2/20/2012

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 Northside Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Center and Michigan Streets between Adams and Novelty Streets, and the blocks surrounding the courthouse square ☐ not for publication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

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
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

Plymouth Northside Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

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

- [x] private
- [x] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
141	37	buildings
0	0	district
2	0	site
6	0	structure
3	2	object
152	39	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
GOVERNMENT: county courthouse
RELIGION: religious facility/church
RELIGION: church school
LANDSCAPE: park
TRANSPORTATION: road-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
GOVERNMENT: county courthouse
RELIGION: religious facility/church
RELIGION: church school
LANDSCAPE: park
TRANSPORTATION: road-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Granite
walls: BRICK
WOOD: weatherboard
roof: ASPHALT
other: SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

Plymouth Northside Historic District | Marshall County, IN
Name of Property | County and State

LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Italian Renaissance

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 Northside Historic District comprises approximately twenty blocks of residential properties north of the historic downtown commercial area. This area essentially lines North Michigan and North Center Streets and includes the area surrounding the Marshall County Courthouse Square. The area has examples of some of the earliest residential architecture constructed in the city, through the early 1950s. The architecture represented is diverse and contains some of the finest examples of the styles from their respective periods of popularity in the United States. The area also contains buildings and public spaces that contribute to the general development of the city including a city park and clubhouse, and several churches. The courthouse's position in the Northside Historic District is unique and has also contributed to the general use of the area as the county's seat of justice and a place for public gatherings.

Narrative Description

The topography of the Plymouth Northside Historic District is generally flat except for the area of Magnetic Park that is in the Yellow River floodplain. There are two primary streets in the district: North Michigan Street and North Center Street. Michigan Street has a one hundred foot right-of-way that can be traced to the street's early history as the Michigan Road. The homes lining Michigan Street have large front yards with a mature tree canopy that also shades the street. Historic street lights and sidewalks also line Michigan Street through the district. Center Street is also characterized by a mature street tree canopy and sidewalks. The scale of the homes on Center Street is smaller, generally, than those on Michigan Street; however there are several exemplary homes on Center Street that are equal to or larger than those of Michigan Street. The area around the courthouse also has homes of a grand style and scale as well as homes that have a more humble origin as some of Plymouth's oldest architecture.

The district between Adams Street and Harrison Street (south to north) and Magnetic Parkway and Plum Street (east to west) is part of the original plat of the town. The residential area expanded north to Novelty Street (the north border of the district), but not beyond that. The Yellow River and the railroad formed natural and man-made boundaries for the district's east and west sides. The area north of Monroe Street and west of Center Street developed later and has a significantly different scale of housing that has lesser historical integrity than the housing within the district.

Plymouth's leading merchants and professionals made their homes in this neighborhood. It became a status symbol to have a home on Michigan Street, or around the courthouse, for many decades in the city. Congregations desired to build churches in the area, and many of Marshall County's elected officials, judges, and attorneys in the city sought to build or buy homes in the district. Several of the district's leading residents were also elected to serve statewide offices. The area is also steeped in important thoroughfare history. The Michigan Road was carved out of the wilderness and became the road around which the town developed during the 1830s. After the turn of the century the Yellowstone Trail (part of Jefferson and Michigan Streets), Dixie Highway (Michigan Street), and the Lincoln Highway (Jefferson Street) had their designated routes crisscross the district, though their impact was contained by the residential nature of the area.

Of particular note is the number of buildings that were relocated in the district. This occurred as early as 1874 and as recently as 2005. The early popularity and ease of relocating buildings is best demonstrated by the occupation of Frances Woods and his son, Charles, in the 1870 census. The Woods family was living in the district; the father and son's occupations were listed as "moves buildings". The use of newer materials for foundations, such as molded concrete block, assisted in determining if a building had been moved to the site. Another popular trend was the use of molded concrete block, particularly for foundations, of homes in the district. This no doubt was spurred by a business identified as at patent block factory on Sanborn maps for the city. The factory was located at the rear of a residence at 1023 North

Center Street. A building about the size of a large carriage house still exists on the property. Its walls are composed entirely of molded concrete block.

Several methods were used to make determinations of the year of construction and the contributing vs. noncontributing status of the resources. Sanborn maps, city directories, and Federal censuses were used to assist in determining the approximate age of resources. Depending on the severity of alterations and intact historic material, buildings were classified as either contributing or noncontributing. A large number of buildings have had at a minimum their historic siding covered with metal or vinyl siding, therefore attention to porches, dormers, windows, trim and other character defining features were weighed against siding changes. The homes that were relocated within or into the district from other locations were judged according to their architectural merit versus their relocation for the purposes of determining their status as contributing or non-contributing. There are about one hundred and fifty homes in the district, as well as five churches, three government buildings, several monuments (identified as objects), a park and clubhouse, structures related to the park, six commercial buildings, a bridge, and forty-two historic street lights (also identified as objects). There are some locations where parking lots are located where homes or public buildings were once located, though this does not uniformly harm the character of the neighborhood.

List of resources:

Historic Street Lights (Structure) Contributing. C. 1905
There are a total of 42 historic street lights that line Michigan Street from Jefferson Street to Novelty Street on each side of the road. These are located in the wide tree lawn between the street curb and sidewalk. The lights are approximately seven feet tall; they are cast metal and painted green. The round poles are simply detailed with "NO HITCHING TO POST" cast onto their bases. The poles have a single white glass globe on top. The forty-two lights comprise one system and are counted as one resource.

Magnetic Parkway (east side, beginning at Monroe Street and ending at Jackson Street)
Magnetic Park, 720 Magnetic Parkway (Site) Contributing. C. 1885/1937. Photo 0001
Alves O'Keefe, architect and city engineer; Ralph Oyler, landscape consultant; Works Progress Administration, builders.
Magnetic Park is approximately four acres in size and is located along the west bank of the Yellow River at the east edge of the district. The area is mostly covered in lawn; a handful of mature trees are scattered throughout the park and line the river bank. The area is low and frequently floods, except for a high ridge portion near Jackson Street and Magnetic Parkway. The park has several resources that were developed by the Works Progress Administration in 1937. These include stone pillars and a gateway near Jackson Street and Magnetic Parkway, the conservation clubhouse which was constructed into the ridge at the west edge of the park, and the Magnetic Well Shelter, which is located between the river and clubhouse. The area is still heavily used by the public and the city's greenway trail enters the park at its north end and exits it at its south end.

The history of the park has many layers. The area was first developed as a site for a saw mill in the 1840s by Milburn Coe. The mill was poorly constructed and eventually was razed. A second mill was located on the site of the clubhouse. This mill was constructed sometime during the 1850s; it was a gristmill. The mill was operated by two gentlemen by the names of Bailey and Capron. The mill had a raceway leading from the Yellow River toward the mill for water power to operate its equipment. William Zehner purchased the mill in 1886 and it became known as Zehners' Flouring Mill.[1] Zehner constructed his home on the north side of Jackson Street and his son, Jesse, constructed a home on the west side of Magnetic Parkway (which had been known as Water Street, a continuation of the name of a street in the downtown). The mill was still in operation into the 1930s.

The history of a park on the site dates to at least the early 1900s, if not prior. The area between the raceway and the river was shown as Magnetic Park in a 1908 atlas of the city. The use of the site by the public dates many years before this due to the "Great Magnetic Flowing Well". During the time Bailey and Capron operated a mill on the site they sunk an iron tube well for the purpose of operating a turbine water-wheel. Water gushed two feet above the tube and it was discovered to have magnetic qualities, hence the name of the well and park.[2] A bridge crossed the raceway to allow access to the well by the public. In 1882 a newspaper article stated that the city would be repairing the bridge and making general improvements to the well itself.[3] Probably due to the discontinued use and condition of the mill, the mill was razed, but

[1] McDonald, 1908, pg. 462
[2] McDonald, 1881, pg. 19
[3] *Plymouth Democrat*, Nov. 23, 1882, pg. 1

the site had become an important public space. The Works Progress Administration provided funding for the development of the site into a park in 1937. The raceway was filled in at this time.

Plymouth Conservation Clubhouse, Contributing. 1937. Photo 0001
Park Rustic. Alves O'Keefe, architect. Works Progress Administration, builders
The conservation clubhouse was constructed as the focal point of the WPA Magnetic Park project. The building is located in the hillside in the approximate location of Zehner's Mill with a basement that opens out toward the river. The building is a single story above the ground; its front wall angles toward the northwest and the intersection of Jackson Street and Magnetic Parkway. The building has side parapet gables and its walls are covered with granite boulders. Large stone chimneys are centered in the side gables. The parapet is capped with limestone. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles; the eaves have exposed rafter tails. Windows are 1/1 aluminum windows with limestone sills. The front façade has a center entry door with a side lite. These are aluminum and glass. A pair of windows is located on each side of the entry. A bronze plaque with information on the building and elected officials at the time of its construction is located on the north end of the front façade. A limestone building stone is located at the south end of the front façade.

Arched gateway (Structure) Contributing. 1937. Right side of photo 0001
Two stone pillars connected by a stone arch form a gateway across the sidewalk on the Magnetic Parkway side of the front lawn of the conservation clubhouse. The pillars and arch are formed with granite boulders. The pillars are square and approximately six feet tall. They support an arch of smaller granite boulders. The pillars have bronze plaques dedicated to James Van Gilder and Matie Shillinger who were benefactors of the park project.

Gateway pillars (Structure) Contributing. 1937. Seen through the arched gateway in photo 0001
Two stone pillars form a gateway for a sidewalk that leads from Jackson Street to the conservation clubhouse. The pillars are formed with granite boulders; they are square and approximately five feet tall. They also have bronze plaques dedicated to James Van Gilder and Matie Shillinger.

Magnetic Well and Shelter (Structure) Contributing. C. 1870/1937
The "Great Magnetic Flowing Well"[4] has a history of structures constructed at the site to provide access to the well for the public. A photograph from about 1900 shows a wood structure covering a simple pipe that was the well. The existing structure was part of the WPA park improvement project. The well flows over an octagonal stone base, approximately 24" tall. The well is sheltered by an open octagonal gazebo-styled structure. The shelter has four open sides and four sides with low walls that have stone benches that face the well. The walls and stone columns that support the roof are constructed with rough-cut, buff-colored limestone. The roof is a segmented roof and is covered in fiberglass shingles. The roof structure is composed of heavy timber members that are open to the interior of the space. A carved wood ball finial is in the center of the structure beneath the roof. A bronze plaque on the shelter indicates that the Price family, of Prices Steak House in downtown Plymouth, was the benefactor of the project.

Stone sluice (Structure) Contributing. C. 1870
A remnant from when the site was used for a milling operation is located in the south end of the park. The structure is approximately 15' long and 3' tall and is composed of rough-cut granite boulders. It is believed to be the sluice section of the raceway that once fed the mill with water.

Magnetic Parkway (west side beginning at Madison Street and ending at Monroe Street)
703 Magnetic Parkway, House, c. 1880. Non-contributing. No style

711 Magnetic Parkway, Jesse Zehner House, c. 1895. Contributing. Free Classic/Gable-front
The house is a simple 1 ½ story gable-front home. It has a molded concrete block foundation and full front porch. The walls of the home are covered with cement shingles, except where protected by the cover of the porch. In these areas the walls are covered with narrow wood clapboards. The windows are a combination of multi-paned sashes over sashes with a single window pane; the sashes are aluminum. The trim around the windows and doors is composed of flat wood boards with a small cap piece of wood trim. The home has exposed rafter tails that have a slight curve cut into their ends. A piece of pierced wood trim is located at the top of the front gable. Small shed dormers are located on the north and south sides of the roof, near the front of the house. The front porch wraps around the north side of the house. It has a low wall composed of molded concrete block that is capped by limestone. Square wood columns are located on top of the porch wall and support the roof.

[4] McDonald, 1881, pg. 19

The front façade has a pair of wood entry doors with full windows divided into multiple panes of glass; the doors are located on the north side of the front façade. The entry has a surround composed of fluted pilasters. A 9/9 aluminum window is located in the south side of the front façade. The second story has a pair of 6/9 aluminum windows centered in the gable.

Jesse Zehner constructed this home in about 1895 across the street from his milling operation. Zehner inherited the mill from his father, William, who had been operating it since 1886. At the time he inherited it, it was the largest flour mill in Marshall County.[5] Jesse and Dotie Zehner had two children, Rietta and Frances. The couple is listed in the 1910, 1920, and 1930 census at this location. In 1910 Jesse was listed as the "owner of gristmill" and in 1930 he was listed as "manufacturer, flour mill".

North Michigan Street (east side beginning at Adams Street and ending just north of Franklin Street)
400 N. Michigan St. First United Methodist Church, Contributing. 1914-1915. Photo 0003
Neoclassical. Fulton & Butler, architects
The building is two stories tall and is constructed in a general cruciform configuration with full pediment roofs covering each of the legs of the cross. The building's foundation and walls are composed of cream-colored bricks and limestone trim. A limestone belt course is located at the top of the brick foundation. With few exceptions the building's windows are large, stained art glass windows in steel sashes and lead caming. Safety glass is on the outside of the windows. The windows have limestone sills and lintels. A tall entablature is located at the top of the second story and forms a line around the entire building. It is wood but is covered with metal. A short wall of brick is above the entablature; this creates a parapet wall in the corners of the building not covered by the pediments. The pediments have cornices that are wood that are covered with metal. The pediment typanum is brick. The gabled roofs of the pediments are covered with fiberglass shingles. A tall dome was originally centered at the junction of the gabled roofs of the pediments; a tornado in 1978 demolished the dome.

The front façade has wide steps centered on the building. The steps lead to three pairs of tall aluminum and glass entry doors. The doors are separated by four, two story tall, limestone columns with Ionic capitals in antis. The columns support the entablature on the front of the building. Brick antae, also two stories tall, with stone bases and Doric capitals frame the entry and columns. Three large stained glass windows are centered in the entry; one is above each pair of doors. A limestone name block with FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH engraved on it is centered in the short brick wall section above the entablature over the entry. To each side of the brick pilasters are narrow sections of brick wall; their outside edge forms the outside wall of the front leg of the cruciform. To the outside of the cruciform's front leg are sections of brick wall that have a flat roof. A stained glass window is in the first story and in the second story of these outside sections of wall.

The Methodist congregation is the oldest in the city of Plymouth. It was first served by a circuit riding pastor in 1831. In 1836 it was formally organized; they conducted services in a local merchant's cabin north of the downtown. The congregation built its first building in Plymouth in 1851; it was replaced by a substantial brick building at the southwest corner of Center and LaPorte Streets in 1867 (a portion of the west wall is extant).[6] In 1912 the congregation purchased the Daniel McDonald estate and began constructing this building. The congregation constructed an education building east of this building in 1957.

422 N. Michigan St. Gas Station, c. 1970. Non-Contributing

500 N. Michigan St. Gas Station, c. 1935. Contributing. Commercial, parapet-front. Right side of photo 0006
The building is a simple, rectangular building with a flat roof and parapeted walls. The building's walls are composed of brick; stone forms a cap on the walls' parapets. The building fronts Michigan Street. It has two service bay openings on the north half of the front façade. They have been filled in with plywood. The south half of the front façade has a door in its center and a window on each side. The windows are aluminum and glass and have brick rowlock sills. The door is also aluminum and glass. The parapet wall above the service bays is slightly taller than the parapet over the south half of the front façade.

[5] McDonald, 1908, pg. 463
[6] Marshall County Sesquicentennial History, pg. 23

Shortly after Jefferson Street's designation as the Lincoln Highway route in 1927, several gas stations developed along the road. Garfill Oil Company established this gas station in about 1935; it sits at the intersection of the Dixie Highway (Michigan Street) and the Lincoln Highway, between Michigan Street and the Yellow River. The lot had previously been the location of the Charles Reeve House (c. 1870); Reeve was a prominent Plymouth citizen. When the gas station was constructed the Reeve house was relocated to the northeast corner of the property. The house was demolished during the 1950s. The Garfill station, vacant at the time of this writing, appears to be the oldest gas station building in Plymouth. It is listed as a contributing resource in the National Park Service's survey of the Lincoln Highway across America.[7]

514 N. Michigan St., Brown House, c. 1907. Contributing. Free Classic. Second from right in photo 0006

518 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1895. Contributing. Queen Anne. Second from left in photo 0006

520 N. Michigan St., J. C. Capron House, 1900. Contributing. Queen Anne. Left side of photo 0006
The house is built in a basic gabled-ell plan, 1 ½ stories tall, with a full front porch. The home's first story walls are composed of brick. The home's gabled walls are covered with wood shingles. The roof gables are divided into two slopes, similar to a gambrel roof; the lower slope has a slight curve to it and is steeply pitched. The upper slope is less pitched. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows with stone sills in the first story's walls. The windows in the second story's walls have simple wood trim boards and wood window hoods. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles.

The front façade has a full porch with a wood balustrade with turned spindles. A gabled porch roof extends west from the main wall of the house and covers the entry steps. The gable is part of the original porch, but the south part of the porch, the turned spindles and balustrade, and the porch floor were added during a remodel of the porch in the late 1990s. The gable facing Michigan Street is located on the south half of the front façade. It has a wide picture window with an art glass transom centered in its first story wall. The gable wall has a 1/1 wood window centered in it. Several courses of fish-scale shingles are located at the top of the gable. A row of wood dentils are located on the outside edge of the gable wall at the eave line. The north half of the front façade has a wood entry door in its south side. The door has two panels in its lower half and twenty-four panes of glass that form a window in its upper half. A metal storm door is located on the outside of the entry door. North of the door is an art glass window. The north façade (facing Madison Street) has a three-sided brick bay with angled side walls centered on the first story. It has 1/1 windows in its angled walls. The gable is similar to the front gable, but it has two windows on the second story and a small attic window centered in the top of the gable.

John C. Capron was born in Plymouth in 1871. He graduated from Stanford University in San Francisco in 1893 and started his law practice in 1895. J. C. Capron was captain of Company M, 157th Indiana Volunteers during the Spanish-American War. In 1894 he married Harriet Cullen of Plymouth. Capron was the Marshall County court stenographer for his father, Judge A. C. Capron, during the late 1890s.[8] The Caprons lived in the home only a short time before it was sold to Clinton and Florence Bondurant. Clinton was born in German Twp., Marshall County, Indiana in 1870. He was engaged in the real estate and loan business and was county sheriff from 1900-1904. He married Florence Field in 1897.[9] The Bondurant family was living in the home with their daughters, Helen and Dorotha, in 1910 and 1920. The couple was still living at this address in 1930.

600 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1889. Contributing. Gabled-ell/mixed Gothic Revival/Italianate
Former parsonage of First United Methodist Church. Right side of photo 0007
The home is two stories tall and is built in a gabled-ell plan with a steeply pitched roof. The house's gables face south and west. The home has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The home's windows are 1/1 metal replacement windows. The trim around the windows is mostly covered by aluminum. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. A porch is located at the inside corner of the ell; the porch dates to c. 1915. The porch has brown brick walls and piers that support the porch roof. The porch walls are capped by limestone. Steps lead to the porch from its south and west sides.

The front façade's gabled wall has a three-sided window bay that has a brick foundation; it is centered on the first story wall. It has narrow side walls and its front wall has a window composed of a large center picture window with narrow 1/1

[7] Lincoln Highway Special Resource Study/Environmental Assessment, pg. 94 (Subway)
[8] Headlight, Sights and Scenes along the Pennsylvania Railroad, Plymouth, pg. 6
[9] McDonald, 1908, pg. 428-429

windows on each side of it. The bay has a metal roof that has a convex curve. The second floor of the front gable has a pair of 1/1 windows in the center of its wall. The windows have a metal-covered pent roof supported by wood brackets above the pair of windows. The gable has verge boards with a scallop design cut into the boards. A wood bracket is located on each side of the base of the gable wall to support the eaves. Carved wood panels separated by a center king post is located at the top of the gable. The king post has a carved bottom finial. The south half of the front façade is the west side of the south facing gable. A wood entry door with a full window and a transom window above the door is located near the north edge of this wall. A 1/1 window is located near the south edge of the wall. The window and transom have wood window hoods that are supported by small brackets.

The original occupant of the home is indeterminate. By 1910 it was being used as the parsonage for the United Methodist Church, which at that time was located at the intersection of West LaPorte and South Center Streets. The congregation constructed a new building in 1914-1915 two blocks south of this home on the same side of Michigan Street. The home was used as their parsonage until about 1951. The federal censuses and city directories reveal some of the ministers who had lived here. They include Ernest Wareing (1910), Otto Martin (1920), Robert Ross Shannon (1930), and Richard Blake (1949). Blake was living at the church's next parsonage near the church in 1953.

608 N. Michigan St., Samuel Schlosser House, 1910-1911. Contributing. Tudor Revival
Second from right in photo 0007
The Schlosser house is two stories tall. Its walls are covered in stucco. The windows are all wood windows in various configurations of 4/1 and 6/1 sashes. The roof is a tall hipped roof that is covered with fiberglass shingles. A tall brick chimney with clay chimney pots is located on the southeast side of the roof.

The front façade is divided into four parts. The part furthest south was a covered carport with an arched opening that faced Michigan Street. The main roof of the house slopes downward to cover the carport; because of the slope of the roof this area has the appearance of a single story space. The carport was enclosed with a low brick wall on the front façade. Located above the brick wall are three windows that combine to form the arch. The windows have short top sashes that are divided into four and six panes of glass (six in the center window). This enclosure appears to date very early, c. 1930. The part of the house north of the carport is similar in appearance to the northernmost part. Both have gabled sections and a similar arrangement of windows. The south gable part has three windows centered together in the first story wall. The center window is wider and is a 6/1 wood window. The other two windows are 4/1 wood windows. The top sashes are shorter than that bottom sashes. The second story wall of this part has two pairs of 4/1 wood windows. The gabled end of this part has a small opening that is covered from the inside by a piece of plywood. The sides of the opening are curved inward and covered with stucco. The north part (north gable) has a three sided window bay centered in its first story wall. The side walls of the bay are narrow and do not contain windows. The bay's front wall has a brick base that extends to the bottom of its windows. It has three small rectangular windows with a transom divided into four panes of glass over each window. The top of the bay is covered by a jettied extension of the second and attic stories. Two 6/1 wood windows are centered in the second story wall of this part. A narrow window divided into three panes of glass is centered in the gabled end. The sides of the opening are curved inward and are covered with stucco. The part of the front façade between the two gables has the entry door centered in its first story wall. The entry door is a wood door divided into multiple panes of glass. Two short wood side-lites are located on each side of the door. The top of the side-lites is at the same height as the top of the door. The side-lites are divided into three panes of glass. Between each side-lite, on each side of the door, is a massive wood bracket that supports a porch roof. The porch roof is flat over the outside side-lites, but has a flattened arch over the door and inside side-lites. An original Craftsman styled lantern hangs above the doorway from the porch roof. On the second story wall a pair of windows is centered together above the entry. The windows are 1/1 wood windows but their sashes are divided into multiple glass panes separated by lead mullions.

Samuel Schlosser was a partner in Schlosser Brothers Creamery that was located in Plymouth and Bremen, Indiana. The creamery was founded in Bremen in 1884 and it operated several sites in north central Indiana. Samuel became president of the Plymouth branch in 1901, and of the corporation from 1927 to his death in 1938. Samuel married Ada Hodges in 1900; they had three children: Samuel, May, and William.[10] They constructed the home in 1910-1911. Ada continued to live at the residence after her husband's death and was still living at this address in 1953.

614 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square. Second from left in photo 0007

[10] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 374

620 N. Michigan St., Henry Humrichouser House, 1878. Contributing. Italianate. Left side of photo 0007
The house is a full two stories in height with a flat roof that has a slight mansard edge around the eave line of the home. It has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding, though all of its wood trim details are not covered. The home has 1/1 wood windows. The windows in the first story have segmental arch top sashes; their crowns are composed of pointed arches with carved wood panels in the typanum. The windows in the second story are not arched; the have surrounds with wood pilasters on each side of the window and a pediment hood. A carved wood panel is located in the face of the pediment. The top of the walls have a large, elaborate cornice that is composed of a row of dentils followed by decorative wood brackets that support wide overhanging eaves. The mansard roof is covered with fiberglass shingles.

The front façade is divided into two halves. The north half extends slightly forward from the remaining front façade. It has a pair of entry doors in the south half of its first story wall and a window in the north half of its first story wall. A small porch is located at the entry doors. It has square posts that are carved with recessed panels. Wood panels that are carved with a quatrefoil design form a pointed arched between the posts; this design is repeated on all three sides of the porch. The entry doors are wood with two panels in their bases and a tall window above. An arched wood transom is located over the pair of doors. Highly decorative wood screen doors are outside of the entry doors. Two windows are located in the second story wall of the north half of the front façade. The south half of the front façade has a three-sided window bay; it has a brick base and its side walls are very narrow and do not have windows. The bay has a single, large picture window centered in its front wall. The roof of the bay is covered with metal. A pair of windows is centered in the second story wall of the south half of the front façade. The south façade has a few details to be noted. An extension of the east half of the south façade has an entry door and porch, similar, but of a smaller scale, to the main entry on the west side of the extension. A three sided bay, two stories in height, is centered in the extension's south wall. The bay has angled side walls and windows in each wall. A single story porch is located at the east end of the south façade. It has carved wood posts that support a narrow roof cornice.

Henry Humrichouser constructed this home on the site of his original home in 1878. Humrichouser was born in York County, Pennsylvania in 1829; he came to Plymouth in 1850. He was involved in the grain and stock business and had a large grocery and merchandise establishment in the city.[11] After his retirement in 1877 he became a gentleman farmer who operated two large farms in Center Township. He also became a director at the State Bank. Henry married Rachel Hunter in 1858 in Ohio. They had two sons, William and Harry. William died at the age of 21. Harry was born in 1866 and became the sole inheritor of his father's estate due to his mother's death in 1903 before Henry.[12] Harry lived at the home into the 1920s with his wife, Winnie, and their three children. Harry became part owner of the local telephone company. In 1909 the Wythougan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at the home; Winnie served as hostess.[13] The Kain family purchased the home in the 1940s and it continues to be in their family at the time of this writing.

700 N. Michigan St., Oliver Soice House, c. 1885. Non-contributing. Cruciform plan/Carpenter Gothic
Though the home has had its wood siding and decorative trim either removed or covered with vinyl siding, some aspects of the house should be noted. The house was constructed in a cruciform-plan with each leg of equal length. Oral tradition speculates that the home was situated in such a way (angled toward the intersection of Michigan and Monroe Streets) due to speculation that the railroad would pass east to west north of the courthouse and this house could become a depot. Nothing has been found to substantiate this. The house has a stone foundation and has vinyl siding covering its walls. Its roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The windows are 6/6 metal replacement windows. The original design of the home was in the Carpenter Gothic style with vergeboards, finials, and roof cresting. Originally there were no dormers located on the house and a porch wrapped around the southwest facing leg and the southwest elevations of the other two legs.[14]

The Oliver Soice family lived in the home from at least the late 1890s through the 1930s. Oliver Soice was born in Bremen, Indiana in 1855. He graduated from Hillsdale College in Michigan before moving to Plymouth. He held the office of deputy county treasurer for twelve years and was elected treasurer for one term. He was one of the original organizers of the State Bank in Plymouth as well as its cashier.[15] Olive, Oliver's wife, continued to live at the home after her husband passed away.

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[11] Headlight, Sights and Scenes along the Pennsylvania Railroad, Plymouth, pg. 23 (photo)
[12] McDonald, 1908, pg. 559
[13] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 38
[14] Headlight, Sights and Scenes along the Pennsylvania Railroad, Plymouth, pg. 8 (photo)
[15] Headlight, Sights and Scenes along the Pennsylvania Railroad, Plymouth, pg. 8

712 N. Michigan St., A. R. Clizbe House, c. 1902. Contributing. Queen Anne/Free Classic. Right side of photo 0008
The house is two stories tall with a high pitched hipped roof and several cross gables. The house has a brick foundation and a full porch with brick piers. The house's walls are covered with aluminum siding; the metal siding is composed in a board and batten style on the first story walls beneath the cover of the porch roof and also in the gable walls. The house has 1/1 wood windows with aluminum storm windows. The window trim is covered by aluminum siding. The roof has wood fascia and soffits; the roof is covered with fiberglass shingles.

The front façade is asymmetrically arranged with a front gable extending forward on the south side of the façade. The porch, however, provides a formal symmetry due to its more classical-inspired design with a center entry set of steps. The porch is a single story in height and has brick piers that support large Doric columns. A group of three columns is on each side of the entry steps and a single column is at each of the porch's front corners. A short section of balustrade with large spindles is located between the brick piers. The entry has a low-pitched gable above the steps. The gable forms a slight pediment with a cornice at its base that includes a row of modillions. Wood shingles are located in the gable wall. The entry door is aligned with the central steps. It is a wood door with three panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. The door is in the front gable that extends forward. A 1/1 wood window is south of the door. A 1/1 wood window is to the north of the door in the first story of the main wall of the front façade. A pair of 1/1 wood windows are centered in the second story wall of the front façade in the front gable. A small 1/1 wood window is centered in the gabled wall. It is located in the attic. Simple wood cross-bracing with a king's post is located at the top of the gable. It is indeterminate if pierced wood panels were located above the cross-bracing. The south façade has a side gable with a three-sided bay centered on its first story wall. The bay has a brick foundation and angled side walls. There are 1/1 wood windows in each bay wall and the roof eaves are supported by wood brackets which have been covered by aluminum.

Adelbert and Atha Clizbe constructed the home in about 1902. The Clizbes were the owners of Clizbe Brothers Manufacturing Company. The firm, located in Plymouth, was incorporated in 1896. It manufactured grinding and polishing machinery and light counter shafts.[16] The business operated into the 1940s. The Clizbes lived at this home until about 1940.

722 N. Michigan St., Clay Metsker House, 1917-1918. Contributing. Queen Anne/Shingle Style/Craftsman
Seen second from right in photo 0002 and second from right in photo 0008
The house is essentially a large rectangular two story box with a steeply pitched hipped roof. A large rounded two story tower is incorporated into its southwest corner and a large one story porch curves around the home from about the center of the front façade to the center of the south façade. The porch terminates on the south side at a two story room extension from the main house. The extension contains an enclosed sun porch on the first story and a sleeping porch on the second story. The sleeping porch has a pent roof with exposed rafter tails. The house has a dressed granite boulder foundation. The house's walls are covered with wood clapboards except beneath the porch roof from the point of the entry doors to the sun porch. This area is covered in stucco. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows, except in the sleeping porch where 4/4 wood windows enclose its three exterior walls. The windows and doors have simple wood trim boards. A tall frieze board is located at the top of the walls. The eaves only slightly overhang the walls below. The eaves have a narrow cornice. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles.

The front façade is dominated by the curved tower on its south corner and the large classically-inspired porch. The porch has a limestone foundation and buff-colored brick walls and piers that support the cornice of the porch roof. The porch walls have framed brick panels between each of the eight brick piers, except between piers that form the entry to the porch located at the north end of the porch on the front façade. The tops of the porch walls have limestone caps that are supported by stone corbels that create the appearance of a stone cornice. The tops of the brick piers have stone insets and capitals that have a slight Craftsman appearance to them. The capitals support a tall wood cornice that has corbels that support the porch roof's eaves. The porch entry steps are limestone and they are recessed into the porch between the piers that frame the entrance. A full pediment is centered over the entry steps. It extends out from the main porch roof and is supported by massive scrolled wood brackets that rest against the piers. A pair of entry doors is located just to the south of the approach by the entry steps. The doors are wood and have multiple panes of art glass in each door. A smaller art glass window is located north of the doors and is centered with the entry steps. The front façade has a grouping of three windows north of the porch in its first story wall. The group is composed of a center picture window and narrow 1/1 windows on each side of the picture window. The tower has three 1/1 wood windows equally spaced around its first and second story walls. The center window on each story faces southwest. A band of small wood windows wraps

[16] Ogle, 1922, pg. 43

around the top of the tower's curved wall. The windows are divided into twelve panes of glass. The tower's roof is conical, but is incorporated back into the main roof of the house. The second story wall of the front façade has a single, wide 1/1 wood window in its north half and two 1/1 wood windows grouped together near its south half, directly above the entry doors below.

This home may be the result of a large-scale renovation to an earlier home on the site. James and Sarah Thayer are shown living at this location in 1910; the home at about this time appears to be a large single story home on the Sanborn map. The Metsker family purchased the site during the 1910s and was responsible for the redesign or construction of the present home. The somewhat crude fieldstone foundation of the main rectangular box portion of the house seems inconsistent with the dressed limestone foundation of the porch, assuming they were constructed concurrently. James Thayer was the son of Henry Thayer, one of the most successful businessmen in Plymouth's early history. James Thayer operated a woodwork manufacturing company.

Clay Metsker was a prominent newspaper owner and politician in Marshall County and Indiana. Metsker was born near Delphi, Indiana in 1869. He graduated from DePauw University in 1891 and moved to Beloit, Wisconsin. He managed the Beloit newspaper for four years during which time he also became the head of the county's Democratic Central Committee. He moved to Plymouth, Indiana in 1897 and purchased the *Daily and Weekly Independent*, a local newspaper. In 1902 he purchased the *Plymouth Democrat*, a newspaper begun by the McDonald family and then owned by Daniel McDonald. He merged the two newspapers into the *Plymouth Democrat.* Metsker was elected State Representative from Marshall County in 1900. In 1904 he gave the keynote address at the state Democratic convention. He toured the state of Indiana with presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan in 1908, and gave the introductory speech for presidential candidate James Cox to a crowd of 10,000 people in South Bend in 1920. In 1930-31 Metsker self-published a book of his own poems entitled *The Glow Book* and a book he authored about prohibition entitled *Booze On It's Hunkers, Or A Nation's Awakening.* Metsker constructed a number of downtown business blocks including a building for Democratic headquarters and the Rialto Theater. In 1917 Clay Metsker purchased the home site and constructed this home for his wife, Nellie, who was ailing with tuberculosis. Nellie died in 1919, having lived in the house less than two years.[17] The Metsker family owned the home into the 1950s. Clay died in 1949 but his second wife, Mabel, continued to reside at the home.

802 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1915. Contributing. Bungalow. Third from right in photo 0008

806 N. Michigan St., Harper House, 1948. Contributing. Cape Cod. Fourth from right in photo 0008

810 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1905. Contributing. Gable-front

816 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1890. Non-contributing. No style

824 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square

826 N. Michigan St., Sanford Grocery & Market, c. 1935. Contributing. Commercial, parapet-front
The building is a narrow, single story commercial building. It has side walls composed of clay block that have stepped parapet walls. The front façade has brown colored brick end walls that are capped with stone capstones. The storefront's wall is covered with wood clapboards. It has a 6/6 wood window centered in the wall and a steel entry door on its south side. A mansard roof covers the top part of the storefront and parapet. The mansard is covered with fiberglass shingles. The building was constructed in about 1935 as a neighborhood grocery. It was identified as Sanford Grocery & Market during the 1940s and 1950s.

830 N. Michigan St., James Bergman House, c. 1920. Contributing. American Four-Square
This house was moved from 115 Elliott Street to this location in 2005; a prior home on the lot (c. 1890) was razed due to a fire.

900 & 902 N. Michigan St., Dr. Reynolds House/Duplex, c. 1905. Contributing. Classical Revival
Right side of photo 0011
The house is a large two story box. Its foundation and walls are composed of molded concrete block (identified as "patent stone" in the Sanborn map). The texture of the block is rough cut at the corners of the walls and on the foundation; most

[17] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 297

of the block is also longer than standard molded block of this period. The block has a smooth surface elsewhere. The house has a full porch on its front façade. Its windows are 1/1 wood windows with aluminum storm windows. A tall wood frieze board is located at the top of the house's walls. The house's roof is a tall pyramidal-shaped roof that is covered with fiberglass shingles. The home appears to have been constructed as a duplex.

The front façade is symmetrical. The full porch has block laid in a open honeycomb pattern for a base. Block piers extend to the ground and form supports for square posts that support the porch roof. There are four piers on the front of the porch and concrete entry steps are centered between the two center piers. To the outside edges of the first story's front wall are picture windows that are divided into three panes of glass; a transom pane is above two vertical panes of glass. To the inside of the picture windows are the two entry doors. The doors are wood doors with four panels in their lower halves and a window in their upper halves. To the inside of the entry doors are two short wood windows. The second story's front wall has pairs of 1/1 wood windows to the outside edge of the front façade; these are aligned with the picture windows on the first story. Aligned with the short windows on the first story are 1/1 wood windows; these are smaller than the pairs of windows. Centered on the front façade is a large gabled wall dormer. Two 1/1 wood windows are centered in the gable. They are the same size as the two 1/1 windows centered in the second story's front wall and they are aligned with them in the attic level.

Dr. Carl Reynolds, a veterinarian, operated his practice from this location from about 1905 through the 1930s. Louis Overmyer, a shoe merchant, and his wife Estella, lived at the home in 1910; George Rafferty, a clothing salesman, and his wife Alma, lived at the home in 1920, and George Strohlein, a cashier for the railroad, and his wife Ruth, lived at the home in 1930. Carl Reynolds' father, George, was a local physician; Carl's mother, Martha, lived with her son at this address in 1910. Martha is shown as the owner of the property in the 1908 plat of the city.

906 N. Michigan St., Sheets House, c. 1915. Contributing. Bungalow. Second from right in photo 0011

912 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1870. Non-contributing. Gable-front/no style. Second from left in photo 0011
The small, single story home has side gables and a gabled addition to the front of the house. The house appears to date as early as the 1870s; however changes to it during the c. 1960s greatly altered its appearance. It is possible the home was moved to this site sometime during the late 1890s or early 1900s. The foundation of the original part of the house (side gabled area) has been covered with stucco which may indicate an original stone or brick foundation. The home may have belonged to Dr. George Reynolds.

916 N. Michigan St., Price-Murphy House, c. 1905. Contributing. Queen Anne. Left side of photo 0011
The home is two stories tall. It has a brick foundation and its first story walls are also composed of brick. A brick belt course wraps the house at the height of the first story window sills. Its second story walls and gabled wall dormers are covered in wood shingles. The second story walls have rows of fish scale shingles near their tops. The walls of the gabled sections are also covered in fish scale shingles. The base of the second story walls taper out from the house above the brick walls. The house has 1/1 metal replacement windows except in the dormers where the windows are small rectangular wood windows. Windows on the first story have stone sills and segmental arches. The remaining windows on the house have fairly simple wood trim boards and crowns. The house's roof is hipped with multiple cross gables. The roof has decorative vergeboards on its gables. A small gabled portion of roof extends up from the more dominate hipped roof to form an attic dormer on the front and back of the house. The dormer has a small wood window centered on the front façade. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. A tall brick chimney is located on the west end of the south façade.

The front façade is asymmetrical. A front gabled wall extends forward on the south half of the house. It has a wide picture window centered in its first story wall. The picture window has a transom. The second story of this front gabled wall has a large 1/1 window. A small cornice with alternating scrolled wood brackets and wood modillions separates the gabled wall dormer from the second story wall as well as the top of the second story window. The gabled wall dormer has a wood window centered in it. The north half of the front façade has a wide wood entry door near its south edge. The door has a full window. A 1/1 window is located north of the entry door. The second story wall of this section of the front façade has a small 1/1 window centered in it.

Jacob Price, a brick mason, constructed this home for himself in about 1905. He lived here with his wife, Jessie, and sons Carl and Clyde, and his daughter, Helen. They were still living here in 1920. Price is shown as the owner of this lot in the 1908 plat of the city. Gray and Edith Murphy purchased the home during the 1920s. Gray was a salesman at a grocery store. John Murphy, Gray's son, lived here with his family into the 1950s.

1000 N. Michigan St., Helms House, c. 1905. Non-contributing. Gabled-ell

1004 N. Michigan St., Whitesell House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square

1008 N. Michigan St., Reisch House, c. 1915. Contributing. Free Classic

1012 N. Michigan St., Cullison House, c. 1908. Contributing. Gable-front/Queen Anne
Right side of photo 0012
The house is a one and a half story gable-front home with a full front porch. It has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with wood clapboards. The windows are mostly 1/1 metal replacement windows; the windows are trimmed with simple wood casings. The roof has gabled wall dormers centered on the north and south side walls. The roof is covered with interlocking asphalt shingles. Short sections of the eaves return onto the outside edges of the gable walls.

The front façade's porch is composed of brown colored brick walls and corner piers that are capped with limestone. The piers are tapered. The porch is enclosed with screens. The porch roof is a low-sloped hipped roof that terminates at the base of a second story bay with windows. The porch steps are flanked with low brick walls; they are located on the north side of the front façade. The first story wall of the front façade has a non-historic wood door with three small rectangular windows on its north side. Three 1/1 windows are grouped together on the south side of the first story wall. The second story wall of the front façade has a three sided bay centered in it. The side walls of the bay are narrow and do not have windows. The front wall of the bay has three 1/1 windows grouped together and centered in it. A tall trim board that forms the top of the house's side walls continues across the front façade and forms the bottom of the gable wall. Wood shingles cover the gable wall above this trim board and also cover the bay. A triangular section of wall jetties out to cover the top of the bay in the top of the gable wall. It also has a wood trim board at its bottom edge and it is also covered with wood shingles. A small rectangular wood window is centered in this triangular piece of wall in the attic level.

The home was constructed for the Frank and Eveline Cullison family in about 1908. The Cullisons moved to Plymouth from a nearby farm in 1900 to begin a business that manufactured wagon wheels. The business evolved to manufacture buggies at which time it became known as Plymouth Wagon Works; it was located on East LaPorte Street in the downtown. The business continued to evolve and became known as Plymouth Body Works which manufactured truck bodies that were used throughout the United States. The Cullisons raised three sons at the home: Darrel, Floyd, and Oscar. In 1930 they moved to a cottage at Pretty Lake; shortly after, the business failed during the Great Depression.[18]

1016 N. Michigan St., Griffin House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square. Middle of photo 0012

1020 N. Michigan St., Gove House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square. Left side of photo 0012

1100 N. Michigan St. Johnson-Danielson Funeral Home, c. 1920. Non-Contributing. Classical Revival

1130 N. Michigan St. Plymouth Church of the Brethren, 1950-1951. Contributing. Photo 0014
Late Gothic Revival; Alves O'Keefe, architect
The building is constructed in a gabled-ell form with the sanctuary forming the longer, front leg of the wing that faces Michigan Street. The building is two stories tall with steeply pitched gabled roofs. The building's foundation and walls are composed of sandstone ashlars. The building has stone buttressing on its walls. Limestone trim is used to cap the buttresses and window sills. The windows have sandstone lintels. The windows are mostly 6/1 metal windows except in the sanctuary. The sanctuary windows are stained art glass in metal sashes. They have a diamond pattern created by lead caming. The roof has virtually no eaves; it is covered with fiberglass shingles. The front wall of the sanctuary has a tall window composed of stained art glass in a diamond pattern. The window has a large, internally-lit, structural glass cross in the center of it. The inside corner of the wings faces the intersection of Michigan and Baker Streets; it has a wide entry vestibule in the inside corner. The entry is recessed beneath a flattened limestone arch engraved with CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN. The entry has a pair of aluminum and glass doors. A decorative stone cornice carved with a modern interpretation of Gothic shapes forms the top of the vestibule walls.

[18] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 140

The Plymouth Church of the Brethren congregation moved to this building in 1951 from a church building in the downtown. They contracted with Plymouth architect Alves O'Keefe to design the building. Oral tradition states that the building is more Episcopalian in its design due to O'Keefe's familiarity with that denomination's church function and layout.

1210 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square

1216 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1935. Contributing. Bungalow. Right side of photo 0015

1218 N. Michigan St., Powell House, c. 1935. Contributing. American Four-Square. Middle of photo 0015

1224 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1900. Contributing. Classical Revival. Left side of photo 0015

1300 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1922. Contributing. Bungalow

North Michigan Street (west side beginning at Adams Street and ending at Novelty Street)
401 N. Michigan St., Cleveland House, c. 1915. Contributing. Craftsman/American Four-Square
Left side of photo 0004
The house is a large two story box constructed in the American Four-Square form with Craftsman styled windows. The house has a brown brick base with a concrete cap. The walls were once covered in stucco but the stucco was covered over with vinyl siding in about 2005. The homes windows are mostly 5/1 Craftsman styled wood windows. The roof is a low sloped pyramidal shaped roof with wide overhanging eaves. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. There are dormers on the east, north, and south sides. The dormers have low-sloped hipped roofs and short windows centered on their front walls. The windows are wide wood windows divided into multiple vertical panes of glass.

The front façade has a full porch with brick walls, brick corner piers, and short brick piers that flank the steps on the north half of the porch. The brick walls and short piers are capped by concrete. The porch roof is essentially flat and acts as a balcony for the second story. There is a short balcony wall around the perimeter of the porch roof; it has short piers at the corners. The balcony wall is covered with vinyl siding. The entry door is located on the north half of the first story wall of the front façade. The entry door is a wood door and it has wood side-lites. A large 9/1 wood window is centered in the south half of the first story wall. The second story wall of the front façade has a wood porch door centered in it. A 5/1 window is centered in the wall to the north and south of the porch door.

Charles and Mary Lamson Cleveland came to Plymouth with their only child, Arnott, in 1891. They previously lived at Edgerton, Ohio. Cleveland founded the Edgerton Manufacturing Company in Plymouth in 1891. The company became the largest producer of basket and fruit packaging products in the United States. Cleveland was elected mayor of Plymouth in 1910 at which time he turned over control of the company to his son.[19] By 1920 Charles returned as an assistant manager of the factory. Mary continued to live at the residence after her husband's death into the 1930s.

407 N. Michigan St., Miller House, 1911. Contributing. Bungalow/Shingle. Second from left in photo 0004
William Foker, Stone Mason
The home is one and a half stories tall created in a bungalow form with an incised full front porch. The house has a dressed granite foundation and porch. The house has aluminum siding covering its walls. Its windows are a combination of 1/1 and picture windows with wood sashes. The windows and doors have simple wood trim boards and crowns. The roof is hipped but has a large gabled dormer on its front façade and smaller gabled dormers on the north and south sides of the roof. The main roof and the dormer roofs are flared near their eaves. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles.

The front façade is symmetrical and has a formal appearance not typically found in the bungalow form. The front porch has walls and corner piers composed of intricately placed dressed granite boulders. The walls and piers have a wide taper and are capped by limestone. Each pier supports three short, square Doric columns. The columns support the porch roof. The top of the opening between the piers and between the house and the piers has a slight arch. Entry steps that are flanked by stepped stone walls are centered on the porch. The entry door is centered in the first story wall. It is a wood door with a half window. A metal storm door is on the entry door. Historic Craftsman lanterns are located on each side of the door. A large wood picture window is in the wall on each side of the door. The large gabled dormer on the front façade has three 1/1 wood windows centered in its front wall. The center window is wider than the other two. The top sash of the windows have a diamond-shaped pattern created by wood mullions. On each side of the dormer is a short

[19] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 124

section of a low wall that comes out from the dormer to create a balcony; however, there is not a front wall to the balcony. These walls also are covered in aluminum siding. Above the dormer windows a pent roof encloses the top portion of the gable wall.

Welcome J. and Clara Heyde Miller had this home constructed for their family in 1911. They lived here with their daughter, Virginia, who was born in 1909. Welcome was a piano tuner and salesman in Marshall County. He was killed at a railroad crossing in Plymouth in 1942.[20] Clara continued to live at the home into the 1950s.

409 N. Michigan St., Richard House, c. 1915. Contributing. Bungalow. Third from left in photo 0004

423 N. Michigan St. Gas Station, 1998. Non-Contributing. Contemporary

501 N. Michigan St. Gas Station, c. 1960. Non-Contributing. Contemporary

511 N. Michigan St. Logan-Stanley House, c. 1902. Contributing. Classical Revival
Left side of photo 0005

Logan-Stanley Fountain (Object), c. 1902. Contributing. Classical Revival
The fountain is composed of a large circular pool surrounded by carved stone blocks. Centered in the pool is a stone base that supports a wide stone basin. The base is carved with long fishes with open mouths near the bottom of the base. The large basin has four carved stone frogs around its perimeter. The frogs have open mouths that spray water against a central figure of a female nude. The figure's face is down and hidden by her hand. The total height of the fountain is approximately nine feet and the bottom pool is approximately nine feet across. It is the only historic fountain in the city.

The fountain is part of the former Eugene Stanley property; it is located in the south side yard of the Stanley property. It is indeterminate if the Stanley family was responsible for placing the fountain at the home. They did not live at the residence until the 1930s. The home was likely constructed for Harley Logan, an attorney, who appeared to live at this location with his family in 1910. Harley Logan was born in Plymouth in 1864. He served as city attorney and in 1904 was elected mayor. He was elected to that office again in 1905 and served until 1910. He also was the county attorney during this time.[21] The Stanleys lived at the home into the late part of the 20th century. Eugene Stanley operated the Memorial Album and Records Company from a building on the site. It is connected to the house by a tunnel. Stanley was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives and lost a close election to the future Governor Bowen for the house seat in 1956.[22]

517 N. Michigan St., Woodbury House, 1922. Contributing. Craftsman/American Four-Square
Second from left in photo 0005
The house is a typical two story American Four-Square with its foundation and walls composed of brown-colored bricks. The home has a full front porch; the porch has corner piers that support the roof and low walls. The porch walls and piers are also composed of brown brick. The house has stone sills and a variety of wood window styles. The roof has a pyramidal shape with a hipped roof dormer centered on the front façade. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles.

The front façade is symmetrically arranged. The porch has entry steps centered on its front wall. The steps are flanked by low brick walls. The porch walls and piers are capped with limestone. The porch roof is a low-sloped hipped roof. The front wall of the house has a wood entry door and side-lites centered in it. The door and side-lites are composed of multiple panes of glass divided by wood mullions. Centered in the walls on each side of the entry door is a picture window with a transom window above. Centered in the second story front wall there is a small rectangular window divided into nine panes of glass by wood mullions. Centered in the walls on each side of this small window is a pair of 4/1 Craftsman styled windows. There are two small rectangular windows centered in the front wall of the roof dormer. The windows are divided into nine panes of glass by wood mullions. The dormer walls are also brick.

[20] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 122
[21] McDonald, 1908, pg. 474
[22] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 122

Oscar and Mamie (Beldon) Woodbury moved into the home they had constructed for themselves in 1922. They had two daughters, Lucille (VanGilder) and Mary (Thompson). The couple lived at this home into the 1950s. Oscar was listed in the 1930 census and his occupation was "odd jobs".

523 N. Michigan St., Francis Garn House, c. 1907. Contributing. Free Classic. Right side of photo 0005
The house is two stories tall with a tall pyramidal roof that has cross gables that face north, south, and east. The house has a dressed granite foundation and its first story walls are composed of bricks. The second story walls are covered with wood shingles in rows of fish scale shingles and staggered standard shingles. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows. The windows on the first story have segmental brick arches and stone sills. The windows in the second story have simple wood casings. A wood frieze board is located at the tops of the walls. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles; it has a metal finial at the top of the main pyramidal roof. The house has a wrap-around porch on its front and south sides. The porch's southeast corner has a curved base and roof; it has no walls. The porch has large brick piers that support square wood columns with recessed panels. The square columns support the porch roof. The porch steps are centered on the front wall of the porch.

The front façade has a front gable on its north half. The first story wall of the gable has a three sided bay with angled side walls. The side walls have a 1/1 wood window in them. The front wall of the bay has a wide picture window with a transom. The second story wall of the front gable has a pair of 1/1 wood windows centered together in it. The porch roof is cut around the window pair, creating a balcony-like flat roofed area in front of the paired windows. The top sashes of the windows are divided into multiple small diamond panes. Above this pair of windows is a small cornice with wood brackets that form the base of a window in the gabled wall/attic. The attic window has an arched wood surround with a concave applied scroll panels on each side of a rectangular panel in which is a wood window with a full arch top. The attic window is divided into two sashes. The bottom sash has a band of small square panes of glass surrounding a middle window. The top sash also has a band of small square panes of glass but only on the outside perimeter of a middle window. The top of the rectangular panel in which the attic window is located is capped by a simple wood cornice. The first story wall of the south half of the front façade has a wood entry door on its north side. The wood door has a full window with a decorative wood screen door on it. South of the entry door is a 1/1 wood picture window. No windows are located in the second story wall of the south half of the front façade. The north façade of the house has a three-sided bay with angled walls in the first story of its gabled wall. The bay has 1/1 wood windows in each wall; the window in the front wall of the bay is much shorter than the other windows. The second story of this gabled section of wall jetties out over the top of the bay. The gables facing both north and south are enclosed with a pent roof, unlike the front wall which has abbreviated eave returns.

Francis Garn was a grain broker in the city. He and his wife Mary were living at the home with their son, Rulo, in 1910. Harry and Zorah Unger became the second residents of the house. Harry was an attorney with a large family who lived in the home in 1920. John and Dora Hildebrand lived in the home next. John was a contractor who installed sewers. By the 1950s the Sisters of the Holy Cross had purchased the home to use as a residence for their members. The home is a private residence again.

No Address, Ten Commandments Memorial, St. Michael's Academy Playground (Object) Non-Contributing. 2010

701 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1860. Contributing. Single-pile/Double Pen; Greek Revival/Italianate
This home is a rare survivor from probably the first generation of homes constructed in the original town plat. It is located on Lot 24 of the original plat of the city. It is a one and a half story home that faces south (Monroe Street). It may be classified as a Hall and Parlor, single-pile house with an appendage on its north (rear) side. The home has some Greek Revival influence evident in it its formal window placement and the broken cornice on its side gables. However, it also has an Italianate-styled full front porch; it is indeterminate if the porch was included in the original construction of the home. The house and appendage have a field stone foundation that has been covered with concrete. The walls are covered with aluminum siding. The windows are tall 4/4 wood windows. The windows and doors of the front façade have entablature lintels; the other windows have only wood casings. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles.

The front façade (facing south) has a full porch. The porch has a stone foundation and wood floor. Six wood columns with intricately carved capitals create the front wall of the porch. A new wood balustrade is between the columns. Wood capitals are also on the side walls of the porch on the house wall; they act as corbels to support the porch roof. The porch has a low-sloped hipped roof. Concrete steps are centered on the front façade and a set of concrete steps are located on the front of the porch at its west end. The front wall of the house has three entry doors. The doors are wood with three-quarter windows. One door is near the west end of the front wall. This section of the front wall is a short addition to the

front façade; if it were removed the front façade would be symmetrical. The remaining front façade (from east to west) has a window at its east end, followed by a door, followed by two windows, followed by another door, then followed by a window. The last window marks the approximate location of the original west corner of the home. The east façade (fronting Michigan Street) has two windows in its first story wall of the original house and one window that matches the other windows of the home in the wall of the appendage. There are two windows, 4/1 wood windows, centered together in the gable wall of the east façade.

Though they were not the original owners of the house, the residents in 1910 were George and Susan Neff and their daughter, Hazel. In 1909 Hazel became a charter member of the Wythougan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.[23] George was involved in the commercial trade, selling cutlery. By 1920 George was widowed, but his daughter and her husband were living with him. His daughter was a music teacher and his son-in-law, Chase Smelser, was a civil engineer. In the 1940s the home was occupied by Ray Poetzel and Mary Coffy, who operated Ramar Electronics from the location.

713 N. Michigan St. Frederick Hill/Hill-Phillips House, c. 1889. Contributing. Queen Anne
Left side of photo 0009
The house is one and a half stories tall and is constructed in a small cross shaped plan with two dominate gabled dormers (facing east and south). It has a dressed granite foundation; the stones are cut into square blocks. The walls of the house are covered with wood clapboards. The walls are divided into a number of panels by vertical trim boards. Carved wood panels form a band above most windows and clapboards installed at a forty-five degree angle form panels at the tops of the first story's walls. The windows are replacement windows; they were originally 1/1 wood windows. The entry door is located in the east wall of the north leg of the house. The door is a wood door with a single panel in its lower half and a window with a segmental arch top in its upper half. An art glass window is located above the door in the bottom of the wall of the half story section. The roof is a steeply pitched gabled roof; it has flared eaves that are supported by carved wood scroll brackets. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles.

Both dominate gable sides of the house are highly designed. The first story walls of the gabled ends have their corners cut away to create a bay appearance. The bays' cut away corners have chamfered walls. All of the walls have 12/12 wood windows. The front wall of the east-facing bay has an original wood fixed window with a band of small square panes of glass around a middle window. The front wall of the south-facing bay has two 12/12 metal windows in its first story wall. Carved panels and panels with angled clapboards form bands above the cut away corners. These portions of walls that enclose the corners over the bays are supported by large carved wood scroll brackets. The half stories of each leg of the ell have large gabled dormers on their front walls. The east dormer has a 9/9 metal window centered in its wall; it has a carved wood fan design above the window. The south dormer has two 9/9 metal windows centered in its wall. Both gables have intricately carved wood panels within decorative trusses at their tops. The trusses are a combination of king's post and horseshoe. The panels are located between arched wood cross bracing of the trusses. The dormers' eaves are supported at their corners by large carved wood scroll brackets. Another gabled dormer that is smaller in scale and detail is located on the south roof. It has a 9/9 metal window and carved panels with a king's post truss in its gabled wall.

This home was constructed for Frederick and Lucinda Hill. Hill was the proprietor of W. W. Hill & Son, Bakers and Confectioners. Frederick was the son of William W. Hill, who began the bakery in downtown Plymouth in 1855. Frederick was born in Plymouth in 1857. He was the manager of the Central Union Telephone Company in Danville, Illinois until he became associated with his father's bakery. Frederick Hill constructed a downtown business block for the bakery; it had a second and third story meeting hall that was used by the Knights of Pythias, of which he was a member.[24] The building currently houses the Historic Crossroads Center of the Marshall County Museum. The Hills' house was recorded in Wilbur Peat's book *Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century*. Peat described the house as Neo-Jacobean and stated "so massive a roof on a story and a half house gives the impression the walls are struggling to support excessive weight."[25] At the time the book was written the house was owned by Harvey Phillips.

[23] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 38
[24] Headlight, Sights and Scenes along the Pennsylvania Railroad, Plymouth, pg. 19
[25] Peat, pgs. 153, 169 (image)

717 N. Michigan St., Stevens House, 1895. Contributing. Queen Anne/Shingle Style
Second from left in photo 0009
The house is two stories tall with tall cross gables. The foundation is fieldstone. The first story walls are covered with narrow wood clapboards. The second story walls and gable walls are covered with wood shingles in various alternating patterns. A full front porch wraps around to about the middle of the south side of the house. The porch has brick walls and short brick piers that support short square columns. The columns are wood and support the porch roof. The porch walls and piers have limestone cap stones. The porch wall and its roof are curved on its southeast corner. The porch roof is flared and slopes upward to the front gabled wall and on the side as a continuation of the gable roof. The north side of the porch roof is hipped. The porch steps are centered in the front wall of the porch. The home's windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows with simple wood casings and entablature lintels. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The roof's eaves are very narrow and have a narrow fascia board.

The first story wall of the front façade has a large picture window in its north half. The entry door is aligned with the porch steps. It is wood with a half window in its upper half and two panels in its lower half. A simple wood screen door is on the entry door. The wall of the south corner of the front façade curves around to the south façade. The curved wall forms a bay with three wood windows in the corner wall. The second story wall of the front façade has a pair of 1/1 wood windows centered in it. The windows create a cutaway portion of the porch roof; the roof is hipped to the north of the windows, but on the south side of the windows the porch roof continues sloping upward to second story wall. Between this section of porch roof and the gable roof is an oval art glass window. Centered high in the gable is a pair of wood vents with wood louvers in the attic. The vents have simple wood casings and a wood entablature lintel. The south façade of the house has a gabled wall section with a bay on the first story wall. The bay's wall curves slightly out from the façade; there are three windows in the bay. The middle window is a picture window and the other two windows are 1/1 wood windows. A trim board is at the top of the bay's wall. The wood shingles on the second story wall curve out over the bay to form a roof over the bay. There is a pair of 1/1 wood windows centered in the second story wall of the south facing gable. A small window is centered in the top of the gable. The window is located in the attic and the glass has been removed and a piece of plywood has been installed in place of the glass. A small dormer with a hipped roof is located in the south side of the front (east facing) gable. The dormer has a small rectangular wood window.

Smith (S. N.) and Martha Martin Stevens and their children Katherine and George F. had this home constructed in 1895. Smith and Martha were married in 1893. Smith came to Plymouth from Argos, Indiana in 1884 after receiving an education from Valparaiso University. He was admitted to the bar and began to practice law that same year. He was the county prosecuting attorney from 1890-1894 and 1897-1904. He was a member of the Plymouth School Board from 1900-1906. He held the office of Democratic County Chairman, Chairman of the 13th Congressional District, and was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Smith Stevens was the attorney for the State Bank of Plymouth as well as the local attorney for three railroads in the city.[26] In 1914 he was elected Judge of the Judicial Court Circuit; he held that office until 1920. He practiced law afterward until his death in 1930.[27] His wife, Martha, continued to reside at the home into the 1950s.

719 N. Michigan St., Wolford House, c. 1895. Contributing. Gabled-ell. Right side of photo 0009

807 N. Michigan St. Dr. T. C. Eley House, 1935. Contributing. Colonial Revival
The house is two stories tall with side gables. It has a concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. It has 6/6 metal windows. The window trim has been wrapped in aluminum. The roof has fiberglass shingles. A tall brick chimney is centered on the south side gable. The front façade is symmetrically arranged. An entry door and side-lites are centered on the first story wall of the front façade. The door and side-lites are steel. The door has an oval window. A window is centered in the wall both north and south of the entry door. Three slightly smaller windows are located in the second story wall of the front façade. A sun porch with a gabled roof is located on the north side of the house. It has a curved bay with five metal windows divided into multiple panes of glass. The bay has a copper roof.

Dr. Thomas and Gertrude Eley and their son Thomas Jr. had this home constructed in 1935. The *Plymouth Pilot* carried an article on the home when it was constructed. It was called a FHA Model Home in the article.[28] Dr. Eley was a medical doctor and surgeon. They lived at 825 N. Michigan in 1930 prior to building this home. Dr. Eley was the secretary of the

[26] McDonald, 1908, pg. 466
[27] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 412
[28] *Plymouth Pilot*, Nov. 16, 1935, pg. 1

Plymouth Kiwanis Club when it formed in 1921. Mrs. Eley was a founding member of Plymouth Tri Kappa in 1946.[29] Mrs. Eley continued to live in the home after her husband's death, into the 1950s. She called the home the "Candlelight House".

809 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1907. Contributing. Free Classic

813 N. Michigan St., Anderson House, c. 1895. Contributing. Queen Anne cottage
The house is one and a half stories tall. It has a brick foundation and its wall are covered with narrow clapboards. The house has several cross gables and an octagonal tower on its southeast corner. The tower has five walls that form exterior walls. A short gabled roof rises above the cross gables and faces east (toward the front). The house has a full front porch that wraps around to the south façade. Both the roof and porch balustrade are curved on its southeast corner. The porch has simple square posts with a balustrade between the posts composed of turned spindles. Rows of spindlework are also located at the top between the posts. Carved brackets with small spindles in a fan pattern are located on each side of each porch post beneath the top row of spindles. The roof of the porch and house are covered with fish scale style fiberglass shingles.

The north half of the front façade has a front gable extension. The first story wall of this gable wall has a wood entry door with a full window on its south side. The gabled wall of this extension has two 1/1 wood windows centered in it. A wood picture window is located on the first story of the south half of the front façade. The southeast corner of the front façade has an angled wall with a large wood picture window in it. Directly above this angled wall is the octagonal tower; it rises above the porch roof. The tower has short 1/1 metal windows in its southeast, south, and east walls. The roof of the tower is conical shaped with eight sides. Carved wood gable trim is located in the top of the front gable and the short gable that extends above the cross gables of the house.

Joseph and Alice Anderson are listed at this address in the 1910 and 1920 censuses. Joseph's occupation in 1910 was listed under commercial trade "brewery" and in 1920 as a manufacturer of cigars at home.

817 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1907. Contributing. Gable-front

821 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1920. Non-contributing. Bungalow

823 N. Michigan St., Cook House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square

829 N. Michigan St., Zumbaugh House, c. 1907. Contributing. Queen Anne
Ira Zumbaugh was listed as a house carpenter in the 1910 census and likely constructed this house for his family.

901 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1907. Contributing. Queen Anne/Free Classic. Left side of photo 0010

905 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1907. Contributing. American Four-Square/Free Classic. Second from left in photo 0010

913 N. Michigan St. Horace Corbin House, c. 1865/1880. Contributing. Italianate. Second from right in photo 0010
William S. Mathews, architect; Bebber & Williams, contractors (1880 renovation)
William Foker, stone mason (c. 1915 porches)
The house is a two story, double-pile Italianate box. The foundation and walls are composed of common brick. It has a limestone belt course for a water table. The house has 4/4 wood windows with segmental arch top sashes. The windows have stone sills and segmental arch stone hoods. The tops of the walls have a wall wood cornice with pairs of wood brackets that support the eaves. The entablature has a wood freize of circular and rectangular panels between the brackets. The roof is a low-sloped pyramidal roof with a large cupola at its top. The cupola was reconstructed in 2005; its design was based on historic photographs. Its walls are covered with boards with battens. Two 4/4 wood windows are in each wall of the cupola. The cupola has a short cornice similar to the cornice of the main roof. The cupola roof is also a low-sloped pyramidal roof crowned with a tall metal finial. Three large brick chimneys pierce the roof; two on the south side and one centered in the north side of the roof. The house has a full front porch with a roof that acts as a balcony for the second story. A smaller porch, similarly detailed to the front porch, is centered on the south façade. A brick addition on the rear of the house in 2005 replaced an earlier brick summer kitchen.

[29] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 38

The front façade is symmetrically arranged. The front porch has walls and corner piers composed of intricately placed dressed granite boulders. The walls and piers have a wide taper and are capped by limestone. The porch replaced the original porch which was also a full porch with Italianate-styled columns and balcony railing. The porch was enclosed in 2005 with windows and boards with battens. A pair of metal entry doors with full windows is centered in the front wall of the porch. The balcony railing has a decorative iron design (c. 1950). The second story wall of the front façade has five equally sized openings with stone hoods. The center opening is a balcony door; it is metal with a full window. The other four openings are windows.

The home's architecture developed with successive owners of the house. Horace Corbin had the home constructed in about 1865. At the time it was constructed Corbin owned the entire block on the west side of Michigan Street between Harrison and North Streets. Corbin contracted with architect William S. Matthews to make renovations to his home in 1880. The original plan was called "execrably designed as to practically deprive its owner of at least one-third of the room which should have been at his disposal...the interior of the home was remodeled in its entirety".[30] The second owners, the Hesses, made additional changes to the home in about 1915. The Hesses contracted with William Foker, a local stone mason of some fame, to create a new front porch and a new porch on the south side of the home. It seems reasonable that the concrete terrace walls that form the south and east edge of the lawn was constructed at about this time. This would have also been about the time the city block was divided into building lots. The third owner, the Bechaka family, was the first to enclose the front porch; they also added decorative iron balcony railing during the early 1950s. The home had extensive restoration under the fourth owner, the Emmons family, in 2005.

Horace Corbin was born in 1827 in Troja County, New York. By the time he arrived in Plymouth, Corbin was already a practicing attorney. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Marshall County in 1852. In 1862 he was elected State Senator from the district that was composed of Marshall and St. Joseph Counties. In 1872 he was elected as the city of Plymouth's first mayor. In 1875 Governor Hendricks appointed Corbin as the judge of the 41st Judicial District. Corbin was also heavily engaged in the real estate business and owned two large farms in the county. He was married to Catherine Houghton, the daughter of John Houghton, in 1853. They had three children: Manfred, William, Horace, Charles, and Cleon.[31] The Corbins are recorded at this location in the 1870, 1880, and 1900 censuses. Horace Corbin died in 1897. Lewis Hess was the second owner of the house. Hess was the president of the Marshall County Savings and Trust Bank that was located in downtown Plymouth. Lewis and his wife, Ona, had four children: Pansie, Faye, Lelia, and Frederick. The Hesses lived at this location into the 1930s. Harry Bechaka immigrated to the United States from Greece during the 1930s. He and his wife purchased the home and it remained in their family until the 1990s. Bechaka operated a restaurant in downtown Plymouth.

919 N. Michigan St., Allen House, c. 1907. Contributing. Free Classic. Right side of photo 0010

925 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1907. Contributing. Queen Anne

1001 N. Michigan St., Myers House, c. 1907. Contributing. Craftsman
The one and a half story house has side gables and a large front gable. It has a molded concrete block foundation. The house's first story walls are composed of small, unbroken fieldstones; its gable walls are covered with vinyl siding. Wood trim boards and wood dentils form a cornice at the top of the first story walls and enclose the gable walls above. The windows of the house are mostly 1/1 metal replacement windows. The windows on the first story have limestone sills and lintels. The roof has no eaves on the gable ends. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles.

The front façade of the house is divided into three parts: a front porch, bay, and gable wall. The front porch is located on the south half of the front façade. The porch has a concrete foundation and floor. Cast concrete columns are located at the two outside corners of the porch. The columns have square bases and narrow square tapered columns. The columns support the cornice which continues from the top of the house's walls over the porch. The porch has a low stone wall on its front and north sides. The stone wall has a cast concrete capstone. The porch roof is a steeply pitched gable roof with flared eaves; the gable wall of the porch roof is covered with vinyl siding. A new wood entry door with a window in its top half is located on the north side of the house's front wall covered by the porch. A small square window is located south of the door. A bay with a slightly curved wall is located on the north half of the first story wall of the front façade. The bay's foundation is part of the house's foundation. The bay has three windows; the center window is a wide picture window and the other two windows are 1/1 metal windows. The bay's top is covered by the cornice and gable wall above.

[30] *Plymouth Republican*, May 20, 1880, pg. 1
[31] McDonald, 1881, pgs. 108, 109

The gable wall is covered with vinyl siding. It has a 1/1 metal window centered in the gable. A square window approximately the same size of the upper sash of the 1/1 window is located immediately south of the 1/1 window. It has a wood sill at about the same height as the top rail of the bottom sash of the 1/1 window. A square window may have been on the immediate north side of the 1/1 window originally.

1005 N. Michigan St., Boys House, c. 1907. Contributing. Queen Anne

1009 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square. Fourth from right in photo 0013

1013 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square. Third from right in photo 0013

1017 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square. Second from right in photo 0013

1023 N. Michigan St., Prosper Ball House, c. 1915. Contributing. Dutch Colonial Revival
Right side of photo 0013
The house is a large one and a half story home with a north-south facing gambrel roof and a large front-facing gambrel roof centered on the front façade. The house has a foundation composed of dressed granite boulders. The first story walls are covered with narrow wood clapboards and the gable walls are covered with wood shingles. The house's windows are 15/1, 12/1, and 9/1 wood windows. The windows have simple wood trim boards around them. The roof and its front gable are wide gambrels; the main roof has flared eaves. The side gambrels are enclosed with pent roofs. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. Two large brick chimneys are in the roof. One is located on the ridge near the north side of the house. The other is located on the back slope of the roof near the south side of the house.

The front façade has a formal appearance; only a slight variation in symmetry is made on the first story wall. The front façade has a wide front porch on the center gambrel section of the house. The porch has concrete walls, floor, and steps that are centered on the porch. The porch has four large Doric wood columns across its front wall. Simple balustrades are located between the columns. Columns are also located against the front wall of the house to provide support for the roof. The columns support a low-sloped hipped roof that joins with a pent roof to enclose the center gable. A wide wood entry door with a large window is centered on the front façade. Wood side-lites, three-quarters of the height of the entry door, are located on each side of the door. A large 15/1 wood window is centered in the first story wall south of the door, south of the porch. A three sided bay is centered in the wall north of the door. The bay has angled side walls and the top of the bay is covered by the roof's eave. The bay has a 9/1 wood window in each of its angled walls. The front wall has a 15/1 wood window centered in it. The south angled wall is located beneath the porch roof. The center gambrel has two large 12/1 wood windows centered in its wall. The windows are separated by a narrow vertical band of wood shingles; however, their wood lintels with cornice mold are connected above the band of shingles. Centered in the top of the gable wall is a wood fanlight window. A shed dormer is located on each side of the center gable. Each dormer has a 12/1 wood window. A narrow cornice forms the eaves of the dormers.

The home was constructed for the Ball family in about 1915. Prosper and Alice Ball were the parents of five children: Alexis, Mary, Marcellus, Clement, and Richard. In 1920 Prosper's brother, Alpha, and his mother, Catherine, were also living with the family in this house. Prosper's father, Phillip Jacob Ball, was a native of Germany who settled in Plymouth in 1872. Phillip founded a drygoods and clothing store in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Carabin. That partnership was dissolved in 1890 after which time the firm became known as Ball & Company. Prosper and his two brothers, Alpha and Jerome, became sole owners of the business after their father's death. In 1908 the business was the largest merchant shop in Plymouth and employed fifteen people.[32] The home remained in the Ball family into the 1950s.

1101 N. Michigan St., Seltenright House, c. 1915. Contributing. Free Classic

1105 N. Michigan St., Balsley House, c. 1915. Contributing. Free Classic

1111 N. Michigan St., Lyman Butler House, c. 1925. Contributing. Bungalow
The house is a one and a half story bungalow with a low sloped hipped roof. The house has an incised full front porch that has been partially enclosed with screens. The house has a molded concrete block foundation and narrow wood clapboards on its walls. The porch has three brick piers and brick walls composed of a brown colored brick and limestone capstones. The entry to the porch is on the south façade. The brick piers support very short square wood columns. The

[32] McDonald, 1908, pg. 558

northern two-thirds of the porch is enclosed with screens. The windows of the house are 1/1 metal replacement windows trimmed with simple wood trim boards. The entry door is centered on the front façade. It is a wood door with a full window; a metal storm door is on it. A grouping of three 1/1 metal windows is centered in the north half of the front wall north of the door. A 1/1 metal window is centered in the south half of the front wall, south of the door. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and is covered with fiberglass shingles. There are hipped roof dormers on the north, south, and east (front) sides of the roof. The dormers' wall are covered with aluminum siding. The front wall of each dormer has three small 1/1 metal windows in it. A brick chimney is located on the east end of the south façade.

It appears that Lyman and Eunice Butler were the first occupants of this house, though they had moved by the 1940s. The Butlers were married in 1924. The home was constructed soon after. Lyman Butler was the Marshall County Extension Agent for nearly twenty-five years until his death in 1947. The Butlers were living at this residence in the 1930 census but moved soon afterward to a home on Pearl Street in the south side of the city.[33]

1117 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1907. Contributing. Gabled-ell

1121 N. Michigan St., Harris House, c. 1915. Non-Contributing. Dutch Colonial Revival

1201 N. Michigan St., Pressnall House, c. 1907. Non-Contributing. Gable-front

1203 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1907. Contributing. Gabled-ell

1205 N. Michigan St., Weedling House, c. 1907. Contributing. Gabled-ell

1211 N. Michigan St., House, c. 1907. Non-Contributing. Gable front

1229 N. Michigan St., Sparr House, c. 1907. Contributing. Gable front/Colonial Revival cottage
The home is a one and a half story gable-front house constructed in the Colonial Revival style. It has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with large wood shingles. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. An addition with a pent roof is located on the west end of the north façade. The front façade is symmetrically arranged. It has an entry portico centered on the façade. The portico has a gabled roof with a curved underside. The front of the gable forms a broken cornice. The portico floor is concrete and the pillars that support the roof were replaced with ornamental ironwork. The entry door is a wood door with two tall vertical panels and a window near the top divided into six panes of glass. A wood storm door with a panel in its bottom and a window divided into eight panes of glass is on the entry door. A 6/1 wood window is centered in the wall on each side of the entry door. The first story windows have wood flower box shelves supported by wood brackets. The gable wall has two 6/1 wood windows next to each other centered in the wall.

Ferdinand Sparr moved to Plymouth from North Township, Marshall County where he had engaged in farming from about 1865-1900. He was a Marshall County Commissioner from 1882 through 1885.[34] He was born in 1835; he married Margaret Middleton in 1861 in Elkhart County. They had this home constructed in about 1907; they appear at this address in the 1910 census and Ferdinand is listed as a retired farmer. Margaret was widowed by 1920 and continued to live in the home into the 1930s.

North Center Street (east side beginning at Adams Street and ending at North Street)
400 N. Center St., St. Thomas Episcopal Church, 1905-1907. Contributing. Right side of photo 0017
Late Gothic Revival; Jacob Ness, architect/builder
The building is one story tall with a steeply pitched gable roof. Centered on the front gable (facing Center Street) is a tall square tower that is much taller than the ridge of the gabled roof. A short gabled transept is located at the east end of the building. The building's foundation and walls are composed of smooth limestone blocks. Stone buttresses are located on the sides of the building and on the corners of the building and tower. The building's windows have Gothic-pointed arches. The windows are composed of three metal sashes with stained art glass divided by lead caning. Generally there are two windows between the buttresses on the side walls. The gable walls have parapets. The roof has virtually no eaves; it is covered with red terra cotta tiles. The tower has a pair of wood entry doors centered on its front wall. A tall pointed arch forms the top of the doorway. The doors have multiple rows of vertical panels. The tower is divided

[33] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 114
[34] McDonald, 1908, pg. 212

horizontally into four levels; each level's walls step inward as the tower increases in height. The first level has the entry in its front wall and a narrow window in its side walls. The second level has a narrow window centered in its front wall and side walls. The third level has two narrow windows in its front wall and side walls. The fourth level has two large pointed arched openings with stone tracery in its front wall and side walls. The top of the tower has stone battlements.

The St. Thomas Episcopal Church campus includes the church building, Bishop Sheridan Hall (the original church building), and the rectory house. The parish was founded in 1860 after which a frame building was constructed on ground donated to the parish. Eucharist was first celebrated in the original building on April 3, 1861. The rectory was constructed in 1881 under the tenure of Father Faude; it cost $35,000 to build. It was moved to the back part of the campus and used as a fellowship hall. It was renamed in honor of Bishop Sheridan, a long-time rector of the church from 1947 until 1972, when he was elected Bishop of Northern Indiana.[35]

Bishop Sheridan Hall (former St. Thomas Church), 1861/1920. Contributing. Italianate
This building was the original church for the St. Thomas Episcopal congregation in Plymouth. It was constructed in 1861 and fronted Center Street in the general location of the existing church building. It is a simple gable-front building with a tall gable roof. It has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with aluminum siding. Its roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. It has an addition with a pent roof on its west side that dates to the time the building was moved to its present location (c. 1920). The east and west walls of the original building have five full-round arch windows in them. The windows are 8/12 wood windows with a wood fanlight transom in the arch. The building was first moved slightly north of the current church when it was constructed in 1905. It was then moved again to its present location in about 1920. It has a vestibule connected to the church on the hall's south side. It is used as a fellowship hall and education facility.

412 N. Center St., St. Thomas Rectory, 1881. Contributing. Queen Anne. Third from left in photo 0017

416 N. Center St., House, c. 1850. Contributing. Hall-and-Parlor/Greek Revival
Second from left in photo 0017
The house is representative of Plymouth's earliest residential architecture and it likely the first home constructed on Lot 54 of the original plat of the city. It is a double-pile, one and a half story house with side gables. Its foundation is composed of fieldstone covered with concrete; its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The windows have been replaced with metal 1/1 windows. They are in the same location of the original windows, though the proportions are likely different. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. There are eaves that return on the side gables of the house; these form a broken pediment appearance. A small brick chimney is located near the center of the roof on its ridge. The entry door is located slightly south of center on the front façade; it is a metal door with a half window. The entry door has a simple entablature with Doric pilasters. A portico covers the entry porch. It is composed of a gabled roof with a pent roof that encloses the gable wall. The portico roof is supported by four Doric columns. The portico is likely not original to the house, but appears to be an early (c. 1890) addition. The side gables have two 1/1 windows in their first story walls and a 1/1 window centered in the gable wall.

422 N. Center St., Thomas Shakes House, 1892. Contributing. Shingle Style. Left side of photo 0017
The house is one and a half stories tall with a gambrel roof that forms tall front and side wings. The foundation of the house is composed of dressed granite stones cut into blocks. The first story walls are composed of deep orange-colored brick with narrow mortar joints. The windows are wood picture windows and 1/1 wood windows. The gable walls, porch roof, and lower portion of the gambrel roofs are covered with wood shingles. The upper portion of the gambrel roofs are covered with fiberglass shingles. The walls and roofs above the first story walls are flared out slightly to create a shallow eave line. The house has a wide front gambrel that faces Center Street and a smaller gambrel that is centered on its Jefferson Street (north) façade. A porch with granite walls wraps the corner between the north facing gable and over the northern third of the front gable. The porch steps are located at the northwest corner of the house. The roof of the porch is curved on the corner of the house and it gradually slopes upward to join the front gable wall and sides of the gambrel roof. The porch walls have limestone capstones and thin Doric columns that support the roof. Wood dentils are located beneath the porch eave. The entry door is located on the west wall of the gabled roof extension on the north side of the house. It is a wood door with three panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half.

The front façade has a large fixed window with a stone sill in the north half of its first story wall; it is beneath the cover of the porch roof. The south corner of the front façade has a window that is composed of a large fixed window with curved

[35] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 27

glass with an art glass transom above it. On each side of the curved window is a narrow window with a small art glass transom above. A thin Doric engaged column is between the narrow windows and the fixed window. The windows have a stone still and a tall stone lintel. The front gable has two 1/1 wood windows paired together in its south half and two smaller 1/1 wood windows paired together in its north half just above the termination of the porch roof into the gable wall. A short section of cornice is located on each side of the gable wall where the lower and upper slopes of the gambrel roof divide. This creates a triangular piece of wall, though not enclosed, in the upper part of the gable. A wood Palladian window is centered in the top of the gable wall; its individual sashes are divided into small square panes of glass around a larger rectangular pane. The window has wide wood trim boards. Above the Palladian window the top of the gable wall steps out slightly and the wall is covered with fish scale wood shingles. The north façade is dominated by the cross gable that is centered in the wall. The cross gable has a wood picture window with a segmented arch top and a stone sill centered in its first story wall. The gable is similarly detailed to the front gable but it has a group of three windows that have been filled in with glass block. The center window is longer than the other two, but they are joined together beneath a wood cornice. The south façade has a two story bay centered on its wall. The bay has brick on the first story walls and shingles on the second story. The bay's side walls are slightly angled. Only the bay's angled walls have windows; these are 1/1 wood windows. A tall brick chimney is located at the junction of the west side of the bay's conical roof with the side of the main gambrel roof of the house.

Thomas Shakes had this home constructed for his family in 1892. Shakes was a downtown merchant who had a business block constructed on the east side of Michigan Street. Thomas did not live in the house very long before he died and left his widow, Sarah, and their two children, Olga and Rudolph, to live in the home. Sarah developed the east half of her property once the Lincoln Highway was rerouted through Plymouth on Jefferson Street in 1927. She constructed a two story duplex that fronts Jefferson Street in 1928.[36]

612 N. Center St., St. Michael's Catholic School, 1954/2000. Contributing. No style

700 N. Center St., House, c. 1930. Contributing. Bungalow. Far right side of photo 0021

708 N. Center St., Eich House, c. 1905. Contributing. Gable-front/Free Classic
The house is a one and a half story tall gable-front house with large cross gables on its sides. The house has a molded concrete block foundation. Its first story walls are covered with narrow clapboards and its gable walls are covered with wood shingles. The house has a full front porch with a hipped porch roof. The porch's floor is wood; it has Ionic columns at its outside corners to support the roof. Wood steps are centered on the front of the porch. A wood balustrade with turned spindles is between the columns and newel posts located on each side of the steps. The roof is steeply pitched and it is covered with fiberglass shingles. The front façade's first story wall has a large wood picture window with an art glass transom in its south half. A wood entry door with a window in its upper half is located in the north half of the first story wall. Two large 1/1 windows are centered together in the front gable wall. A pent roof creates a top over the two windows and encloses a triangular piece of wall in the top of the gable. A small rectangular window with a wood cornice is centered in this triangular piece of wall.

The Eich family lived in this home from the 1910s through the 1930s. Ferdinand Eich was an electrician for the railroad in 1910; by 1920 he was listed as the chief engineer at the power house (presumably at the railroad). In 1930 he was listed as the engineer for the steam railroad. Ferdinand's wife was Lidwena and they had three children: Arthur, Francis, and Helen.

712 N. Center St., House, c. 1875. Non-contributing. Gable-front. Third from left in photo 0021

722 N. Center St., House, c. 1915. Contributing. Gable-front. Second from left in photo 0021

724 N. Center St., Arthur Thompson House, c. 1950. Contributing. Colonial Revival. Left side of photo 0021

800 N. Center St., John Cook House, 1904. Non-contributing. American Four-Square

804 N. Center St., House, c. 1900. Non-contributing. Gable-front

808 N. Center St., House, c. 1875. Non-contributing. Gable-front. Third from left in photo 0022

[36] *Plymouth Pilot*, June, 26, 1928, pg. 3

816 N. Center St., House, c. 1905. Contributing. Gabled-ell. Second from left in photo 0022

820 N. Center St., Michael Jeffirs House, c. 1900. Contributing. Gable-front. Left side of photo 0022

900 N. Center St., Keitzman House, c. 1907. Contributing. Gabled-ell

908 N. Center St., House, c. 1907. Contributing. Gabled-ell

914 N. Center St., Petersen House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square

920 N. Center St., Strombeck House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square
Far right side of photo 0024

924 N. Center St., Samuel McDonald House, c. 1907. Non-contributing. Gable-front
Second from right in photo 0024

1000 N. Center St., House, c. 1900. Contributing. Free Classic. Third from right in photo 0024
This house was relocated to this site in 2006 from the location of St. Michael's playground (613 N. Michigan St.)

1010/1014 N. Center St., House, c. 1860/1907. Contributing. I-House/Greek Revival. Second from left in photo 0024
This house was moved to this location, probably from an area near the downtown, in about 1907. The original construction of the house is c. 1860 and represents the dwelling type of early gentry in the city. The house is a two story, single-pile I-House with side gables. It has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. It has 6/1 wood windows with simple wood trim boards. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The eaves return onto the side gables to resemble a broken pediment. It is likely a tall cornice board and corner pilasters were original design features of the house. The front façade is symmetrically arranged. It has a full front porch that has a concrete floor and slender posts that support the porch roof. The porch roof is a low-sloped hipped roof. Wide concrete steps are centered on the front of the porch. The house, now a duplex, has two entry doors centered on the first floor of the front façade. The doors are wood and they have a three-quarter window. The doors have a wood transom above them. Two 6/1 wood windows are on the south side of the south door and the north side of the north door. The second story's front wall has four 6/1 wood windows; these windows are slightly shorter than those on the first story and they are aligned with those on the first story. It appears after the house was moved to this location it became a duplex. From about 1910 to the 1930s the home was frequently shown with two heads of households.

1018 N. Center St., House, c. 1922. Non-contributing. American Four-Square. Left side of photo 0024

1020 N. Center St., Gregory House, c. 1950. Non-contributing. Cottage

1022 N. Center St., House, c. 1880/1927. Contributing. Gable-front/Italianate
This house appears to have been moved to this location in about 1927. The original construction of the house is c. 1880. The house is one and a half stories tall; it is a gable-front home designed in the Italianate style. The house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with wood clapboards. The windows are 1/1 wood windows. The roof has a tall cornice board with pairs of decorative brackets that support the eaves. The eaves return on the front gable to resemble a broken pediment. The front façade has a portico on its north end. The portico has slender Doric columns that support a small gabled roof. The entry door is wood with carved panels and two narrow windows with segmental arch tops. A wood storm door divided into multiple panes of glass is on the entry door. Centered in the remaining first story wall of the front façade is a large three sided bay. The bay has angled side walls and 1/1 wood windows in each wall of the bay. The bay's hip roof has a shallow slope. The gable wall has two 1/1 wood windows centered in it. The windows have wood arched window hoods. A small rectangular wood window is north of the two windows.

The first family listed at this address living in the home is Roy and Gertrude Goodwell. Roy Goodwell was listed as a civil engineer for the state highway in the 1930 census.

North Center Street (west side beginning at Adams Street and ending at North Street)
401 N. Center St., Glen Underwood House, 1927. Contributing. Colonial Revival
Left side of photo 0016

The house is two and a half stories tall with side gables. It has a formal appearance on the corner of Adams and Center Streets. The house has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with aluminum siding. The home's windows are 5/1 Craftsman styled windows. The roof is covered with cement tiles. There is no eave on the gable walls. The front façade has a small portico on its north end. It has a concrete stoop and square posts that support a gabled roof. The door is aluminum and glass. The remaining first story wall of the front façade has three 5/1 wood windows. The second story wall of the front façade has four 5/1 wood windows. A sun porch enclosed with 1/1 metal windows is on the south side of the house. The south façade has four 5/1 wood windows above the sun porch in the second story wall. A small 5/1 wood window is centered in the attic gable wall.

The Underwood family operated a printmaking shop in the lot immediately west of the lot for this house. Arthur and Eva Underwood and their son, Glen, lived at this location in a previous home in 1910. Arthur's occupation was editor of his own print shop in the 1910 census. Arthur died prior to 1920. The Underwood family came to Plymouth in 1874 from Chicago, following the great Chicago fire. Arthur Underwood was the compositor of the *Restitution*, a newspaper of the Church of God denomination. The paper had been published in Chicago until the fire destroyed its publishing house. Underwood brought the paper with him in 1874; the paper was circulated from Plymouth throughout the world. Underwood's print shop burned in 1895, but it was reconstructed. After Arthur's death Glen continued at the printmaking shop.[37] Glen constructed this home on the old home site in 1927.[38] He married Kate Foltz and they had a daughter named Mary Ann. Kate's sister, Flora Foltz Martindale, lived in the home immediately north of this house during the 1930s-1950s.

407 N. Center St., Frank Martindale House, c. 1902. Non-contributing. Queen Anne
Second from left in photo 0016

419 N. Center St., Jenkins House, c. 1935. Contributing. Colonial Revival. Third from left in photo 0016

NA St. Michaels Catholic Church, 1910. Contributing. Photo 0019
Renaissance Revival; Arthur O'Keefe, builder
The building is exceptionally tall with a front gable wall, twin towers, and a rear gabled transept. The building's foundation is composed of rusticated limestone blocks with a smooth limestone drip ledge. The building's walls are composed of red colored bricks and considerable limestone trim. The building's side walls have brick buttresses. The windows have stone arches. The windows are stained art glass divided by wood tracery into two narrow full arch windows and an oculus window centered above them. The gable walls are parapeted and the roof is covered with slate tiles.

The front façade is framed by the two towers. Wide steps lead to three pairs of wood entry doors; the center entry is wider. The pairs of doors are framed by stilted full-round arches. The arches are composed of tall limestone blocks and are supported by slender Corinthian columns. A stone belt course continues from the base of the arches across the full front façade and around the two towers. A shaped parapet is above the three pairs of doors. Three large arched windows are centered in the gable wall above the shaped parapet. They also have stone arches. A pair of brick niches with stone arches is located in the top of the gable wall. A stone cross is at the peak of the gable.

The two towers are similar in size but not height. The north tower is considerably taller than the south tower. The first story wall of each tower has a large window with a stone arch centered in it. The second story of the south tower has two tall windows with stone arches in its front wall. Brick corbels frame the top of the second story wall just below the belfry of the tower. The belfry is octagonal with its primary north, south, east, and west walls wider than its corner wall. The primary walls have openings with louvers and stone arches centered in each of them. Brick piers are on each corner of the square tower supporting the belfry. The piers have copper pinnacles on them. The belfry is crowned with a copper dome that has small, full pediments at the base of each of its primary sides. A cupola with a cross on top is at the top of the dome. The north tower has stone quoins on the corners of its second story walls. Three narrow windows with stone arches are centered in the front wall of the tower. Each window is slightly higher on the wall from north to south. The third story of the tower has a stone belt course at the bottom of its walls and brick corbels at the top of its walls. A window with a stone arch is centered in each of the third story walls. The belfry is above the third story. It is a true octagon with each of its walls being of equal size. Each wall has a tall opening with louvers and a stone arch. Brick piers are on each corner of the square tower supporting the belfry. The piers have copper pinnacles on them. The belfry is crowned with a

[37] Headlight, Sights and Scenes along the Pennsylvania Railroad, Plymouth, pg. 22, 23
[38] *Plymouth Pilot*, June 3, 1927, pg. 5

copper dome that has small, full pediments at the base of each of its sides. A cupola with a cross on top is at the top of the dome.

The history of Catholicism in Plymouth dates to the establishment of a chapel at the Menominee Potawatomie reservation in 1828. For twenty years following the removal of the American Indians, Catholic missionary-priests visited a small group of Catholics in the area until a parish was established in 1862. A frame building was constructed in 1863 on land now occupied by St. Michael's Catholic School, east of the church. St. Michael's Academy was established south of the church; the Sisters of the Holy Cross arrived to staff the school in 1870. In 1910 the parish constructed this building and the rectory was constructed in 1914 behind (west) of the church. In 1954 a new school was constructed on the east side of Center Street.[39]

701 N. Center St., Styles House & Milliner Shop, c. 1902. Contributing. Gable-front. Right side of photo 0019
The house is two and a half stories tall; it is a single-pile house which gives the front gable a tall, slender presence on Center Street. The foundation is composed of molded concrete blocks. The walls are covered with aluminum siding. Its windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows. The front façade has a full front porch with three Doric columns that support the roof. A wood entry door is on the south side of the first story wall of the front façade. It has a single pane in its lower half and a window in its top half. A metal storm door is on the entry door. A large picture window is centered in the wall north of the entry door. It has a transom window above it. The front façade's second story wall has two 1/1 windows. The gable wall of the front façade has a small 1/1 window centered in it. The south façade has a large street presence due to its height. It also has a cross gable centered in the roof; the eave continues across the base of the cross gable. The gable has a small 1/1 window in it.

The 1900 census lists Henry and Barbara Styles, immigrants from Germany, living in this block with their son, Martin. Based on Sanborn maps this house was not located at this site until about 1902; therefore it is likely that they lived in the house north of this at 705 N. Center Street. Henry's occupation was a painter and Barbara's occupation was a milliner with her shop operated from the home. This home was either constructed or moved to this location in about 1902; the 1905 Sanborn map identifies this building with a milliner shop in it. Barbara Styles was listed as a widow in 1910; her son Martin was still living with her. His occupation was listed as a clerk. In 1930 the Styles were no longer at this address. Sadie Ballinger was the head of the household at that time; she had many lodgers listed at this address with her.

705 N. Center St., House, c. 1876. Non-Contributing. Gable-front. Fifth from right in photo 0020

709 N. Center St., House, c. 1915. Contributing. Gabled-ell. Fourth from right in photo 0020

711 N. Center St., House, c. 1895. Contributing. Gabled-ell. Third from right in photo 0020

719 N. Center St., Frederick Price House, c. 1907. Contributing. Queen Anne. Second from right in photo 0020

723 N. Center St., House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square. Right side of photo 0020

803 N. Center St., Morrow House, c. 1930. Contributing. Colonial Revival
The house is a two story, side gable home constructed in the Colonial Revival style. Its foundation and walls are composed of a blend of brown and red colored bricks. The windows are 6/1 wood windows with sills composed of brick rowlocks. The windows in the first story walls have brick soldiers that form a lintel. The front façade has a portico on its north side. The portico has a concrete floor and three slender Doric columns that support each outside corner of its roof. Two slender Doric pilasters are against the house's front wall on each side of the door to support the back of the portico roof. The portico roof is a broken pediment; the roof of the pediment's gable is open. The portico properly frames the entry. The entry has a six panel wood entry door and wood side-lites with half windows. A carved wood panel with a fan design is above the entry door. The door, side-lites, and panel have brick rowlocks that frame the opening. South of the portico the first story wall of the front façade has two 6/1 wood windows grouped together and centered in the wall. The second story wall of the front façade has two 6/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles.

809 N. Center St., House, c. 1885. Contributing. Free Classic

813 N. Center St., House, 2004. Non-Contributing. Contemporary modular home

[39] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 27

817 N. Center St., House, c. 1885. Contributing. Gable-front

821 N. Center St., House, 2003. Non-Contributing. Contemporary modular home

825 N. Center St., Hoy Grocery & House, c. 1902. Contributing. Commercial/parapet-front
The small building was constructed as a neighborhood corner grocery in about 1902. It is a single story in height with a two story house attached to the rear of the building. The building has a concrete foundation and its wall are covered with vinyl siding. A metal and glass entry door is on the corner. It leads to a corner vestibule with a large wood entry door with a full window. Large storefront windows are located on the front façade. A small pent roof forms an eave line at the top of the first story walls and at the base of parapet walls that are on the front and sides of the grocery. The two story section appears to be a small house with cross gables (c. 1905) that was moved to the back of the building as a residence for the owner of the grocery. The house portion does not appear in Sanborn maps prior to 1924.

Charles Hoy first operated the grocery and lived at this location from about 1902 through the 1930s. It must have been an important neighborhood fixture; the United States Post Office installed a drop box on a concrete post at this corner outside of the store (the post is still there) in about 1935. The grocery became the G & G grocery during the 1940s and 1950s. A recollection from Etta Steiner published in the Marshall County Sesquicentennial History book states that "Charlie Hoy had a popcorn and peanut stand" on the northwest corner of Michigan and Garro Streets in the downtown in about 1900.[40]

901 N. Center St., House, c. 1860. Contributing. Hall-and-Parlor

905 N. Center St., Peter Miller House, c. 1890. Non-Contributing. Gable-front

909 N. Center St., House, c. 1890. Non-Contributing. Gable-front

913 N. Center St., House, c. 1890. Non-Contributing. Gable-front

919 N. Center St., Knoll House, c. 1915. Contributing. Bungalow
The house is a small one story bungalow with an incised front porch and a small dormer on its front façade. The main roof and the dormer roof are hipped roofs. The house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with large cement shingles. The windows are 1/1 wood windows except for the two small square wood windows in the dormer. Simple wood trim boards are around the windows and door. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The front façade has a full porch. Four square wood posts support the roof above the porch. Low walls are located between the posts. Concrete steps are centered on the front porch between the two center posts. The entry door is a wood door with a window in its upper half. A 1/1 window is centered in the walls both north and south of the entry door. A three sided bay is centered on the north façade. It has narrow side walls and the block foundation is located under the bay. Its front wall has a small 1/1 wood window centered in it.

Peter and Margaret Knoll were living at this address in the 1920 and 1930 censuses. Knoll's occupation in 1920 was listed as a carpenter for the railroad. In 1930 his occupation was "house carpenter". It seems likely that Knoll constructed this home. There are three bungalows that are nearly identical to the Knoll house located next to each other on the south side of the city. Knoll may have been working from prints ordered through a catalog if he constructed this home, or the others.

925 N. Center St., House, c. 1895. Contributing. Gable-front

1001 N. Center St., Benjamin Xaver House, c. 1935. Contributing. Colonial Revival cottage

1005 N. Center St., Peter Richard House, c. 1902. Contributing. Queen Anne. Left side of photo 0023
The house is two stories tall with a gable-on-hip roof with cross gables and a tall octagonal tower on its southeast corner. The house's foundation is composed of dressed granite stone carved into blocks. The walls of the house are composed of an orange colored brick. Wood fish scale shingles cover a portion of the tower's walls near its roof and the wall of a small attic gable at the top of the roof. The windows are mostly 1/1 metal replacement windows; they have stone sills and segmental arches composed of two courses of rusticated brick. Two courses of rusticated brick are used for a belt course

[40] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 6

at the height of the first story and second story window sill stones. Rusticated brick is also used to create a small cross pattern occasionally in the walls, typically to each side of a door or window, and a large cross pattern in the top of the front gable wall. A large diamond pattern is composed of rusticated brick in the top of the south facing gable wall and the tower walls are also composed of rusticated brick. Short sections of eaves return on the gable walls. A wood trim board is at the top of the brick walls just below the eaves. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. A porch is located across the full south façade; it curves around the southeast corner (and tower) and continues on the front façade until it reaches a gable extension on the north half of the façade. The porch has dressed granite walls and piers; the piers are slender and round and composed of small stones. Cast concrete caps form capstones for the porch walls and piers. Concrete porch steps are located on the front façade and roughly centered on the south façade. The steps have low stone walls on each side and carved limestone lions on each side of the steps at the bottom of the walls. The porch floor is also concrete. The stone piers support large turned wood posts. The posts support the porch roof, which has a small gable roof marking the entry to the steps on the front and south sides of the house.

The front façade has a gabled wall section on its north half. This section has a two story bay with narrow side walls centered in its front wall. The bay has a large wood fixed window with a wood transom window above centered in its first story wall. Its second story wall has two 1/1 metal replacement windows centered in it. The eaves return at the top of the gable wall and enclose the top of the gable, except where the bay continues up the wall into the top of the gable. A short section of eaves return onto the front wall of the bay near the very top of the gable wall. The entry door is south of the gable extension in a small vestibule section of the house. The entry door is a wood door with a full window. A small art glass window is located in the south wall of the vestibule. The south corner of the front façade is occupied by the corner tower. It has 1/1 metal replacement windows on each of its three outside walls on both the first and second stories. The brick walls of the tower end at the same height as the tops of the windows of the second story. Above the brick the towers have a short section of wall that is covered with wood shingles; the wall flares out at the bottom to form an eave line above the brick walls. The wood shingles have a fish scale design except for a diamond pattern that is centered in the shingled wall which is composed of diamond shaped shingles. The tower roof is a tall conical shape with eight sides; the base of a metal finial is at the peak of the roof. A small gablet is on the front façade at the top of the roof. It also has wood fish scale shingles and a small 1/1 metal window centered in its wall.

Peter and Catherine Richards were living in the home from the 1900s through the 1930s. Peter was retired during this time. Catherine Richards was a charter member of the Plymouth Dorcas Society when it formed in 1921 at which time they constructed their meeting room on South Center Street in the downtown.[41]

1009 N. Center St., House, c. 1875. Non-Contributing. I-House. Second from left in photo 0023

1011 N. Center St., House, c. 1960. Non-Contributing. Ranch Style. Third from left in photo 0023

1011 N. Center St. (rear), Former block factory for patent stone, c. 1907. Contributing

1023 N. Center St., Block Factory House, c. 1907. Contributing. Mixed style: Queen Anne/Bungalow

North Walnut Street (east side beginning at Adams Street and ending at Monroe Street)
410 N. Walnut St., Stockland House, c. 1927. Contributing. Bungalow

500 N. Walnut St. Marshall County Courthouse, 1870-1872/1916 (Annex, 1990). Contributing. Photo 0018
Italianate. Gurdon P. Randall, architect. Epperson and Favorite, builder
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, 1983.
The Marshall County Courthouse was constructed between 1870 and 1872 for a cost of $105,000. The building fronts Center and Walnut Streets, but due to the designation of Jefferson Street as the Lincoln Highway in 1927, the south façade is the most viewed wall of the building. It is situated in the center of the public square and it is two stories tall with a basement level partially exposed above ground. The east and west elevations are nearly identical; the north and south elevations are also nearly identical to each other. The interior of the building was remodeled in 1916. A three story brick and stone addition was made on the north side of the courthouse in 1990. It connects to the historic building with a two story glass atrium that is centered on the north façade. At that time the interior was restored to its 1916 appearance. The roof and tower were restored in 2005.

[41] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 6

The courthouse has a tall base composed of large rusticated limestone blocks. The building's walls are composed of orange-colored bricks and there are large limestone quoins at the corners. The windows and entries have limestone trim. The first story window trim is composed of stilted segmented arches, a shouldered surround with keystones and stone quoins. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. A stone cornice separates the first story from the second story walls. The second story has 1/1 wood windows with full arches. The windows have decorative stone hoods. The top of the buildings walls have a stone cornice with dentils and modillions that support the roof's eaves. The roof is a low pitched hipped roof that is covered with faux slate tiles. The courthouse tower rises from the center of the building. It has four sides, all of which are identically designed. The base of the tower flares outward to blend with the roof of the building. It is covered with metal. The top of the base has a cornice that divides the base from what could be described in Classical terms, a plinth. The plinth is composed of large decorative consoles at the corner of each wall and pairs of bases with recessed panels that support porticos on the belfry walls of the tower. A cornice divides the plinth from the belfry. The belfry has three tall louvered openings with arched tops. The center opening was originally a window; it is framed by a portico composed of Corinthian columns and a full pediment. The top of the belfry has a cornice composed of egg-and-dart trim and modillions; this detail continues across the bottoms of the porticos' pediments. The roof of the belfry is also the tower roof. It is covered in metal and forms four "plates" that curve inward toward a peak. The roof plates are divided by metal ribs in the roof. A large clock is centered in the base of each roof plate. The clock has a metal surround with decorative scrollwork on each side. A tall metal finial crowns the roof. The base of the finial is large and has a hatch door used for maintenance on the building. The finial has decorative ornamentation with large swags of garland that go over a large metal ball.

The Center Street façade has a tall two story portico centered on the wall. The portico's first story wall has the appearance of a tall base composed of large rusticated stone blocks. The base has three tall segmented arch openings. The center opening is wider than the other two and has a pair of metal and glass entry doors and a tall wood transom. The other two openings in the base have a low stone wall recessed into the opening and a tall 1/1 wood window on the wall. Wide stone steps lead to the base of the portico. The top of the base has a cornice that blends with the cornice separating the first and second stories of the building. The base of the portico has four large stone columns on its second story wall. The columns have highly carved Corinthian capitals. Stone pilasters are located against the front wall of the building at the back of the portico to support the pediment with the columns. The pediment has a cornice with dentils and modillions; this matches the cornice of the main roof of the building. The pediment wall is wood. The windows in the second story courtroom on the south side of the building were reduced in size with bricks added in the bottom of the window opening as part of the 1916 renovation of the building. There are two windows on each side of the portico in the first and second story walls. The second story wall behind the portico has three windows. These windows are essentially framed by the four columns of the front wall of the portico. The south façade has a narrow two story extension with a pediment centered on its wall. The extension has two windows paired together in its first and second story walls. There is one window on each side of the extension in the first and second story walls.

Courthouse Square (Site) Contributing. Photo 0018
The Marshall County Courthouse Square is considered a contributing site due to the planned nature of the area. It historically acted as a gathering place for the public and has developed since its creation as a place for memorial services. The square has several mature trees from the time it was first developed in 1872. It includes sidewalks that radiate from the east and west entries of the building. The primary orientation of the public's main view of the courthouse has changed from its front on Center Street to its southeast corner due to the designation of Jefferson Street as the Lincoln Highway in 1927, and the road's subsequent marking as U.S. Highway 30.

World War Memorial, 1956. (Object) Contributing. Seen at left side of photo 0018
Veterans organizations, sponsor
A granite monument, approximately seven feet tall, is located on the southeast corner of the courthouse square. It faces the intersection of Jefferson and Center Streets. The monument is a tall two-sided tablet with Doric columns on each side of it. The tablet and columns are set on a base and have a carved capstone over them. The monument is dedicated to individuals who lost their lives in the United States armed forces in conflicts leading up to the time the statue was erected in 1956. It was sponsored by the American Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Statue of Liberty Monument, 1951. (Object) Contributing. Seen in photo 0018
Boy Scouts of America, sponsor
A miniature version of the Statue of Liberty is located on the east lawn of the courthouse square. It is located in the center of a star-shaped raised flower bed. The bed's walls are composed of stone block. The statue was molded from zinc and

it stands approximately six feet tall. The Boy Scouts of America sponsored miniature versions of the Statue of Liberty for placement at county courthouses throughout the United States in 1951. The statue was restored in 2008.

September 11th Memorial, 2002 (Object) Non-Contributing
Wythougan Valley Preservation Council, sponsor
A granite block with words engraved to commemorate the events of September 11th, 2001, is located at the base of the miniature Statue of Liberty, in the raised stone bed.

612 N. Walnut St., St. Michael's Rectory, 1914. Contributing. Neoclassical
Jacob Ness, architect/builder. Seen in left background of photo 0019 and in photo 0027
The rectory building for St. Michael's parish is a large two story cube with a hipped roof; it is generally constructed in an American Four Square form. It has a limestone foundation and its walls are composed of brown colored bricks. A course of limestone blocks forms a water table. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with aluminum storm windows on them. The windows have stone sills. The corners of the walls have brick quoins. The walls are topped with a tall entablature with modillions that support the roof's eaves. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. A gabled roof dormer is centered on the north and south sides of the roof. The dormers have a large wood Palladian window in their front wall.

The front façade is dominated by an unusual porch. A full width porch is located on the first story; it has a full pediment with a low-sloped gable roof. The pediment is supported by four fluted Ionic columns; the porch has a balustrade with large balusters between the columns. The columns and balustrade is white terra cotta. The pediment is wood and it has rows of dentils. The pediment wall is covered with original art glass with the words St. Michael's Rectory, and a cross pattern. The steps to the porch are centered on the porch. The first story porch is partially covered by a two story porch on the center of the front façade. The two story porch has large fluted Ionic columns, composed of terra cotta blocks, on either side of the entry to the first story porch; the columns are two stories tall and support a full pediment that covers the two story porch. The entablature from the main house continues around the two story porch roof to form the base of the pediment. The pediment wall of the two story porch has a wood fanlight window centered in it. The pediment over the two story porch forms a cover for a balcony centered on the second story. The balcony floor is part of the first story pediment. The walls of the balcony are enclosed with glass. The first story wall of the front façade has a pair of entry doors centered in it. The doors are wood with art glass windows; metal storm doors are on the entry doors. A limestone surround with quoins and a jack arch with a keystone frame the entry doors. A large 1/1 wood window is centered in the wall on each side of the entry doors. The second story wall of the front façade also has a large 1/1 wood window centered in the wall on each side of the enclosed balcony. The building was constructed by Jacob Ness in 1914 at a cost of $14,000.[42]

North Walnut Street (west side beginning at Adams Street and ending at Monroe Street)
401 N. Walnut St. First Presbyterian Church, 1886-1887. Contributing. Gothic Revival. Photo 0025
The building has a cruciform plan with steeply pitched gabled roofs and a corner entry tower. The building has a dressed stone foundation and its walls are composed of bricks that have been painted. Brick buttresses are located at the corners of the entry tower. The windows are mostly pointed-arch stained art glass windows with wood sashes and tracery and stone sills. The roof has wide overhanging eaves on its gable walls; the eaves are supported by exposed purlin tails. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles.

The front façade of the building has an entry tower on its south side to address the intersection of Adams and Walnut Streets. Concrete steps lead to a pair of wood entry doors in the first story wall of the tower. The doors have four wood panels, and have a pointed art glass transom above them. Several courses of bricks form the arch over the entry. The tower's upper section is divided from the first story by four recessed brick panels. The upper section of the tower has three windows. The center window is a tall art glass window with a pointed arch. The other two windows are tall narrow art glass windows. Several courses of bricks form the arch over the center window; the brick courses turn and form belt courses around the tower's walls. Above the brick belt courses are six deeply recessed brick panels that are very narrow. The tower has a tall roof that terminates at a central peak. The peak has a decorative metal finial on it. The eaves of the tower roof flare out slightly. The eaves are supported by a pair of wood brackets near the center of each tower wall. The front wall of the front leg of the cruciform plan has an opening to the basement level with steps centered in its wall. The opening has a pair of wood and glass doors with wood side-lites and transoms. Two courses of bricks form a belt course at the sill level on the first story's front wall. A large art glass window with a pointed arch is centered in this front wall. Wood tracery divides the window into three tall windows with pointed arches; tracery divides the upper part of the window

[42] *Plymouth Republican*, March 27, 1914, pg. 1

into smaller vertical windows. Several courses of bricks form the arch over the window; the brick courses turn and form belt courses across the front wall. The top of the gable wall has four small louvered openings with pointed arches. Several courses of bricks form the arches over the openings; the brick courses turn and form belt courses across the top of the wall. Two belt courses composed of brick also form beneath the sills of the openings and continue across the wall.

Presbyterian Education Building, 1929. Collegiate Gothic Revival. Left side of photo 0025
An education building was added to the rear of the church building in 1929. It has a limestone foundation and its walls are composed of buff colored brick. Its entry is centered on its south façade (Adams Street); the entry has a tall transom with a pointed arch. It has metal casement windows divided into multiple panes of glass. The building has a shaped parapet with a limestone cap. The building is not counted separately from the church in the resource count.

The Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1838; there were eighteen members. The congregation utilized the first county courthouse, located on Center Street south of Adams Street at that time, for a church. They constructed a building in 1853 at 419 Center Street; it was destroyed by fire on February 18, 1886. The congregation constructed their new building and dedicated it on November 17, 1887.[43] A residence located at 218 West Adams Street, directly east of the church, served as the parsonage from at least the late 1890s through the 1950s. The church building was purportedly constructed as a copy of the Calvary Presbyterian Church in Portland, Oregon.[44]

409 N. Walnut St., Edward Richards House, c. 1902. Contributing. Gable-front. Second from right in photo 0025

413 N. Walnut St.. Welsh House, c. 1902. Non-Contributing. Gable-front. Right side of photo 0025

505 N. Walnut St., Chipman-Stevens House, c. 1922. Contributing. Craftsman Bungalow
Fourth from right in photo 0026
The house is a large one and a half story bungalow with side gables. It has a large shed dormer on the front façade. It has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood or metal replacement windows. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The front façade has an incised porch on its southern two-thirds. The northern third of the front façade has an enclosed room; it is enclosed with wood boards and has a Chicago style wood window centered on its front wall. The porch has a low brick wall with a stone cap; a brick pier supports the southeast corner of the roof. The porch steps are located on the south wall of the porch. A large wood entry door with a full window is centered on the front façade. A Chicago style wood window is south of the door. The large shed dormer on the front façade is nearly the width of the entire front wall. It has a short front wall that is mostly enclosed with five 1/1 metal replacement windows. A large brick chimney is centered on the south side gable of the house.

The home was the residence of Albert and Emily Chipman and their son, Gene, in 1930. Albert was an attorney who was appointed the first Marshall County Superior Court Judge in 1973 by Governor Bowen. His son, Gene Chipman, would later fill the same role during the latter part of the 20th century. In the 1940s the home became the residence of George F. Stevens and his wife Lucille. They raised their two sons, James and Charles, at the home. George also was an attorney; he graduated from Indiana University in 1924 and Harvard University Law School in 1927. Stevens held the offices of prosecuting attorney and city councilman. In 1940 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. The Stevens family lived at this home until Lucille passed away in 1974.[45]

515 N. Walnut St., House, c. 1915. Contributing. Bungalow. Third from right in photo 0026

519 N. Walnut St., House, c. 1907. Contributing. Gable-front. Second from right in photo 0026

523 N. Walnut St., Klinger House, c. 1850. Contributing. Gable-front. Right side of photo 0026
The small gable-front house is one of the oldest surviving buildings in the district. It has a fieldstone foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The roof is a low-sloped gable roof; short sections of eaves return on the gable wall. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The house has a full front porch that is enclosed; the porch dates to c. 1920. The porch walls are covered with wood clapboards; the walls flare out at the bottom. The porch is enclosed with wood windows divided into twelve panes of glass. A metal porch door is centered on the porch's front wall. The front façade has a center entry door that is wood (c. 1950); it has a window divided into three panes of glass in its upper half. A 1/1

[43] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg.22
[44] Marshall County Interim Report, pg. 51
[45] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pgs. 412, 413

wood window is centered in the walls north and south of the entry door. The windows have simple wood trim boards around them. A tall, square brick chimney is centered on the back gable wall of the house.

The earliest Sanborn map (1886) for the city does not show this block that is located immediately west of the courthouse square. The map does state that there are four frame dwellings in this block. Based on review of subsequent Sanborn maps, it has been determined that this house is likely one of those four (based on style of construction and its foundation it does not appear to have been relocated to this site after 1886). Ida Catherine and her brother, Calvin Klinger, were shown living at this address in the 1900 and 1910 censuses. Just Ida was shown living here in the 1920 and 1930 censuses. Ida was part of the first graduating class from Plymouth High School in 1876.[46] She became an abstractor at the courthouse. Her father and mother were Nathaniel and Sarah (Wolf) Klinger. Ida was born in 1858 in Plymouth; she lost both of her parents prior to 1870. At that time she was shown living with her grandmother, Catherine Klinger, and her brother, Calvin, in the census in Plymouth. They are still shown living with their grandmother in the 1880 census on Walnut Street. It seems likely the two siblings inherited this home from their grandmother.

615 N. Walnut St., House, c. 1951. Contributing. Colonial Revival cottage/American Small House
Two small, one story, late Colonial Revival cottages were constructed next to each other between 1950 and 1952. They are nearly identical, though mirrored, and are located on the west side of the street at the north end of the 600 block of Walnut Street. The house at 627 N. Walnut has been modified, but the home at this address appears to be mostly original. The home has side gables and a cross gable extension on the north side of its front façade. The house has a concrete block foundation and aluminum siding covering its walls. The windows in the house are 6/1 wood windows. The roof has virtually no eaves overhanging the walls of the house. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The front façade has a porch with a gabled roof on the south side of the cross gable extension. The porch roof is supported by decorative aluminum supports. The porch floor and steps are concrete. The entry door is centered in the porch. It is a wood door with two tall vertical panels and a window divided into six panes of glass in the top of the door. A 6/1 wood window is centered in the wall north of the porch. A 6/1 wood window is located slightly north of center in the wall south of the porch.

Rev. Lawrence Eberle and Sylvester Zabowski were living in this home in 1953. Eberle was the priest at St. Michael's Catholic Church in 1930 at which time he was living at the rectory across the street (east) of this house. Zabowski's occupation in 1930 was listed as custodian at St. Michael's church; he also was living at the rectory at that time. Eberle was from Germany and Zabowski was from Poland.

627 N. Walnut St., House, c. 1951. Non-Contributing. Colonial Revival cottage

Plum Street (east side beginning at Adams Street and ending at Monroe Street)
404 N. Plum St., Reformed Church Parsonage, c. 1890. Contributing. Queen Anne. Right side of photo 0030
The house is a simple two story gabled ell with a porch in the inside corner of the ell (south side of the front façade). It has either a brick or stone foundation that is covered with cement. The walls are covered with vinyl siding. The gables have decorative carved wood vergeboards on their eaves. The gable walls are covered with bands of decorative wood shingles in fish scale and diamond designs. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The porch has a wood floor and brick piers. The piers are capped with limestone capstones and they support square wood columns that are tapered. The columns support a hipped roof. The entry door is located on the west wall of the south leg of the ell. It is a new metal door with no windows. The front wall of the west leg of the ell has a two story bay centered in it. The bay has narrow side walls and pairs of windows in its first and second story walls. The windows are 1/1 metal windows in the first story wall and 1/1 wood windows in its second story wall. The bay has a tall pent roof that is formed from the gable wall and is covered with wood shingles.

The Reformed Church was established in the late 1870s or early 1880s. The congregation's building was located immediately south of this house; it is now a parking lot for the Presbyterian Church. This house was the parsonage for the Reformed Church until about 1930. Joseph and Jessie Smith (husband and wife) were living at this home in 1910. He was listed as a clergyman at the Reformed Church. Robert Thena lived at this home in 1920. He also was listed as the minister at the church.

408 N. Plum St., House, c. 1890/1920. Contributing. No style. Middle of photo 0030

[46] McDonald, 1881, pg. 74

410 N. Plum St., Arthur O'Keefe House, c. 1915. Contributing. Prairie Style. Left side of photo 0030
The house is a one and a half story cube with a low pyramidal shaped roof. It is generally constructed in the design of an American Four Square home. It has a rusticated stone foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The roof has very wide overhanging eaves that are supported by shaped wood rafter tails. Centered in each side of the roof is a wall dormer with a hipped roof. The dormers have a pair of 6/1 Craftsman style wood windows centered on their front wall. The front façade of the house has a large wood picture window near its north corner; the window has an art glass transom window above it. Three Craftsman style 3/1 wood windows are grouped together and are located near the south corner of the front façade. A new metal entry door is located immediately north of the group of windows. Another group of three 3/1 wood windows is located near the west corner of the south façade.

Three generations of the O'Keefe family have lived near the courthouse during the late 1890s through the 1950s. Arthur O'Keefe was the son of William and Bertha Snyder O'Keefe. His parents lived at 322 West Madison Street, about two blocks north of this house. Arthur married Leonore Deeds in 1901. They had two sons who became adults: Alves and Edgar. Alves O'Keefe was trained as an architect and lived at 223 West Jefferson Street (one block east of this house). Arthur O'Keefe was a general contractor who constructed a number of large buildings in the area including the present St. Michael's Catholic Church and Lincoln High (now Junior High) School in Plymouth. Arthur also had a retail lumber and coal yard called O'Keefe Lumber and Coal Yard. Arthur was the co-founder and president of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce. The O'Keefe family was active members of St. Thomas Episcopal Church.[47]

508 N. Plum St., House, c. 1855. Contributing. Upright-and-Wing/Greek Revival
The house is representative of some of the earliest residences constructed in the city. It is an upright-and-wing house with certain details that indicate it was designed in the Greek Revival style. The wing portion of the house is on the north side of the front gable (upright) portion. The house has a fieldstone foundation that has been covered with cement. Its walls are covered with aluminum siding. It has 1/1 and 3/1 wood windows. The gabled roofs have a low pitch; extra long portions of eaves return on the front gable of the upright part of the house. This detail indicates that a cornice board is likely beneath the siding and the general shape of the gable wall forms a broken pediment which is stylistically a Greek Revival feature. The front façade of the upright portion has a wood Chicago style window in its first story wall. A 1/1 wood window is centered in the gable wall. The wing portion has an enclosed porch on its front wall. The porch has a molded concrete block wall; the porch is enclosed with five 3/1 Craftsman style windows. A wood door with a window in its upper half is located on the south side of the front wall of the porch. The north wall of the wing has a three sided Italianate-styled bay. The bay is located on the west half of the wing's north wall. The bay has angled side walls and a 3/1 Craftsman styled window in each of its walls. It has a flat roof. A tall, slender brick chimney is centered on the north wall of the wing.

This house is likely one of the four frame dwellings identified in the 1886 Sanborn map on this block. Its construction and foundation indicate that it probably was not relocated to this site after 1886; it most likely was the first house constructed on Lot 134 of the original plat of the city.

612 N. Plum St., House, c. 1902. Contributing. Pyramidal-roof/Craftsman. Left side of photo 0029
The house is a small one and a half story pyramidal-roof house. It has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with aluminum siding. Its windows are 4/1 Craftsman style wood windows. The roof is steeply pitched in a pyramidal shape to a peak that has a section of roof that is raised like a cupola out of which rises a brick chimney. The roof, cupola walls, and cupola roof are covered with fiberglass shingles. The roof has cross gables on its north and south sides and a gabled roof dormer on its west side. The eaves continue across the bottom of the dormers and gables. Each dormer has a 1/1 wood window in its front wall. The front façade has a porch covering the middle two-thirds of the front wall. The porch has a concrete block foundation and a concrete floor. The porch roof is a pent roof and is supported by wood Doric columns at its outside corners. The entry door is located at the south end of the front façade. It is a wood door with three panels in its lower half and a window and a wood panel in its upper half. A pair of 4/1 Craftsman style wood windows is north of the door. Another 4/1 Craftsman style wood window is north of the pair of windows.

Adams Street (north side beginning at the Yellow River and ending at Plum Street)
121 E. Adams St. First United Methodist Church Education Building, 1957. Contributing
Collegiate Gothic style. Seen at far right in photo 0003 (behind church)

[47] History of Marshall County Sesquicentennial, pg. 322

110 W. Adams St., Marshall House, c. 1915. Non-Contributing. Gable-front.
Seen on left side of photo 0004 behind left house.

212 W. Adams St., C. Bondurant-Rafferty House, 1928. Contributing. Dutch Colonial Revival

218 W. Adams St., House, c. 1872. Contributing. Italianate/Greek Revival Gable-front
The house is a gable-front house designed in a blend of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. It is two stories tall with a low-sloped gabled roof. The house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with wood clapboards. There are wide corner boards on the walls. A tall cornice with pairs of decorative scroll brackets is at the top of the walls and follows the rake of the gable wall. The top of the front gable has the appearance of a broken pediment. The windows are 6/1 wood windows. The windows have wood cornices and wide trim boards with a piece of ogee molding around their outside edges. The front façade has a brick stoop on its west edge. A small gabled roof supported by wood brackets is over the doorway. The entry is recessed into the front wall. It has ornate paneled side walls; a rectangular panel is at the bottom and top of the wall and between the rectangles is a tall panel with a full arched top. A narrow pair of wood doors is in the recessed entry. The doors mimic the pattern of the side walls but have a transom across the top of the doors and the full arched panels are windows instead of wood panels. Centered in the first story wall east of the entry is a group of three windows. The middle window is a 8/1 wood window and the other two windows are 6/1 wood windows. The top sashes of these windows are shorter than the bottom sash. The second story wall of the front façade has three 6/1 wood windows.

The house was used as the Presbyterian parsonage from at least the 1900s through the early 1950s. The Presbyterian congregation had a church located within about a block of this house since 1844. The current home of the congregation is located immediately west, across Walnut Street, from this house. That church was constructed in 1886. Some of the Presbyterian ministers who lived here were George Pflug (1910), Reverend Benjamin (1920 and 1930) and Reverend Armstrong (1949). Reverend O. S. Thornberry became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in 1897 and also likely was a resident of this house. He graduated from Indiana University, Wabash College, and McCormick Seminary.[48] Paperwork found in the walls of the house during a remodeling dates to the middle 1870s.

Jefferson Street (south side beginning at the Yellow River and ending at Plum Street)
Lincoln Highway Bridge, 1927 (Structure) Contributing. Concrete double-arch, filled spandrel bridge
The Jefferson Street/Lincoln Highway Bridge was constructed in 1927. It is a filled-spandrel double-arch bridge. The bridge is skewed due to the orientation of the road to the river. A 1987 reconstruction by the county increased the size of its cantilevered deck for sidewalks and removed its lampposts. The center bases of the arches have a large curved cutwater buttress with a rounded cap. The arches have a raised band of concrete to accentuate the arched openings. The underside of the arches show wood plank formwork that was used during the bridge's construction. The bridge is identified in Jim Cooper's book on concrete bridges (page 240).

The Jefferson Street/Yellow River crossing is one of the two earliest bridge locations in Plymouth. The other bridge location, which dates earlier than this location, is the Michigan Street (Road) bridge on the south side of the downtown. A bridge has been at the Jefferson Street location since at least 1872; it provided access east to west across the Yellow River through the middle of the county while the Michigan Street Bridge provided access north to south across the Yellow River for the Michigan Road. In 1927 the state of Indiana sought to shorten the distance for travelers of the Lincoln Highway across northern Indiana; Plymouth learned that it would be on the newly designated route. A new bridge had been constructed over the Yellow River at Garro Street, just a short distance south of Jefferson Street, in 1924. City officials vied for the route to come through the downtown and use the new Garro Street Bridge. But Marshall County officials wanted the route to pass the courthouse square to give distinction to Marshall County's government buildings. The county officials were able to show that even with a new bridge constructed at Jefferson Street the route would be less expensive than the Garro Street route. This bridge was then constructed due to the designation of the Lincoln Highway's new route through Plymouth in 1927-1928.

115/117 W. Jefferson St. Shakes Duplex, 1928. Contributing. No style

[48] Headlight, Sights and Scenes along the Pennsylvania Railroad, Plymouth, pg. 17

211 W. Jefferson St., Lackey House, c. 1875. Contributing. Italianate
The house is a two story Italianate cube with a c. 1970 wing on its east side. The house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with aluminum siding. The roof has a pyramidal shape with a low pitch; it is covered with fiberglass shingles. The roof eaves are supported by decorative wood brackets. They are equally spaced on the sides and back of the house but the front façade has three equally spaced pairs of brackets with smaller brackets centered between the pairs. A full porch is on the front façade. It has a concrete floor and Doric columns that support the roof. The porch roof is a hipped roof. The window placement on the front façade appears to have been changed over the years. The first story has a new wood door with a metal storm door on it on the east end of the first story wall. A group of three windows is centered in the first story wall west of the door. The group is composed of a wood picture window with a transom centered between two narrower wood windows with transoms above them. The transoms are divided into narrow panes of glass in a Craftsman style. The second story wall of the front façade has a 9/1 wood window located east of center in the wall. Another 9/1 wood window is located west of that window. A small 4/1 Craftsman style wood window is located east of the middle window. The original window placements were likely centered between the decorative wood brackets that support the eaves of the roof; what appears to be the original window pattern is intact on the side walls. The windows and porch date to c. 1915.

This home became the residence and offices of Harry Lackey. Lackey established a real estate and insurance agency in Plymouth in 1910.[49] He moved his family into this home sometime after 1910. He and his wife "Peach" lived at the home into the 1950s.

225 W. Jefferson St. Jefferson Building, c. 1975. Non-Contributing. Contemporary

301/303 W. Jefferson St., House, c. 1902. Non-Contributing. T-plan/no style

309 W. Jefferson St., Milner House, c. 1915. Contributing. American Four-Square

315 W. Jefferson St., House, c. 1902. Non-Contributing. Gable-front

317 W. Jefferson St., Greenlee & Shriver Filling Station/Kizer-Neu Law Offices, c. 1935/1985. Non-Contributing. No style

Jefferson Street (north side beginning at the Yellow River and ending at Plum Street)
112 W. Jefferson St. Marshall County Building, 1981. Non-Contributing. Contemporary
Seen in right background of photo 0004

300 W. Jefferson St., House, c. 1896. Contributing. Stick Style. Fifth from right side of photo 0026
The house is divided into three basic parts. It has a two story single-pile part with a tall hipped roof; it is located on the east side of the house with its narrow side facing south (front) and north. It has a short two story extension on the north end of its east wall; the extension has a hipped roof. The second part of the house is a one and a half story wing on the west side of the two story part. The wing has a steeply pitched and wide gabled roof. The third part of the house is attached to the west side of the wing. It is one story tall and has a tall hipped roof. While the house has three basic parts there is no indication that it was constructed at separate times. The house has a brick or stone foundation that has been covered with cement. The walls of the house are covered with vinyl siding, however great care was taken to leave all of the trim exposed. There are wide corner boards on the house and wide trim boards on the windows. The windows are large 1/1 and 2/2 wood windows. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. Tall decorative wood brackets are located on the top of each corner board to support the eaves.

The east façade of the house is the east wall of the two story part. This elevation has two 1/1 wood window in its first story. One is centered in the extension and the other is centered in the wall south of the extension. The east façade has two 2/2 wood windows in its second story. Again, one is centered in the extension and the other is centered in the wall south of the extension. The south (front) façade of the two story part of the house has a 1/1 wood window centered in its first story wall and a 2/2 wood window centered in its second story wall. A small gabled dormer is at the roof's ridge on this part of the house. The gable wall faces south and has a wood vent in it. The west façade of the two story part has a wood entry door. The door has a window in its upper half and a short wood transom over the door.

[49] Ogle, 1922, pg. 44

The south façade of the wing with the gabled roof has a brick porch. The porch is sheltered by a wide overhanging eave of the gabled roof. The eave is supported on its west side by a large timber that acts as a knee brace against a king post. The west wall of the eave is enclosed with boards scribed with a picket style design. The south wall of the wing has a wood entry door on its west side. The door has a window in its upper half and a short wood transom over the door. A 1/1 wood window is located east of the door. A roof dormer with a hipped roof is on the south side of the wing's gabled roof. It has a small 1/1 wood window in its front wall. The gable wall of the wing is mostly covered by a pent roof extension of the hipped roof over the one story part of the house. A 1/1 wood window is located on the north side of the gable wall; the pent roof is scooped out to form the window. A small rectangular wood window is located in the top of the gable wall.

The one story part of the house is located at the west end of the house. Its front (south) wall has a 2/2 wood window centered in it. A very small rectangular wood window is located in the wall that encloses the south side of the pent roof extension from the hipped roof that covers this part of the house. The west façade of the one story part of the house has an entry door centered in it. The door is a wood door with four panels; a short wood transom is above it. A gabled roof supported by wood knee braces shelters the door. A 2/2 wood window is located on each side of the door.

316 W. Jefferson St., House, c. 1900. Contributing. Gabled-ell

322 W. Jefferson St., House, c. 1900. Contributing. Gabled-ell

Madison Street (south side beginning at the Yellow River and ending at Plum Street)

313 W. Madison St., House, c. 1860. Contributing. Hall-and-Parlor

This house is another example of the city's earliest residential types, though it appears to have been slightly modified. It is located on the back half of Lot 135 of the original city plat and may have been moved from the front half to the back half of the lot when the home at 323 West Madison was constructed c. 1885. Based on its construction and foundation it was likely one of the four frame dwellings identified on the 1886 Sanborn map of the city. The house is a one and a half story hall-and-parlor type with side gables. The house has a fieldstone foundation that is covered with cement. The house's walls are covered with cement shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple wood trim board and wood cornices; these date to c. 1900. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. A tall brick chimney is centered on the roof ridge. A single story extension is located on the east side of the house; it has pent roof and dates to c. 1900. The extension's front wall has a 1/1 wood window in its east side and a wood entry door in its west side. The door has three rectangular windows and dates to c. 1965. The front façade of the main house has its east corner cut away. An angle wall with a 1/1 wood window is located in the cut away corner of the house. The front façade has a steel entry door located just west of center on its wall which is typical of hall-and-parlor construction. One wide 1/1 wood window is located both east and west of the door. The windows have short top sashes. The west façade has a 1/1 wood window centered in its first story wall and a 1/1 wood window centered in its gable wall.

Catherine Blubaugh, a widow, lived at this address in the 1910 census. She was 71 years old at that time and probably was living in the house when changes were made to it in about 1900. In 1930 M. N. and Dallie Vories lived at the house.

323 W. Madison St., Southworth House, c. 1885. Contributing. Gable-front

The house is a one and a half story gable-front home with a steeply pitched roof. Small one story wings are on the east and west sides of the house. The wings have truncated mansard roofs. The house has porches with pent roofs on the east and west sides of the one and a half story section of the house; the porches connect to the wings. The house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The windows in the house are 1/1 wood windows. The gabled roof has flared eaves. An unusual cornice board is located beneath the eaves; it angles out from the top of the walls to the outside edge of the roof. The cornice board is divided into panels and is pierced with star and floral designs. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles.

The front façade has a pair of 1/1 wood windows centered in the first story wall of the gable-front portion of the house. A pair of 1/1 wood windows is also centered in the gable wall. The short sides of the porches face north. The pent roofs of the porch have their north sides covered with a triangular piece of wall that is covered with vinyl siding. Steps are located on the north sides of the porches. The porches have highly decorative wood columns. The middle parts of the columns are turned posts. The bottoms have a square fluted base and an X design. The tops have an incised star pattern. Tall carved wood brackets are at the top of the columns and support the porch eaves. Wood entry doors with a window in their upper half are located on the north walls of the single story wings.

The Leander Southworth family was probably the first residences of this house. Southworth had a large retail grocery in the city during the late 1800s and early 1900s. In 1910 he and his wife, Lucy, were living at this address with their son, John. Leander was 60 and Lucy was 59 in the 1910 census. In 1930 John and Mae Kitch were living at this address with Mae's mother, Lucy Southworth. John Kitch was an attorney in the city and later became a county judge.

Madison Street (north side beginning at the Yellow River and ending at Plum Street)
300 W. Madison St. M. W. Simons House, 1892. Contributing. Shingle Style. P. L. Wheeler, builder
Also known as the Joseph A. Holzbauer House and Van Gilder Funeral Home
Right side of photo 0029
The house is two and a half stories tall with wide side gables and an incised full front porch. The house has a foundation composed of rusticated stone blocks and its first story's walls are composed of rusticated bricks. The gable walls are covered with vinyl shingles. The house's windows are mostly 1/1 metal replacement windows. The windows in the first story have thin rusticated stone sills. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. Most of the modern changes to the house have occurred in the last fifteen years.

The front (Madison Street) façade is dominated by the full porch. The porch has tapered piers composed of rusticated stone blocks. The piers support groups of large turned columns; the columns support lintels that support the porch roof. Concrete steps are located on the east wall of the porch and a handicap ramp is located near the east end of the front wall of the porch. The first story wall of the front façade has a large picture window with an art glass transom at its west end. A thin rusticated stone block separates the window from the transom above. A tall 1/1 window is located at the east end of the front wall. A large wood entry door is between the windows. It has a window in its upper half and two large wood panels in its lower half. A large rusticated stone lintel is above the door. The second story of the front façade has two large dormers. A dormer with a curved wall and a conical roof that has the appearance of a small tower is located in the east half of the roof. The curved wall is covered with vinyl siding that has the appearance of narrow vertical boards. It has a 1/1 wood window in its front wall and a small rectangular window divided into fifteen panes of glass on each side of the 1/1 window. The west half of the roof has a large hipped roof dormer that acts as a balcony. The dormer has vinyl shingles covering its walls and two 1/1 metal windows centered in its front wall. The dormer has sloped walls that enclose the sides of the balcony; the walls have large ball finials on their south ends.

The side gables of the house have pent roofs that enclose the gable walls. The upper part of the gable wall (attic area) extends out over the second story and is supported by large corbels that are covered with vinyl shingles. The gable walls of the attic area have a strip of three recessed 1/1 metal windows centered in them. The walls curve into the windows. The east façade has a two story tower with curved walls and a conical roof that is blended back to the wall and roof on the façade's north side. A one story bow bay with a curved wall and a flat roof and parapet wall is centered on the west façade.

During the late part of the nineteenth century the entire block on which this house is located was owned by the Simons family. Simons constructed a large carriage house north of the house in 1888 and contracted with P. L. Wheeler to build this home in 1892. Millard Winfred Simons married Ellen Capron on April 24, 1878 in Marshall County. They had three children: Oscar, Celeste, and Albertus. Simons was a freight ticket agent for the railroad in 1880. Simons inherited a fortune which led to his successes in the late part of the nineteenth century. M. W. Simons was part of the Plymouth Lecture Association during the 1880s.[50] He was elected State Representative in 1895 and served one term.[51] Simons organized the electric light plant in the city in 1888, from which they furnished "the city with light, and are up to date in running a plant of this kind."[52] Twelve hundred incandescent lights were in use at that time and the plant had furnished the city with forty arc lights in about 1900.[53] Simons constructed an ornate three story downtown building for his daughter, Celeste, in about 1900. He died early in life, at the age of about 50.

Joseph and Emma Holzbauer purchased the home from Simons' widow prior to 1910. The Holzbauer family lived in the home into the 1930s. Joseph Holzbauer owned a lumber company in the city; he died in 1935. In 1945 the partnership of Danielson-Van Gilder Funeral Home was formed and they purchased the Simons house to operate their funeral business.

[50] McDonald, 1881, pg. 56
[51] McDonald, 1908, pg. 208
[52] Headlight, Sights and Scenes along the Pennsylvania Railroad, Plymouth, pg. 18
[53] Headlight, Sights and Scenes along the Pennsylvania Railroad, Plymouth, pg. 18

In 1960 Manford Van Gilder purchased the business from the Danielsons and it became known as Van Gilder Funeral Home.[54]

322 W. Madison St., William O'Keefe House, c. 1895. Contributing. American Four-Square
Center of photo 0029
The house is a two story cube with a pyramidal roof. The foundation is composed of split fieldstone. The walls of the house are covered with large wood shingles. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows with simple wood trim boards and wood cornices. The roof has wide overhanging flared eaves; the roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. A dormer with a hipped roof is located on each of the home's four sides. The dormers' roofs also have flared eaves. The dormers have two rectangular wood windows in their front walls. The front and east elevations have full porches that connect on the southeast corner of the house. The porches have wood floors; Doric columns line the outside wall of the porch. The front façade has a wood entry door on its west side. The door has a wood panel in its lower half and a window in its upper half; a metal storm door is on the entry door. Two tall 1/1 wood windows are east of the entry door in the first story wall. The second story wall of the front façade has two 1/1 wood windows. A one story three-sided bay is on the north end of the west façade. It has narrow sides and its front wall has a group of three 1/1 wood windows with transoms. The outside two windows are very narrow. The transoms have art glass in them.

William O'Keefe's father was an Irish immigrant who moved to Plymouth in 1871. William married Bertha Snyder in 1879 and they had two children: Arthur and Esther. William was a prominent lumber dealer in the city; he established his firm in 1880. In 1900 he was elected Treasurer of Marshall County.[55] O'Keefe's son, Arthur, constructed a home about two blocks south of his father's house. William O'Keefe constructed this home in about 1895.

Monroe Street (south side beginning at the Yellow River and ending at Plum Street)
120 E. Monroe St., House, c. 1920. Contributing. Craftsman cottage

118 E. Monroe St., Carman House, c. 1915. Contributing. Craftsman

317 W. Monroe St. M. W. Simons Carriage House, 1888. Contributing. Queen Anne. Left side of photo 0028
The building is two stories tall and has a tall hipped roof. The building has a stone foundation and its walls are composed of brick. Its windows are 1/1 metal replacement windows. The windows have stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The west façade of the building has a two story gabled wall extension on its south half. The south wall has a cross gable centered in its roof. The gable has a small oculus window in the attic. The east façade has a cross gable centered in its roof. A chimney is centered on this façade and continues up the gable. The chimney has two panels composed of carved terra cotta blocks. One is located on the first story wall and one is located on the second story wall and is framed with stone volutes. A 1/1 metal window is located on each side of the chimney on both the first and second stories. Because the building was the carriage house for the Simons family (the Simons House is located southeast of this building) the east and south elevations were the primary "fronts" of this building. After it was subdivided from the house, the north (Monroe Street) façade became the recognized front of the building.

The most striking feature of the building is a tall three story tower on its southeast corner. The tower is octagonal, however its walls are wider on its north, south, east, and west sides than on its angled sides which are very narrow. The tower's first and second story walls are composed of brick. The first story's south wall has a metal entry door. Its east wall has a highly molded terra cotta medallion and its northeast corner has a wood oculus window. The second story wall of the tower has a 1/1 metal window in its east and south walls. The third story walls of the tower are covered with wood shingles. The third story has 1/1 metal windows on its east and south walls; these are slightly smaller than the other windows in the building. The third floor of the tower was once open and acted as a large observation deck when the building was first constructed. The third floor was enclosed in about 1910. Massive turned posts support the tower roof and large carved brackets are located on each side of each post. These are visible from inside the tower. The tower's roof has wood modillions beneath its eaves. The roof has eight sides that are steeply pitched to a peak that has a metal finial. The tower roof is covered with slate tiles.

The Simons Carriage House was constructed in 1888, a few years prior to the main house. Simons built the large carriage house with a full second story to both entertain guests and for servants' quarters. The ballroom was located in the north half of the second story and it had an ornate fireplace. The tower was designed to provide a winding wood

[54] History of Marshall County, Sesquicentennial, pg. 548
[55] McDonald, 1908, pgs. 420, 421

staircase for access to the second story and a third floor observation deck. By 1920 the property on which the building is located had been split from the main house. Louis and Jeanette Shatford were living in the building in 1920. Louis Shatford operated a shoemaker shop from this location. They were still living at this address in 1930 but had rented out the second story. The building was the home of the Marshall County Historical Society and Museum from 1971 to 1993.

323 W. Monroe St., House, c. 1907. Contributing. Gable-front/Dutch Colonial Revival. Right side of photo 0028

Monroe Street (north side beginning at the Yellow River and ending at Plum Street)
117 E. Monroe, Samuel Phillips House, c. 1945. Contributing. Colonial Revival cottage

103 E. Monroe, Fuller House, c. 1945. Contributing. Cottage

Jackson Street (south side beginning at Bailey Street and ending at Center Street)
122 E. Jackson St., House, c. 1907. Contributing. Gable-front. Left side of photo 0002
The house is one story tall and has a low-sloped gabled roof. The house has a tall stone foundation that is carved at the top of the stone with a water table. The house's walls are composed of brick. The house's windows have stone sills and brick arches composed of two courses of brick rowlocks. The gable wall has metal siding covering it. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The west half of the front façade is an enclosed porch. The porch was enclosed with low brick walls and Craftsman style 3/1 wood windows (c. 1915). A wood porch door with a full window is centered in the front porch wall. The east half of the front façade has a wide 1/1 wood window. The top sash is much shorter than the bottom sash.

Norman and Bessie Miller lived at this address in 1910 with their children Susie, Keim, and Myra. Norman Miller was listed as an implement dealer in the 1910 census.

114 E. Jackson St., House, c. 1900. Contributing. Gable-front. Second from left in photo 0002

Harrison Street
111 W. Harrison St., Martin Rullman House, 1930. Contributing. American Four-Square

Consolidated List of Resources:

NA Street Lights (42/ 1 structure)	Contributing
720 Magnetic Parkway, Conservation Clubhouse	Contributing
NA Magnetic Parkway, Magnetic Park (Site)	Contributing
NA Arched gateway (Structure)	Contributing
NA Gateway pillars (Structure)	Contributing
NA Magnetic Well and Shelter (Structure)	Contributing
NA Stone sluice (Structure)	Contributing
703 Magnetic Parkway	Non-contributing
711 Magnetic Parkway	Contributing
400 N. Michigan St., First United Methodist Church	Contributing
422 N. Michigan St.	Non-Contributing
500 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
514 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
518 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
520 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
600 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
608 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
614 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
620 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
700 N. Michigan St.	Non-contributing
712 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
722 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
802 N. Michigan St.	Contributing

806 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
810 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
816 N. Michigan St.	Non-contributing
824 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
826 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
830 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
900/902 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
906 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
912 N. Michigan St.	Non-contributing
916 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1000 N. Michigan St.	Non-contributing
1004 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1008 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1012 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1016 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1020 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1100 N. Michigan St.	Non-Contributing
1130 N. Michigan St., Plymouth Church of the Brethren	Contributing
1210 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1216 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1218 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1224 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1300 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
401 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
407 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
409 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
423 N. Michigan St.	Non-Contributing
501 N. Michigan St.	Non-Contributing
511 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
NA Logan-Stanley Fountain (Object)	Contributing
517 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
523 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
Ten Commandments Memorial (Object)	Non-Contributing
701 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
713 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
717 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
719 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
807 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
809 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
813 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
817 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
821 N. Michigan St.	Non-contributing
823 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
829 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
901 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
905 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
913 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
919 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
925 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1001 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1005 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1009 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1013 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1017 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1023 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1101 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1105 N. Michigan St.	Contributing

1111 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1117 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1121 N. Michigan St.	Non-Contributing
1201 N. Michigan St.	Non-Contributing
1203 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1205 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
1211 N. Michigan St.	Non-Contributing
1229 N. Michigan St.	Contributing
400 N. Center St., St. Thomas Episcopal Church	Contributing
400 N. Center St., Bishop Sheridan Hall	Contributing
412 N. Center St.	Contributing
416 N. Center St.	Contributing
422 N. Center St.	Contributing
612 N. Center St., St. Michael's Catholic School	Contributing
700 N. Center St.	Contributing
708 N. Center St.	Contributing
712 N. Center St.	Non-contributing
722 N. Center St.	Contributing
724 N. Center St.	Contributing
800 N. Center St.	Non-contributing
804 N. Center St.	Non-contributing
808 N. Center St.	Non-contributing
816 N. Center St.	Contributing
820 N. Center St.	Contributing
900 N. Center St.	Contributing
908 N. Center St.	Contributing
914 N. Center St.	Contributing
920 N. Center St.	Contributing
924 N. Center St.	Non-contributing
1000 N. Center St.	Contributing
1010/1014 N. Center St.	Contributing
1018 N. Center St.	Non-contributing
1020 N. Center St.	Non-contributing
1022 N. Center St.	Contributing
401 N. Center St.	Contributing
407 N. Center St.	Non-contributing
419 N. Center St.	Contributing
611 N. Center St. St. Michaels Catholic Church	Contributing
701 N. Center St.	Contributing
705 N. Center St.	Non-Contributing
709 N. Center St.	Contributing
711 N. Center St.	Contributing
719 N. Center St.	Contributing
723 N. Center St.	Contributing
803 N. Center St.	Contributing
809 N. Center St.	Contributing
813 N. Center St.	Non-Contributing
817 N. Center St.	Contributing
821 N. Center St.	Non-Contributing
825 N. Center St.	Contributing
901 N. Center St.	Contributing
905 N. Center St.	Non-Contributing
909 N. Center St.	Non-Contributing
913 N. Center St.	Non-Contributing
919 N. Center St.	Contributing
925 N. Center St.	Contributing
1001 N. Center St.	Contributing

1005 N. Center St.	Contributing
1009 N. Center St.	Non-Contributing
1011 N. Center St.	Non-Contributing
1011 N. Center St. (rear)	Contributing
1023 N. Center St.	Contributing
410 N. Walnut St.	Contributing
500 N. Walnut St., Marshall County Courthouse	Contributing
NA Courthouse Square (Site)	Contributing
NA World War Memorial (Object)	Contributing
NA Statue of Liberty Memorial (Object)	Contributing
NA September 11th Memorial (Object)	Non-Contributing
612 N. Walnut St., St. Michael's Rectory	Contributing
401 N. Walnut St., First Presbyterian Church	Contributing
409 N. Walnut St.	Contributing
413 N. Walnut St.	Non-Contributing
505 N. Walnut St.	Contributing
515 N. Walnut St.	Contributing
519 N. Walnut St.	Contributing
523 N. Walnut St.	Contributing
615 N. Walnut St.	Contributing
627 N. Walnut St.	Non-Contributing
404 N. Plum St.	Contributing
408 N. Plum St.	Contributing
410 N. Plum St.	Contributing
508 N. Plum St.	Contributing
612 N. Plum St.	Contributing
121 E. Adams St., Methodist Church Education Building	Contributing
110 W. Adams St.	Non-Contributing
212 W. Adams St.	Contributing
218 W. Adams St.	Contributing
NA Lincoln Highway Bridge (Structure)	Contributing
115/117 W. Jefferson St.	Contributing
211 W. Jefferson St.	Contributing
225 W. Jefferson St.	Non-Contributing
301/303 W. Jefferson St.	Non-Contributing
309 W. Jefferson St.	Contributing
315 W. Jefferson St.	Non-Contributing
317 W. Jefferson St.	Non-Contributing
112 W. Jefferson St., Marshall County Building	Non-Contributing
300 W. Jefferson St.	Contributing
316 W. Jefferson St.	Contributing
322 W. Jefferson St.	Contributing
313 W. Madison St.	Contributing
323 W. Madison St.	Contributing
300 W. Madison St.	Contributing
322 W. Madison St.	Contributing
120 E. Monroe St.	Contributing
118 E. Monroe St.	Contributing
317 W. Monroe St.	Contributing
323 W. Monroe St.	Contributing
117 E. Monroe St.	Contributing
103 E. Monroe St.	Contributing
122 E. Jackson St.	Contributing
114 E. Jackson St.	Contributing
111 W. Harrison St.	Contributing

Plymouth Northside Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [x] 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.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance
c. 1840 -1957

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Randall, Gurdon P.
Ness, Jacob
O'Keefe, Arthur
O'Keefe, Alves
Mathews, William S.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance is the period of years from c. 1840 through 1957. The period begins with the approximate construction dates of the earliest buildings in the district. The oldest buildings in the district have an estimated construction date between 1840 and 1860. The year 1957 was selected as the end of the period because it is the year the last contributing building that relates to any historic themes of the district was constructed in the district. It is located at 121 East Adams Street.

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 Northside Historic District qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The residential district was developed first as part of the original plat of the city of Plymouth and included the courthouse square. Its boundaries increased as residential development occurred north of the original plat during the early 1900s. The district is important architecturally for two reasons: 1) it has a broad inclusion of architectural types that include some from the earliest period of the city's development and 2) it has a variety of well-executed architectural styles that were popular during the period of development in district.

Areas of significance for which the district qualifies are Architecture, Community Planning and Development, Entertainment/Recreation, and Politics/Government. The district's architecture represents some of the finest examples that were popular during the Period of Significance in Plymouth and Marshall County. The district also has the distinction, though residential in nature, of having the courthouse square in its southern half. This was a design feature in the original plat of the city. The inclusion of this community planning feature allowed the influence of county government to be a part of the district's history which led to the designation of the Lincoln Highway through the district. Also a part of the district's history is the development of the city's first park; it is located on the east side of the district along the Yellow River. It is acutely linked to the city's early residents and was substantially developed further under the Work Progress Administration. A heavy influence in the district's history is the role religion played in establishing churches, parsonages, and educational buildings in the area.

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

ARCHITECTURE

Architectural Types
The district's residential architecture is representative of several vernacular types from the Yankee tradition of building. The Gable-Front and American Four-Square design are the most prolific dwelling types found in the district. There are also several examples of the bungalow design. Fewer examples of the I-House, Upright-and-Wing, Hall and Parlor, Gabled-ell, and Pyramidal-Roof design are also found in the district.

The district's earliest architecture are examples of the Gable-Front, Hall and Parlor, I-House, and Upright-and-Wing designs. These types were commonly found in developing towns of the mid-19th century. These examples are found mostly near the courthouse square; however, the history of Plymouth is marked with a considerable amount of building relocations which resulted in the relocation of some of these early houses into the north part of the district. By the beginning of the 20th century several other types had been constructed in the district. A few examples of the Gabled-Ell form, and later the bungalow form, were constructed in the district. A single example of the Pyramidal-Roof design was also constructed during this time. However, the most prolific residential type constructed in the district in the early 20th century was the American Four-Square house. Several cottages were also constructed toward the end of the period in the district.

There are eight homes that appear to have been constructed between about 1840 and 1865 in the district. A small one story, gable-front house located at 523 North Walnut Street represents the earliest architecture constructed in the city. Homes like this were constructed as early as 1840 in Plymouth. A few hall-and-parlor homes were also constructed in the early years of the district. One is located at 416 North Center Street and was constructed in about 1850. Another was constructed about the same time at 901 North Center Street. While both of these have had their walls covered with vinyl siding, the basic shape of the hall-and-parlor is still evident. The original design of a small house at 912 North Michigan Street appears to be a hall-and-parlor, single-pen form, but has been enlarged by a front gable addition. The house was constructed c. 1865. Another house of similar design that has maintained its original shape is located at 701 North Michigan Street; it was constructed in about 1860. There is a single example of the Upright-and-Wing form in the district.

It was constructed in about 1855 at 508 North Plum Street. The I-House form was also an early building type in the district; it is represented by two examples. A small example that dates to about 1860 is located at 1009 North Center Street. It is a single-pile home that is one and a half stories tall. This house was likely was relocated to this site in the late 1890s or early 1900s. A large I-House is located at 1010/1014 North Center Street. It was relocated to this site in about 1915, probably from a location nearer the downtown. Many of these examples have some elements of the Greek Revival style influence in their designs. This is particularly true of the houses at 416 North Center Street, 1010/1014 North Center Street, and 508 North Plum Street.

The Hall and Parlor house type is one or one and a half stories tall with two rooms side by side without a corridor to separate them. The front façade is typically asymmetrical due to the placement of the entry door centered in one of the rooms. The house type traces its roots to medieval England and had popularity in the colonies around the Chesapeake Bay area in the United States.[56] As the house type moved westward with pioneers it was often constructed with logs. The simple construction of the type made it popular into the later part of the 1800s. The I-House became widely used throughout the Midwestern United States. It is identified by its side gables, single-pile construction, and full two story height. While the Hall and Parlor house type probably represented some of the earliest residential types in Plymouth, the I-House became the first house type identified with the early gentry class in the city. Houses of this form were constructed between the 17th and into the 20th centuries in the United States.[57] As a folk tradition of American architecture, the form began to fall out of fashion in the late 19th century, particularly in cities where building lots were typically arranged with their narrow sides fronting the street. The Upright-and-Wing form was thought to develop as owners increased their financial capacity to build. The form's wing was thought to originate a single-pile cottage with side gables, while the upright part was essentially a one and a half or two story gable-front section added to the cottage. The entry into the house was consequently often found in two locations: both the wing and upright sections.[58] It is indeterminate if an entry was at one time located in the upright section of the example at 508 North Plum Street; the current entry is located in the wing.

The Hall-and-Parlor and I-House designs began to fall out of fashion by the 1860s, due in part to the requirements of the orientation of the building's front façade parallel with the street. More open space on building lots in town could be achieved by a change to front the narrow side of the house to the street. This was achieved with the Gable-Front form which led to the next group of homes constructed during the late 1860s and into the early 1880s. Five Gable-Front homes were constructed during this period. Most are small and only one and a half stories tall. These homes are located at 712 North Center, 808 North Center, 1022 North Center, 705 North Center, and 218 West Adams. The example at 218 West Adams Street was constructed in about 1872; it is the largest of the gable-front homes from this period and it is two stories tall. It and the example at 1022 North Center Street (c. 1880) are designed in the Italianate style.

Architectural types that began to be used nearer the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century included the Gabled-ell form. There are thirteen examples of this type in the district. The oldest example is located at 600 North Michigan Street. It was constructed in about 1885 and it is also the largest example of the type. It has a high-pitched gabled roof with Gothic Revival influence. Most of the examples are smaller, one and a half stories tall, and were constructed between about 1900 and 1910. There are two locations where identical examples were constructed adjacent to each other; this occurred at 1203 and 1205 North Michigan Street and 316 and 322 West Jefferson Street. Another architectural type of this period was the Pyramidal-Roof house. The type was not widely used in the Midwest and only a single example of it is found in the district, at 612 North Plum Street. It was constructed in about 1902 and it has Craftsman-styled windows.

The Gabled-ell type is similar to the Upright-and-Wing type, except that the two legs that form the ell plan are of equal height and sometimes of equal length. The type is a result of balloon frame construction that developed in the Midwest by the 1860s. This allowed for larger volumes and open room plans.[59] The type is particularly common in the Midwest, but yet represents a rather small percentage of the homes constructed in the district and a particularly narrow time frame during which they were built. A house that is a bit of an anomaly in Plymouth is the Pyramidal-Roof home at 612 North Plum Street. The type, also sometimes referred to as a square cottage, is more typical in the southern United States than

[56] Noble, pg. 50
[57] Noble, pg. 55
[58] Noble, pg. 109
[59] Jakle, pg. 161

in the Midwest. The type is mostly characterized by a pyramidal-shaped roof that covers a double-pile (two rooms deep) house.[60] They also frequently have full front porches. The example in the district has all of these distinguishing features.

Aside from the Gable-Front house type, which remained popular in the district into the 1950s, the American Four-Square house was the most popular residential building type in the district. There are twenty-eight examples of the American Four-Square in the district; its prominence in the district is evident in photograph 0013. The earliest example was constructed at 322 West Madison Street in about 1895 and the latest example was constructed in about 1935 on North Michigan Street. The American Four-Square was often dressed with styles popular during this period. In the district there are examples of the four-square plan with elements of the Classical, Craftsman, and Prairie styles applied to the homes. The least stylized, and maybe the most pure, example of the American Four-Square type is located at 1210 North Michigan Street. It was constructed in about 1915. Another residential type widely used during the early part of the 20th century was the bungalow. There are thirteen examples of the bungalow in the district; the dates of construction for these are 1911 through about 1935. The earliest example has an obvious bungalow form, but has a very formal appearance with some Classical elements used in its design. The smallest example is located at 919 North Center Street; it is a single story tall and was constructed in about 1915. The largest example is located at 505 North Walnut Street; it was constructed in about 1922 and is strongly influenced by the Craftsman style.

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 multiple sides. The house type was used both in rural areas and in new developments in cities and towns. It may be related to the western bungalow form, generally, but was further developed for increased spatial needs.[61] The cube form of house was also found in early versions of Italianate Style homes, such as the case with two homes in the district (913 North Michigan Street & 211 West Jefferson Street), but generally speaking, the American Four-Square is an early 20th century development. Similar to the American Four-Square's rise of popularity was the bungalow form, which has its origins in California. The term was coined, however, in Massachusetts in 1880.[62] The house type emphasized large porches and outdoor living spaces, better suited for California than the Midwest, however the infatuation of rest of the country with the West, and the small scale of the bungalow, made it a popular choice for home construction in the Midwest during the first half of the 20th century. The home type was also promoted in residential building catalogues from which house plans and materials could be purchased and a general carpenter, or even laymen, could construct the homes.

By the close of the Period of Significance the houses that were constructed in the district reflected a trend toward smaller homes. Between about 1920 and 1951 eight cottages were constructed. They generally had side or front gables and were either one or one and a half stories tall. Very similarly designed cottages were constructed next to each other at 615 and 627 North Walnut Street in about 1951. Most of the cottages were designed in a restrained Colonial Revival style and were affordable for the period following the Great Depression and World War II. One ranch house is located in the district; it is located at 1011 North Center Street. Though it is considered non-contributing due to its construction date of about 1960, after the Period of Significance, it should be noted since it is the most recent residential building type located in the district.

There are a few other building types in the district besides residential dwellings. These include churches, educational buildings that are related to churches, government buildings, and a few commercial buildings. The churches and government buildings are described in other sections of this document; however some description of the commercial buildings is needed. There are six commercial buildings in the district. Three are considered non-contributing because of their age; these are gas stations located at the intersection of North Michigan and Jefferson Street. The other three buildings are typical parapet-front commercial buildings from the early 20th century. One is a former gas station (c. 1935) located on the northeast corner of Michigan and Jefferson Streets. The gas station is the only first generation building constructed in the district for the purpose of serving traffic on the newly designated Lincoln Highway. The other two buildings are small, former neighborhood groceries. The Hoy Grocery was constructed in about 1902 on the southwest corner of Center and West Harrison Streets. The Sanford Grocery (c. 1935) was constructed near the southeast corner of

[60] Noble, pg. 99
[61] Jakle, pg. 140, 141
[62] Jakle, pg. 172

Michigan and East Harrison Streets. The grocery buildings are longer used for commercial purposes. They do, however, represent the period of time during which the neighborhood was more internally self-sufficient for its residents.

Architectural Styles
The architectural styles found in the district have been broken into the broad movements of architecture in the United States during the period of significance.

MID-19TH CENTURY
Greek Revival style
The Greek Revival style represents the earliest occurring style in the district and is found with minimal details on a few houses. 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 War of Greek Independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the 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.[63] 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.

Features of the Greek Revival style are treatments near roof lines of porches and the main house mimicking the classically ordered entablature with trim boards that create the architrave, frieze, and cornice. These are usually visually supported by corner pilasters or physically supported by simplified Doric columns on porches. The cornice detail may or may not return across the face of the gabled ends. Where the cornice returns across its entire face it creates a triangular pediment; often a broken cornice return is located on the gabled end suggesting the pediment but not fully articulating it. The few homes on which Greek Revival elements are found are located at 416 North Center, 701 North Michigan, 218 West Adams, 1010/1014 North Center and 508 North Plum. The examples at 218 West Adams and 701 North Michigan introduce some Italianate elements in their design. The example at 508 North Plum is an upright-and-wing house and the example at 416 North Center is a hall-and-parlor house. Both of these examples have some of their historic trim covered. The house at 416 North Center (middle of photo 0017) and an I-House with Greek Revival elements at 1010/1014 North Center Street (middle of photo 0024) are probably the best examples of the style.

LATE VICTORIAN
This period of architecture is represented by approximately thirty buildings found in the district. The style with the highest number of examples is Queen Anne/Free Classic; these account for about fifteen buildings. Other styles of this period found in the district are Italianate, Shingle Style, Stick Style, and Second Gothic Revival Style.

Italianate style
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.[64] 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.[65] 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 its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century.[66]

The Italianate Style is represented well by several examples in the district. Two are designed in the Italianate "cube" form; the form was a two story box with a low-pitched pyramidal roof. The two examples are located at 913 North Michigan and 211 West Jefferson. They were constructed in about 1865-1870. The example at 913 North Michigan (right side of photo 0010) is a very large example of the form and also has a tall cupola. Another good example is located at 620 North

[63] McAlester, pg. 182
[64] McAlester, pg. 212
[65] McAlester, pg. 212
[66] McAlester, pg. 213

Michigan Street. It was constructed in 1878 and has some Gothic Revival elements incorporated in its design. An example of the style applied to a small gable-front home is located at 1022 North Center Street. It has segmental arched window hoods, pairs of brackets that support its eaves, and an Italianate-styled window bay. By far the largest and most ornate example of the style is the Marshall County Courthouse (photo 0018) constructed in 1870-1872.

Queen Anne/Free Classic
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.[67]

Based on the designs of local craftsmen in the district, this style blended with elements of the Gothic Revival Style, Shingle Style, and in one situation with the Craftsman Style. A few of the extraordinary examples of this style are located side by side at 713 and 717 North Michigan (photo 0009); these were constructed in about 1889 and 1895 respectively. Two examples that incorporate towers in their designs are located at 813 North Michigan and 1005 North Center Street (photo 0023); these were constructed in about 1895 and 1902 respectively. Another good example is located at 722 North Michigan Street. It was one of the last examples of the style constructed in the district; it was built in 1917.

Shingle Style
The Shingle Style was an adaptation of several styles including the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Richardsonian Romanesque. Formal window configurations and gambrel roofs were borrowed from the Colonial Revival Style, while porches and spindlework were borrowed from the Queen Anne Style.[68] Overall massing, including the use of wide arched openings, was borrowed from the Richardsonian Romanesque Style, which typically featured arches in stone rather than wood like the Shingle style did.

There are two examples of the Shingle Style in the district; both were constructed in 1892. They are located at 300 West Madison Street and 422 North Center Street. Both examples have extensive use of wood shingles covering their walls, and towers that are integrated into their walls and roofs. The example at 422 North Michigan Street (seen on the left side of photo 0017) is much smaller than the home on Madison Street.

A single example of the Second Gothic Revival Style is located in the district. The style was applied to the Presbyterian Church when it was constructed in 1886 (photo 0025). The church has steeply pitched gabled roofs and large pointed arch windows with wood tracery. A house located at 300 West Jefferson Street was constructed in the Stick or Eastlake Style in about 1895. Its most stylistic feature is the front porch that is composed of large timber braces that support its eaves and a picket design to the wood boards that enclose the west end of the porch roof's wall. It also is a singular example of its style in the district.

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
This later period of architecture is represented by approximately twenty buildings found in the district. The most prevalent styles of this period are the Colonial Revival Style, which includes subsets such as Dutch Colonial Revival and Cape Cod, and the Classical Revival Style which is represented with minimal elements of the style applied to several buildings in the district. The Late Gothic Revival Style was used for four religious buildings in the district during this time. Other styles from this period used in the district are single examples of the Tudor Revival and Renaissance Revival styles.

Classical Revival
The Classical Revival Style emerged at the turn of the new century and continued into the 1930's in American cities. Several events and trends fed the movement toward Classicism. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893

[67] McAlester, pg. 268
[68] McAlester, pg. 290

embraced Classicism for most of the fair's major buildings. The Federal government adopted Classicism for its expanding number of courthouses and post offices, beginning in the 1890's. The style lent itself well to defining a period of explosive wealth due to its formality, scale and sense of permanence. While the style began with fairly limited detail or classical ornamentation, by the late 1910's and into the 1920's, as a robust American economy permitted, the style was being executed with greater attention to classical styling.

Plymouth has an unusually high number of Classically-designed buildings constructed between 1895 and 1925. Many of these were designed and constructed by one man, Jacob Ness, who studied architecture in Chicago during the early 1890s. Ness constructed many downtown commercial buildings in the style; he paid significant attention to the Classical order in his designs. This likely influenced the construction designs of many homes in the district that show some minimal influence of the style in their design. Probably the best example of the style on a home is located at 511 North Michigan Street. The house has a portico with a second story implied portico around a balcony doorway. An interesting example of the style exists on a home at 1224 North Michigan; it has a tall two story porch and its walls are composed of brick (left side of photo 0015). The best examples of the style were designed in the Neoclassical Style. They are located at 400 North Michigan (photo 0003), the First United Methodist Church, and at 612 North Walnut Street (photo 0027). The latter is St. Michael's Rectory which was designed and constructed by Jacob Ness in 1914.

Colonial Revival
The Colonial Revival Style gained popularity after the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 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.

There are relatively few examples of the Colonial Revival Style in the district. Most date to a later period, from about the 1930s into the 1950s. There are three fairly typical examples of the style; they are located at 724 and 803 North Center Street and 807 North Michigan Street. All three are simple two story boxes with side gables. The example at 803 North Center Street is the best example of the style. It is brick and has a nicely designed portico and entry. Several examples of Colonial Revival cottages exist; these mostly date to the 1940s and 1950s. A good example is located at 615 North Walnut Street; it was constructed in about 1951. One of the finest Colonial Revival examples is part of the Dutch Colonial Revival subset. It also has the earliest date of construction for the style in the district. It is located at 1023 North Michigan Street and was constructed in about 1915. It has broad side gables and a front center gable with a fanlight in its attic wall (right side of photo 0013).

Late Gothic Revival Style
A resurgence of the Gothic Style occurred in the United States at the beginning of the 20th century. The style was frequently used for religious and academic buildings. St. Thomas Episcopal Church selected this style when it constructed a new church building in 1904. It has pointed arch windows and a tall entry tower with a crenellated top (right side of photo 0017). When the Presbyterians and Methodists added education buildings in 1929 and 1957, both selected a restrained version of the style for their buildings. A modern interpretation of the Late Gothic Style inspired the design of the Plymouth Church of the Brethren when their congregation constructed a new church building in 1951 (photo 0014). The Brethren church has stone buttresses and steeply pitched gabled roofs.

Tudor Revival Style
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.[69] The district has only one example of this style. The style enjoyed limited popularity in Plymouth, though several cottage examples exist. The Schlosser House is an excellent example of the style; it was constructed at 608 North Michigan Street in 1910 (seen in the middle of photo 0007).

Renaissance Revival Style
St. Michael's Catholic Parish constructed a new church building in 1910 and used the Renaissance Revival Style for its design. It is the only example of the style in Marshall County. In their book the McAlesters speculate that interest in the

[69] McAlester, pg. 358

style resulted from many American architects and their clients who made visits to Italy at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. With first-hand knowledge of the architectural models, the style could be expertly interpreted in the United States.[70]

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

The American Four-Square and Bungalow as housing types are discussed in earlier parts of this document. Many of the American Four-Square homes in the district could be loosely interpreted as Craftsman, as well as some of the bungalows. Combined there are about forty examples of these two forms represented in the district. A single example of the Prairie Style is represented in the district.

Prairie Style

The Prairie Style was born in Chicago; Frank Lloyd Wright was the architect most associated with the style. Wright's Winslow House in Chicago, constructed in 1893, is thought to be the first example of Prairie Style architecture. The style is one of only a few truly indigenous American forms and its highest concentration occurs in the Midwestern United States, particularly near the Chicago regional area. The popularity of the style was short lived; it lasted from about 1900 through 1930.[71] Its emphasis was on the horizontal with architectural features of the house attributed to the vast expanse of the prairie. Particularly important stylistic features are low-sloped roofs and floor levels acting as vertical planes. The style's influence is clearly seen in a home at 410 North Plum Street (seen on left side of photo 0030). The characteristic low-pitched roofs, wide overhanging eaves, and the treatment of the corner windows are elements of the style.

Craftsman/Bungalow

The Craftsman Style was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period.[72] The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house 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.

There are two homes in the district that have strong Craftsman influence in their designs. Both are essentially bungalows with incised porches; however the example at 505 North Walnut Street incorporates brackets and a chimney on wide side gables. An example at 802 North Michigan Street has a more typical bungalow form, but it has a higher level of architectural detail than most bungalows. It has large wall dormers, a porch with a number of tapered columns, and side-lites on its entry. It also has unique, narrow 6/1 and 4/1 windows; the top sashes are small squares in contrast to the long vertical rectangular bottom sashes.

Another interesting example of the Craftsman Style is located at 1001 North Michigan Street. It has features related to the Queen Anne/Free Classic and Craftsman styles. A few of these homes blended with these two styles exist in the district and date to about 1905-1915. They have similar front-gable designs with full porches and gabled dormers on each of their sides (1012 North Michigan; right side of photo 0012). They were probably constructed by the same person. The Conservation Clubhouse (photo 0001) is probably the best and most basic example of the Craftsman Style. Its use of stone for its walls and chimneys, and its roof trusses composed of heavy timbers is Craftsman construction in the truest sense of the term. When applied to park buildings during the Great Depression, many began to refer to the style as Park Rustic.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Plymouth was platted in 1836 by William Polk, John Sering, and James Blair. Polk was the State Road Commissioner for the Michigan Road and lived in Fulton County during the road's construction in the 1830s. He believed that the location of the crossing of the Michigan Road at the Yellow River was a suitable location at which to establish a town. The original plat began near the north bank of the Yellow River (LaPorte Street) and continued north to Harrison Street. Its east and

[70] McAlester, pg. 398
[71] McAlester, pg. 440
[72] McAlester, pg. 454

west boundaries were Water Street (later Magnetic Parkway north of Jefferson Street) and Plum Street.[73] The Plymouth Northside Historic District incorporates most of the northern two-thirds of the original plat of the town. The plat included lots dedicated for the use of a courthouse and seminary. A graded school was constructed on the seminary lot west of the downtown. The second and third county courthouses were constructed in the public courthouse square. The plat was a simple gridded plan with blocks approximately 264' square. The lots fronted the north/south streets in the plat except on the north and south sides of the courthouse square. To avoid views from the courthouse square down alleys that separated the blocks in a north/south division, the blocks on the north and south side of the square were turned so that the alleys divided the blocks to allow lots to front the courthouse square.

The residential setting of the Marshall County Courthouse is an unusual design feature in Indiana. Most courthouse squares were positioned in the commercial hub of the cities which led to business blocks that were constructed on each side of the square. This gave the typical Indiana courthouse square a decidedly commercial, urban context. Though the courthouse square in Marshall County has had development of professional office uses and some parking areas, it still maintains its residential character. The only other residential setting for a courthouse square in Indiana is the Benton County courthouse square in Fowler, Indiana. The architect selected for their courthouse, G. P. Randall, had designed the Marshall County Courthouse only four years prior. It is unknown if contextual applications were considered from Marshall County when Benton County officials hired Randall.

Whether intended or not, a strong division between commercial and civic uses developed in two corridors. Michigan Street clearly was the choice for commercial establishments; this was done to take advantage of travelers passing through the city on the Michigan Road. The road was the first north/south highway established by the state in 1829; it connected the Ohio River, Indianapolis, and Lake Michigan to promote trade and settlement in the north. Public buildings became relegated to the Center Street corridor, which the courthouse square fronted on its east side. From about 1840 through the 1950s construction of civic buildings along this corridor occurred with great regularity. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, and German Lutherans established churches along the corridor during this period. The city established its first City Hall and Engine House on the corridor three blocks south of the courthouse in 1875 (extant). The Plymouth Carnegie Library and Post Office (extant) were also constructed three blocks south of the courthouse on Center Street in 1913 and 1935 respectively. The county established its first permanent jail on Center Street in 1879. St. Michael's parish constructed a new Catholic school (extant) on Center Street in 1954. While the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations moved from Center Street to other locations in the district, the other churches remain on the corridor and have active congregations. The city constructed a new fire department building during the 1970s; it is located a block south of the original building; it is also located on Center Street. The Carnegie library was demolished and a new library building was constructed in the same location in 1977. Center Street remains a civic corridor today while Michigan Street, south of Adams Street continues to be the historic commercial center of the city. The downtown district was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998.

The city grew with additions platted in each direction. The north part of the city, however, remained a distinct neighborhood. This is likely due to confinements by railroads immediately west of the original plat and the Yellow River immediately east of the original plat. Polk and Sering created an addition one block north of the original plat between Jackson and Harrison Streets, though this is generally considered part of the original plat.[74] North of this addition are Elliott's Addition on the east side of Michigan Street and Niles' Addition on the west side of Michigan Street. The additions' north boundaries are North Street (west of Michigan) and Shalley Drive (east of Michigan). These additions were created in about 1900. Klinger's Addition was created on the west side of Michigan Street, north of North Street, in about 1904. An addition named Fairview Place was created in about 1904 on the east side of Michigan in an area north of Baker Street north to Klinger Street. This addition was separated from Elliott's Addition to the south by a large parcel owned by John Baker from about 1900 into the 1940s. This parcel was the last to be subdivided in the district; Baker Street runs through the middle of the small subdivision eastward from Michigan Street. The Plymouth Church of the Brethren was constructed on the south side of Baker Street shortly after this area was platted.

Very few of the original lots have not been subdivided. During a building boom at the end of the 1890s and well into the 1920s many of the originally platted lots in the district were divided in half to provide two 44' wide by 126' deep lots. This changed the character of the district to a more densely populated urban environment. A few blocks that front Michigan

[73] McDonald, 1881, pg.27
[74] McDonald, 1881, pg. 27

Street between Madison and Jackson Streets maintain their original lot boundaries. A few homes appear to be the first generation of homes constructed on lots in the original plat, though the lots themselves may be divided. These include homes at 523 North Walnut Street, 416 North Center Street, 701 North Michigan Street, and 508 North Plum Street.

Magnetic Park is another important aspect related to community planning in the district. The use of the site as a park, in conjunction with a mill and a flowing well, dates to the mid 1800s. The area's long history as a park provided the opportunity to develop further recreational opportunities in the area under the New Deal program of the 1930s. The development of the park included stonework, ponds, a well house, and a public clubhouse. See the Entertainment/Recreation section for more information. The city also sought to be progressive when it developed a system of electric streetlights on Michigan Street at the turn of the century. The Michigan Street corridor is lit from the original south end of the city to the north end of city, except for a few blocks in the downtown, with the same historic lights. There are forty-two lights in the district, but combined with the Southside District, there are nearly one hundred lights in the corridor. The city used the same lights when the Lincoln Park area was developed on the east side of town during the 1920s-1950s. The Michigan Street lights were installed by the Plymouth Electric Light Plant between about 1895 and 1905 and probably best represent a response by the community to the City Beautiful movement that occurred at the turn of the century.

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

When the founders of Plymouth created a plat for the town in 1836 they included a public square for the seat of county government. Plymouth was centrally located in the newly formed county, positioned on the Michigan Road, and was the only platted town in the county when the seat of government was established. Plymouth was the obvious selection. A small courthouse was erected at that time; it was 20' x 30' and one story tall. It was located on Lot 22, which is the southwest corner of West Jackson and North Michigan Streets. It was relocated several times until 1874 when it was purchased and relocated west of the courthouse square. There is some speculation that this original building was located on the west side of Plum Street and was demolished by the county in order to construct a parking lot in the late 1970s. Other sources place the building in the block immediately west of the courthouse square.[75] A second courthouse was constructed in 1840 and was the first public building constructed on the public square; it was 50' x 80' and was two stories tall and included a cupola. It became insufficient for the county's growing population so a third courthouse was constructed in place of the second. The second courthouse was moved off the site in 1871 and was used for manufacturing purposes. It was struck by lightning in 1874 and was destroyed by fire. The third (current) courthouse (photo 0018) was designed by Chicago architect Gurdon Randall and was constructed between 1870 and 1872.[76] With Michigan Street acting as the commercial corridor of Plymouth and Center Street acting as a civic corridor, the new courthouse projected an imposing front presence on Center Street as part of a string of civic buildings.

The courthouse's interior was extensively remodeled in 1916 to modernize the building. The interior remodeling was completed in the Neoclassical Style which was popular during this time. As the county grew in population it was determined that a new county office building needed to be constructed. In 1981 the county constructed a three story building immediately east of the courthouse square. In 1990 the county determined that additional space was required for the courts; at that time an annex was constructed on the north side of the building. The courthouse, annex, and county office building continue to be used for the operation of county government.

The county's first jail had walls constructed out of logs in 1838. A second jail was completed in 1851 and was located on the southwest corner of the courthouse square. It was so poorly constructed that it was razed in about 1878 and the county returned to the use of the original jail while a third building was constructed. The third jail was constructed immediately north of the courthouse in 1879. It had a formal Sheriff's residence that fronted Center Street; the jail was located on the west side of the Sheriff's house. It was designed in the Italianate Villa Style by J. C. Johnson of Freemont, Ohio.[77] In the late 1970s the county pursued the construction of a new jail on the site of the historic jail. Despite an effort to save the historic jail and sheriff's residence, including its listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the building was razed and a new jail was constructed in its place. That jail served the county for only about thirty years before it was razed in 2009 and a new county jail was constructed at the far west edge of the city. The area where the jail once stood has been converted into a county parking lot.

[75] McDonald, 1881, pg. 31
[76] McDonald, 1881, pg. 31
[77] McDonald, 1881, pg. 34

By the middle part of the 20th century the courthouse square became a site on which monuments were placed. The first was installed in 1951 in the center of the sidewalk that leads to the east (front) entry of the courthouse. The statue is a miniature replica of the Statue of Liberty and was sponsored by the county's Boy Scouts. It was a result of a program to place the statues by Boy Scouts across the country. Governor Schricker was part of the unveiling ceremony. The second was a large granite monument placed by American war veterans in memory of Marshall County men and women who lost their lives in foreign wars. It was placed on the southeast corner of the public square in 1956. The most recent monument placed in the courthouse square is a granite memorial to those who lost their lives in the attacks of September 11th, 2001. It was placed at the base of the replica Statue of Liberty in 2002 and was sponsored by the county historic preservation organization.

Due to the public nature of the courthouse square, and the installation of the memorials, the square has become a public gathering space for the observation of Memorial Day and for other important times of remembrance. Throughout its history the courthouse square has also been the scene for political rallies. The most notable rally at the courthouse was held during a visit to the square by Presidential candidate Woodrow Wilson in 1912.

The location of the courthouse in the center of a residential district attracted public officials and attorneys who lived in the surrounding neighborhood. Some of the individuals who lived in the district and served roles in county government were William O'Keefe (County Treasurer, 322 W. Madison St.), Clinton Bondurant (County Sheriff, 520 N. Michigan St.), Oliver Soice (Deputy County Treasurer, 700 N. Michigan St.), Eugene Stanley (County Attorney, 511 N. Michigan St.), Ferdinand Sparr (County Commissioner, 1229 N. Michigan St.), John Capron (County Court Stenographer, 520 N. Michigan St.), Lyman Butler (County Extension Officer, 1111 N. Michigan St.), Harley Logan (County Attorney, 511 N. Michigan St.), and Ida Klinger (County Abstractor, 523 N. Walnut St.). A few others served as judges, either on a county or district level. They were Judge Horace Corbin (913 N. Michigan), Judge Smith Stevens (717 N. Michigan), John Kitch (323 W. Madison St.), and Judge Albert Chipman (505 N. Walnut St.). Still others who were practicing attorneys advantageously lived near the courthouse like Harry Unger who lived at 523 N. Michigan Street.

The area immediately surrounding the courthouse has a few homes that have been converted into professional offices, particularly for attorneys. These offices also include a surveyor, title company, and an architect. Harry Lackey operated a real estate office directly south of the courthouse at 211 West Jefferson Street during the first half of the 20th century. This home/office now serves as offices for attorneys. Alves O'Keefe once operated an architectural practice from his home at 225 West Jefferson Street, also south of the courthouse. It was demolished and replaced by a small apartment building.

A strategic plan by the county in 1927 resulted in the designation of Jefferson Street as the new route of the Lincoln Highway across northern Indiana. While the city wanted the designation to be placed on streets through the downtown, the county wanted the route to pass the seat of government for Marshall County. Although a bridge had recently been constructed across the Yellow River as part of the route the city promoted, the county was able to show that even with the construction of a new bridge across the river, their route using Jefferson Street would be less expensive. The state agreed to this plan and Jefferson Street was designated as the Lincoln Highway through Plymouth and passed on the south side of the courthouse square in 1927. A new concrete bridge was constructed over the Yellow River for Jefferson Street that same year. This route later became U. S. Highway 30. The intersection of Jefferson (a portion of which is also the Yellowstone Trail) and North Michigan Street (Michigan Road/Dixie Highway/U.S. 31) became known locally as "the four corners". This had some affect on the district's architecture only to the extent that a gas station had been constructed on each of the four corners by 1937.[78] Both U.S. 31 and U.S. 30 now bypass the city.

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

A unique feature of the Plymouth Northside Historic District is the presence of the city's first public park. Magnetic Park, which is located in mostly low ground along the west side of the Yellow River, has a long history as a public space. Though it is uncertain when the park was initially established, the public's use of the land likely began about the time the operators of a mill on the site drove a well in about 1870. The park had been the location of a mill and raceway that was constructed during the 1850s. The mill was located on a ridge near the west side of the site. The well that was driven provided such an overflow of water that the operators of the mill permitted the public to gather water for their own use. It

[78] *Plymouth Pilot*, Sept. 22, 1937, pg. 1

became known as the "Great Magnetic Flowing Well".[79] The city had provided a bridge to cross the mill's raceway as early as the 1870s (it was replaced in 1882 with a new bridge). By about 1900 the area between the Yellow River and the raceway was referred to as Magnetic Park, taking its name from the supposed magnetic qualities of the water from the flowing well. The well had a shelter made from wood boards and posts constructed over it as early as about 1900. A city bathhouse was also constructed on the ridge near the park, but south of the mill, as early as 1900. It appears at that site into the 1920s.

After the mill ceased operations the city took possession of the property during the 1930s. The city used Works Progress Administration funds in 1937 to make improvements to the park which included gateways and a new stone shelter for the well. The most important construction undertaken by the WPA at the park was the erection of the Conservation Clubhouse on the ridge previously occupied by the mill (photo 0001). The clubhouse became instantly popular with the public. Weddings and receptions, dances, family reunions, and other functions were held at the building regularly. Magnetic Park and the Conservation Clubhouse continue to be heavily used by the public; a new walking trail passes through the park along the river.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Development of Religion

Though not claimed as an area of significance, religion had an impact on the district and the broader community. The early role of religion in the district is evident by the number of buildings constructed and used for the purpose of the promotion and adherence to certain religious beliefs. The sustained use of the buildings is evidence to the role that religion continues to play in the district. As noted earlier under Community Planning and Development, as the town grew Center Street and the area around the courthouse became desirable locations for religious organizations to establish churches. The extant churches in the district are all second or third generation buildings for their respective congregations. This further demonstrates their commitment to the area and helps define religion as an important aspect of the district. As these congregations grew, they also established parsonages and educational buildings to support the functions of their congregations. Several of the churches have combined certain activities which strengthens their ability to remain anchors in the Northside District.

The Methodist congregation is the oldest in the city of Plymouth. It was first served by a circuit riding pastor in 1831 and was formally organized in 1836. They constructed a large brick building at the corner of LaPorte and Center Streets in 1867. In 1914 the congregation moved from Center Street to Michigan Street, one block southeast of the courthouse (photo 0003). The Methodists used a home two blocks north of this building as a parsonage (right side of photo 0007) during the first half of the 20th century until they replaced it with a parsonage immediately north of the church. In 1957 they constructed an education building immediately east of their church building. The Presbyterian congregation has a similar history. The Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1838. They first met in the original county courthouse then located on Center Street. They constructed a building in 1853, also on Center Street, but it was destroyed by fire in 1886. The congregation constructed their new building in 1887 at the corner of Walnut and Adams Street (photo 0025), a block south of the courthouse. They maintained a parsonage directly east of the church during the first half of the 20th century, and possibly earlier. In 1929 the Presbyterians constructed an education building immediately adjacent to the west wall of the church building.

Two congregations are located on campuses on which their parishes originally met. St. Thomas Episcopal Church parish was founded in 1860. They immediately constructed a building which served the congregation until 1904 when a new church was constructed (right side of photo 0017). At that time the original building was moved and later moved again, and is currently used as a fellowship hall. A rectory was constructed in 1881 on the parish campus. It still serves as a home to the presiding pastor. St. Thomas Episcopal Church is located one block south of the courthouse on Center Street. A Catholic parish, named St. Michael's, was established in 1862 a block north of the courthouse. A church was constructed in 1863 on land now occupied by St. Michael's Catholic School, east of the current church. The parish established a Catholic academy by 1870 on their campus; it was staffed by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, which for a while used a residence on North Michigan Street for a home. In 1910 the parish constructed their current church building (photo 0019) and a new rectory was constructed in 1914 on the campus (photo 0027). In 1954 a new school building was

[79] McDonald, 1881, pg. 19

constructed on the land once occupied by the original church. St. Michael's has expanded their school with a large addition on the south side of the building in 2000. They also expanded their parking and playground area by demolishing homes on North Michigan Street. Their school campus now incorporates the entire block between Michigan and Center Streets and Madison and Monroe Streets. They enclosed the playground and established a contemporary Ten Commandments monument that fronts Michigan Street.

A Reformed Church was established on the northeast corner of Adams and Plum Street in about 1880; it was located a block southwest of the courthouse. The church was razed and a parking lot for the Presbyterian Church was created. The Reformed Church used the home located at 404 Plum Street for their parsonage until about 1930 (right side of photo 0030). Like the Methodists, the Plymouth Church of the Brethren congregation also chose to construct a new church building on North Michigan Street. They moved to their current building from a downtown location in 1951 (photo 0014). It is located on land that was the last parcel converted from agricultural tilled ground to residential development in the district, at the southeast corner of Michigan and Baker Street. The building is the newest church building in the district.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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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.

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): 099-516-22000

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 41.5 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	557844	4577938
2	16	557923	4577023
3	16	557464	4576980
4	16	557378	4577916

Plymouth Northside Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

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

Beginning at the curb of the northeast corner of the intersection of North Plum Street and West Adams Street, follow a line north with the east side of North Plum Street to the southeast corner of the intersection of North Plum Street and West Monroe Street. Turn east and follow a line east with the south side of West Monroe Street. Proceed east on the south side of Jackson to a point in line with the east lot line of 204 W. Jackson. Cross Jackson Street and follow the east lot line of 204 W. Jackson to the north lot line of 204 W. Jackson. Proceed west along said north lot line to the east edge of the alley. Turn north and follow the east edge of the alley north to the south lot line of 205 W. North Street. Proceed east along said south lot line to the east lot line of 205 W. North Street. Turn north along said east lot line, to the south side of North Street. Turn east and follow a line with the south side of North Street to a point with a line extension from the east side of the alley behind the properties fronting North Michigan Street. Turn north and continue in a line with the east side of the alley north to the north side of Novelty Street. Turn east and follow a line with the north side of Novelty Street to the northeast corner of 1300 North Michigan Street. Turn south and follow a line with the west side of the alley behind the properties fronting the east side of North Michigan Street. Follow the line to the south side of East Jackson Street. Turn east and follow a line with the south side of East Jackson Street to the east side of Bailey Street. Turn south and follow a line to the east bank of the Yellow River. Continue in a line south with the east bank of the Yellow River to a point in a line extended from the north side of East Adams Street to the east bank of the Yellow River, including the abutments and structure of the Jefferson Street Bridge. Turn west and follow a line with the north side of East Adams Street, which becomes West Adams Street, to its intersection with North Plum Street, which is the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected based on several factors. The general integrity, scale, and types of architecture in the district set the area apart from its surroundings. The areas north and south of the district are used largely for commercial purposes. The homes east of the district are mostly of a later period of construction. The homes west of the district are smaller in scale with less architectural integrity. The general feel of the district as experienced on North Michigan Street or North Center Street is similar between the north and south boundaries. It is also important, within the residential context of the courthouse square, to include the blocks surrounding the courthouse. Finally, relationships exist within the district between many of the buildings and sites. This is particularly true among churches, educational buildings, the park and clubhouse, the courthouse and square, and many of the residences. Those relationships provide a rich historical context for the district as a distinct neighborhood in the City of Plymouth.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date March 2, 2012
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.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.

  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 Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 Looking east toward Magnetic Park & Conservation Clubhouse

1 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 Magnetic Parkway & East Jackson Street, looking southwest

2 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 Looking east toward First United Methodist Church

3 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 Michigan & East Adams Street, looking northwest

4 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 Michigan & West Madison Street, looking southwest

5 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 Michigan & East Madison Street, looking southeast

6 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 Michigan & East Madison Street, looking northeast

7 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 27, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 Michigan & East Monroe Street, looking northeast 8 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 Michigan & West Monroe Street, looking northwest 9 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 Michigan & West Harrison Street, looking northwest 10 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 27, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 Michigan & East Harrison Street, looking northeast 11 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 27, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 East side of Michigan, south of Elliott Street, looking northeast

12 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 Michigan & North Street, looking southwest

13 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 27, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 Looking southeast at the Plymouth Church of the Brethren

14 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 27, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015 Michigan and East Novelty Street, looking southeast

15 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0016 Center & West Adams Street, looking northwest

16 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0017 Center & West Jefferson Street, looking southeast

17 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0018 Looking northwest at the Marshall County Courthouse

18 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0019 Looking northwest at St. Michael's Catholic Church

19 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0020 Center & West Jackson Street, looking southwest

20 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 27, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0021 Center & West Jackson Street, looking southeast

21 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 27, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0022 Center & West Harrison Street, looking southeast

22 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0023 Looking northwest at 925 North Center Street

23 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 27, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0024 Center & North Street, looking southeast

24 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0025 Looking northwest toward First Presbyterian Church

25 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0026 Walnut & West Madison Street, looking southwest

26 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0027 Looking southeast toward St. Michael's Rectory

27 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Plymouth Northside Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0028 Looking southwest toward Simon's Carriage House

28 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0029 Plum & West Madison Street, looking northeast

29 of 30.

Name of Property: Plymouth Northside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0030 Plum & West Jefferson Street, looking southeast

30 of 30.

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.

PLYMOUTH NORTHSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PLYMOUTH – MARSHALL COUNTY – IN

N

OBJECTS:
1 Statue of Liberty = C
1 Statue/Fountain = C
1 War Memorial = C
1 10 Commandments Mon. = NC
1 Sept. 11 Memorial = NC

STRUCTURES:
1 42 Historic Street lights = C
1 Fountain/Shelter = C
1 Stone Archway = C
1 Stone Gate = C
1 Stone Sluice = C
1 Lincoln Highway Bridge = C

SITES:
1 Magnetic Park/Old mill site = C
1 Courthouse Square site = C

BUILDINGS:
141 Contributing
37 Non-Contributing = NC
1 National Register property = Courthouse (shown hatched)

00 = Photographs

KLINGER STREET
Boundary
NOVELTY STREET
FRANKLIN STREET
MICHIGAN STREET
BAKER STREET
NORTH STREET
ELLIOTT STREET
SHALLEY DRIVE
CENTER STREET
HARRISON STREET
BAILEY STREET
JACKSON STREET
PLUM STREET
WALNUT STREET
MONROE STREET
MAGNETIC PKWY
MAGNETIC PARK
Gate
Shelter
Arch
Sluice
St. Michaels School & Playground
parking lot
MADISON STREET
MARSHALL COUNTY Add.
COURTHOUSE
Statue
9/11
War Mem.
Mars. Co. Bldg. 112 NC
Fountain
YELLOW RIVER
JEFFERSON STREET
Lincoln Highway Bridge
Education Bldg. Addn
ADAMS STREET
Plymouth Downtown Historic District approximately 1 block south

3/20/13

Plymouth Northside H.D., Marshall Co., IN #0001

Plymouth Northside H.D., Marshall Co., IN #0007

Plymouth Northside H.D., Marshall Co., IN #0009

Plymouth Northside H.D., Marshall Co., IN #0014

Plymouth Northside H.D., Marshall Co., IN #0019

Plymouth Northside H.D., Marshall Co., IN #0028