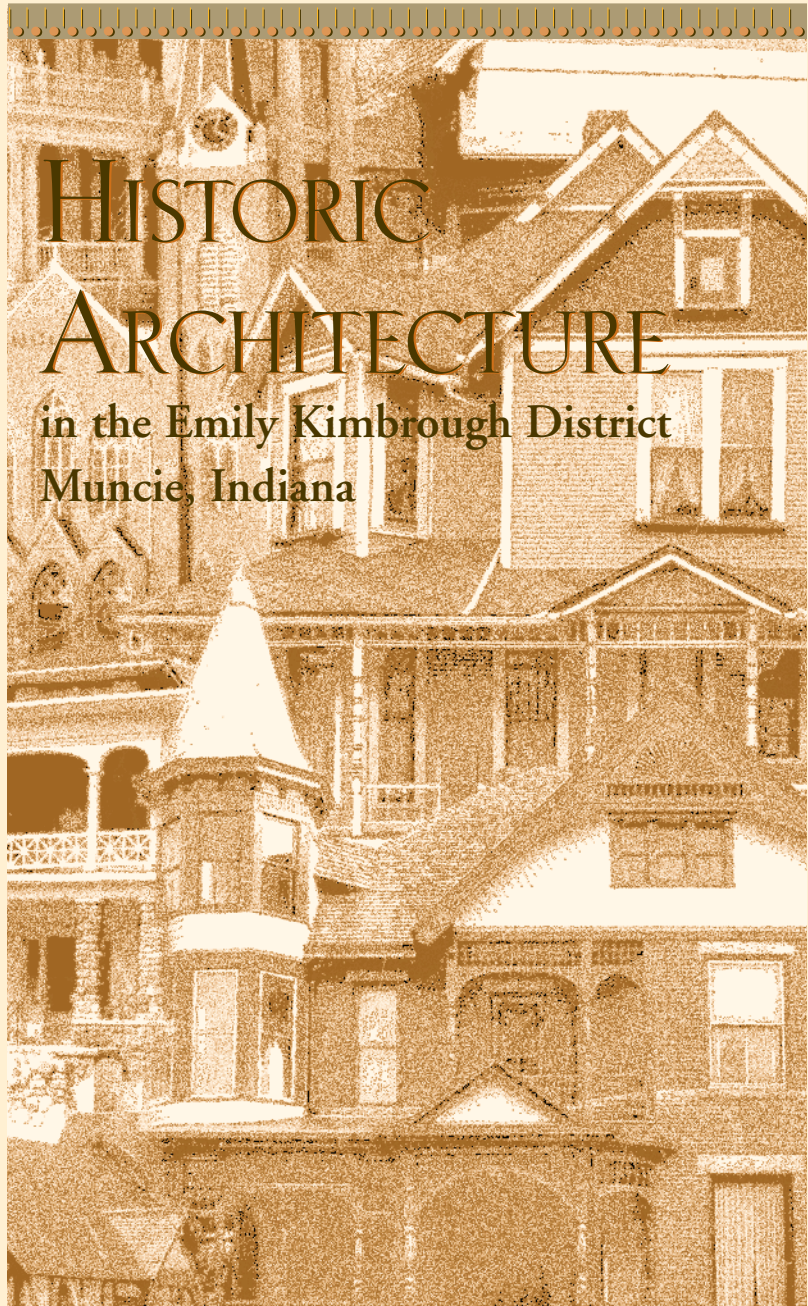


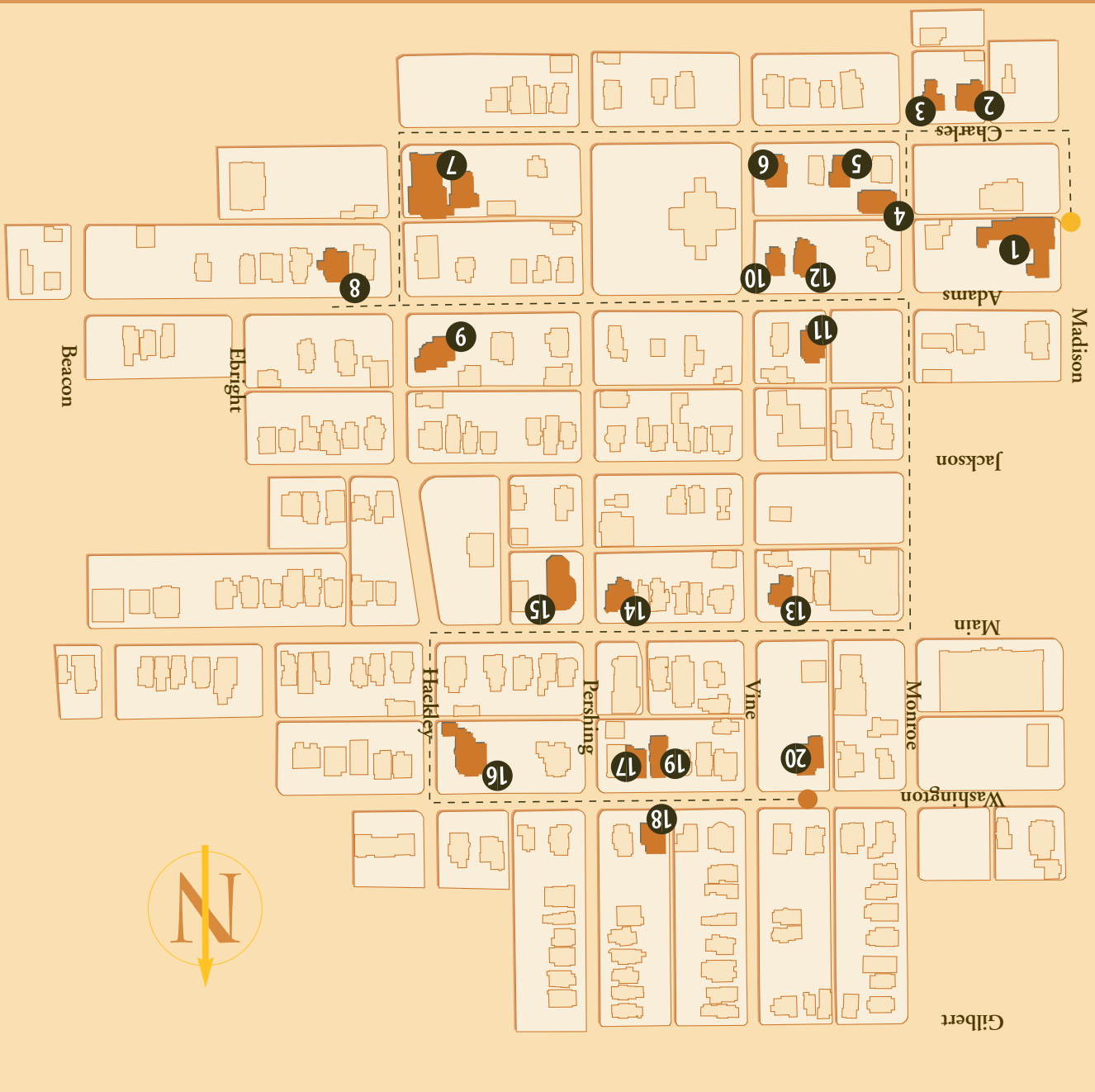


WALKING TOUR SERIES, #3

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE in the Emily Kimbrough District Muncie, Indiana



WALKING TOUR OF EMILY KIMBROUGH HISTORIC DISTRICT



A FEW DEFINITIONS

Buttress: A mass of masonry or brickwork projecting from or built against a wall to give additional strength.

Cruciform: The cross-shaped plan used especially in Gothic Revival churches of the 19th century.

Fanlight: A window, often semicircular, over a door in Georgian Revival and Federal style buildings.

Finial: A vertical ornament at the top of a turret, gable, dome, etc.

Freework/Frieze: In Queen Anne houses, a wooden ornament created in geometric patterns.

Ionie: One of the three orders of columns in Classical architecture. The Ionic capital has an oblong top supported by two large volutes, or scrolls.

Keystone: A wedge-shaped stone used as an ornament at the center of a flat arch in Georgian Revival architecture.

Lancet: A slender pointed-arch window widely used in Gothic Revival architecture.

Lintel: A horizontal beam or stone appearing above a window.

Mullion: A vertical post or other upright element dividing a window or other opening into two or more lights.

Patina: Changes in coloring and surface appearance caused by chemical reactions between metals with oxygen in the atmosphere over time.

Piazza: A paved terrace adjoining a house.

Plaster: A shallow rectangular column projecting only slightly from a wall.

Portico: A roofed space forming the entrance and centerpiece of the facade of a temple, house, or church, often with columns and pediment.

Quoins: The dressed stones at the corners of buildings.

Adapted from John Fleming, Hugh Honour, and Nikolaus Pevsner, The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1974).

GUIDE TO ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

EMILY KIMBROUGH HISTORIC DISTRICT

Architecture in the United States has always been designed in styles that reflect the fashions and tastes popular among architects and their clients at given points in time. In Muncie's Emily Kimbrough Historic District, the historic buildings included on the walking tour fall into roughly 10 styles. Below are sketches of each style, the time period it was popular in Muncie, and a description of its characteristics.



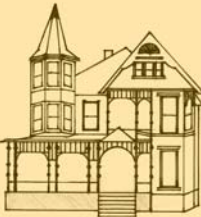
VERNACULAR PATTERN BOOK (1845–1865)

Some pattern book houses feature traditional L-shaped plans and facades with three windows. Decorative details such as bargeboards were often taken from pattern books and added to the houses.



CARPENTER COTTAGE (18161–56981)

These houses tend to be small one or one and a half stories and vernacular in style. They are usually frame structures with compact plans and moderate use of decorative trim. Typically a carpenter/builder constructed these homes using standard plans in pattern books. These homes are often in an L- or T-shaped plan.



QUEEN ANNE (1880–1900)

The American version of this style came to popularity after the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia of 1876. An irregular plan and massing and a wide variety of exterior materials characterize it. These structures often have bay windows or towers and tall, thin chimneys.



FREE CLASSIC (1895–1910)

The Free Classic was a late variant of the Queen Anne style that mimicked its shape with applied Classical details. A cross-gabled roof, Classical columns, and Classical entablature are key features.



GEORGIAN REVIVAL (1895–1930)

The Georgian Revival style is seen in American homes and commercial structures of the early 20th century. Georgian Revival architecture is usually symmetrical, generally having windows with six-over-six or nine-over-nine window sashes and flat brick arches with stone keystones over the windows. Sometimes Neo-Classical features such as porticos were added.



RENAISSANCE REVIVAL (1890–1930)

The Renaissance Revival is based on the architecture of the Italian Renaissance from the 15th and 16th centuries. Often used in civic, commercial, and religious buildings, the style is characterized by symmetrical facades, the use of Classical columns and detailing, and arched windows.



GOthic REVIVAL (1895–1930)

Gothic Revival in Muncie refers primarily to churches designed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Common features include a cruciform plan, pointed-arch windows with tracery, and buttresses between the windows. In Muncie, the earlier Gothic Revival churches were built of brick.



ARTS AND CRAFTS/PRAIRIE (1900–1915)

Popular with middle-class and wealthy families in the early 20th century, the Arts and Crafts style incorporates a low, end-gabled roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafters. Horizontality is emphasized, with little ornamentation or detailing added. Occasionally the Arts and Crafts and Prairie styles were combined. Arts and Crafts details included end-facing gables with projecting eaves and supporting brackets. Prairie-style features included horizontal orientation, a hipped roof, and stucco and timber materials.



FOUR SQUARE (1900–1930)

The Four Square house is often cubic in shape and two stories high with a low-pitched, hipped roof, a front attic dormer, and wide, enclosed eaves. This vernacular house type also usually includes a one-story porch spanning the front facade.



TUDOR REVIVAL (1905–1930)

The Tudor Revival style draws from English architecture of the Elizabethan era during the 16th century. The signature characteristics are high-pitched gable roofs, projecting gables, and exposed stucco and timber framing.



❶ GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

300 South Madison Street
Built: Circa 1876, 1881, 1923
Style: Tudor Revival

Part of the Grace Episcopal Church building dates to 1876. The nave and vestry room were built in 1881. After a series of moves, the building was located on its present site in 1906. The current Tudor-style stucco and timber exterior was added in the 1920s.

The Tudor Revival church with an L-shaped footprint is composed of red brick up to the windowsills and decorative half-timbering with stucco up to the roofline. The roof is steeply pitched with cross gables. The building was enlarged and renovated in 2002 by architects Harry Eggink and Michel Mounayar.



❷ WILLIAMS-IRWIN HOUSE

517 East Charles Street
Built: Between 1903 and 1907
Style: Free Classic/American Four Square

Leonard G. Williams purchased this property in 1892 and built the present house between 1903 and 1907. Leonard worked as a brick and stone contractor with Sylvester F. Kiser in the firm of Kiser and Williams. Charles G. and Olive Marie Irwin owned the property from 1932 to 1964. Charles, a grocer, died in 1958. Since Olive's death in 1964, the property has frequently changed owners.

This home is a variation of American Four Square, with some elements of the Free Classic style. Horizontal lines are seen in the brick building's bracketed roofline, hipped roof, and dormer. The L-shaped veranda is supported by Ionic colonettes and features dentil moldings in the frieze.



❸ YOUNG-WILLARD HOUSE

523 East Charles Street
Built: 1876-1879
Style: Carpenter Cottage

Michael Young built this house. After his death, the property passed to his relatives, William and Mary Young.

William owned Vestal and Young, a lumber-dealing company in Muncie. In 1886 Elizabeth E. Willard, widow of Dr. William R. Willard, purchased the property for rental income and owned it until 1914. The property then passed through several owners.

This small two-story Carpenter Cottage has a gabled roof and wood siding. It was recently restored. The symmetrically placed two-over-two windows emphasize the height of the building. The reconstructed front porch features simple posts and intricate Italianate wood lace. A sensitively designed addition has been built onto the original home.



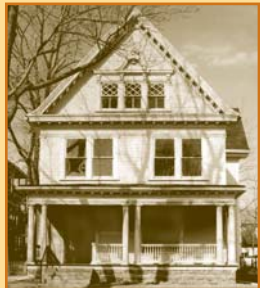
❹ RINGOLD-VIRGINIA APARTMENTS

316/318 South Monroe Street
Built: 1916 Style: Neo-Classical

This three-story, red-brick structure was originally constructed as six luxury flats by Samuel Ringold. Samuel was a dealer in clothing, hats, gentlemen's furnishings, and bags on North Walnut Street. Edward W. and Clara P. Barrett owned the building from 1920 to 1950, living on the third floor of

Ringold Apartments while Edward was the local superintendent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America of Newark, New Jersey. After the Barretts, Mary Virginia Thornburg owned the building from 1950 to 1962, when it was renamed Virginia Apartments. The building continued to be rented as apartments. Today it contains approximately 18 small apartments.

The front facade is symmetrical, as is typical in the Neo-Classical style. The doorways are framed by matching sets of Ionic pilasters. The parapet roof is castellated and has limestone capping. The most dominant feature of the building is the three-story porch, which is accessible from each floor.



❺ HIGHLANDS-WARNER-OWENS HOUSE

608 East Charles Street
Built: 1903 Style: Georgian Revival/Free Classic

This house was built by Homer and Margaret Highlands. Homer was a plumber, steamfitter, and dealer in light fixtures. Hugh L. and Louisa M. Warner later owned the house and lived in it until 1928. Hugh was the vice president of Muncie Gear Works, which produced automobile parts, steering, and transmission gears. Louisa served as assistant auditor, secretary, and treasurer of Muncie Gear Works. Thomas R. and Marie W. Owens owned the house from 1928 to 1969. Thomas was a physician, and Marie lived in the house for five years following Thomas's death in 1964.

The Georgian Revival residence was designed to sit on a long, narrow city lot. It has a one-story, double-column porch with a turned railing, which runs the full width of the facade. The triangular pediment formed by the front gable and dentil cornice lining the gable are characteristic of the Georgian Revival style. The pediment contains a distinctive triple window separated by pilasters and topped with a cornice-type lintel. Pilasters flank the windows and adorn the corners of the house.



❻ PERDIEU-SEEDS HOUSE

620 East Charles Street
Built: Between 1891 and 1895
Style: Carpenter Cottage

The original owners of this house were May and Luther A. Perdieu. Luther was a woodworker for Youse and Ramsey and a carriage builder for Fred Klopfer. Luther left the home to Mary in 1920, but it was sold to Harry H. and Bertha O. Lowe the same year. Hilea Aldstaat purchased the property in 1926 and then sold it to Harriette D. and Clinton R. Seeds. In 1962 the house passed to both Mary Elizabeth Cole and Lowell Russell.

This simple one-story cottage has some Queen Anne decorative detailing, which can be seen on the front gable. The front gable is covered in fish-scale shingles. The overall shape is symmetrical, which differentiates this house from a true Queen Anne. Such cottages became popular with working-class families. The period porch was added by the East Central Reinvestment Corporation in the 1990s.



❽ ST. LAWRENCE CATHOLIC CHURCH

820 East Charles Street
Built: Between 1893 and 1895
Style: Gothic Revival

The first Catholic Church was dedicated at the corner of East Charles and Hackley Streets in the spring of 1873. During the natural gas boom of the 1890s, the Catholic population continued to grow, and the present 900-seat church was built. The current high school and convent buildings were added in the 1920s and 1940s, respectively.

Designed by William H. Gittenger of Union City, the Gothic Revival, cruciform-shaped church is constructed of red brick with sandstone details. Decorative brick corbel tables appear on the front gable and tower. At the corner of Charles Street is a square clock tower topped by a 150-foot spire with a cross finial. The three-portal main entrance represents the Trinity. Pointed-arch, stained-glass windows with geometric tracery grace the entire structure. In the interior, Italian Carrara marble adorns the main and side altars.



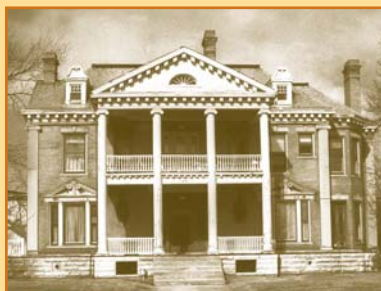
❾ RETHERFORD HOUSE

905 East Adams Street
Built: 1915 Style: American Four Square

Clarence L. and Jane Stewart Retherford resided in this home from 1915 to 1929. Clarence graduated from the Agricultural College of Purdue University and joined his

father and brothers in the management of Buck Creek Estates. The family also owned Retherford Brothers Company, which produced lighting fixtures. Clarence served on the Board of County Commissioners and Muncie City Council. He also worked for the U.S. Agriculture Department.

Designed by Cuno Kibele of Muncie, this home is a fine example of American Four Square. The hipped, red-clay tile roof and single dormer window frequently appear on such houses. The house is primarily brick, but wood has been used for some features, such as a bay window on the second story. There are varied pane configurations in most of the windows. The wide porch emphasizes the building's horizontality. It has a red-clay tile roof and a triangular pediment.



❾ THOMAS-GANTER HOUSE

828 East Adams Street
Built: 1895-1896 Style: Georgian Revival

Suzanne Thomas, widow of Western B. Thomas, completed this house in 1896. In 1898 she married Leo Ganter, who was employed by the Muncie Land Company

and the Ontario Silverplate Company.

Architect Alfred Grindle of Fort Wayne designed this yellow-brick Georgian Revival house with a two-story Ionic front portico. Limestone details such as the two-story pilasters define the corners of the house and windows. Three-part windows on the first floor are capped with swan's neck pediments. Dormer windows in the hipped roof have broken pediments.



❿ STREETER-RYAN HOUSE

619 East Adams Street
Built: 1896 Style: Queen Anne

This house was built by James L. Streeter and given to his brother and sister-in-law, Stephen and Mary Streeter. It was originally located at Washington and Monroe Streets but was moved in 1986 to save it from demolition. Stephen was involved with Streeter and Company, a produce business in Muncie. Thomas S. and Martha J. Neely later owned this home but sold it to Lenora H. Ryan in 1911. She owned the house until her death in 1958.

This two-story Queen Anne residence has an asymmetrical facade with a porch that wraps around part of the house. The front gable has fish-scale shingles. The house is covered with wood clapboards. The porch has a spindle-work frieze, balustrade, and porch supports with fan-like brackets. The windows are tall and double-hung.



❶ MARSH HOUSE

616 East Adams Street
Built: 1902-1907 Style: American Four Square

This house was built for John R. and Susan Marsh between 1902 and 1907, and the Marshes lived in it for more than 50 years. John died in 1949 and Susan in 1960. John served as secretary and chief engineer of the Indiana Bridge Company for more than 35 years and was a member of the Muncie Public Works and the Muncie Library Board when the Carnegie Public Library was built. Susan was a teacher, artist, and member of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. She led the effort to rename 12th Street as Memorial Drive.

Designed by Indianapolis architect Herbert W. Foltz, the home is a variation of the American Four Square, with a hipped roof and hipped dormer. The home's dominant feature is the two-story central porch. The symmetrical design has a central hall plan. A fieldstone piazza adjoins the first-floor porch. Fieldstone also is displayed in the first-floor porch columns, the chimney, and a wall lining the front yard.



❷ NEELY HOUSE

617 East Adams Street
Built: As early as 1852 Style: Federal

Thomas Neely, an early owner, was a grocer, boot and shoe dealer, blacksmith, and worker in a daguerreotype gallery, where the first photographs in Muncie were produced. He also served as a school

director and member of the Board of Education. His daughter, Jennie, inherited the house in 1903. The home was divided in half around 1925, and the residents after 1925 included attorney Thomas Ryan and his wife, Lenora, and Walter A. Leteler, manager of the *Muncie Evening Press*.

A vernacular Federal residence, the Neely house has a low-pitched, hipped roof and tall, narrow windows. The two-story brick structure has a symmetrical facade with a central entry. The windows are double-hung, with rectilinear stone sills and lintels. The later one-story porch runs across the front facade to the windows. It has turned posts and decorative brackets.



❸ SAMPLE-NICHOLS HOUSE

621 East Main Street
Built: 1876
Style: Vernacular Pattern Book/Cottage

Charles Sample built this house, and his widow, Mary, later lived in it alone and with other family members. Walter C. and Martha L. Nichols purchased the house in 1909 and lived in it until

1945. Walter owned the Walter Nichols Company, a drugstore located at 304 South Walnut Street.

This simple, cross-gabled house with two stories is a rarity in Muncie. Its decorative bargeboard and small arched window recall the style of cottages designed by Andrew Jackson Downing in his pattern books of the 1840s and 1850s. Shutters frame the large six-over-six windows. The entry porch is enclosed by decorative lattice.



❹ TEMPLER-WILLIAMS HOUSE

723 East Main Street
Built: Between 1885 and 1889
Style: Queen Anne

James Templer was a well-known attorney in Muncie and partner with his son Edward in several law firms. This house was built after James and his second wife, Susan Kilgore, returned from Colorado in 1885. Sometime after 1917, Maude L. Williams acquired the

property and lived there until her death in 1950. The two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne brick residence has a rock-faced stone foundation, limestone window sills and lintels, and a limestone stringcourse under the second-floor windows. A two-story cylindrical wooden turret anchors the east side of the structure. The front gable contains a spindle ornament and decorative fan detail. The first-floor porch features decorative fretwork and turned posts.



❶ MAIN STREET UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

801 East Main Street
Built: 1912 Style: Renaissance Revival

The Main Street United Methodist Church was originally part of the First Methodist Protestant Church of Muncie, organized in 1872. In 1911 the pastor and trustees bought the site of the present church for \$4,000 and constructed the current building.

Architect Charles H. Houck designed the two-story Renaissance Revival church with a centralized plan and gave it a prominent dome. The two red-brick facades consist of Classical temple fronts imposed over arcades leading to recessed porches. The stained-glass windows on the first floor are rectilinear, defined by stone lintels and sills. The second-floor windows are arched. A stone entablature contrasts with the brick walls. The copper dome has a patina and is topped by a cross finial.



❶ OVER-VATET HOUSE

825 East Washington Street
Built: Between 1902 and 1904
Style: Georgian Revival/Neo-Classical

Charles and Matilda Over built this house and lived in it until 1907. Charles owned C. H. Over and Company, operator of one of the principal glass factories in Muncie during the natural gas boom from 1886 to 1901.

Another influential and prominent Muncie couple, Eugene and Nellie Vater, owned the house from 1907 to 1921. Eugene owned The Fair, a dry goods store that also dealt in carpets and cloaks.

Architects Alfred Grindle of Fort Wayne and E. M. Crammer of Muncie designed this massive two-story red-brick house that combines elements of the Georgian Revival and Neo-Classical styles. The oblong shape, the symmetrical arrangement of features, and the detailing of the facade are Georgian, while the portico is Neo-Classical. Quoins decorate the corners. There are flat arches above the windows. Four limestone Corinthian columns supporting a pediment form the two-story front portico. Smaller Corinthian columns support a smaller front porch, while dentils adorn the cornice and the pediment. The house's gambrel roof contains gabled dormers.



❷ ERWIN-GRIFFITH-GREEN HOUSE

719 East Washington Street
Built: Between 1899 and 1903
Style: Dutch Colonial/Georgian

Emma and Walter Erwin purchased this property in 1898 and probably built the house soon afterward. Walter was a high school principal. Edward L. and Ella W. Griffith owned the house and lived in it from 1912 to 1929. Edward worked for G. V. Griffith and Son with his father, George, and their firm

manufactured plow handles, crates, porch swings, and lumber. John and Alice Green and John's second wife, Edna R. Green, lived in this house from 1929 to 1969. John was the inspector of weights and measures for Delaware County.

This small Georgian Revival home has a gambrel roof typical of Flemish colonial houses of the early 18th century in New York and New Jersey. Matching gabled dormers dominate the front slope of the roof. Each dormer features a matching pair of windows. Ionic columns and white-brick piers support the jetty-like porch.



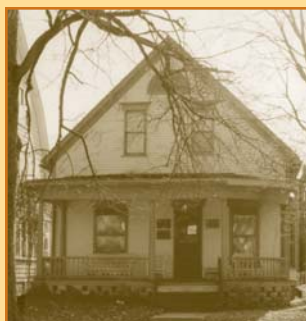
❸ MORRISON HOUSE

714 East Washington Street
Built: 1911 Style: Arts and Crafts/Prairie

Peter K. and Luella A. Morrison built this house. Peter owned the P. K. Morrison Insurance Company and was co-owner of the Johnson Insurance Company. He also served as

the president of B. W. Bennet and Company, a brick company.

Architect Cuno Kibele, who lived in the Emily Kimbrough District, designed this two-story structure. The house has on its east side a small one-story brick porch with a low gabled roof. The porch and projecting gable come from the Arts and Crafts style. The first story is constructed of red brick, while the second story is covered with stucco. The horizontal band of second-story windows and the hipped roof were influenced by the Prairie style. A gabled roof with large brackets covers the small front porch and gives the house an asymmetrical appearance.



❹ EMILY KIMBROUGH HOUSE

715 East Washington Street
Built: 1898 Style: Free Classic

Hal and Lottie Kimbrough, the parents of author Emily Kimbrough, built this house. Hal was the secretary and superintendent of the Muncie Electric Light Company. The neighborhood and historic district were named after Emily Kimbrough, who grew up in this house. She was an acclaimed author whose book, *How Dear to My Heart*, was based on her life in this neighborhood.

This one-and-a-half-story wood clapboard cottage with a steep gable roof has a half-round porch. The one-story porch features Doric columns and a turned railing. A half-arch wooden vent above the half-story is decoratively carved.



❷ KIMBROUGH-JOHNSON HOUSE

615 East Washington Street
Built: 1895, Remodeled 1919
Style: Free Classic/Sullivanesque

Charles M. Kimbrough came to Muncie in 1876 and in 1887 became the general manager and president of the Indiana Bridge Company, a leading manufacturing firm. He also served as

a state senator. His granddaughter was Emily Kimbrough. The Kimbroughs lived in the home from 1903 to 1917, when Ray P. and Anna D. Johnson purchased it. The Johnsons remodeled the home and lived in it until the 1940s. Indianapolis architect Louis H. Gibson designed this two-story buff-brick home with a hipped roof, which flares as it meets the outer walls. The front porch is supported by Ionic columns. Unusual arched windows appear on the first floor. The front door has sidelights and a fanlight. The horizontal massing of the house recalls houses designed by architect Louis Sullivan of Chicago. Cuno Kibele was the architect for a remodeling in 1919.