is supported by four Doric wood columns with a wood balustrade. Segmental arched wood 4/4 windows are located on the house; they are flanked by wood shutters. A wood frieze is broken by pairs of large brackets that support the wide eaves. The roof is a low-sloped hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. A two story, three-sided brick bay is on the south side of the house. It has windows in each of its walls on both floors and may have been added c. 1915.

The Soice Residence was the home of a German immigrant named John Soice. Soice had learned harness-making and came to Plymouth in 1850 but moved to Bremen, Indiana for a short period of time prior to returning in 1870 after being elected the Marshall County Treasurer. Later he became a city alderman. He also assisted in organizing the First National Bank in Plymouth and invested his means in farms. Soice created one of the largest additions to the city on its south side; it became part of the district at the south end. Soice is listed as a farmer with his wife Margaret in the 1880 census at this location. By 1900 his son, Milton and his wife Minnie, were living in the house.

700 S. Michigan St. (C) American Four Square, c. 1925. Left side of photograph 0013

The house is two stories tall and is constructed in a typical American Four-Square plan. The foundation is composed of rusticated cast concrete blocks. The walls are covered with vinyl. The house has 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall is symmetrical. It has a full porch. The porch has low walls and square columns on its outside corners. The walls and columns are composed of bricks. The entry door is centered on the first floor. A picture window is located in the wall on each side of the entry door. The second floor's front wall has two pairs of windows.

The house was constructed for the L. O. and Rose Gates family. Gates was the founder of an automobile dealership in Plymouth and Argos known as Gates Chevrolet. The company was founded in Plymouth in 1928 on Washington Street near the downtown. The company later relocated to the South Bend-Mishawaka metro area and today is known as Gates Chevy World.

640 S. Michigan St. (C) Grover Dunlap Residence, right side of photograph 0013

Colonial Revival, 1931. The house is two stories tall with side gables. The house's first story walls are composed of hand-split limestone. The front façade is symmetrical with a central entry that is flanked by windows. The second story walls are sheathed with wood clapboards forming a frieze that unites with three gabled wall dormers. The windows are wood

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casements that are divided into multiple panes. The house is an exact replica of a model home at the Indianapolis Builders and Manufacturers show in 1930.

The home was constructed for the Grover and Bess Dunlap family in 1931. The Dunlap family owned and operated a local canning factory in the city named Plymouth Canning Company. The company was established in 1925. Food processing became one of Plymouth's leading industries during the middle and second half of the 20th century and remains an important part of the city's industry. The Plymouth Canning Company went through several ownership transitions and today is owned by Del Monte Corporation.

638 S. Michigan St. (C) Greek Revival, Gable Front, c. 1865

The house is two-and-a-half stories tall and has a front gable. The foundation is composed of hand-split granite. The walls are covered with vinyl. Most of the home's windows are 1/1 wood windows. The roof has cornice returns on the front wall. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a large wrap-around porch that dates to c. 1935. The porch's walls are composed of bricks. Square Doric columns composed of wood support the porch roof. The front wall of the house has a steel entry door and wood transom window on the south side of the first floor. A wide picture window is centered in the first floor north of the door. The second floor has three windows. A metal vent is centered in the gable wall.

The house became home to one of many farmers who retired in the city. Hiram Shafer retired from farming and moved into the home prior to 1900 with his wife, Orlefa and daughter Ferel. The family lived at the home through the 1920s. Ferel married Emmons McCrory and they lived in the house into the 1930s. Ferel was a musician for the moving picture show house in Plymouth during the 1920s.

The house became home to Harry and Mary Danielson in the 1931. Danielson was a mortician who began a funeral home from the location. It merged with Van Gilder Funeral Home in 1945 and relocated to Madison Street north of downtown Plymouth. The house was home to Fred Morrow, an insurance agent in the city, during the 1950s.

634 S. Michigan St. (C) Bidwell House

Colonial Revival, c. 1928. The house is two stories tall with side gables. The walls and foundation are composed of red-colored brick. The front facade has a symmetrical design. It has a wood entry door and side-lights centered on the front wall. The entry is flanked by pairs of 6/1 double hung wood windows that repeat on the second floor. Centered on the second floor is a pair of half-round Palladian style windows. A single story porch shelters the entry and is supported by two Doric columns. The porch roof is flat with a decorative balustrade. A sunroom is located on the south side of the house which breaks the formal symmetry. A balustrade highlights the sun porch roof also.

The house was constructed for the George and Miriam Bidwell family just prior to 1930. The Bidwells continued to live in the house into the 1940s. George Bidwell was the manager of Plymouth's Abrasive Manufacturing Company during the time he lived in the house.

630 S. Michigan St. (C) William Rentschler Residence

Colonial Revival, c. 1928. The house is two stories tall with side parapet gabled walls. The front wall is composed of bricks while the side walls are composed of random stone. The residence's front wall is symmetrical in design. A central entry hall with a gabled roof projects from the front wall. The entry is flanked by pairs of tall and narrow wood casement windows with transoms. The windows are wood and are divided into multiple panes of glass. On the second level larger pairs of 6/1 wood double hung windows are located above the pairs of casements below and a single, smaller double hung window is located over the gabled entry.

William Rentschler had the home constructed for his family during the 1920s. They continued to live at the house into the 1950s. Rentschler organized the first bus service in the county in 1921. It later became known as the Indiana Motor Bus Company.

614 S. Michigan St. (C)

Colonial Revival, c. 1928. The house is two stories tall with side gables. Its walls and foundation are composed of brown colored brick. The front wall is symmetrical in design. Smaller, single story rooms are located on each side gable of the house. A porch with an arched roof is cantilevered over a central entry door.

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612 S. Michigan St. (C) Snyder Carriage House

Queen Anne, 1880. The carriage house of the former Snyder Mansion was converted to a residence sometime during the 1920s. The 1 story carriage house is symmetrical in plan with gabled wall dormers that flank each side of the front wall. The wall dormers have large horse-shoe styled windows. A band of wood shingles forms a line between the first and second levels of the house. The structure has wood clapboards covering its first story walls and decorative fascia on the gables. The Snyder Mansion was demolished in 1943.

The Snyder Mansion's carriage house at 612 S. Michigan is the only structure that remains from the Snyder estate. David Snyder constructed his large residence in 1880. He organized, and became the president of, the State Bank. He was an attorney, operated an insurance business and was elected city clerk. In later years the carriage house was converted to a residence and Snyder housed borders.

600 S. Michigan St. (NC) Modern Gabled-ell Apartment, 1998

508 S. Michigan St. (C) Westervelt-Marble Residence

Italianate/Classical Revival, c. 1865/1899. Originally constructed in the Italianate style, the structure was remodeled in 1899, giving it an eclectic mix of stylistic details. This includes a wide wrap-around porch with a Greek key motif in its frieze and a large gabled roof that extends from the porch up and over the second story. The house has a brick foundation and wood clapboards that covers its walls. The south, front corner of the house's walls and porch curve; the curve is repeated in the windows. A massive brick chimney is located on the north side of the house with 1899 shaped out of bricks in its front wall. Many of the windows have leaded glass transoms but the window trim is very simple in styling. Windows are wood 1/1 double-hung and picture windows. The interior of the house has impressive wood coffered ceilings and wrapped beams.

Joseph Westervelt married Sarah Cooper in LaPorte in 1843. He came to Plymouth in 1849 and engaged in the dry goods business for a year before he went to California during the gold rush in 1850. He returned to Plymouth in 1852 and engaged in the lumber business. He retired from the business in 1881 and began a business in buying and selling agricultural implements. Westervelt maintained a farm of 220 acres. Westervelt appears to be living in the South Michigan Street neighborhood in 1860, but this residence may have been constructed shortly after that time.

George Marble purchased the property from Westervelt in 1891. By about 1910 he had significantly altered the Italianate cube-style house with Classical Revival and Shingle style features. Marble had a long career with industrial and mechanical inventions. Prior to moving to Plymouth Marble worked for the St. Nicholas Manufacturing Company in Chicago, which produced mechanical toys. Marble moved to Plymouth in 1890 and formed a partnership with C. L. Morris; it was called the Acme Novelty Company. The business grew and attracted additional investors and was later renamed the Indiana Novelty Manufacturing Company. The company produced wood rims for bicycle tires and was at one time was the largest employer in the city and supplied more than half the country's bike rims. Marble invented the first iron velocipede and the first rear chain-driven safety used in the United States. Marble also invented most of the machinery that was used by the Indiana Novelty Manufacturing Company.

500 S. Michigan St. (C) Southworth Residence (later the Bradley Tourist Home), photograph 0014

Colonial Revival, 1928. William Foker, builder. The residence's walls and foundation is composed of cream colored bricks with some limestone trim. The symmetrical front façade has a central entry with a limestone surround; it is capped by a slightly flared roof. Pairs of 6/6 double hung wood windows flank the entry and are repeated on the second floor. A group of four windows, much smaller in size, are centered on the second story directly above the entrance. The second floor is separated by a limestone belt course that is in line with the second floor limestone windowsills. The large hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves. The entire roof is covered with Spanish style green tiles. There are sunrooms on each of the sides of the house. These have flat roofs with wide frieze boards and cornices.

The house was constructed for the Frank and Lyra Southworth family. Frank was the second generation of marble and monument suppliers in the city. When the State of Indiana commissioned a statue of Chief Menominee and a suitable monument to commemorate the removal of the Potawatomie Indians from Marshall County, Frank Southworth prepared a design and received the commission. Though Southworth was not personally responsible for carving the statue of Menominee, he specified the design of the monument and general characteristics of the statue. The house later became the Bradley Tourist home during the late 1940s-1950s. It was operated by Milford Bradley.

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428 S. Michigan St. (C) Left side of photograph 0015

Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1918. The house is 1 ½ stories tall with side gables. It has a brick foundation and wood clapboards cover the walls. A shed roof wall dormer is centered on the front wall; it has a band of 3/1 wood double hung windows that extends across the full width of the dormer's front wall. The roof has exposed rafter tails and it is covered with asphalt shingles.

422 S. Michigan St. (C) Wheeler-Gilmore Residence (former Christian Science Church), right side of photograph 0015
Italianate/Colonial Revival, c. 1853/1862/c.1928. Originally the house was a single story tall. In 1862 the owner added a second story and remodeled the house in the Italianate style. After the Christian Science Church purchased the house Colonial Revival details were added. The symmetrical front façade has a two story main section flanked by single story side rooms on both the north and south sides of the house. The walls were covered with a rough cut limestone veneer in an early remodeling. A two story front porch extends across full width of the center section. It has a pediment roof that is supported by four Doric columns. The windows on the first floor of the two story section have full round arches; a single window is on each side of the central entry. Each window and the entry have a fan-lite transom in the top of the arched opening. Italianate detailing still exists at the roof/eave line. Massive pairs of wood brackets are around the perimeter of the roofline and support wide eaves. A large frieze board is at the top of the walls. The roof itself is a low sloped hipped roof. The roofs on the north and south side rooms have wide cornice and frieze boards and are relatively flat roofs. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Amzi Wheeler was an early Plymouth resident and developer who constructed many of the downtown blocks. Wheeler constructed his home around 1853 and developed the largest addition to the city of Plymouth on the south side, incorporating most of the residential area in the city limits west of Michigan Street and south of the Yellow River. This addition was the first plat to the city on the south side and was made in 1853. Wheeler came to Plymouth in 1836 and purchased a license to sell merchandise, becoming one of the city's first merchants. He was also one of the earliest bankers in the city and was elected State Representative for three terms.

Wheeler's home was expanded by James Gilmore, another banker of the city. Gilmore purchased the home from Wheeler in about 1890. Gilmore moved to Plymouth from Warsaw in 1873 and assisted in organizing the First National Bank. He served as cashier of the bank. In about 1918 the home became the Christian Science Church and served that congregation until 2005 when the building was sold and converted back into a residence.

420 S. Michigan St. (C) Reed House

Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1928. The house has side gables with a gambrel roof. The walls and foundation are composed of bricks. The residence has a symmetrical façade with a center entry that is sheltered by a cantilevered curved porch roof. Single story rooms are attached to each side of the house and a shed roof dormer extends across the front of the second floor.

416 S. Michigan St. (C) Oglesbee-Lauer Residence. Italianate/Queen Anne, 1880. Left side of photograph 0016
W. S. Matthews, architect

The house is two stories tall and has a broad front wall and a low-pitched hipped roof. The foundation is composed of bricks and the walls are covered with vinyl. The windows are 1/1 wood windows. The roof's eaves are supported by scrolled brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a front gable on its south side and a slight extension with a hipped roof on its north side. The wall between these has a pair of doors on the first floor and a window on the second floor. The doors are wood and have a panel in their bottom and a window divided into two panes of glass in their top. The window is arched. The front gable has a three-sided bay centered on its first floor. The bay has a window in each of its walls. A pair of windows is centered in the second floor of the front gable. The extension on the north side of the front wall has a window in its second floor. The northeast corner of the extension is cut away to form a three-sided bay on its first floor. A three-sided turret is located on the northeast corner of the extension's second floor. The turret's floor is supported by large scrolled brackets. The turret has a hipped roof with a small gabled dormer centered on it. The house has a full porch constructed in about 1900. It has simple square posts and wood rails. Short piers composed of bricks are located on each side of the porch's steps. A low-pitched gabled dormer is located on the porch roof above the steps.

The house was constructed for the Nathan and Lydia Oglesbee family in 1880. W. S. Matthews, originally from Warren, Ohio, designed the home as well as the Thayer mansion a block south on Michigan Street in the same year. Oglesbee was a lumber merchant in the city with offices in Chicago.

The Lauer family purchased the residence prior to 1900. The Lauers came to Plymouth from Germany through Ohio in 1861 and began a clothing and mercantile establishment that lasted for more than a century. Meyer Lauer established the

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business during the 1860s. It expanded to the degree that in 1911 the Lauers constructed a new building that was one of the largest downtown building blocks in the city. Lauers continued in business until the 1980s, specializing in men's clothing. The Lauers lived at this home into the 1940s. Their daughter, Helen, married Nelson Rittenhouse and they became occupants of the home during the 1950s.

410 S. Michigan St. (C) F. Kuhn Residence. Queen Anne, c. 1887. Right side of photograph 0016

The house is constructed in a T-plan with a wrap-around porch. The foundation is composed of bricks and the walls are covered with clapboards. Wood shingles are located in the top of the front gable wall. The house has 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The eaves of the roof are supported by wood brackets and scrolled rafter tails. The porch has turned posts and spindles that compose its balustrade. The entry is located in an extension off the north side of the front gable. The extension has a pent roof. The entry door is wood with two panels in its lower half and a window in its top half. The front gable's first floor wall has a three-sided bay centered in it. The bay's walls are covered with wood. A 1/1 window is located in each of the bay's walls. The front gable's second floor has a pair of 1/1 windows centered in it.

The home was constructed for the Fred and Bertha Kuhn family in about 1887. Fred Kuhn moved to Plymouth in 1876 and opened a meat market in 1880. In 1884 he was appointed chief of the fire department and held the office until about 1910. The Kuhn family constructed a business block in the downtown in about 1895. It had two storefronts, one for Fred Kuhn's meat market and the other for his brother's business, J. C. Kuhn and Son. The Kuhn house was purchased by John and Cecilia Richardson prior to 1930. The Richardsons lived in the home into the 1950s.

406 S. Michigan St. (C) Wilson Residence. Italianate, 1875

The house is a two-story cube with a low-pitched hipped roof. The foundation is composed of bricks and the walls are covered with metal. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows. The roof has a cornice composed of scrolled wood brackets and rows of dentils between the brackets. The roof's eaves have a slight flare; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a c. 1925 porch that wraps around the north side of the house from the front wall. The porch's walls are composed of short piers composed of bricks and wood balustrades between the piers. Square Doric columns are on the piers and support the roof. Wood lattice encloses the area beneath the porch floor.

The front wall has a pair of wood entry doors on its north side. The doors have a panel in their lower halves and a window in their top halves. A transom window is located above the doors, but is covered with wood. A three-sided bay is centered in the front wall south of the entry. The bay has a wide front wall and angled side walls. Each wall has a wood panel in its bottom and a window in its top. The side walls have a 1/1 wood window. The front wall has a wide picture window with a transom composed of art glass. The second floor's front wall has three 1/1 wood windows.

The Wilson Residence at 406 South Michigan was constructed by J. N. Wilson c. 1875. Wilson was elected county sheriff and city treasurer but was an auctioneer and dealer in farm implements by profession. The Firestone family made this their home prior to 1920. Cephus and Eva Firestone, and later their son, George and his wife Jaunita, lived in the house during the 1920s through the 1940s. Cephus Firestone was a harness maker who moved to Plymouth in 1880 to work in his brother's harness shop. Cephus purchased his brother's interest in the business in 1884 and continued independently through the 1920s. George Firestone was the proprietor of a laundry.

400 S. Michigan St. (C) Bungalow, c. 1928. Left side of photograph 0018

328 S. Michigan St. (C) Corbaley-Thornburg Residence, Left side of photograph 0017

Free Classic, c.1860/1916. The house was likely one or one and a half stories tall originally and then was remodeled in about 1916 to its current appearance. The house has a dressed fieldstone foundation under its walls and front porch. The first floor's walls are covered by wood clapboards and the upper portion of the house is covered with wood shingles. The second floor has a front gable that extends over the front porch. The gable is supported by six Ionic columns, two of which step out and form a covered entry porch. The gable is covered in wood shingles, as is the lower angle of the gambrel styled roof. The gambrel roof has a bell-cast flare at the lower pitch. Dormers punctuate the side of the second floor and attic levels. A group of three large 1/1 wood windows is in the center front gable and a group of three smaller 1/1 wood windows is above the second floor windows in the attic area of the gable.

John Corbaley moved to Plymouth in 1848 and later constructed a house on this property. He was a manager for a local business during the 1880s. The current home is probably a reconfiguration of the original house. Willis and Catherine Thornburg renovated the house in 1916. They hired a locally famous stone mason, William Foker, to complete the stone

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foundation and porch. Thornburg was a mail clerk for the railroad during the 1920s and a mail clerk for the United States post office during the 1930s. The Thornburgs lived in the home into the 1950s.

326 S. Michigan St. (C) Second from left side of photograph 0017

Classical Revival, c. 1935. The house is two stories tall with a two story porch. Its walls are covered with wood clapboards. The roof is a low-sloped hipped roof that also covers the porch; it is covered with asphalt shingles.

322 S. Michigan St. (C) Bosworth Residence, third from left side of photograph 0017

Italianate, c. 1875. The house is a simple two story building whose walls are composed of bricks. Its entry is located at the left side of the façade. A low-sloped hipped roof covers the house. An interior feature of the house is decorative tin ceilings throughout the first floor formal areas. The house is surrounded on the front and north sides by a highly decorative iron fence. The first floor's front wall has had a window alteration, c. 1900, to create a large picture window.

The house became home to the Frank and Mabel Bosworth family during the early part of the 1900s. Frank Bosworth began a retail dry goods store in 1891 in partnership with W. Patterson. In 1896 Bosworth opened his own store which continued into the 1980s under a third generation owner. Their daughter, Esther, continued to live at the house after her parents' deaths into the 1960s.

322 S. Michigan (rear) Carriage house (C) c. 1900. Right side of photograph 0024

314 S. Michigan St. (C) Van Gilder Residence, second from right side of photograph 0017

Bungalow, c. 1918. The house has a brown colored brick foundation that extends to the front and becomes a deep front porch. The porch has massive tapered brick piers that support the roof above. The house's walls are covered with vinyl siding. Gabled window dormers are centered in the front and rear of the house. The house has 1/1 wood windows.

The house was constructed for Frank and Catherine Van Gilder prior to 1920. Frank was a grocer and had been elected city treasurer in 1904. Their son, James, continued to live in the house into the 1940s.

314 S. Michigan (rear) Carriage house (C) c. 1880. Middle of photograph 0024

308 S. Michigan St. (C) McFarlin-Taylor-Gibson Residence, right side of photograph 0017

Queen Anne, 1853/1896. The house was originally constructed as an upright and wing plan with simple Greek Revival details. The house was remodeled in 1896 by increasing the roof pitch, adding intricately cut eave trim and decorative scroll work and by constructing an extensive wrap-around front porch. The house has a split fieldstone foundation, decorative wood window hoods, and a front porch with turned columns, balustrade, scrolled brackets and fretwork between the columns. A sunburst pattern composed from wood boards is in a small gable wall that marks the corner porch entry. A larger sunburst pattern fretwork for the front gable is in storage for restoration.

308 S. Michigan (rear) Carriage house (C) c. 1880. Left side of photograph 0024

A carriage house with board and batten siding, simple pediment window hoods and original 4/4 double hung windows is located at the rear of the property. It has a standing seam tin roof.

The home was constructed by John McFarlin Sr. in 1853 and is the oldest extant home known in the district. McFarlin and his wife Helen died early in life and left their children to be cared by Helen's brother, William Taylor. Taylor, a hotel keeper in Plymouth, expanded the house in 1862. Albert Gibson purchased and renovated the house in 1896 in the Queen Anne style. Gibson and his wife Harriett lived in the house until his death, and then Harriett remarried Dr. Knott. Knott saw patients from the summer kitchen of the house. The house was turned into a duplex during the 1940s; at that time Dan Gibson, a grandson, occupied part of the house with his family. Dan Gibson moved to a home he built in 1953 at 728 South Michigan Street. The house was restored and returned to a single family residence in 1998 by the Kurt Garner family.

300 S. Michigan St. (C) Far right in photograph 0017

I-House/Gable-front, c. 1855/c.1940. The original house was constructed as an I-house plan with single story addition to rear. It was modified about 1910 with a front two story gabled addition. The house has a split fieldstone foundation and Dutch-lap wood siding covers its walls. New 1/1 metal replacement windows were installed in 2011.

(North end of the district on South Michigan Street at the viaduct)

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306 Douglas St. (C) Right side of photograph 0001

Hall and parlor, c. 1880. The house is a single story in height with side gables. An entry door is centered on the front wall. A 1/1 wood window is on each side of the door. A full porch with turned columns is on the front wall. The house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with wood shingles. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

308 Douglas St. (C) Edwards-Gambel Residence, middle of photograph 0001

Greek Revival Cottage, Gable-front, 1856. The single story gable front building has a split fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding, and wide frieze boards. The front gable has eave returns with a broken pediment design. A modern wood door is centered on the front wall. A 1/1 wood window is on each side of the entry door. An addition (c. 1910) was created at the rear of the main house and an open front porch with turned columns, beaded board porch ceiling and a hipped roof was added at about the same period.

The house was constructed by Seth and George Edwards, father and son, in 1856. They were employed by the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne, and Chicago Railroad (later the Pennsylvania Railroad) which was constructed through the city in 1856. George Edwards was heavily involved in the creation of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad through Plymouth. He was associated with their engineering department. Seth Edwards was the agent on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad in Plymouth from 1858-1868 before moving west. The house was restored by Kurt Garner in 2005.

314 Douglas St. (NC) Left side of photograph 0001

Gable-front, c. 1860. The house has a low-sloped roof with an enclosed front porch. An addition on the north side of the house was made c. 1950. The foundation is composed of split fieldstones, except for the additions which have concrete foundations. Aluminum siding covers the walls and 1/1 metal replacement windows are installed in the house.

120 Pierce St. (C) Hiram Baker House

Free Classic style, Gabled-Ell, c. 1855/c. 1900. The original portion of the structure was constructed as a one and a half story gable-front residence that faced Douglas Street. Renovations in about 1900 created a wrap-around porch with Doric columns and rear ell to the house. The main entry is located at the porch terminus with the rear ell of the house. Windows are wood, primarily 1/1 style with the exception of larger picture windows on the main floor under the covering of the porch. The house has concrete foundations and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house was occupied by Gary and Bertha Ames during the first half of the 20th century. Ames was listed as a house carpenter in the 1910 census and a truck driver in the 1920 census. By 1940 Ames was working as a patrolman at a crosswalk in the city.

111 & 115 Pierce St. (C) Johnson Brownlee House, second from left side of photograph 0018

Greek Revival, Double-pile, c. 1855. This house originally fronted Michigan Street but was moved to the rear of the lot and converted into apartments. The two story house has a porch across the middle third of the main floor on the front façade. There are two modern entry doors centered on the porch. The windows are arranged symmetrically across the front and sides. The low slope of the roof is additionally defined by the continuous eave return across the gabled walls. The house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1 metal replacement windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house was converted to a duplex in about 1918 when it was moved to the rear of the lot from fronting Michigan Street.

The house was constructed by Johnson Brownlee prior to 1860. Brownlee was one of the earliest settlers in the city; the original bridge crossing the Yellow River on Pierce Street, a block west of this house, was called the Brownlee Bridge. Johnson Brownlee moved to Plymouth in 1836. Brownlee and his wife Elizabeth lived at the home when it was located on South Michigan Street. Brownlee was a merchant in the city. During the 1870s and 1880s Brownlee was listed as a nursery man and may have been responsible for planting the tree canopy on Michigan Street. Elizabeth continued to live in the house until after 1900. It was moved to the rear of the lot it occupied in about 1918 and was converted to two apartments.

220 Webster Ave. (C) Swindell Residence, right side of photograph 0023

Stick Style, 1892. The 2 - story house has an imposing height for its narrow gabled-ell footprint. The front gable of the ell has chamfered corners with brackets that support the roof. This portion of the house also has the most detail of the Stick style, which adds to the verticality of the house. The attic gable wall is covered with wood shingles. A porch wraps from the front gable of the ell around the front and side of the other leg forming a wide curve at the corner. A tall entry porch marked with another gable is extended off the front of the porch at the connection with the front gable. Highly decorative fretwork is between the tops of the turned columns that support the porch roof; the fretwork has an alternating pattern of

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solid and open squares. The front gable has windows on all sides (both floors). The existing paint scheme highlights the Stick style timbering and is the only example of this style in the district. The house has a brick foundation and clapboard siding. The windows are 1/1 wood windows.

Joseph Swindell constructed this elaborate home in 1892. The Swindells were shippers and warehousing executives who specialized in shipping poultry, eggs, and butter from farmers and retailers around the city. Joseph and his brother, Charles, were partners in the firm. The company also had a branch warehouse in Dowagiac, Michigan. They had constructed a large warehouse and office building near the downtown in about 1890. Joseph Swindell also served as the city's mayor for two terms.

230 Webster Ave. (C) Dr. Brown Residence, left side of photograph 0023

Queen Anne, c. 1895. The house is 2 . stories tall with a circular tower at the northwest corner of the front facade. A porch wraps entirely around the front façade including the tower to the west side of the house. A front gable balances with the tower for an asymmetrical, but balanced appearance to the front facade. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding and highly decorative applied wood scrollwork to both the front gable and around a wide frieze area on the tower. The roof on the main house is a series of layered gables; the roof on the tower is conical. The porch has simple turned columns with balustrade between. The windows are 1/1 wood windows.

The Brown Residence was constructed during the same time the Swindell house was constructed. Dr. Brown came to the city in 1891. Brown studied medicine at Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago and at the Homeopathic Medical College in St. Louis. He and his wife Susan lived in the house into the 1910s.

236 Webster Ave. (C) Bungalow, c. 1918

244 Webster Ave. (C) Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1928

235 Webster Ave. (C) Right side of photograph 0022

American Four Square, c. 1920. The two story house has its first story walls composed of bricks; wood clapboards cover the second story walls. The second story walls flare outward at the bottom of the walls. The entry is on the east side of the front facade and a large picture window is located on the west half of the front facade. Two windows are located on the second story front facade. The roof is a low-sloped pyramidal roof.

231 Webster Ave. (C) Four Square, c. 1920. Second from right side of photograph 0022

225 Webster Ave. (C) Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Third from right side of photograph 0022

217 Webster Ave. (C) Marsh House, left side of photograph 0022

Tudor Revival, c. 1928. The 1 . story house's walls are composed of dark brown colored bricks. The house has a tall hipped roof that is covered with green Spanish style tiles. The roof's eaves are flared.

Alvin and Nona Marsh had this house constructed for them prior to 1930. Alvin Marsh was an attorney in the city and later became a county judge. Mr. Marsh also helped to organized a Boy Scout troop in the city and became its first scoutmaster. Nona Marsh was the first woman elected to the Plymouth School Board of Directors.

215 Webster Ave. (C) Bungalow, c. 1920. Far left side of photograph 0022

209 Webster Ave. (C) Classical Revival Cottage, c. 1928

205 Webster Ave. (NC) Indeterminate, c. 1950

201 Webster Ave. (C) Livinghouse Residence. Queen Anne, Gabled-Ell, c. 1900

111 Webster Ave. (C) C. M. Ruggles Residence, photograph 0021

Tudor Revival, 1930. Simon Flora, head carpenter. The house has a combination of split-limestone and brown brick on its walls, metal pivot windows (early casements) with copper roll-a-way screens. The house has a steeply pitched front gable roof and a shed dormer on west side of the roof. A slightly projecting gable is located above the main entrance. The roof is a John Mansville cement roof with copper gutters. A flag stone walk and built in stone benches flanking the entry are also located at the front of the residence. Plans for the home were ordered from the Carpenters and Builders Guide, 1930.

The house was built for the Clifford and Elizabeth Ruggles family in 1930. Clifford Ruggles was a pharmacist with the Rexall Drugstore in downtown Plymouth.

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520 Miner St. (C) Gabled-ell, c. 1908
510 Miner St. (C) Gable-front, Queen Anne, c. 1895

508 Miner St. (C) Gable-front, c. 1890

This house was used for a period of time at the parsonage for the United Brethren Church that was located south, and later north, of this house. In 1920 Cecil and Celia Smith were living in the house. Cecil was the minister at the church.

506 Miner St. (C) Gable-front, Free Classic, c. 1908
500 Miner St. (C) Gable-front, Free Classic, c. 1890. The porch was added c. 1915
426 Miner St. (C) Gable-front, Queen Anne, c. 1885. Left side of photograph 0020
420 Miner St. (C) Gable-front, c. 1860. Second from left side of photograph 0020
416 Miner St. (C) Gabled-ell, c. 1880. Third from right side of photograph 0020
412 Miner St. (C) Gable-front, c. 1860. Second from right side of photograph 0020

406 Miner St. (C) Right side of photograph 0020

Italianate, c. 1875. The house is constructed on a stone foundation in simple square form with clapboard siding. The entrance is recessed and to the south of the front facade. Wood double-hung windows and casings exist. The eaves are supported by wood brackets resting against frieze boards. The roof is a simple low-sloped pyramidal roof.

In 1920 the house was the home to the minister of the Christian Church, Albert Dubber. Dubber lived in the house with his wife, Lucy, and five children. Manford Van Gilder, founder of Van Gilder Funeral Home, lived in the house during the 1940s.

128 Louisa St. (NC) Bungalow, c. 1930. Far right side of photograph 0020

The bungalows constructed at 126 and 128 are nearly identical except that the one at 128 Louisa Street has been modified. At one time they were connected at the back corners of the house when they were constructed.

126 Louisa St. (C) Bungalow, c. 1930

120 Louisa St. (C) Free Classic, c. 1908

117 Louisa St. (C) American Four Square, c. 1915. Left side of photograph 0019

119 Louisa St. (C) Free Classic, c. 1918. Middle of photograph 0019

121 Louisa St. (NC) Gable-front, c. 1918. Right side of photograph 0019

A complete listing by address of Contributing (C) and Non-contributing (NC) resources:

315 S. Michigan St. (NC)
319 S. Michigan St. (C)
325 S. Michigan St. (C)
329 S. Michigan St. (C)
331 S. Michigan St. (C)
401 & 403 S. Michigan St. (C)
407 S. Michigan St. (C)
413 S. Michigan St. (C)
417 S. Michigan St. (NC)
425 S. Michigan St. (C)
525 S. Michigan St. (NC)
601 S. Michigan St. (C)
607 S. Michigan St. (C)
613 S. Michigan St. (C)
625 S. Michigan St. (C)
627 S. Michigan St. (C)
703 S. Michigan St. (C)
715 S. Michigan St. (C)
719 S. Michigan St. (C)
727 S. Michigan St. (C)
801 S. Michigan St. (C)

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805 S. Michigan St. (C)
813 S. Michigan St. (NC)
819 S. Michigan St. (C)
825 S. Michigan St. (C)
901 S. Michigan St. (NC)
905 S. Michigan St. (C)
909 S. Michigan St. (C)
925 S. Michigan St. (C)
933 S. Michigan St. (C)
924 S. Michigan St. (C)
920 S. Michigan St. (C)
914 S. Michigan St. (NC)
906 S. Michigan St. (C)
900 S. Michigan St. (NC)
810 S. Michigan St. (NC)
800 S. Michigan St. (C)
728 S. Michigan St. (C)
722 S. Michigan St. (C)
720 S. Michigan St. (C)
714 S. Michigan St. (C)
708 S. Michigan St. (C)
704 S. Michigan St. (C)
700 S. Michigan St. (C)
640 S. Michigan St. (C)
638 S. Michigan St. (C)
634 S. Michigan St. (C)
630 S. Michigan St. (C)
614 S. Michigan St. (C)
612 S. Michigan St. (C)
600 S. Michigan St. (NC)
508 S. Michigan St. (C)
500 S. Michigan St. (C)
428 S. Michigan St. (C)
422 S. Michigan St. (C)
420 S. Michigan St. (C)
416 S. Michigan St. (C)
410 S. Michigan St. (C)
406 S. Michigan St. (C)
400 S. Michigan St. (C)
328 S. Michigan St. (C)
326 S. Michigan St. (C)
322 S. Michigan St. (C)
322 S. Michigan (rear) Carriage house (C)
Carriage Steps (C-Object)
314 S. Michigan St. (C)
314 S. Michigan (rear) Carriage house (C)
308 S. Michigan St. (C)
308 S. Michigan (rear) Carriage house (C)
300 S. Michigan St. (C)
306 Douglas St. (C)
308 Douglas St. (C)
314 Douglas St. (NC)
120 Pierce St. (C)
111 & 115 Pierce St. (C)
220 Webster Ave. (C)
230 Webster Ave. (C)
236 Webster Ave. (C)
244 Webster Ave. (C)

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235 Webster Ave. (C)
231 Webster Ave. (C)
225 Webster Ave. (C)
217 Webster Ave. (C)
215 Webster Ave. (C)
209 Webster Ave. (C)
205 Webster Ave. (NC)
201 Webster Ave. (C)
111 Webster Ave. (C)
520 Miner St. (C)
510 Miner St. (C)
508 Miner St. (C)
506 Miner St. (C)
500 Miner St. (C)
426 Miner St. (C)
420 Miner St. (C)
416 Miner St. (C)
412 Miner St. (C)
406 Miner St. (C)
128 Louisa St. (NC)
126 Louisa St. (C)
120 Louisa St. (C)
117 Louisa St. (C)
119 Louisa St. (C)
121 Louisa St. (NC)
Historic Street Lights (C-Structure)
Railroad Viaduct (C-Structure)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1853-1953

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Foker, William

Mathews, William S.

Ness, Jacob

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1853, the date of construction of the earliest contributing building in the district at 308 South Michigan Street. The period ends in 1953 with the construction of the last contributing building in the district at 728 South Michigan Street. A few contributing buildings date to c. 1855 and therefore may be older than the building at 308 South Michigan Street, however 1853 is the earliest known date of construction in the district.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Plymouth Southside Historic District is a neighborhood with a collection of architecturally important buildings due to the detail and quality found in the execution of their construction. The district displays a range of styles that represent the early founding of the city through its later expansion years in the early part of the twentieth century. Many of the more austere residences were constructed by early Plymouth businessmen and industrialists, but some show their connection to simpler architecture dating to the earliest platting in the district. The district is eligible for listing under criterion C for its architecture.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The architectural styles found in the district reflect popular American styles from the period of time the area developed and expanded. These styles include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Free Classic, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival. The bungalow and American-Four Square are also popular architectural forms in the district.

The Greek Revival style is the earliest style found in the district. There are relatively few examples of the style. The best examples are located at 308 Douglas Street (a Greek Revival cottage constructed in 1856) and 638 South Michigan Street (a two story, gable-front house constructed in c. 1850). The homes have simple Greek Revival details such as an orderly placement of windows and doors and broken cornice returns on the front gables. Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the "National Style". The style was particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was increasing interest in classical buildings to the United States at the close of the 18th century based on Roman and earlier Greek examples found through archaeological investigations. Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the Grecian war for independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the American War of 1812. The Grecian war found sympathetic citizens in the United States and the American war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture. The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing, democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing.

The Italianate style was becoming popular in the United States just as the district was going through its main expansion. Several of the district's earliest large homes were constructed in the style. The best examples of the style can be found at 413, 704, 416, 406, and 322 South Michigan Street and 406 Miner Street. The homes at 413, 704, and 322 were constructed out of brick. The homes feature low-sloped roofs, mostly designed with hips, and pairs of wood brackets that support the eaves. The brick examples also feature segmented arched windows. The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but it began to lose popularity to several late 19th century styles including the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century.

The Queen Anne and the closely associated Free Classic styles followed the popularity of the Italianate style in the district. Again, several examples of this style are found. The best examples of the style are located at 308, 410, 612, and 328 South Michigan Street and 230 Webster Avenue. Most of these examples feature turned posts and fretwork on their front porches, irregular massing of the house forms, and rows of shingles on their gable walls. The best example is located at 230 Webster Avenue and features a round tower on one of its front corners. An example of the Stick Style is found next to the Queen Anne example on Webster Avenue. It is located at 220 Webster Avenue and was constructed in 1892. It is the

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district's only example of that style. The Queen Anne style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the proceeding Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Half-timbering and patterned brickwork found in the Queen Anne style in the United States most closely follow the work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The spindlework and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. The pre-cut designs and architectural details were made available by the increased use of railroads that transported the products to growing towns. As free classic adaptations were made to the Queen Anne style, they increased in popularity and the transition to Classical Revival and other competing styles occurred with ease.

The Colonial Revival style became popular in the district at about the time many locations along South Michigan Street were being re-platted or earlier homes were being razed for new construction. The district has several examples of this style. Some of the best examples are located in a row at 634, 630, and 614 South Michigan Street. These were all constructed around 1920. An example of the style in the cottage form is located at 801 South Michigan; it was constructed in about 1940. A Dutch Colonial Revival example is located at 420 South Michigan Street. The latest example was constructed in 1953 at 728 South Michigan Street. By far the best example of the style is located at 500 South Michigan Street. All of the examples listed above, with the exception of the cottage, were constructed out of brick and have side gables with symmetrically arranged front walls. The example at 500 South Michigan Street has a large hipped roof that is covered with Spanish tiles. The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900's and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This revival of the style borrowed from Colonial America in form and ornamentation.

A relatively high number of Tudor Revival styled homes exist in the district, given their general scarcity in the rest of the city. There are three examples of the style in the district. They are found at 111 and 217 Webster Avenue. The homes feature brick and stonework on their walls that have an English cottage appearance. The examples at 640 South Michigan and 111 Webster Avenue are patterned after model and catalogue homes. These were constructed in 1931 and 1930 respectively. The Tudor Revival style more closely follows Medieval English prototypes than architectural characteristics of the early 16th century Tudor period in England. Typical features of the style include steeply pitched roofs, multiple front gables, stucco and the use of half-timbering in the stucco walls. The style was popular in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s. The district has only one example of this style. The style enjoyed limited popularity in Plymouth, though several cottage examples exist.

The American Four-Square, sometimes called a cube house or a Cornbelt cube, became a popular house type in the Midwest by the end of the 1890s and grew to significant use during the first few decades of the 19th century. The house is characterized as a basic two story box with an arrangement of three or four rooms on each level, and a low-pitched hipped or pyramidal roof. Frequently the roof has at a minimum an attic dormer in its front side, if not all four sides. The house type was used both in rural areas and in new developments in cities and towns. There are several examples of the American Four-Square in the district; many have Classical or Colonial Revival details applied to them. The two best examples of the American Four-Square are found at 703 and 925 South Michigan Street. Both homes feature brown-colored brick construction and full front porches. The homes have symmetrical front walls and hipped roofs with dormers in their front walls. Both of these examples have some Prairie or Arts and Crafts influence in their window designs and the use of stone trim on their porches and chimney.

Large and small examples of the bungalow form are found in the district. Two of the largest examples are located at 428 and 314 South Michigan Street. Both examples have incised porches and a broad, gabled roof with side gables. The examples also have large dormers on their front walls. Two small examples of the bungalow are found side by side, and are nearly identical, at 126 and 128 Louisa Street. The examples are a single story tall with low-slope gabled roofs and full porches. The term bungalow originated to Indian low houses surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow began in California and spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again through the work of the Greene brothers of California. The bungalow and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

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Notable Builders and Architects of the District

Working during this later period in Plymouth were three builders or architects who either clearly left their mark in the district or their involvement can be assumed. Jacob Ness was a self-taught designer/masonry builder who spent several years in Chicago during the 1890s. His work in Plymouth seems influenced by the return to classical design popular with the 1893 Chicago Exhibition. Ness designed and constructed more than a quarter of the downtown's buildings in a clear Classical Revival style. He also designed and constructed a handful of residences and public buildings in either the Classical or Colonial Revival style. Ness has been credited with the residences at 630 and 500 South Michigan Street, but his construction style is also evident in 634 and 614 South Michigan, and in the United Brethren Church (Trinity Methodist) at 425 South Michigan. Ness worked in Plymouth from about 1898 through his last commission in about 1934.

Plymouth native William Foker, later of Argos, Indiana also left his mark on the south side district. Foker originally was a plasterer and bricklayer but later learned the craft of stone dressing and setting from French stonemasons working in South Bend. His work is distinctive enough by the style and design, but he also left his mark in another way. Foker followed the teachings of the Christian Science Church and because of those beliefs he often incorporated the Star of Hope or Wheel of Life into his stone designs. The residence at 925 South Michigan Street has this mark in the chimney. It is also probable that Foker was responsible for the stone renovation work to the structure at 422 South Michigan Street when the home was converted to the Christian Science Church. Foker also was responsible for the porch at 328 South Michigan Street and the large home of Frank Southworth at 500 South Michigan Street.

William S. Matthews was an architect who came to the city at the request of a Plymouth developer in the late 1870s. Matthews was from Warren, Ohio and relocated to Plymouth with his wife prior to 1880. Matthews had a number of commissions for residential designs and at least one downtown building block, the Packard Block, in 1879. Matthews designed at least two homes in the Southside District. He was responsible for the design of one of the largest homes ever constructed in Plymouth, the Thayer Mansion (no longer extant) in the 600 block of South Michigan Street, and for the Oglesbee-Lauer House which was designed in 1880 at 416 South Michigan Street. Matthews had moved from Plymouth by the end of the 19th century to Missouri.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

General Development of the City of Plymouth

The Michigan Road opened development of the Marshall County area. Plymouth founded in the center of the county on the road in 1834. The original plat of Plymouth and its historic commercial district are located two blocks north of the boundary of the district. The idea for a north/south route connecting the state came at a time when the National Road was being constructed through the state east to west. Growing public pressure to ensure a passable road that would lead to lands not yet opened for settlement, particularly in the north led Indiana's road commissioners Lewis Cass, John Tipton, and James Ray to include in an 1826 treaty with the Potawatomi an agreement to succeed a strip of land 100 feet wide from Lake Michigan to the Wabash River. Included with this was the succession of one section of good land contiguous to it for each mile. In 1828 the road commissioners were charged with identifying a route for the road/strip of land-the final selection moved the road further east to avoid the Kankakee swamps and placed it through the area that would become Marshall County. Construction of the road began in 1830 at the Ohio River and in 1831 in South Bend.

The road through Marshall County was let for construction in 1832 and in 1834 Plymouth was platted at right angles to the road, which followed a slight northwest route as it entered the town, but adjusted more northerly as it continued through the original plat. The founders of the town were James Blair, John Sering and William Polke. Polke was made the sole road commissioner for the state of Indiana in 1831 and was charged with the completion of the Michigan Road. Plymouth was platted at the junction of the Michigan Road and the La Porte Road, on the north bank of the Yellow River. While early residents of the town and county traded with the Menominee band of Potawatomi, in 1838 this band was forcibly removed from the lakes area southwest of Plymouth and that land became available to settlers.

Plymouth was officially organized as a town in 1851 and incorporated as a city in 1873. In 1856 the first railroad was constructed through the town bringing additional development. Three additional railroads were constructed through the city in the mid to latter part of the nineteenth century. This created an explosive time for population growth and economic development. Out of this, the fine residences and estates began to appear on Michigan Street.

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General Development of the District

Plymouth did not offer natural resources from which to glean economic development, nor did the Yellow River offer any navigable means by which to transport goods. Business boomed in Plymouth due to its location on railroad and roadway routes. Therefore it was the manufacturing of smaller goods that dominated Plymouth's business landscape. Many of the early estate homes on the south side resulted from profits made by land speculation and development, but generally the residing families had links to manufacturing and commerce.

A few of the larger early estate homes on the south side include the C.T. Mattingly house at 413 S. Michigan, a c. 1870 gabled-ell residence at 825 S. Michigan, the John Soice house at 704 S. Michigan, a c. 1850 gable front Greek Revival residence at 638 S. Michigan, the carriage house to the Snyder Mansion at 612 S. Michigan, the Wheeler-Gilmore Residence at 424 S. Michigan and the c. 1855 double-pile Greek Revival Residence at 111 & 115 Pierce Street (which was moved to the back half of its lot fronting Michigan in about 1905). Each of these homes was constructed not later than about 1880 and occupied very large tracts, if not whole blocks on South Michigan Street.

The first subdivision of land that created an addition to the City of Plymouth on the south side occurred in 1853 in what is now the west side of the 300 block of Michigan Street by Amzi Wheeler; the east side of the 300 block and west side of the 400 block were platted soon after. Therefore many of the earliest homes in the district outside of the larger estate homes mentioned above are located in these areas. Notable families constructing or residing in homes in the latter part of the nineteenth century include the Lauers, Kuhns, Wilsons, Corbaleys, Bosworths, Gibsons, and on Webster Avenue by the Swindells and Dr. Brown.

By about the early 1920s the south side was fully platted with the district's homes nearly all constructed. A few smaller homes date to the 1930s through 1940s, with the latest contributing resource constructed in the Colonial Revival style by the Dan Gibson family in 1953 at 728 South Michigan Street.

The later development on Webster Avenue was spurred by the construction of Webster Elementary School in 1897 at 120 Webster Avenue. Indiana architects Wing & Mahurin designed a Romanesque Revival style brick building; it was unfortunately razed in the early 1980s. Webster Park is now located in its place. Another cause for growth on Webster Avenue was the formation of the Plymouth Improvement Company, one of the city's first real estate development corporations that consisted of a consortium of businessmen and industrialists. The corporation developed both sides of Webster Avenue from about Miner Street east to the city limits.

Particularly notable in this later period of development are a handful of homes in this area. While only some evidence can be found of their connection to model homes of the time, it seems the designs give indication that the owners and builders were working from professionally prepared construction documents. Two Tudor Revival style residences at 111 and 219 Webster and a Colonial Revival residence at 225 Webster give the impression of a professionally prepared design either locally or through catalog purchase.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Primary Sources

City of Plymouth Telephone Directory. Plymouth: Tanner, John H., compiler and publisher, 1949

City of Plymouth Telephone Directory. Plymouth: Directory Service, Inc., publisher, 1953

Photograph files of the Marshall County Historical Society, 123 North Michigan Street, Plymouth, Indiana.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of Plymouth, Indiana: 1886, 1892, 1898, 1905, 1910, 1924, 1945.

Standard Atlas of Marshall County. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1908.

Plymouth Southside Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Standard Atlas of Marshall County. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1922.

United States Federal Census for Plymouth, Indiana: 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940

Secondary Sources

History of Marshall County, Indiana, Sesquicentennial. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1986.

Jakle, John A. *Common Houses in America's Small Towns.* Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1989.

Marshall County Interim Report, Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1992.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

McDonald, Daniel. *1881 History of Marshall County, Indiana Illustrated.* Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1881.

McDonald, Daniel. *A Twentieth Century History of Marshall County.* Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1908.

Noble, Allen G. *Wood, Brick, & Stone. Volume I: Houses.* Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984

"Sights and Scenes Along the Pennsylvania Railway". *Headlight.* Vol. 4 No. 3. Chicago: Headlight Engraving & Publishing Company, c. 1900.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 099-516-23001-075, 099-516-24100-103, 099-516-24109-110

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 81 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | <u>16</u> Zone | <u>557814</u> Easting | <u>4576545</u> Northing | 3 | <u>16</u> Zone | <u>558256</u> Easting | <u>4575765</u> Northing |
| 2 | <u>16</u> Zone | <u>558258</u> Easting | <u>4576355</u> Northing | 4 | <u>16</u> Zone | <u>558113</u> Easting | <u>4575762</u> Northing |
| 5 | <u>16</u> Zone | <u>557800</u> Easting | <u>4576489</u> Northing | | | | |

Plymouth Southside Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

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

Beginning at the east side of the alley, immediately west of South Michigan Street, at its intersection with Oakhill Avenue, proceed north and continue in a line north with the east side of the alley to the north side of Pierce Street. Turn west and continue to the west property line of 120 Pierce Street. Turn north and continue in a line to the north property line of 306 Douglas Street. Turn east and continue to the east side of Douglas Street. Turn north and continue in a line to the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-way. Turn southeast and continue in a line along the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-way to a line extended north from the west side of the alley immediately east of South Michigan Street and south of the railroad right-of-way. Turn south and follow the line with the west side of the alley to the north property line of 117 Louisa Street. Turn east and continue in a line to a point north of the west side of North Miner Street. Turn south and continue in a line along the west side of North Miner Street to a line extended west from the south side of the alley immediately north of Webster Avenue. Turn east and continue in a line east along the south side of the alley to the east property line of 235 Webster Avenue. Turn south and continue in a line to the south curb of Webster Avenue. Turn east and continue in a line to the west curb of Bayless Street. Turn south and continue in a line along the west side of Bayless Street to the north side of the alley immediately south of Webster Avenue. Turn west and continue in a line along the north side of the alley to the west property line of 220 Webster Avenue. Turn north and continue in a line to the south side of Webster Avenue. Turn west and continue in a line west with the south side of Webster Avenue to the west side of the alley immediately east of South Michigan Street. Turn south and continue in a line along the west side of the alley to the north side of Soice Street. Turn west and continue in a line along the north side of Soice Street to the west side of South Michigan Street. Turn south and continue in a line along the west side of South Michigan Street to the north side of Oakhill Avenue. Turn west and continue in a line along the north side of Oakhill Avenue to the east side of the alley immediately west of South Michigan Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Plymouth South Side District encompasses a distinctive residential district that incorporates some of the finest homes in the city along the South Michigan Street corridor and its' intersecting street, Webster Avenue. While the former Pennsylvania Railroad tracks serve as a distinct gateway at the northern edge, early restriction of development south of Oakhill Avenue has created a distinct southern boundary. Generally the district follows the South Michigan Street corridor for its east and west boundaries, however, early district development patterns warranted the inclusion of the Douglas and North Miner Street areas as did later development patterns warrant the inclusion of the western part of the Webster Avenue corridor. Outside of these areas, the integrity, sparseness or age of the structures would generally prohibit their inclusion for National Register district criteria.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization _____ date June 6, 2012
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarn@kwgarn.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

Plymouth Southside Historic District

Marshall County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 Douglas Street looking southwest from alley

1 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 Railroad viaduct looking south on Michigan Street

2 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 Michigan Street looking northeast from Louisa St.

3 of 24.

Plymouth Southside Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 18, 2007
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 C. T. Mattingly House, looking east from Michigan St.
4 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 18, 2007
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 Michigan Street looking southeast from Webster Ave.
5 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 18, 2007
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 Rudd House, looking east from Michigan St.
6 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Plymouth Southside Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 Michigan Street looking southeast from Alexander St.
7 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 Michigan Street looking northeast from Alexander St.
8 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 Michigan Street looking northeast from Oakhill Ave.
9 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 Michigan Street looking southwest from Nursery St.
10 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Plymouth Southside Historic District

Marshall County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 Michigan Street looking northwest from Alexander St.
11 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 Soice House, looking west from Michigan Street
12 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 600 block of Michigan Street, looking southwest
13 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 Southworth House, looking west from Michigan Street
14 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

Plymouth Southside Historic District

Marshall County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015 400 block of Michigan Street, looking northwest

15 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0016 Oglesbee and Kuhn Houses, Michigan St., looking northwest

16 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0017 Michigan Street, looking northwest from Pierce St.

17 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0018 Pierce Street, looking west from Michigan St.

18 of 24.

Plymouth Southside Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 18, 2007
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0019 Louisa Street, looking northeast from Michigan St.
19 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 18, 2007
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0020 Miner Street, looking northwest from Charles St.
20 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 18, 2007
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0021 Ruggles House, Webster Ave., looking northwest
21 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Plymouth Southside Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0022 Webster Avenue, looking northwest from Bayless St.
22 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0023 Brown and Swindell Houses, Webster Ave., looking southwest
23 of 24.

Name of Property: Plymouth Southside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 18, 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0024 Douglas Street, looking northeast from Pierce St.
24 of 24.

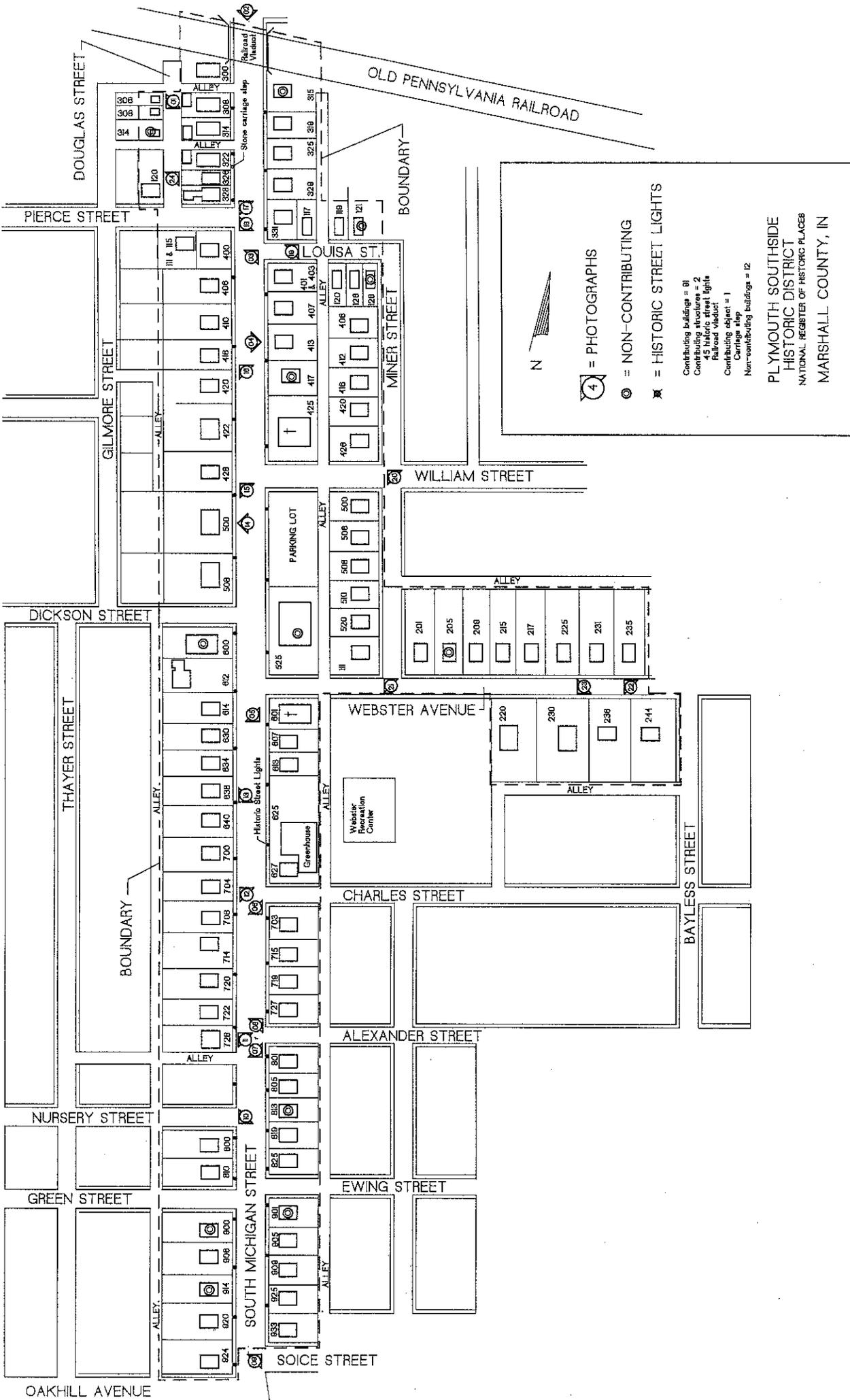
Property Owner:

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

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

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



N

4 = PHOTOGRAPHS
 ● = NON-CONTRIBUTING
 ☒ = HISTORIC STREET LIGHTS

Contributing buildings = 81
 Contributing structures = 2
 45 Historic street lights
 Railroad viaduct
 Contributing object = 1
 Carriage alley
 Non-contributing buildings = 12

PLYMOUTH SOUTHSIDE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 MARSHALL COUNTY, IN



Plymouth Southside Historic District, Marshall Co., IN #0002



Plymouth Southside Historic District, Marshall Co., IN #0003



Plymouth Southside Historic District, Marshall Co., IN #0005



Plymouth Southside Historic District, Marshall Co., IN #0008



Plymouth Southside Historic District, Marshall Co., IN #0010



Plymouth Southside Historic District, Marshall Co., IN #0015