

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Delphi Residential Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by the Norfolk & Southern Railroad on the north and west, Front Street on the south, and Bowen Street (or a continuation thereof) on the east.

City or town: Delphi State: IN County: Carroll

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this x nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ statewide      x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

xA      \_\_\_B      xC      \_\_\_D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>  <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
--	-------------------------------

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

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

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>210</u>	<u>76</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>215</u>	<u>76</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 4

---

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church-related residence

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

### **Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility  
RELIGION: church-related residence  
DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure  
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling  
COMMERCE/TRADE: business

---

## **7. Description**

### **Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival  
MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Gothic Revival  
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic  
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate  
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:  
Bungalow/Craftsman  
OTHER: American Foursquare  
OTHER: Ranch

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE  
walls: BRICK  
WOOD: Weatherboard  
roof: ASPHALT  
other: SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

### **Narrative Description**

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

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

---

### Summary Paragraph

The Delphi Residential Historic District is composed of about two dozen blocks of housing that dates from the early decades of the town's founding into the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. While most homes are modestly-scaled, several large homes and churches are also part of the district and represent styles popular during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Counted among these are several good examples of Gothic and Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and bungalow styles. This was the premiere area for Delphi's residents and leading citizens to build homes, particularly in the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The residential district wraps the historic downtown district from its east side, around the north, to its west side and includes a few blocks of Main Street.

---

### Narrative Description

The growth of Delphi was somewhat regulated by natural features such as the Wabash River, Deer Creek, and the Robinson Branch which all flowed together to a point southwest of town. The village was platted on high ground rising above these waterways. Later, the Wabash & Erie Canal and railroad would further delineate where the town's growth occurred through the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Main Street was once terminated at its west end by a landing on the Wabash & Erie Canal, just beyond the district. The railroad, which arrived in the mid-1800s, also created an early division of premium house sites nearer the original plat and downtown public square. Emanating from the square, the seat of government for Carroll County, early commercial enterprises were established around the square and extended east and west on Main Street. The remaining high ground, a block south and about two blocks north of Main Street, became home to most of Delphi's early residents, both merchants and working class.

The street grid and plat are slightly skewed to the southwest/northeast, but generally the directions are given east for northeast, etc. There are four primary east-west streets: Front Street (which extends along the ridge south of Main Street), Main and Franklin Streets (which border the public square on the south and north in the historic commercial district), and Monroe Street. The Norfolk & Southern Railroad forms the boundary on the north and west as it wraps the district's northwest edge. The remaining north-south streets are short two or three block extensions with only a few buildings on each. The district features paved streets and concrete sidewalks with mostly narrow tree lawns. Main Street (formerly Highway 25) features many deep front lawns and large homes.

Most of the buildings date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century or first few decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles are evidence of some of the district's earliest, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century development from the canal period. The Italianate and Queen Anne styles bespeak the district's growth during the railroad era and are the largest examples of residential architecture in the city. Most of the buildings from the 20<sup>th</sup> century are modest bungalow designs. There are six historic churches in the district, nearly all in variations of the Gothic Revival style, and a former school gymnasium built in 1958. There are only a few historic commercial establishments in the district.

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

Two mid-20<sup>th</sup> century commercial garages are located in the northwest corner of the district and a house with lower storefront is on South Union Street. A few of the homes have historic wrought iron fencing that borders their lawns (photos 02, 22, and 27). These are counted as contributing structures. A high, historic stone retaining wall, partially parged with cement, is located 119 N. Market Street (seen on the right side of photo 10) and is also considered a contributing structure.

There are approximately two hundred primary buildings in the district and another one hundred garages, carriage houses, or small buildings on permanent foundations. A high number of these garages are considered non-contributing because of their late construction dates. There are relatively few non-contributing primary buildings in the district. Few houses have been substantially remodeled to the extent that the building is not fully discernable. Most changes include simple window replacements or the introduction of vinyl or aluminum siding over clapboards. Many of the non-contributing resources are rendered such due to an accumulation of changes like replacement windows and siding combined with alteration of fenestration locations and enclosure of porches to make them no longer read as porches, but as living space. Such is the case at 209 E. Monroe Street has new siding and windows, decreasing their historic size, and an enclosed and/or new porch. While the original two-story gabled-ell form is retained, the cumulative effect is to render the house non-contributing. An example of the minimum threshold for contributing status is the house located at 321 E. Monroe Street (right side of photo 05). The house has new siding and windows, but generally the historic fenestration locations and sizes, including historic entry, have not been substantially altered. The original form is also clearly identifiable.

A complete list of the district's buildings follows. Houses that appear to be depicted in the Bird's Eye View of the City of Delphi, Carrol County, Indiana (1868) are indicated by an asterisk.

Monroe Street, north side heading east

121 W. Monroe. Ginn-Perin House, Central-gable, 1855. Contributing

111 W. Monroe. Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

25 E. Monroe. St. Joseph Catholic Church School/Office, 1863/1940. Contributing\*  
Seen on the right side of photo 09

115 E. Monroe (west). Gable-front, c. 1860. Contributing\*  
Right side of photo 09

115 E. Monroe (east). Honon Hall, 1968. Non-contributing  
Right side of photo 01

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

203 E. Monroe. Barnett-Seawright-Wilson House, Italianate, 1857. Contributing\*

National Register of Historic Places (1980). Photo 02

Carriage House, c. 1860. Contributing

Iron Fence, c. 1880. Contributing (structure)

The two-story, front-gabled brick house has a stone foundation topped with a drip stone. The house has 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and lintels and pairs of louvered wood shutters. The gable roof features an entablature with rows of dentils and scroll-like brackets that support the cornice and eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features cornice returns on its gables.

The front (south) façade has a formal appearance, divided into three bays of windows with the entry in the east bay. The entry is composed of a wood door with window, side-lites, and transom and a surround composed of simple pilasters and entablature with rows of dentils and brackets that support the cornice of a small section of roof over the entry. A 6/6, full-round arched wood window is centered in the top of the gable. The house is situated on the southwest corner of Monroe and Union Streets, so the west façade is prominent. It has four bays of 6/6 windows spaced evenly across the façade. The house is an example of the two-story, front-gabled house type in Delphi, in this case brick, that exhibits features of both Italianate and Greek Revival styles.

The house was constructed for William Barnett, an accomplished cabinetmaker in Delphi. Barnett formed a partnership with John P. Archer, a brick mason in Delphi, and owned a brickyard on the west side of the canal. The bricks for the house came from his brickyard and kiln. Barnett was elected mayor of Delphi and trustee of Deer Creek Township during the 1800s. The home was then purchased for Reverend Samuel R. Seawright, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The third owners purchased the home from Seawright's widow in 1917. They were Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, publishers of *The Delphi Citizen*, who hosted Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the home in 1920 while he was campaigning as the nominee for Vice-President of the United States.

209 E. Monroe. Gabled-ell, c. 1870. Non-contributing\*

Garage, c. 1980. Non-contributing

215/217 E. Monroe. Ranch (duplex), 1965. Contributing

Garage, c. 1965. Contributing. Photo 03

The wide, one-story Ranch was built as a duplex with cutaway, incised corner porches on each end of the front (south) façade. The porches feature wall paneling on their back wall where the entry door is located. The wood door has three small windows in the top of the door. Lattice-like cast concrete block form a screen wall on the outside walls of the porches. The façade is brick between the porches and features two rows of windows with stone sills. Each row is composed by a picture window is flanked by narrower casement windows and have metal shutters. A trim board is at the top of the first story. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Everett and Margie (Fisher) Dunk owned and lived at the duplex through much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. They were married in 1943. Dunk was both a farmer and worked at a machine shop at Purdue University.

223 E. Monroe. O' Connor-Crosby House, Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing  
Photo 04

Shed, c. 1990. Non-contributing

The two-story house is constructed in a T-plan on the northwest corner of Monroe and Indiana Streets. A large corner entry porch faces the intersection; it features cast concrete piers, railings, and fluted Doric columns that support a hipped roof with flared eaves. The house has clapboards with corner boards and patterned shingles in a band between the first and second story and in the gables. The house features 1/1 wood windows with simple casings. The gables are enclosed at the bottom with a cornice board. Sawn brackets support the eaves on the corners. Modern, octagonal wood windows are centered in the gables. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (south) façade features a two-story, three-sided bay projecting from the center of the south-facing leg of the T-plan. The bays features cutaway corners and windows in each side on both stories. Wood panels with carved fan design, flanked by pilasters, are under each window. The bay has a hipped roof with eaves supported by small brackets. The east wall of the south-facing leg of the T-plan features a 1/1 window on the first and second story. The south wall of the east-facing leg of the T-plan features a wood entry door with wood screen door. The other prominent leg of the T-plan faces east and also features a projecting, three-sided bay with cutaway corners in the first story. It has a similar composition of windows and panels as the front façade. The middle window features a stained art glass transom in the top. A porch tops the three-sided bay on the second story. It features turned corner posts and stickwork balustrades and sawn brackets that support a shed roof. Patterned clapboards are in the end walls of the shed roof.

The house was likely constructed by its owner, J. C. O'Connor. O'Connor was a prominent bridge contractor in Carroll County, creating impressive stone-arched bridges including those on Franklin and Washington Streets over the Wabash & Erie Canal during the 1900s. O'Connor also worked in cement and constructed many of the late 1890s-1900s porches on homes in the city. Later the Crosby family, who operated the Crosby Hotel on the east side of the courthouse square, lived in the home.

303 E. Monroe. Cochran-Hinkle House, Queen Anne, 1875. Contributing

William Dixxon, builder.

Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

315 E. Monroe. Hubert & Margaret Clifford House, Cape Cod, rectangular, gabled, c. 1940.

Contributing

Left side of photo 05

The one-and-a-half, side-gabled house has a concrete foundation and clapboards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a rectangular, gabled entry bay that projects



Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

in the center. It has a concrete stoop and wood entry door with small window centered in the top of the door. The bay features a gabled roof and has a metal awning over the stoop. Pairs of 6/6 wood windows are centered in the façade to each side of the entry bay. They have metal shutters. Two small dormers, covered with clapboards, feature 4/4 wood windows and gabled roofs on the front façade. The west façade features a projecting, three-sided bay with cutaway corners in its south half. The bay has a 6/6 wood window in each of its walls and features a hipped roof.

The house was built c. 1940 for Hubert and Lucile Margaret (Crosby) Clifford who married in 1932. Hubert Clifford graduated from St. Joseph Catholic High School in Delphi and St. Joseph College in Rensselaer. He owned Clifford's Grocery in Delphi. Margaret Crosby Clifford was born in Liberty, Indiana and attended Catholic schools in nearby Richmond. They were members of St. Joseph Catholic Church in Delphi and died in 1982 and 1988, respectively.

321 E. Monroe. Cowdin-Smith House, Italianate, c. 1870. Contributing\*  
Right side of photo 05

327 E. Monroe. Delphi Pentecostal Church, 2013. Non-contributing  
(rear) Delphi Middle School Gymnasium, 1958. Contributing

501 E. Monroe. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing

509 E. Monroe. Pyramid-Roof Cottage, c. 1910. Contributing

515 E. Monroe. Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing

527 E. Monroe. Italianate, c. 1865. Contributing\*

603 E. Monroe. Kane-Quinn House, Gothic Revival, c. 1865. Contributing\*  
Photo 06

The one-and-a-half story brick house is constructed in a gabled-ell plan with steeply-pitched gables. The house is located on the northeast corner of Monroe and Ohio Streets with entry stoop in the southwest corner of the house. The house has 4/4 wood windows with stone sills and brick arches. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade features a tall pair of 4/4 windows in the west half of the west-facing leg of the gabled-ell. The windows are paired beneath a tall Gothic-arched hood with a carved wood panel in a complex tracery design in the transom. The entry is east of the pair and features a wood door and side-lites with a full round arched panel in the bottom and window in the top. The entry has a ogee-arched hood with brick key and transom divided by simple wood tracery. A cross-gable with a pair of 4/4 wood windows with ogee-arched hood is in the second story above the pair of windows previously mentioned. The arch features a wood panel of complex tracery over the windows. The south-facing leg of the gabled-ell composes the east half of the front façade. It features a pair of 4/4 wood windows with Gothic-arched hood on the first story and pair of 4/4 wood windows with ogee-arched hood on the second story, matching those in the west half of

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

the façade. The narrow side of the house facing Ohio Street has narrow 4/4 windows with segmental arched brick hoods.

The house was constructed for John Kane, a Delphi lawyer and prosecuting attorney in 1865. Kane lived at the house until his death in 1885, after which time Millard and Edna (Best) Quinn purchased the home.

609 E. Monroe. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing. Left side of photo 07  
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

615 E. Monroe. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing. Middle of photo 07  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

621 E. Monroe. Colonial Revival, c. 1900/1920. Contributing  
Right side of photo 07

703 E. Monroe. Murphy-Goff House, Craftsman Bungalow, 1915-1919. Contributing  
John Sayles, builder.  
Photo 08

The one-story house has a raised basement and is composed of random-coursed split fieldstone with raised mortar joints. Set inside the hillside, the north and east facades appear two-stories in height. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features wide-overhanging flared eaves. The front (south) façade is symmetrical with a terrace that extends east and west of the entry porch. The porch has a tall set of concrete steps with flanking stone walls and square columns of stone that support its gabled roof. The columns are capped with rusticated limestone and the porch gable is covered with clapboards. The terrace has a balustrade of cast concrete and corner piers of rubble stone with concrete caps.

The raised basement features wood windows divided into four panes flanking the porch stairs on the façade. The Craftsman style wood entry door is centered on the façade. Rows of three 1/1 wood windows flank the porch and entry. Short dormers with shed roofs are located on each façade. The front façade's dormer has two wood casement windows.

Elizabeth Fisher Murphy, the original owner, collected fieldstone from surrounding farms to be used in the house that she designed for she and her husband, Charles Murphy. Stones for the fireplace inside the home were collected from around the United States or given to her by friends. Murphy was reputed to be the woman for whom James Whitcomb Riley wrote his poem "An Old Sweetheart of Mine." Construction on the home began in 1915 but completion was delayed due to World War I. John Sayles was the stonemason and included the year it was begun and his name carved in the house. The home was purchased in 1937 by Laverne Goff, who with his father, James, owned a variety store in Delphi.

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property  
Monroe Street, south side heading west

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

702 E. Monroe. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

622 E. Monroe. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

616 E. Monroe. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

610 E. Monroe. Dutch Colonial, c. 1900. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing  
Unusual as it appears in configuration, the 1900 Sanborn map shows a two-story frame house with recessed porch and chamfered entry under the porch, all architectural elements of the house still seen today.

604 E. Monroe. Gabled-ell, c. 1880. Contributing

522 E. Monroe. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

516 E. Monroe. Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing

510 E. Monroe. Gothic Revival, c. 1870/1915. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

504 E. Monroe. Gabled-ell, c. 1880. Contributing  
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

422 E. Monroe. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

414 E. Monroe. Queen Anne, c. 1870/1900. Contributing

410 E. Monroe. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

402 E. Monroe. House, c. 2000. Non-contributing

322 E. Monroe. Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1980. Non-contributing

316 E. Monroe. Gothic Revival/Central-gable, c. 1870. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1980. Non-contributing

222 E. Monroe. Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing

Delphi Residential Historic District

Name of Property

218 E. Monroe. Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

Carroll County, IN

County and State

118 W. Monroe. Italianate, c. 1885. Contributing

Left side of photo 10

215 W. Monroe. Commercial Garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Franklin Street, north side heading east

315 W. Franklin. Gothic Revival/Central-gable, c. 1860/1923. Contributing

Left side of photo 11

311 W. Franklin. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1910. Contributing

Middle of photo 11

307 W. Franklin. Gable-front, c. 1900/2000. Non-contributing

Right side of photo 11

225 W. Franklin. Greek Revival/Center-Passage, c. 1850. Contributing\*

- - Downtown District - -

201 E. Franklin. Ruffing-Robinson House, Queen Anne, 1896. Contributing

George F. Barber, architect. W. H. Clawson, builder.

Photo 12

The two-story house has a cut stone foundation and clapboards with a variety of wood window types. The house features a steeply-pitched hipped roof over a central cube form off of which project lower cross gables facing south (front) and west toward Union Street. The elaborate corner entry porch faces southwest toward the intersection of Franklin and Union Streets. The porch features a molded concrete block foundation and cast concrete piers and balustrade. The piers support cast concrete fluted Doric columns that carry the porch roof which is divided into gables that face both front (south) and west. The wood entry door is centered under the front-facing porch gable. The gables have sawn gable trim and flared eaves (east side of south-facing gable). An extension of the porch floor and balustrade compose a terrace on the east half of the front façade. The home's roof is covered with patterned slates.

The front façade is asymmetrical with the porch on the west half and a two-story gabled section on the east half. The gabled section features a horseshoe-shaped window in the east half of its first story. The window has a hood with wood key and volutes at the bottom of the horseshoe arch. A three-sided oriel bay projects from the second story and is carried by and elaborately-detailed base. It has clapboards and a wainscot of beaded boards. A wide 1/1 wood window is

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

centered on the front of the bay and has a ribbon of small panes around the perimeter of the sashes. The top of the gable is enclosed with an extension of the roof, topping the bay and carried by small wood brackets. Patterned boardwork is located on the gable wall.

Rising behind the corner entry porch is a three-story turret that projects out from the south half of the west façade's first story. The turret is three-sided on the first story and octagonal on the second story and as it rises above the roof. The first story features a wide wood window with transom divided by wood tracery above a wainscot of beaded boards. The first story features a shed roof above which rises the turret's octagonal second story which features just three exposed walls, each with a 1/1 wood window. A frieze with small wood brackets carry the third story which has eight walls, flared at the bottom and covered with wood shingles. Each wall features a short wood window divided into twelve panes. The turret's tall, bulbous hipped roof rises above the third story. It is covered with slates and topped with a metal finial.

The house was constructed at a cost of \$3125 for Joseph E. Ruffing and his wife, Laura (Sidenbender) in 1896 through prints ordered at a cost of \$50 from Tennessee-based architect George F. Barber. Ruffing owned a jewelry store in Delphi.

205 E. Franklin. Gabled-ell, c. 1880/1910. Contributing  
Seen on the right side of photo 12

209 E. Franklin. Clifford Kurtz House, T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

217 E. Franklin. Atkinson-Afflis House, Free Classic, c. 1895. Contributing  
Carriage House, c. 1900. Contributing

221 E. Franklin. Gould-Moyer House, Greek Revival/Italianate, c. 1855. Contributing\*  
Joseph Evans, builder. Photo 13  
Carriage House, c. 1870. Contributing

The house is situated on the northwest corner of Franklin and Indiana Streets with entries on both facades. The two-story, gable-front brick house has a foundation parged with cement and topped with a limestone drip stone. The house has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and lintels; the second story windows are slightly shorter than the first story windows. The windows feature pairs of louvered wood shutters. The house has a nicely detailed cornice with rows of large scroll brackets between which are smaller scroll brackets and a paneled frieze with rows of dentils. The low-pitched gabled roof features cornice returns and intricately carved gable trim that forms a wide segmental arch on the front gable. The trim culminates with a king post centered at the top of the gable.

The front (south) façade is formally organized into three bays of windows with the entry on the west end. The entry surround is composed of wide Doric pilasters that support a simple entablature. The entry has a four-panel wood door with side-lites and transom. The east (Indiana Street) façade is symmetrically organized like a typical central-passage home with five bays and

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

Name of Property

a wide porch. The porch dates to the later Victorian period (c. 1880) and features wood posts with chamfered edges and balustrades and frieze panels of jigsaw trimwork.

The house was constructed for Judge John H. Gould, a native of Ballston Spa, New York, in 1857 by Joseph Evans, prominent builder in Delphi. Gould married the daughter of George Robertson, an early Delphi settler associated with the canal. Gould was elected Carroll County Circuit Judge in 1876. Gould's grandson, Rear Admiral John Moyer, later lived in the home. Moyer commanded a destroyer in World War II.

315 E. Franklin. Julien-Studebaker House, Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing  
Carriage House, c. 1880. Contributing

319 E. Franklin. Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing

323 E. Franklin. Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing

405 E. Franklin. McClure-Parks House, Italianate, c. 1870. Contributing

409 E. Franklin. Toughman House, I-House/Greek Revival, c. 1850. Contributing\*  
Photo 14

The two-story, side-gabled house features a rubble-stone foundation and walls covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 replacement windows, vinyl, and wide corner pilasters, wood, that have recessed panels. The second story windows are slightly shorter than the first story windows. The house has a tall cornice board and cornice returns on its side-gables. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (south) façade is symmetrically-arranged with five bays of windows and an entry in the center bay. The entry is composed of simple pilasters and entablature topped by a short section of roof. The wood entry door has five panels and is flanked by side-lites and topped by a wide transom.

Most of the Toughman (Tonghman) family descend from Peter and Ann Toughman, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Deer Creek Township, Carroll County by about 1835. Their one son, John Toughman, was born in Ohio in 1818 and married Permelia James near Delphi in 1855. They had four children: Charles, Thomas, Edwin, and Laura before Permelia died and John remarried Janey Weekland in 1871. The Toughmans were farmers in Deer Creek Township.

415 E. Franklin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing  
Left side of photo 15  
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

421 E. Franklin. McCain-Baum House, Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing  
Right side of photo 15  
Carriage House, c. 1890. Contributing

503 E. Franklin. James Scott-Cox House, Greek Revival/Gabled-ell, c. 1860. Contributing

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

513 E. Franklin. T-plan, c. 1880. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

519 E. Franklin. Bungalow, c. 1910. Non-contributing

525 E. Franklin. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

603 E. Franklin. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

609 E. Franklin. Italianate Cottage, c. 1880. Contributing

615 E. Franklin. Italianate, c. 1870. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

Franklin Street, south side heading west

614 E. Franklin. Robert & Leona Hanna House, Modern, 1956. Contributing  
Photo 16

The one-story house is built at the end of Franklin Street into the hillside with a walk-out basement on its east façade. The walls are composed of concrete block with a soldier course of block at the top of the first story. The house has 1/1 wood windows with concrete sills. The roof is essentially flat and covered with rubber. The roof has wide overhanging eaves that are supported by large, exposed wood roof beams. The front (west) façade features two 1/1 windows in the north half and a wood entry door and pair of large wood windows in the south half. The pair of large windows has a louvered wood screen panel below it.

The home was constructed for the Robert and Leona (Gamble) family in 1956. Robert Hanna was born in Carroll County while Leona Gamble was born in Vermont. The couple married in 1935 and made their home in Delphi by 1950 after Robert's service during WWII. Robert Hanna was an attorney who formed a partnership with his brother, Ralph Hanna, until Robert's death in 1961. Leona Hanna worked for the Carroll County Welfare Department; she died in 1989. They were members of Delphi Christian Church.

610 E. Franklin. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

604 E. Franklin. Queen Anne, 1892. Contributing  
Carriage House, c. 1890. Contributing

524 E. Franklin. Gothic Revival, c. 1870. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

520 E. Franklin. Greek Revival/I-House, c. 1865. Contributing

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

514 E. Franklin. Free Classic Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing  
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

510 E. Franklin. Italianate Cottage, c. 1880/1930. Contributing

502 E. Franklin. Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

422 E. Franklin. Side-gabled, c. 1880/1960. Non-contributing

416 E. Franklin. Italianate, c. 1870. Contributing

410 E. Franklin. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

402 E. Franklin. Upright-and-wing, c. 1860/1910. Contributing

322 E. Franklin. I-house, c. 1870/1920. Contributing

312 E. Franklin. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

310 E. Franklin (east). Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing  
Left side of photo 17

310 E. Franklin (west). Delphi Baptist Church, 1892. Contributing  
Photo 17

The large brick church is positioned on the southeast corner of Franklin and Indiana Streets with its front façade facing Indiana Street (west). The cruciform-shaped building has cross gables centered on each façade except the north (Franklin Street) façade which features a tall hipped roof instead of a gable. A one-story brick semi-octagonal section, also with hipped roof, extends out from the north-facing section and a tall entry/bell tower is in the northwest corner of the cruciform plan, facing west. The building has a rough-cut, coursed sandstone foundation topped with a rusticated drip stone. The remaining building is brick except in the gables and second story section of the hipped roof projection, which are covered with vinyl siding. The building has stepped buttresses on its corners and a combination of 1/1 windows with stone sills and lintels and Gothic-arched windows with stone sills and arches. Many of these feature stained art glass. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (west) façade features a wide gabled section in its south half and entry tower and one-story hipped section in its north half. The gabled section has a large Gothic-arched window composed of art glass centered in the wall. The window is divided into four lancets with wood tracery and has a rusticated stone hood. A band of terra cotta tiles forms a narrow beltcourse just above the buttress caps on the gabled section. The four-sided entry tower has a tall set of steps leading to a pair of wood entry doors topped with a Gothic-arched transom with rusticated stone



Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

hood. The transom is composed of art glass and features the words "Baptist Church." A tall, narrow slit window composed of art glass is centered in the tower's second story. The tower has a two-story stairway bay on its north side. It features a short slit window on its west side and Gothic arched window on its north side. The bay, topped with a steeply-pitched hipped roof, has a row of terra cotta tiles at the top of its west side. The tower's belfry features a tall Gothic-arched louvered opening with stone hood in each wall. The louvered section jetties outward slightly and is carried by a stone sill. The jettied sections form wall dormers with steeply-pitched gables of brick extending into the tower's tall, pyramidal-shaped roof. A band of terra cotta tiles is at the top of the belfry wall. The tower's roof is covered with slates and topped with a metal ball finial.

The front façade, north of the tower, features the west side of the broad bay with cutaway corners that forms the north façade and north-facing portion of the cruciform plan. The lower level of this is brick with a row of three short 1/1 windows with art glass in the cutaway walls of the first story. A gablet is in the north-facing wall of this section and features a large date stone and segmental-arched art glass window with rusticated stone sill and arch. A band of terra cotta tiles is at the bottom of the gablet wall. The upper part of this broad section, which has vinyl siding, features three 1/1 windows in each of its three walls. A modern, c. 1960, one-story vestibule for the basement is located immediately north of the entry steps. The walls are composed of rusticated limestone and the low-pitched gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A wood entry door is recessed into its front wall.

The Baptist Church congregation, originally named Deer Creek Regular Baptist Church, first organized in 1829. For a few years the congregation met in a log school building at the corner of Monroe and Union Streets. The congregation constructed their first house of worship on lots donated by the county commissioners at this location by 1835. That small building, which was brick, was replaced with this brick building in 1892. Dedication of the new building, which cost \$9872 to construct, occurred on May 20, 1894.

222 E. Franklin. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

212 E. Franklin. Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

-- Downtown District --

218 W. Franklin. Side-gabled, c. 1900. Contributing

222 W. Franklin. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

304 W. Franklin. Side-gabled, c. 1870. Non-contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

310 W. Franklin. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

316 W. Franklin. Side-gabled/Center-Passage, c. 1850/1920. Contributing\*  
Shed, c. 1980. Non-contributing

322 W. Franklin. Greek Revival/Center-Passage, c. 1850/1940. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

Main Street, north side heading east

419 W. Main. Queen Anne/Pyramid-Roof Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing  
Photo 18

The one-and-a-half story house has a rubble stone foundation and the walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house features a variety of wood windows, mostly 1/1 or large picture windows with transoms. The house has a steeply pitched hipped roof over the central core, which is a cube with lower cross gables. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

A wraparound porch with turned posts and simple brackets extends from a lower, projecting cross gable on the west half of the front façade to the east façade. The porch features a corner entry, angled toward the street, and gablet over the porch steps. The wraparound porch provides access to wood entry doors with transoms in the east-facing wall of the projecting gabled section to the west and in the south end of the east façade. The front façade's projecting, lower cross gabled section features a wide fixed window with transom with lattice-like mullions. A small wood window is in the top of the gable. A small wood window is in the gable wall. A matching picture window and transom is centered in the east half of the façade, sheltered by the wraparound porch. A small dormer with gabled roof and 1/1 wood window is in the east half of the front façade.

409 W. Main. Ranch, 1950. Contributing

407 W. Main. Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing

403 W. Main. Sonenfelt-Harner House, Gable-front, c. 1860. Contributing\*

The one-and-a-half story, gable-front brick house has a rubble-stone foundation topped by a tall limestone drip stone. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. A tall frieze board tops the walls and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features two 1/1 windows and the entry in its west end. The entry surround is composed of simple pilasters and entablature. The entry is composed of a wood door with window in the top half flanked by side-lites divided into three panes with a panel in the bottom. A transom divided into three panes is across the door and side-lites. A 1/1 window is centered in the gable wall.

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

The house belonged to John and Catherine (Assian) Sonenfelt, both natives of Germany who were married in Delphi in 1834. John Sonenfelt was a cooper by trade. He died in 1881 and Catherine continued to live at the home until her death in 1919.

321 W. Main. St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Gothic Revival/Shingle Style, 1901. Contributing  
Clay McClure, architect. Henry Clauser, builder.

Photo 19

The one-story, gable-front church has a brick foundation and tapered buttresses with stucco on its first story walls. The gable, which has a flared section that jetties outward at the bottom of the gable, is covered with wood shingles. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade features a large stained art glass window centered in the wall, extending into the gable. The Gothic-arched window is divided by heavy wood tracery into two tall Gothic-arched sashes topped by a large roundel. The building has a corner entry tower on the west end of the façade. The tower is covered with tall clapboards and features a wood deck with railings (c. 2000) and a wide, multi-panel wood entry door in its front (south) wall. A small pair of Gothic-arched art glass windows is in the tower's west wall. The second story of the tower features pairs of tall slit windows divided into five panes in its south and west walls. A cornice board is at the top of the tower's second story, followed by a frieze covered with clapboards, and topped by another cornice board at the bottom of the open belfry. The belfry features groupings of three short Doric columns, wood, at each corner that support a tall wood beam and roof. The tower's low-pitched roof is hipped with flared eaves and is surmounted by a metal cross.

The first house of worship constructed by the Episcopal congregation was located at this site and was consecrated on August 21, 1845. The congregation had organized two years prior in the Presbyterian Church. The original Episcopal Church, a frame Gothic/Greek Revival-style temple, was replaced with this building in 1901. The new building, estimated to cost about \$4000, was dedicated on April 25, 1904. The original church bell, a gift of Trinity Episcopal Church in New York, was relocated to the new building. The rectory was located immediately east of the church. The building was more recently used by the Delphi Community Church of God until about 1966.

- - Downtown District - -

307 E. Main. John Mount House, Queen Anne, 1898. Contributing

309 E. Main. Daniel Mount House, Queen Anne, 1898. Contributing  
Carriage House, c. 1900. Contributing

315 E. Main. Delphi Christian Church, Romanesque Revival/Neo-Classical Revival, 1908.  
Contributing  
Sense Brothers (Lafayette), builders.

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Left side of photo 20

The broad front-gabled brick building features an entry/bell tower on the southwest corner of its front façade. The building has full-round arched windows composed of stained art glass with stone sills. The roof, which features narrow cornice returns on the gables, is covered with slates. The front façade features a wide, full-round arched window centered in the façade. The center of the window is a large roundel depicting both cross and crown in art glass. The window's brick arch is composed of three courses of rowlocks with shoulder and keystones. A tall, full-round arched window of art glass is in the east end of the façade. A Palladian window-like arrangement with louvers and full-round arched window in the center is in the top of the gable wall.

The four-sided entry tower features a tall set of steps flanked by modern (c. 1960) rusticated limestone walls. The entry features a pair of modern metal and glass doors with historic full-round arched transom composed of art glass. The arch is composed of three courses of rowlocks with shoulder and keystones. A roundel, composed of art glass, is in the tower's second story. It features a brick surround composed of three courses of rowlocks and four keystones. The west wall of the tower features a full-round arched window composed of art glass in the first story and a roundel of art glass in the second story. The belfry walls, covered with vinyl siding, feature a flared section at the bottom and metal pinnacles on top of piers on each corner. The belfry features a full-round arched louvered opening in each wall.

The original congregation of the Christian Church was organized in 1862 and held meetings in the courtroom of the courthouse until 1868. A new congregation organized in 1880, first meeting in the third floor of a downtown building, then began meeting at this location, in the former Presbyterian Church, in 1882. It was transferred to the congregation for the sum of \$2000. That frame, Greek Revival building was replaced by the current brick building in 1908. Sense Brothers, a building company from Lafayette, Indiana used Michigan City sandstone brick to construct the building. The building was dedicated on October 18, 1908.

323 E. Main. Sharrer-Rodkey House, Gothic Revival/Center-Passage, 1870. Contributing  
Right side of photo 20

The one-and-a-half story brick house features a cut-stone foundation and side-gables with steeply-pitched roof. The house has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and lintels and feature louvered wood shutters. The front façade is symmetrical with five bays and a center gable and entry. The entry has a modern brick and wood porch with shed roof (c. 1950/2000) centered on the façade. The entry surround is composed of wide Doric pilasters with recessed panels that support a tall entablature. The wood entry door has two panels and a window in the top and is flanked by side-lites. The façade has two 2/2 wood windows flanking the porch on each side. The center gable features a large Gothic-arched opening with two Gothic-arched 1/1 wood windows with lancet-like casings dividing the two windows. Small dormers with hipped roofs and 1/1 windows flank the center gable and were likely added in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Pairs of Gothic-arched wood windows are centered in the side gables as well.

The house was constructed by J. Bridge for prominent Delphi physician Dr. Sharrer. It was later owned by the Rodkey family, who operated a photography studio out of the home in the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

407 E. Main. Vine Holt-Shirk House, Italianate/Classical Revival, 1861/c. 1900. Contributing\*  
Photo 21

Carriage House, c. 1900. Contributing

The large, two-story brick house is positioned on the northeast corner of Main and Wilson Streets, with formal entries on both streets. The house features a foundation parged with cement topped with a drip stone. The house has pairs of narrow 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and stone hoods with corbels supporting the corners. The house's tall cornice features rows of sawn trim and dentils between large scroll brackets. The house has a very low-pitched hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and enclosed gutters.

The front (south) façade has a large, semi-circular porch with rusticated stone foundation and fluted Ionic columns, wood, which support a tall entablature. A balustrade of turned spindles is between the columns. The entablature features rows of dentils and modillions that support the cornice. The roof is flat. The façade is divided into five bays. The bays flanking the central entry feature pairs of narrow 1/1 wood windows. The entry surround is composed of Doric pilasters and a pair of modern wood door and full-round arched transom. The second story's center bay features a wide 1/1 window with transom and stone sill and hood. A small, narrow window was cut at a later time into the second story just east of the center bay. The west façade is also divided into five bays of windows that match the front façade, but it is asymmetrically arranged with a porch off-centered to the south. The porch has similar features to the front porch but is rectangular in plan and has pairs of fluted Ionic columns. The entry is also off-centered to the north and has a historic wood door with window in the top and tall transom. A modern vestibule enclosure with modern door is south of the entry.

Vine Holt constructed this home for himself in 1861. Holt and partner, Enoch Rineholt, constructed the four-story business block on the south side of the courthouse square. Holt operated a dry goods store in partnership with Benjamin Strawbridge from one of the commercial bays in the building. Holt was active in Delphi Oddfellows, Old Settlers Society, and being a large farmland owner, active in the Carroll County Agricultural Society. He helped establish the first fairgrounds in Bowen's Woods south of Delphi. Holt's granddaughter, Emily Strawbridge Dunn, deeded the home to prominent Peru banker and landholder, James Shirk, in 1902 for the sum of \$5000. It was during Shirk's ownership that the porches were added and designed by Indianapolis architect, William Parker.

415 E. Main. Matthew Sterling House, Queen Anne/Free Classic, 1900. Contributing  
Attributed to George F. Barber, architect  
Right background of photo 21

The two-story house has a core that is cube form with a steeply pitched hipped roof and lower cross gable on the east side of the front (south) façade and large dormer centered in the west façade. The house features a foundation, chimney, and porch piers composed of burgundy-colored rusticated brick. Clapboards cover the walls except for a projecting two-story bay centered on the west façade that is covered with boards and battens. The windows are wood, 1/1, with simple casings except for two Palladian windows and a large window in the projecting bay which feature tall cornice hoods. The roof has flared eaves and is covered with slates. The ridges

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

feature metal cresting and the steeply pitched hipped roof at the center is surmounted by a metal finial.

The front façade is balanced with a two-story gabled section with cutaway corners that projects on the east half and a two-story circular tower with wraparound porch on the west half. The entry is centered between these features and covered with an extension of the wraparound porch. The porch features pairs of wood Ionic columns on brick piers that support the circular roof, covered with metal. The porch wraps the circular tower which features rows of wood windows on the first story and pairs of 1/1 wood windows on the second story. The tower has a tall entablature with carved swags in heavy relief on the tall frieze. The tower roof is flat. The two-story projecting bay in the east half has cutaway corners with 1/1 wood windows in each wall on both floors; the first story center window is wider with an art glass transom. The bay's gable is enclosed with a section of roof that extends across the bottom and is supported by long modillions. The gable features a small Palladian window. The large wood entry door with window in the top is centered between the tower and bay on the first story and a large Palladian window is centered between the tower and bay on the second story. The Palladian window features art glass in the sashes that flank the center 1/1 window. A tall, narrow dormer is centered in the front façade. It features a small window flanked by Ionic pilasters. A thin cornice tops the dormer above which rises a segmental arched roof covered in metal.

The house was designed by Tennessee-based architect George F. Barber and constructed in 1900 by Matthew Sterling, owner of the Delphi Lumber Company in the late 1800s through early 1900s.

421 E. Main. Landis-Ryan House/Abbot Funeral Home/Free Classic, c. 1900/1990. Non-contributing

507 E. Main. Erastus Hubbard House, Italianate, c. 1885. Contributing

519 E. Main. Side-gabled, c. 1920. Non-contributing  
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

521 E. Main. Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1925. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1930. Contributing

527 E. Main. Modular House, c. 1975. Non-contributing  
Carriage House, c. 1900. Contributing

Main Street, south side heading west

412 E. Main. Hilda C. Bowen House, Ranch/Neo-Colonial, 1956. Contributing  
Photo 22

The one-story brick Ranch is composed of a long, side-gabled section with lower cross-gabled sections at each end of the front façade. A shorter, side-gabled section forms an attached garage

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

that extends from the southwest corner of the main part to the west. The house features 1/1 and 8/8 wood windows with stone sills and lintels composed of soldier brick. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A tall chimney is located on the west side gable and two small dormers with hipped roofs and windows divided into six panes is on the front of the house.

The front (north) façade has a porch with shed roof between two lower cross-gabled sections. The back wall of the porch features a wood entry door with side-lites in its west half and a small multi-paned window in its east end. The porch has cast ironwork panels and balustrade with sweeping arched brackets. The gabled section on the east end projects forward and features a wide 1/1 wood window with shutters and flower box. The gable has cornice returns and an octagonal attic vent. The gabled section on the west end features a row of 8/8 wood windows with shutters and a long flower box. The gable is enclosed with a section of roof and the gable wall is covered with boards and battens with an octagonal attic vent centered in the wall.

The house was constructed for Hilda C. Bowen, the daughter of Edward and Della Bowen, who was born in Delphi in 1896. Bowen graduated Tudor Hall School in Indianapolis and Wellesley College in Massachusetts. She moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin to serve as a social worker with the Girl Scouts of America. She returned to Delphi to care for her aging mother and remained there until her death in 1994. She was a Sunday School teacher at First Presbyterian Church where she was a member.

Iron Fence, c. 1890. Contributing (structure) Seen in photo 22.  
The fence stretches across the wide frontage of 412 East Main Street.

404 E. Main. Bowen-Crouch House, Queen Anne/Chateausque, 1897. Contributing  
Photo 23

Coach House, c. 1890. Contributing

The large two-story brick house has a base composed of alternating courses of rusticated and smooth limestone topped with a limestone drip stone that becomes a sill course for the first story windows. A beltcourse of rusticated stone tops the first story, forming lintels over the first story windows. A thin beltcourse of stone forms a sill course for the second story windows. The house has large 1/1 wood windows. A tall pressed metal entablature tops the second story. The entablature features rows of dentils and an enclosed gutter that shapes the cornice. The home's steeply pitched hipped roof is covered with red-colored terra cotta tiles laid in staggered courses with ridge cresting tiles. The home features several tall chimneys; two shafts are combined into a single pile on the west façade with a full-round arch of stone with tall keystone. The chimneys are topped with stone trim.

The house has three lower cross-gabled sections that face east, north (front), and west. These sections have tall, Flemish gables capped with stone trim with ball finial and flanked with brick and stone pinnacles. Large, full-round arched windows are in the gables and feature stone arches with tall keys. Semicircular balcony walls composed of brick with stone cap are in front of the arched window. A porte-cochere is on the east side of the house. The hipped roof structure is supported by Doric columns on stone piers.

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

The front façade is balanced with a two-story cross-gabled section on the east half and a two-story circular tower on the west half. A full-width porch (terrace on east half) wraps around the tower with steps leading from its south wall on the west façade. The porch features rusticated stone walls and balustrade (terrace side) and Doric columns that support a wide, low-pitched hipped roof. The porch roof extends to the east to cover the entry, composed of a pair of wood doors with windows, centered between the tower and cross-gabled section. Limestone steps with flanking stone walls lead to the entry on the east end of the porch. The tower's first and second story feature three, wide curving 1/1 wood windows. The tower roof rises above the home's entablature with a second tall frieze, with swags in low-relief, and cornice. A steeply-pitched gabled dormer is centered in the roof at the back of the tower roof which is flat. The dormer features a tall window flanked by Ionic pilasters with a frieze panel of low-relief carving forming a window hood. The dormer's gable is enclosed at the bottom by a cornice; its wall also features low-relief carvings. The lower cross-gabled section on the east half of the front façade features a slightly-projecting semicircular two-story bay with three 1/1 windows in each story. The pressed metal entablature curves with the top of the semicircular bay.

The house was constructed for Nathaniel W. Bowen, a prominent banker in Delphi, in 1896. Bowen also raised fine horses in the coach house behind the main house. Mr. Orville Crouch was a later owner and antiques dealer who operated an antique store out of the coach house.

322 E. Main. Dr. Robinson House, Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

Left side of photo 24

Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

316 E. Main. Burr-Bowman House, Greek Revival, c. 1840. Contributing\*

Photo 24

Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

The two-story, gable-front brick house features a rubble stone foundation topped with a drip stone on the front facade. The house features 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. A tall entablature, with trim board simulating an architrave, tops the second story walls and encloses the front gable forming a pediment. The front (north) façade is divided into three bays with the entry in the west bay of the first story. The wood entry surround is composed of Doric pilasters with recessed panels that support a tall entablature with architrave and wide-overhanging cornice. The entry is composed of a six-panel wood door and metal storm door. The door is flanked by side-lites divided into four lites at the top and panel in the bottom. The side-lites and door feature transoms; the door transom has mullions forming a wide X. The home's roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house was built for John Burr, an early Delphi merchant and shoemaker who opened his shop in 1836. Burr's shoe shop was the first in Delphi to exclusive manufacture boots and shoes. His brother, David Burr, was the canal commissioner and died in the home in 1870. The house was later owned by Commodore Bowman and his wife, Jennie McFarlane.

312 E. Main. Foreman-Schermerhorn-Case House, Greek Revival, 1851. Contributing\*

National Register of Historic Places. Left side of photo 25



Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

The two-story, gable-front brick house features a rubble stone foundation parged with cement and topped with a drip stone. The house features 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. A tall entablature tops the second story walls and encloses the front gable forming a pediment. The front (north) façade is divided into three bays with the entry in the east bay of the first story. The wood entry surround is composed of Doric pilasters with recessed panels that support a tall entablature and wide-overhanging cornice. The entry is composed of a modern wood door with large oval window. The door is flanked by side-lites divided into three lites at the top and panel in the bottom. A transom is over the door and side-lites and features mullions that form simple four-sided geometric patterns. The home's roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house was constructed by Henry and Rudolph Foreman for James Gridley in 1851. Reed Case purchased the home in 1855 and then in 1858, Case's daughter, Josephine, married Bernard Schermerhorn, of New York Dutch descent, and moved into the home. Schermerhorn served in the Civil War and earned the rank of major. An attorney, he was also elected judge in Carroll County in 1867 and state representative. Schermerhorn's wife was the daughter of Reed Case, superintendent of construction on the Wabash & Erie Canal. The house was later owned by a great-grandson of Reed Case, Reed Case Breckenridge.

- - Downtown District - -

404 W. Main. Cook-Gros-Bradshaw House, English Cottage/Gabled-ell, c. 1860/1927.  
Contributing

410 W. Main. Hall-and-parlor, c. 1850. Contributing\*

Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

The simple side-gabled, one-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and walls covered with plywood scored to resemble vertical planks. The house has 6/6 wood windows and the roof is covered with metal. The front (north) façade features a concrete stoop off-centered to the east and modern steel entry door with storm door, also off-centered to the east. The entry surround is composed of narrow Doric pilasters with simple entablature. A 6/6 window is east of the door and two 6/6 windows are in the west half of the façade.

416 W. Main. Side-gabled, c. 1850. Non-contributing

Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

420 W. Main. Lane-Keplinger House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

426 W. Main. Smith-McIntire House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

Carriage House, c. 1900. Contributing

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

Front Street, north side heading east

423 W. Front. Dr. Calvin Carney-Driscoll House, Italianate cube, c. 1870. Contributing

419 W. Front. Crooks-Johns House, Queen Anne, c. 1880. Contributing  
Left side of photo 26

415 W. Front. Side-gabled, c. 1855. Contributing  
Middle of photo 26

411 W. Front. Free Classic Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing  
Right side of photo 26

401 W. Front. Side-gabled, c. 1870. Non-contributing  
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

321 W. Front. Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing  
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

315 W. Front. Vail-Watts House, Greek Revival, 1850. Contributing\*  
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing  
Iron Fence, c. 1860. Contributing (structure)

The two-story, gable-front house has a cut stone foundation and clapboards with skirt board and corner boards. A tall frieze board with pairs of sawn brackets are at the top of the walls. The house has 6/6 wood windows with simple casings. A later, c. 1930, screen porch is on the east side of the house. The roof is covered with metal. The front façade is divided into three bays of 6/6 windows with entry in the east bay's first story. The west two bays are off-centered to the west. The entry features a portico with tapered square columns that carry a beam that supports a low-pitched hipped roof; this feature appears to date to c. 1930. The entry is flanked by pilasters and is composed of a wood door with two tall, narrow windows and side-lites divided into four panes with a panel at the bottom. A transom divided into four panes is across the top of the door and side-lites.

The house was likely constructed for John G. Vail about 1850 and remained in the Vail family until 1919. It was owned by J. Etta (Vail) and James M. Watts, who operated a dry goods store in Delphi during the 1870s-1880s. James Watts was also appointed postmaster in 1877 and reappointed in 1881.

311 W. Front. Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing  
Seen on the left side of photo 27  
Garage, c. 1910. Contributing

303 W. Front. Wood-Eldridge House, Italianate, 1863. Contributing\*  
Photo 27

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Carriage House, c. 1870. Contributing  
Iron Fence, c. 1870. Contributing (structure)

The two-story brick house is composed of a large cube with a projecting gabled section in the center of the front (south) façade. The house has a random-course cut stone foundation topped with a drip stone. The 4/4 wood windows have stone sills and lintels and feature pairs of louvered wood shutters. The house has wide-overhanging eaves and a hipped roof, with a front gable, covered with asphalt shingles. A wide, tall chimney with corbelling and dentils at the top is centered at the back of the gabled section.

The front (south) façade has wood porches that flank the front gabled section. The porches have square wood columns, chamfered, with jigsawed frieze panels between the columns. The porch roofs are flat and covered with metal. There are pairs of tall 4/4 wood windows with transoms centered in the front-gabled section and in the south-facing walls of the cube to each side of the gabled section. This is repeated on the second story, sans transoms. The entry is located in the north wall of the front-gabled section; the entry is composed of a pair of narrow 2-panel wood doors and transom. The surround is composed of chamfered pilasters with tall, sawn brackets that support a cornice. A 4/4 window is centered in the second story of the same wall. The front gable is enclosed with a continuation of the eave, forming a pediment-like top to the projecting section. The gable wall is covered with horizontal boards.

The house was constructed in 1863 by C. A. Wood, who was a papermaker in partnership with other leading Delphi manufacturers. Wood also owned a large flax mill and lime kilns. The home was passed down to Addie Wood Eldridge, C. A. Wood's daughter, then to the Robert Wood family who restored it during the 1960s.

215 W. Front. Dr. Charles Angell-Price House, Queen Anne, c. 1880. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

209 W. Front. Ranch, 1976. Non-contributing

203 W. Front. Robertson-Butler House, Greek Revival, c. 1855. Contributing\*

119 W. Front. Rinehart-Baum House, Italianate, 1858. Contributing\*

Photo 28

The large, two-story brick cube is positioned in the northeast corner of Front and Market Streets with entries off both streets. It features a randomly-coursed, cut stone foundation topped with a drip stone. The house has 4/4 wood windows with stone sills and hoods on the first story and full-round arched 4/4 wood windows with stone sills and simple brick arches on the second story. The house has a tall cornice with wide, overhanging eaves supported by large scroll brackets with drop ball finials between which are smaller scroll-like modillions and rows of dentils. The home's low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (south) façade has a formal, symmetrical arrangement with three bays and a wide wood porch. The east and west bays feature pairs of 4/4 windows with stone sills supported by corbels. The central entry is deeply recessed with paneled jambs and is composed of a pair of wood doors

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

with full-round arched windows in the top and a wide, full-round arched transom. The center bay's second story features a much taller pair of 4/4 full-round arched windows with transoms. The porch, a c. 1885 addition, has turned posts on wood piers and balustrades of turned spindles. Elaborate frieze panels with spindlework, brackets, ball finials, and jigsawn quatrefoil panels are between the posts. The front wall of the porch is divided into three openings by four posts between which the frieze panels form broad segmental-arched openings with wood keys.

The west façade has a modern (c. 2000) porch and is divided into four bays that are off-centered to the north. The entry is located in the bay second from the south and features a wood door with window and tall transom with jigsawn pattern. Tall scroll brackets flank the transom and carry a cornice that forms a small section of roof over the entry.

The house was constructed by Enoch Rinehart in 1858. Rinehart moved to Delphi in 1839 and served as Carroll County Sheriff from 1844-1848. Rinehart started a paper manufacturing business with George Robertson in 1848, and later was associated with Charles Wood and Abner Bowen. It became one of the leading paper mills in western Indiana until farmers destroyed the canal dam at Pittsburg in 1882. Abraham Lincoln stopped at the house prior to serving as president. The house was passed down to Isabel Rinehart Baum, granddaughter to Enoch Rinehart, who lived in the house for 90 years. The house is included in Wilbur D. Peat's book, Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century.

115 W. Front. Burr-Shaffer House, Free Classic, c. 1890. Contributing  
Seen in the right background of photo 28

115 E. Front. Jason & Estelle Been House, Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing  
Left side of photo 29

The one-story, side-gabled house has a foundation, porch piers, and chimney composed of rusticated, red-colored brick. The house has clapboards on its first story walls, topped by a scored frieze band, and horizontal courses of scored planks in the gables. Most of the windows are some configuration of six panes or 4/4 wood windows. The low-pitched roof has wide-overhanging eaves with exposed, sawn rafter tails and is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (south) façade features a full-width porch with gabled roof. The porch has tapered brick corner piers with stone caps and narrower piers that flank the central entry steps. The corner piers carry a pair of tapered wood columns, square, which support heavy beam work with chamfered ends. The porch's gable wall has a small pair of wood windows with mullions in a diamond pattern. A Craftsman style wood entry door is centered in the back wall of the porch. A window with multiple lites is west of the entry door. A matching window with side-lites is east of the entry door. A shorter, side-gabled section juts out from the east end of the façade, behind the porch, and forms a fireplace alcove with a brick chimney flanked by short windows divided into six panes.

The home was constructed for Jason and Estelle (Sebbitt) Been about 1915. The couple married in Delphi in 1915. Jason Been, who was a pilot in World War I, graduated from Indiana

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

University Law School and was the attorney for the Bowen Bank. Estelle (Sebbitt) was an art and music teacher. She died in 1973 and Jason Been died in 1987.

Front Street, south side heading west

104 W. Front. Thompson-Hamling House, Queen Anne/Free Classic, c. 1890. Contributing

110 W. Front. B-T Apartments, 1975. Non-contributing

114 W. Front. Ranch, 1964. Contributing

122 W. Front. Queen Anne, c. 1880. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

206 W. Front. Bungalow, 1924. Contributing  
This house and 208 W. Front are nearly duplicates.

208 W. Front. Bungalow, 1924. Contributing

214 W. Front. Inglee-Zook House, Gothic Revival/Upright-and-wing, c. 1870. Contributing

220 W. Front. Moore-Hardy House, Italianate, c. 1865. Contributing\*  
Carriage House, c. 1880. Contributing

304 W. Front. Griffith-Mayhill-Shank House, Italianate, 1855. Contributing\*

310 W. Front. Gothic Revival, c. 1860. Contributing

318 W. Front. Henery-Clawson House, Greek Revival/Central-passage, c. 1835. Contributing\*  
Photo 30

The one-story, side-gabled brick house has a cut stone foundation topped with a drip stone. The house has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and lintels with pairs of louvered wood shutters. The house has a tall entablature at the top of its walls with a thin cornice and cornice returns on its side-gables. The roof, which has a saltbox-like form, is covered with metal. The front (north) façade is divided into five bays of 2/2 wood windows and a central entry. The entry has a small concrete stoop and is composed of pilasters with recessed panels that carry an entablature. The entry is composed of a wood door with window in the top flanked by narrow Doric pilasters and side-lites. The side-lites are divided into three panes with a panel in the bottom. There is no transom.

The original owner of the house was an early pioneer to Delphi by the name of L. D. Henery. It was later owned by the Frank Lyons family and the Walter Clawson family. The house is listed in Wilbur D. Peat's book *Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century* and described as a classic cottage with a saltbox shape.

Delphi Residential Historic District

Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

322 W. Front. Obear-Garrison House, Italianate, c. 1870. Contributing  
Seen in the right background of photo 30

404 W. Front. Eldridge-Wason House, Italianate, c. 1885. Contributing

408 W. Front. Wason-Cole House, T-plan, c. 1885. Non-contributing

414 W. Front. Charles B. Lyon House, Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing

416 W. Front. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing  
Left side of photo 31

420 W. Front. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing  
Middle of photo 31

424 W. Front. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing  
Right side of photo 31

Illinois Street, west side heading north

114 N. Illinois. Gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing

112 N. Illinois. American Foursquare, c. 1910. Contributing  
Left side of photo 32  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

106 N. Illinois. American Foursquare, c. 1910. Contributing  
Right side of photo 32  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

Illinois Street, east side heading south

111 N. Illinois. I-house, c. 1870. Contributing  
Left background of photo 19

215 S. Illinois. Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing

Wabash Street, west side

110 N. Wabash. Carroll County EMS Building, c. 1990. Non-contributing

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

Wabash Street, east side heading south

117 N. Wabash. Commercial garage, c. 1940. Contributing

109 N. Wabash. Hall-and-parlor/Greek Revival, c. 1850. Contributing\*

111 N. Wabash. Side-gabled, c. 1870. Non-contributing

Market Street, west side heading north

114 N. Market. Gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing

118 N. Market. Gable-front, c. 1860. Non-contributing  
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

120 N. Market. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

Market Street, east side heading south

205 N. Market. Margowski House, Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing  
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

119 N. Market. Griffin-Mullin House, Italianate, c. 1865. Contributing\*

Right side of photo 10 shows the north façade.

Stone Retaining Wall, c. 1880. Contributing (structure)

The wide, two-story brick house has a rubblestone foundation topped with a drip stone. The house has 4/4 segmental-arched windows with stone sills and brick hoods. The second story windows feature top sashes divided into pairs of full-round arches by mullions. The building has a tall cornice board at the top of the second story and wide-overhanging eaves with picket-like trim. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (west) façade is divided into five bays with a central entry door that is wood with a window in the top half and transom (covered with plywood). The façade's wide porch (c. 1910) is composed of a molded concrete block foundation, open blockwork walls, and piers. The piers support fluted Doric columns of cast concrete which carry a trimmed beam supporting the low-pitched hipped porch roof.

115 N. Market. Hall-and-parlor, c. 1860. Contributing  
Carriage House, c. 1870. Contributing

Washington Street, west side

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

204 N. Washington. Farm Bureau Insurance Building, c. 2000. Non-contributing

Washington Street, east side

207 N. Washington (south). St. Joseph Catholic Church, 1860. Contributing\*  
Colbert A. McClure, builder.

Photo 01

The tall, narrow gable-front brick church has a random-coursed stone foundation topped with a drip stone. The building features stepped buttresses on its corners, capped with stone, and tall, narrow Gothic-arched art glass windows with stone sills. The building has slightly-recessed panels of brick, four on each side and two on the front (west) façade. Each panel functions as a bay with a Gothic-arched windows. Rows of dentils, in brick, are at the top of the walls. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A modern (1990) brick arcade connecting small gabled sections that project toward Monroe Street is located on the south façade.

The front (west) façade is dominated by the tall entry/bell tower centered on the façade. The tower has a raised entry which is composed by a pair of modern metal and glass doors topped with an art glass transom in a Gothic arch. The tower, which projects slightly, has stepped buttresses on both corners, matching the corners of the façade. The buttresses step in twice and terminate with short pilasters of brick between which are brick gabled parapets at the base of the tower's roof. The tower has a Gothic arched art glass window centered in its second story and an art glass roundel in a recessed panel at the top of the tower. A large diamond-shaped vent is in the top of the gabled parapet. The tower's spire is octagonal and is surmounted by a metal cross. The roof is covered with slates. Tall Gothic arched windows of art glass flank the tower in the façade.

The congregation for St. Joseph's Catholic Church Parish traces its organization to 1854. Catholic missionary priests travelled the Wabash & Erie Canal and held services for families of workers and tradesmen in communities along the canal, mostly in homes. In 1857, the Bishop of Vincennes established Delphi as a mission under the care of Reverend Nieber. There were approximately 150 members of Irish, German, and French descent represented in the mission. An old brick school on Indiana Street was purchased for use as a church building shortly after Nieber's arrival. Purchase of the property and construction on current building began in 1860; it was completed and dedicated on February 9, 1861. Brick for the building came from Donovan's brickyard and construction cost over \$9000. Modifications to the steeple occurred in two campaigns until it was completed in 1899. New stained glass windows fabricated in the Netherlands were installed in 1959.

207 N. Washington (north). St. Joseph Rectory, 1865. Contributing. Left side of photo 01  
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

Union Street, west side heading south



Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

118 N. Union. Delphi Methodist Episcopal Church & Rectory/Gothic Revival, 1869-1926\*

Contributing. National Register of Historic Places

Left side of photo 09

The Delphi Methodist Episcopal Church is located on the southeast corner of Union and Monroe Streets. The building is composed of three sections constructed in different years. The most prominent section is the church and education wing nearest the intersection of the two streets. It is constructed in the Late Gothic Revival and Collegiate Gothic styles and is composed of brick and limestone trim. A parsonage was constructed in 1897; it is located on the east side of the building. It was built in the Second Empire style and is composed of brick and stone trim. A former chancel of the church building is encapsulated between the church building and parsonage. It was built in 1897 and is accessed from the pastor's study in the parsonage.

The church (1869, with alterations in 1884, 1897, and 1926) and education wing (1926) are composed of red-colored brick with limestone trim. The church building has a foundation composed of buff-colored stone capped with a limestone drip stone. The building has stepped buttresses on its corners and on the side walls of the nave. The church has a metal cornice at the top of its walls. The cornice has heavy half-round bead in the center. The steeply-pitched roof of the nave is covered with asphalt shingles but was originally covered with slate. The church has wood windows with Gothic arches composed of bricks and stone sills. The windows are composed of art glass.

The front elevation consists of the gabled sanctuary with the three-quarter free standing square tower at the north corner. The center of the gabled sanctuary portion is a bay that projects forward from foundation to eaves. Centered in the projecting bay is a one story foyer that itself projects forward several feet. It houses the main entrance and has a gabled parapet with stone coping with stone cross at the apex. The two wooden front doors with pointed arch transom are centered in the foyer. A pointed arch of header brick holds the doorway; this arch is recessed a brick's width inside a flush pointed arch of header brick. The stained glass of the transom has decorative motifs and dark bands lettered "Methodist Episcopal / \* Church \*."

Single, tall, narrow lancet arches flank the foyer on the first story and rise above the sill height of the center window. These have stone sills and header brick pointed arches. The windows are stained glass that depicts architectural motifs (columns and scalloped arches). A large pointed arch window with header brick arch is centered in the upper level of the center projecting bay. It has a stone sill, and a large, rectangular lower section. A transom bar divides the upper part of the pointed arch, which has wood tracery dividing it into two pointed arches and an oculus. The stained glass is executed in geometric patterns, mainly crosses.

The main gable roof has a metal cornice divided into sections by a half-round bead. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The three-story bell tower is located on the church's northeast corner. The tower has diagonal set stepped buttresses on its corners. The buttresses have pinnacles composed of brick at the top of the tower's walls. Each pinnacle has a small metal roof composed of pedimented cross gables. The tower's four walls have gables at their tops between the pinnacles. The gables have a metal cornice. The tower's broached steeple is octagonal and is covered with slate. Approximately half-way up the steeple is a short wall with a row of metal

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

louvers with small, ornamented gables. The steeple is topped with a metal cross. The tower has a tall window on the first floor's north wall and a short window on the first floor's east wall. The tower's third floor belfry has Gothic-arched louvered openings in its east, west, and north walls. Its south wall has a small access door for the roof.

As Delphi's settlement increased, an itinerant Methodist minister, Reverend Henry P. Buell, organized the Delphi Society. The Delphi Society was a small group formed in order to have a more organized religious experience. Reverend Buell traveled to Delphi to preach to the Delphi Society approximately once every four weeks as part of a circuit. In the earliest days the society met in a log cabin across the street from the current church building. As the town of Delphi became more populated, a permanent house of worship was needed. In 1837, four years after the settlement of the town, a lot was secured on which to build a permanent house of worship. The Delphi Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed in 1840 on the lot which is the same lot on which the current building is located. The building was a simple frame gable-front church. A gable-front one-and-a-half story parsonage was constructed south of the church at about the same time. The building constructed in 1840 served the needs of the church until it was demolished in 1868 to make way for new church building which was completed in 1869. In 1897, it was determined that a new parsonage and alterations to the church were needed. The congregation changed the orientation of the nave again in 1926 from the south to the west when the church was remodeled again during the construction of the education wing.

206 S. Union. Dewey-Lathrope House, Gothic Revival/Central-gable, 1885. Contributing  
Right side of photo 29

The one-and-a-half story house is positioned on the northwest corner of Front and Union Streets with entries off both streets. The front façade, which is symmetrical and features a central gable, faces east onto Union Street. The house has a rubblestone foundation and clapboards with skirt and corner boards. The tall, narrow windows are wood, 6/9, with drip moldings. The steeply-pitched roof has impressive gable trim on its side gables (north/south) and central gable on the front of the house. These are punctuated with king posts with acorn drop finials. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (east) façade has a later (c. 1910) molded concrete block porch centered on the façade. The back wall of the porch is composed of horizontal planks. The porch has a low-pitched shed roof supported by corner columns of block. The façade has six 6/9 windows and a central entry. The wood entry door has a window in the top half and a transom with jigsaw work in the transom creating a quatrefoil design. A tall Gothic-arched window is in the center gable and features a transom with lancet design in mullions. The south façade features two 6/9 windows and entry in its west end. The entry is composed of a wood door with side-lites and transom with two quatrefoil designs. This wall is primarily covered with horizontal planks on the first story indicating an earlier porch. The south façade's gable features two 2/2 wood windows flanking a pair of tall, narrow wood windows divided into multiple panes topped with a large Gothic-arched transom divided by wood tracery into trefoil patterns.

The original portion of the house was built for Aaron Dewey, an early settler to Delphi, who constructed this as one of the first homes in the village. The first child born in Delphi was

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

purported born at this house. It was remodeled into its current appearance in 1885 by Captain Lathrop, a native of England, who was director of one of Delphi's banks. Lathrop was a bugler in the Civil War and nationally-known cornetist and the bank he was associated with hosted concerts in the band stand once located on the courthouse square. The house is included in Wilbur D. Peat's book, Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century.

Union Street, east side heading south

219 N. Union. Stick Style, c. 1880. Contributing

215 N. Union. T-plan, c. 1880. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

121 N. Union. Davidson Funeral Home, c. 1900. Non-contributing  
Carriage House, c. 1900. Contributing

115 N. Union. Former Presbyterian Church, 1859/1960. Contributing\*  
This building appears in the 1868 Bird's Eye View, but it was converted to an apartment building. The 1912 Sanborn map labels the building as "undertaker repository."

103 S. Union. Second Empire, c. 1870. Contributing

105 S. Union. I-House, c. 1870. Contributing

107 S. Union. Gothic Revival/shop, c. 1870/1955. Contributing

109 S. Union. Gable-front, c. 1860. Contributing

219 S. Union. Dugan-Davis House, I-House/Italianate, c. 1865. Contributing\*

Indiana Street, west side heading north

114 N. Indiana. Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

218 N. Indiana. Gabled-ell/Gothic Revival, c. 1870. Contributing

222 N. Indiana. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Non-contributing  
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

216 S. Indiana. Clay-Briggs House, Greek Revival/Italianate, 1859. Contributing  
The two-story, gable-front house has a molded concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows and a tall cornice board with sawn brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (east) façade is divided into three bays of 1/1 windows with the

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

entry in the south bay of the first story. The entry surround is composed of wide pilasters that support a thin cornice with sawn brackets supporting the corners. The entry is composed of a modern wood door and side-lites and transom composed of art glass. A one-story, side-gabled ell (c. 1960) extends off the south façade and has two 1/1 wood windows in its east wall. The house was the first to be wired for electricity in the city. Though of sufficient date to appear on the 1868 Bird's Eye View, a different building appears to be depicted on the site in 1868.

Indiana Street, east side heading south

221 N. Indiana. Side-gabled, c. 1850. Non-contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

215 N. Indiana. Gable-front, c. 1880. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1970. Non-contributing

209 N. Indiana. Dr. Schultz House, Gothic Revival/Central-passage, c. 1840. Contributing\*  
The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled brick house has a rubblestone foundation parged with cement. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and shutters. The cornice board at the top of the brick walls is covered with metal. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (west) façade has a central entry composed of a modern wood door with side-lites and transom. A pair of massive scroll brackets support a second story balcony over the entry. The balcony was accessed through a Gothic-arched doorway (now 1/1 window) in a central gable. Two 1/1 windows are in the north and south halves of the façade.

Dr. Francis A. Schultz was born in 1827 in Decatur County, Indiana and moved with his parents to Carroll County in 1838. After graduating from Asbury College, Schultz moved into the village of Delphi in 1861.

121 N. Indiana. Sims-Gilmore House, Gothic Revival, 1851. Contributing\*

Photo 33

The tall, two-and-a-half story brick house is situated on the southeast corner of Indiana and Monroe Streets with a minor cruciform plan of lower cross gables off the taller gable-front that faces Indiana Street (west). The house has a cut stone foundation topped with a drip stone and 1/1 wood windows with transoms and stone lintels and simple pediments. The gables have impressive drip moldings and sawn bargeboards punctuated by a king post at the top. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a simple, formal arrangement. It features a full-width later porch (c. 1910) of molded concrete block and fluted columns that support a low-pitched hipped roof. A pair of wide wood doors with Gothic-arched windows in the top are located in the north end of the first story. A short transom is over the doors. Two 1/1 windows with transoms are south of the doors. The second story features three 1/1 windows with transoms. A Gothic-arched 1/1 window with transom is centered in the attic gable.

Owners of the home include L. Sims, J. L. Bridge, and Judge Pollard. Jacob L. Bridge was a prominent Delphi retailer and later partner with John Lenon, beginning in 1871, in the grain

Delphi Residential Historic District

Name of Property

Carroll County, IN

County and State

trade. The house appears in a lithograph print in the History of Carroll County by Thomas Helm (1882).

111 N. Indiana. Cottage, c. 1920. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

103 N. Indiana. Evans-Strawbridge House, Italianate, 1863/c. 1920. Contributing\*  
Carriage House, c. 1885. Contributing  
Joseph Evans, builder.

113 S. Indiana. Craftsman, c. 1910. Contributing  
Right side of photo 17  
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

213 S. Indiana. Delphi First Presbyterian Church/Gothic Revival, 1909. Contributing  
Badgley & Nicklas, architects (Cleveland). Photo 25

The two-story church is located on the southeast corner of Main and Indiana Streets with its front façade on Main Street. The church has walls composed of smooth limestone and features a raised base that steps in at the bottom of the first story. The building is mostly rectangular in plan with a gabled front parapet and hipped roof at the back. It features several lower cross gables and a large projecting corner entry on its southwest (front) corner. A second, shorter, corner entry tower is on the northeast corner of the front façade. The building has a combination of Gothic-arched and Tudor-arched art glass windows with stone tracery as well as small rectangular windows with art glass. The roof is covered with red-colored clay tiles.

The front (north) façade is divided into three sections by the corner towers and wide, front-gabled parapet. The entry tower projects out from the northwest corner of the building. It features a raised entry of stone steps flanked by stone walls. The entry is composed of a pair of wood doors with Tudor-arched opening. The doors have windows divided into multiple panes of glass. The tower steps in at the top of the first story with a drip stone. The second story features a pair of tall slit windows composed of art glass on its north and west walls. The open belfry steps in at the top of the second story and features wide Gothic-arched openings with stone tracery. Tracery-like stone moldings continue above the Gothic arches to a thin cornice at the base of the tower's crenelated parapet. Stone crosses are centered in each wall of the parapet.

The east corner tower, which is only two stories, features a large Tudor-arched window composed of art glass and stone tracery in the first story. The second story steps in like the west tower and features a large Gothic-arched window composed of art glass and stone tracery. Both windows are divided into three narrow sashes by stone tracery, then topped by rows of narrow slits under the arches. The broad front-gabled section features a very large Tudor-arched window composed of art glass and divided into four narrower sashes by stone tracery with rows of narrow slits under the arch. The gabled parapet features three small slits for attic vents in the top of the gable. The west (Indiana Street) façade features five bays alternated with gables. Each has large Tudor-arched windows composed of art glass divided by stone tracery.

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

The interior was an Akron Plan arrangement, with arced pews and a movable partition for the Sunday School classroom. The First Presbyterian Church of Delphi was organized on May 23, 1828 with sixteen members under the name Presbyterian Church of Deer Creek until 1833 when the current name was adopted. Services were conducted in the log home of Henry Robinson. A frame building was constructed in 1838 on South Market Street. In 1839, a division of the church occurred under "Old School" and "New School" in the denomination. The New School Presbyterian congregation constructed a large brick house of worship at 115 North Union Street, across from the Methodist Church, in 1859. The Old School Presbyterian Church, built in 1846, was located on East Main Street. The congregation merged again in 1870 and met in the building on North Union Street. The congregation moved to the current building in 1909. The building cost \$35,000 to build and is located on land donated by Catherine J. Bowen. Dedication services were held on May 22, 1910.

213 S. Indiana. First Presbyterian Church Office/Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing  
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

Wilson Street, west side heading north

220 S. Wilson. Queen Anne/Stick Style, c. 1890. Contributing

216 S. Wilson. Side-gabled, c. 1890. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

116 S. Wilson. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

218 N. Wilson. Side-gabled, c. 1870. Contributing

224 N. Wilson. Free Classic Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

Wilson Street, east side heading south

227 N. Wilson. T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing

111 N. Wilson. American Small House, 1947. Contributing

111 S. Wilson. T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

219 S. Wilson. Ralph & Mary Hanna House, Massed Ranch, 1952. Contributing  
Seen in the right background of photo 23  
Garage, c. 1955. Contributing

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

The one-story Ranch house has walls composed of Bedford limestone, rusticated, in random coursing. The house is essentially a rectangular box with low-pitched hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The northwest corner is cutaway with an incised porch and wood entry door in the north wall. A large window divided into six panes is in the west wall of the cutaway porch. A row of three large wood casement windows with stone sill is centered in the middle of the façade. A window composed of narrow 1/1 sashes and a wide picture window between is in the south end of the façade.

The home was constructed about 1955 for the Ralph and Mary (Gerard) Hanna family. The couple were from the Carroll County region and both attended Indiana University. They were married in 1932 in St. Louis, Missouri. Ralph Hanna was an attorney who opened a private practice with his brother in Delphi in the 1950s. He became Delphi's city attorney and was a member of the Christian Church. Mary Gerard Hanna had an impressive career as a vaudeville vocalist and entertainer performing in large Midwestern cities on both television and stage, as well as with the Indianapolis Orchestra into the 1950s. She was a member of St. Joseph Catholic Church. Ralph Hanna died in 1981; the following year Mary Hanna sold the home. She died in 1984.

High Street, west side heading north

110 S. High. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

110 N. High. (former) Carriage House, c. 1890. Contributing

228 N. High. American Foursquare, c. 1900. Contributing  
Carriage House, c. 1900. Contributing

232 N. High. Cottage, c. 1900. Non-contributing

High Street, east side heading south

231 N. High. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

227 N. High. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

221 N. High. Central-gable, c. 1880. Non-contributing

215 N. High. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

Ohio Street, west side heading north

218 N. Ohio. James & Helen Clifford House, American Foursquare, c. 1910. Contributing

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

Name of Property

Photo 34

The two-story house features a brick foundation and clapboards. The house has 1/1 and 6/1 wood windows with simple trim boards. A trim board forms a belt course between the first and second stories. A tall cornice board is at the top of the second story. The pyramidal-shaped hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a full-width wood porch on brick piers with concrete block forming a skirt between the piers. The porch features Doric wood columns with balustrades of simple pickets. Concrete entry steps are located in the north end of the porch. A gablet with patterned shinglework is centered in the porch's shed roof; matching shinglework is located in the end walls of the shed roof. A Craftsman style wood entry door is in the north half of the porch's back wall. A three-sided bay with cutaway corners projects slightly in the south half of the back wall. The bay features narrow 1/1 windows in each side and a wide 1/1 window in its front wall. The second story has a 6/1 wood window in its north half and a composition of three windows composed of a 6/1 window flanked by short windows with six panes in its south half. A large dormer with gabled roof is centered on the façade. It has three small 6/1 wood windows divided by short Doric pilasters in its front wall.

The James and Helen (McKay) Clifford family lived in the home during the 1920s-1960s. James Clifford was a Delphi clothing merchant who owned Clifford's Clothing Store until his retirement in 1965. The couple were married in 1919 in Lafayette; they were members of St. Joseph Catholic Church in Delphi.

222 N. Ohio. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing  
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

230 N. Ohio. T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing  
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

232 N. Ohio. Modular House, c. 1970. Non-contributing

Ohio Street, east side heading south

231 N. Ohio. House, c. 1890. Non-contributing

227 N. Ohio. Central-gable, c. 1880. Non-contributing

221 N. Ohio. T-plan/Gothic Revival, c. 1870. Non-contributing

217 N. Ohio. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Non-contributing



Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll 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.)

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

c. 1835-1965

**Significant Dates**

**Significant Person (last name, first name)**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name)**

Barber, George F.

McClure, Colbert

Evans, Joseph

Badgley & Nicklas

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1835, the estimated date of construction of the Henery-Clawson House at 318 W. Front Street (photo 30). This house typifies the early decades of Delphi, when vernacular architecture predominated. Delphi was platted in 1828 and several simple, one-story, side-gabled houses date to the period of the town's initial growth. The period of significance ends in 1965 with a duplex Ranch house built at 215/217 E. Monroe Street (photo 03). There are a few buildings that date to the mid-1950s and early 1960s that complete the district's growth period. Concurrent to and after this, a significant expansion of suburban development began to occur east of town and in the South Delphi area.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Delphi Residential Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places using criterion C under architecture as the area of significance. The district, which was the home to the city's leading businessmen, includes the Delphi's finest large-scale examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne architecture as well as good examples of modest Bungalows and American Foursquares. George F. Barber, a Tennessee architect with a nation-wide mail-order design bureau, provided plans for the Queen Anne style house at 201 E. Franklin Street (photo 12) and is the attributed architect of 415 E. Main Street. A number of houses and churches in the district appear in the 1868 Bird's Eye View of Delphi. Therefore, the district is a record of the city's earliest buildings, both prominent and modest.

---

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

#### ARCHITECTURE

For the purpose of this nomination and as a reflection of development experienced in the district, architectural styles have been combined into a few periods of growth in the city. These are divided into early growth through the middle-19<sup>th</sup> century, late-19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, early 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion, and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century through the close of the period of significance. The earlier periods of growth have substantially more examples of architecture than later periods of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. While the following narrative focuses on examples of architectural styles

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

popular during the period of significance, some of the district's oldest homes are vernacular examples of side-gabled and front-gabled homes. Examples of these are located across from each other on West Main Street. The Sonenfeld-Harner House is a simple one-and-a-half story, gable-front brick home constructed c. 1860 at 403 W. Main. A one-story, hall-and-parlor example of a side-gabled, frame house is located at 410 W. Main. It was built c. 1850. Both of these homes come from varied building traditions, a reflection of the varied backgrounds of Delphi's early settlers. Many of the early styles popular during the period of significance, particularly Greek Revival examples, are applied to these basic forms.

The city's early development and canal-era prosperity fostered examples of Greek Revival architecture, a style popular during the early 1800s through the 1860s. The Greek Revival style emerged by the early 1800s as the newly-established country sought out an architectural style reflective of democratic ideals. Greece provided that inspiration. The Greek Revival style's tall entablature and cornice returns and, typically, symmetrically-organized façade are its most prominent features. The Greek Revival style is found on about a dozen residences throughout the district, mostly in the appearance of tall entablatures and cornice returns, and balanced facade.

The district's oldest house, c. 1835, is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style (photo 30). While small in scale, the Henery-Clawson House at 318 W. Front Street is brick with side-gables and a salt-box-like roof with cornice returns. The house features a simple, symmetrical façade with five bays; it is a center-passage house. The entry, centered on the façade, has a surround of pilasters and entablature with a division of side-lites and transom. The home's tall entablature is amplified in its cornice returns. More typical of the district's Greek Revival architecture are the side-by-side examples 312 and 316 E. Main Street constructed between c. 1840 and 1851 (photo 24 shows 316 E. Main). The two-story brick homes are nearly identical, but mirrored, with pedimented front gables and a division of three bays with entry at one side of the façade. The entries are composed of wide Doric pilasters with paneled fronts that support a tall entablature. The entries are divided into side-lites and transoms, each with their own unique mullions over the entry door. The Toughman House (c. 1850, photo 14) at 409 E. Franklin Street is an example of the I-House type with Greek Revival features. The two-story, side-gabled house has a façade divided into five bays. The central entry features a surround with pilasters and entablature and a division of side-lites and transom. The home has wide corner pilasters with panels that support a tall cornice board and cornice returns. This entry composition, found in all of these examples, is found on a number of homes in the district, spanning Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate designs.

The Gothic Revival style should also be noted in regard to the city's early growth and development period. While many of the examples of Gothic Revival architecture are churches, a comparatively large number of houses, about a dozen, also exhibit minor features of the style. Gothic Revival architecture was popularized by house pattern books similar to the Italianate style, but the style gained its greatest popularity with religious architecture, as demonstrated in the district. This continued well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century in later versions of the style such as 20<sup>th</sup> century Gothic Revival.

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

A common house type on which Gothic Revival features were applied in the district is the side-gabled house with central gable/central-passage design. There are a number of these in the district, mostly brick construction, built c. 1850-1880. One of the best examples of these, however, is frame construction and is located at 206 S. Union Street (photo 29). The Dewey-Lathrope House is comparatively late in its construction date of 1885. It features label moldings for window hoods and elaborately carved gable trim on its front-center and side-gables. The two-and-a-half story house features Gothic-arched windows in the top of its gables including tracery in the transom over the side-gable windows. Another impressive example of the Gothic style is the Sims-Gilmore House located at 121 N. Indiana Street (photo 33). The two-and-a-half story brick house features a broad front gable with lower side/cross-gables. The house, built in 1851, also has impressive drip-like, teardrop carved bargeboards and a narrow Gothic-arched window in the top of its gables.

All but one of the six historic churches located in the district are designed in the Gothic Revival style. Each are slightly different in their approach to the style. The oldest example is St. Joseph's Catholic Church, built in 1860 at 207 N. Washington Street (photo 01). The tall, gable-front brick building features buttress-like corner pilasters and a central entry/bell tower with tall spire. The Methodist Episcopal congregation built a church just east of the Catholic Church in 1869 that features a side-entry tower very similar to the one of the Catholic Church (left side of photo 09). The Methodist's brick building underwent modifications in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century resulting in its current appearance. In 1892, Delphi's Baptist congregation built a brick church on the southeast corner of Indiana and Franklin Streets with a tall corner entry tower and broad front gable with a hipped roof over an octagonal bay on the north side of the sanctuary (photo 17). St. Mary's Episcopal Church at 321 W. Main Street is a small, frame building that combines Gothic Revival style with Shingle, and Arts & Crafts elements (photo 19). It was built in 1901. The building has a corner entry/bell tower with an open belfry with low-hipped roof supported by groupings of short Doric columns on each corner. The building features brick buttresses, stucco first floor walls, and shingles in its gables. The First Presbyterian congregation constructed their all-limestone building on East Main Street between 1909 and 1910 (photo 25). The building typifies most 20<sup>th</sup> century Tudor Gothic churches with corner towers (in this case, two) with crenelated tops. All of the examples feature Gothic-arched windows. The earliest examples' windows are narrower and later examples feature wide windows, sometimes with tracery, like the Presbyterian Church. All feature stained art glass windows. Badgley & Nicklas of Cleveland, Ohio designed the Presbyterian Church. The pair specialized in Protestant church design. The Presbyterian Church differed from Delphi's other churches due to its Akron Plan interior.

Of the historic churches, only the Delphi Christian Church is constructed in a style other than Gothic Revival. The building, constructed in 1908, features elements of the Romanesque Revival and Neo-Classical Revival styles with full-round arched windows and Palladian attic window at the top of its broad front gable.

The Delphi Residential Historic District has more than two dozen houses designed in the Italianate style. The district grew substantially in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the Italianate style emerged in building design. The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

There are a substantial number of good examples of Italianate style in the district. While some follow the gable-front type related to the district's Greek Revival style, many follow a large cube form. A few examples have features of both Greek Revival and Italianate design, like the Barnett-Seawright-Wilson House at 203 E. Monroe Street (photo 02). The gable-front, two-story brick house was built in 1857 and features a balanced façade with a bracketed cornice and cornice returns on its front gable. A narrow, full-round arched window is in the top of the front gable. The house also features an entry with brackets that support a cornice; the entry is composed of side-lites and transom. The Vine Holt house 401 E. Main Street is a large example of the Italianate cube form (photo 21). The house, built in 1861, features pairs of 1/1 windows with bracketed hoods and a tall cornice board with brackets that support the hipped roof's eaves. The owners had Neoclassical-inspired porches designed by Indianapolis architect William Parker added to the south and west facades c. 1905. The Wood-Eldridge House (1863, photo 27) expands the cube form to a two-story T-plan with low-pitched hipped roof. The house, located at 303 W. Front Street, features original wood porches with nicely detailed frieze panels that flank the front-facing pedimented leg of the T-plan. The Rinehart-Baum House at 119 W. Front Street (photo 28) is another large Italianate cube, similar to the example on Main Street, but retains an early wood porch with elaborate turned posts and spindles and sawn panel work in the segmental-arched frieze panels. The house, built in 1858, has pairs of narrow full-round arched windows with stone sills supported by corbels.

The next significant period of growth in the city's architecture came in the waning decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Residential architecture of this period was designed in the Queen Anne style and its later counterpart, Free Classic style. Combined, they equal about fifty examples which is almost equal in number to the previous period. The Queen Anne style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19<sup>th</sup> 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 preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. Spindlework popularly used with the style and Free Classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. Changes in taste and a rise in popularity of Colonial Revival led builders to simplify the Queen Anne style after the turn of the century. The Free Classic style was more formal than the Queen Anne style and typically used simple columns and Classical features rather than turned spindlework found in the Queen Anne style.

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

There are a wide variety of homes, from simple cottages to extravagant homes, that were built in the Queen Anne and Free Classic styles. Two of the most sophisticated examples of Queen Anne architecture in the district are located on East Main Street, almost across from each other. The Matthew Sterling House at 415 E. Main Street (right side of photo 21) builds off of a central cube with a round tower and projecting gabled section on the west and east ends of the façade, respectively. The two-story house was built c. 1895 with an impressive array of features including two Palladian windows, some with art glass, tall friezes with swag carvings in low-relief, and nicely detailed dormers in the home's steeply-pitched hipped roof. The house has a wide, rounded porch that follows the perimeter of the tower. It features pairs of Ionic columns on piers of rusticated, burgundy-colored brick. The same brick composes a tall, tapered chimney on the south façade of the house. The architect or builder's use of refined classical detail shows influence of the Free Classic style. The other example, on the south side of Main Street, is the Bowen-Crouch House at 404 E. Main (photo 23). The house was built in 1896 with similar features to the Sterling House, but is larger in scale, brick, and is bolder in its eclectic details. The house has a large, wrap-around rusticated limestone porch with Doric columns that support a hipped roof. A round tower is on the west end of the façade and a front-facing gabled section is on the east end. Similar lower cross-gabled sections are centered on the side façades. All feature Flemish gables capped with stone and pinnacles on the corners. The house features a tall entablature with rows of dentils on the frieze and a steeply pitched hipped roof covered with red clay tiles.

Other examples include the O' Connor-Crosby House (c. 1890, photo 04) at 223 E. Monroe Street. The two-story frame house has a T-plan form with steeply pitched gables and a large corner porch with hipped roof. The house features two-story projecting bays with chamfered corners centered in its front- and east-facing gabled sections, including a second story porch on the east, as well as shingle work in the gables and brackets under the eaves. The hip-roofed porch with molded concrete rail and columns likely replaced an earlier porch c. 1910. The design of the Ruffing-Robinson House at 201 E. Franklin Street was based off of plans by Tennessee-based catalog architect George F. Barber and built in 1896 (photo 12). The house has all the elaborate features of a Queen Anne home including multiple cross-gables, enclosed with cornice extensions, and balanced asymmetry to its front façade. The house has an impressive turret/tower with a tall, conical-like hipped roof on its west side and a corner entry porch with flared roof supported by fluted Doric columns. A small vernacular cottage version of the style is located at 419 W. Main Street (photo 18). The one-and-a-half story house, c. 1895, has a cube at its center with lower cross-gables on its front (south) and east sides. The house has a wrap-around porch that features turned posts and simple brackets.

The next period of growth in Delphi's architecture created far fewer houses than the two previous periods. The period of growth essentially concluded as the country entered the Great Depression. The modest homes constructed to accommodate this growth are mostly from emerging American styles including Craftsman/Bungalow, by far the majority, and American Foursquare.

The Craftsman/Bungalow style is representative of the trend in residential design away from American or European precedents during the early 1900s and broke from revival styles. At the

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there was an emphasis on the craft of building, both in architecture and furniture. While the Craftsman movement had leaders such as Gustav Stickley, the movement in bungalow home design was promoted by the Greene brothers in California. Often, these movements acted in unison to create some of the most remarkable architecture of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. 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. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow began with construction of simple seaside vacation cottages in New England in the 1880s and 1890s. California builders adopted the “bungalow” label and the simple house type 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.

There are a few more than a dozen bungalows in the district, some with Craftsman features. Several of these are located on West Front Street including a row of three very similarly-constructed front-gabled homes at the west end and south side of Front Street (416, 420, and 424 W. Front, photo 31). These are fairly standard bungalow designs and include common features such as front porches with tapered, square columns and foundations and porch walls of molded concrete block. Slightly more sophisticated examples are located on the same side of Front Street, further to the east (206 and 208 W. Front). These side-by-side, slightly larger examples feature stone and brick porches and were constructed c. 1924. Two bungalows exhibit Craftsman features and are the most notable in the district. The one-story house at 115 E. Front Street (c. 1915, left side of photo 29) features side gables and a wide front porch gable supported by pairs of tapered, square columns. The porch has rusticated brick walls and tapered piers supporting the columns. The gables feature shingle work and are supported by beam extensions. Sawn rafter tails are exposed under the eaves. The other notable bungalow is located at 703 E. Monroe Street (photo 08). The Murphy-Goff House has a raised first floor with porch and terrace extending the full width of the façade and covering the raised basement. The house, built as a simple box c. 1915, features split-fieldstone walls laid in random coursing with grapevine mortar joints. The façade is symmetrical and features a gabled porch in the center with central entry door. The low-pitched hipped roof features flared, wide-overhanging eaves and a small dormer centered on the façade.

There are also five examples of the American Foursquare type. Houses that typify the most basic version of this form are located side-by-side at 106 and 112 N. Illinois Street, constructed c. 1910 (photo 32). The simple two-story cubes with pyramidal-shaped roofs have nearly full-width front porches with hipped roofs. They feature a fairly regular pattern of fenestration; the house at 106 N. Illinois also features a dormer with hipped roof centered on its façade. A more elaborate version of the American Foursquare is found at 218 N. Ohio Street, also constructed c. 1910 (photo 34). The two-story box is elongated to create more living space and features a wide front dormer in its hipped roof. The porch also has more sophisticated features including Doric columns and a pedimented section centered on the shed roof.



Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

The last period of growth, as classified by architectural styles, occurred during the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and is represented by only a few buildings in the district constructed c. 1940 through the early 1960s. Some of these are reflective of quickly constructed small homes and Ranch houses, one-story, with gabled or hipped roofs. By the end of World War II through the 1950s, the need for affordable homes resulted in millions of cottages being constructed in burgeoning American suburbs. Many of these took the form of Colonial or Tudor revival cottages while others opted to keep stylistic features to a minimum or followed simple catalog home specifications, hence the emergence of the American Small House, of which there are just a few in the district. The Ranch style was developed from the one-story, basic linear rectangular plan of homes constructed in the West on ranches. The style was popular from the late 1930s into the early 1980s and often features hipped or low-pitched gable roofs.

There are only three examples of Colonial Revival architecture, none of which are particularly emblematic of the style and all represent the later period of growth in the district. Only the Cape Cod house located at 315 E. Monroe Street, built c. 1940, conveys the popularity of the style during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (left side of photo 05). The one-and-a-half story home has side gables and dormers on the front façade. The other examples appear to be older homes that underwent remodeling campaigns in the 1920s-1940s with stylistic features applied to the existing homes.

There are six examples of Ranch houses in the district. Two of the finest examples have a suburban feel conveyed by the lots on which they were constructed in the southeast corner of the district. The Ranch house located at 219 S. Wilson Street was constructed in 1952 using Bedford limestone for its walls which form a one-story box covered by a low-pitched hipped roof (seen in the right background of photo 23). The house features large picture windows and an incised corner entry porch. A stone chimney is centered on the ridge, providing a focal point for the home. The other fine example of a Ranch house is located at 512 E. Main Street (photo 22), set well off the street with ample landscaping. An older iron fence and stone retaining walls help ground the house on the lot. The brick home was constructed in 1956 with side gables and lower front gables. The rambling composition typifies Western Ranch design, but its front dormers, cornice returns, and porch treatments have Colonial Revival influence.

One additional house of Modern design should be noted. The small house built in 1956 at the east end of Franklin Street (614 E. Franklin, photo 16) is a one-story box of concrete block walls and a flat roof, pitched slightly to the east, carried by wood laminated beams. While it seems out of place in the district, because of its location built into the hillside at the end of Franklin Street and low profile, it tends to blend into the streetscape.

---

### **Developmental History/Additional historic context information**

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bird's Eye View of the City of Delphi, Carroll County, Indiana. Chicago's Merchants Lithographing Company, 1868.

Carroll County, Indiana Historic Sites and Structure Inventory. Indiana Landmarks, 2011.

Clippings file maintained by Delphi Preservation Society, Inc.

*Delphi Historic Home Tour Brochures:* 2002, 2021

*Delphi, Indiana: an architectural tour.* C. 2010.

"Hilda C. Bowen, 98, former social worker" *Journal & Courier* (Lafayette) 30 July 1994.  
Page 18 Col. 6

*Historic Delphi Walking Tour Brochure,* Target Planners/Landscape Architects, 1979.

History of Carroll County, Indiana. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1882.

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

Maps of Delphi/South Delphi, Deer Creek Township: 1863, 1874, 1876

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

"New Presbyterian Church Plans" Delphi Journal, June 11, 1908. Pg. 1

Odell, John. History of Carroll County, Its People, Industries, and Institutions. Indianapolis:  
B. F. Bowen & Co., 1916.

Peat, Wilbur D. Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1962.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Delphi: 1886, 1893, 1900, 1906

Smith, Mark Alan. *Front Street Fancy: a study of the homes and occupants along Front Street, Delphi, IN.* Carroll County Wabash-Erie Canal Association, 1974.

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Smith, Mark Alan. Historic Homes in Delphi, Indiana. Carroll County Historical Society, c. 2010.

United States Census Records for Carroll County: 1850, 1860, 1870, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950.

Werling, Anita L. & Maxwell, Bonnie J. for Delphi Preservation Society, Inc. Images of America: Delphi. Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2010.

---

**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):** 015-162-32001-237, except 136 and 156-162

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 41 acres

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

Use the UTM system

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 527148 | Northing: 4492925 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 527920 | Northing: 4493517 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 528194 | Northing: 4492953 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 527157 | Northing: 4492468 |

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

Beginning on the north side of Main Street, at its intersection with Hamilton Street and the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, face northeast and follow the east side of the railroad right-of-way as it wraps around the west and north sides of the district, crossing Franklin and Monroe Streets on the west side and Market, Washington, Union, Indiana, and Wilson Streets on the north side. Continue in a northeasterly line with the south side of the railroad right-of-way to a line extended northwest with the west side of the alley between Ohio Street and Bowen Drive. Turn southeast and follow west side of the alley to the south side of the alley between the railroad and Monroe Street. Turn northeast and follow the south side of the alley, crossing Bowen Drive, to the east property line of 703 E. Monroe St.

Turn southeast and follow a line with the east property line of 703 E. Monroe St., crossing Monroe Street, following the east lot line of 702 Monroe, to the south property line of 702 E. Monroe, then turn southwest and follow the south property line to the west side of an unimproved section of Bowen Drive. Turn southeast and follow the west side of Bowen Drive, crossing and unimproved extension of Franklin Street and continuing to the east property line of 614 E. Franklin Street to the south property line of 614 E. Franklin Street. The area boundaries of 614 E. Franklin Street form the south half of the former right-of-way of Franklin Street. Turn southwest and follow the south property line of 614 E. Franklin, which becomes the south side of Franklin Street, to the east property line of 610 E. Franklin.

At the east property line of 610 E. Franklin Street, turn southeast and follow the property line to the north side of Main Street, then turn southwest and follow the north side of Main Street to a line extended northwest from the east property line of 412 E. Main Street. Follow the east property line in a southeasterly direction to the north edge of Deer Creek. Follow the north edge of Deer Creek in a southwesterly direction to a line extended southeast from the

Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

east side of Wilson Street. Follow the line northwesterly to the north side of Front Street, then turn southwest and follow the north side of Front Street, crossing Wilson, Indiana, and Union Streets to the west property line of 115 E. Front Street.

At the west property line of 115 E. Front Street, turn northwest and follow the property line to the south side of the east-west alley between Front and Main Streets. Turn northeast and follow the south side of the east-west alley, going around and excluding 204 S. Union Street and crossing Union Street, to the east side of Indiana Street. Then turn northwest and follow the east side of Indiana Street, crossing Main Street, to the east-west alley between Main and Franklin Streets. Turn southwest and follow the north side of the alley to the east side of Union Street, then turn northwest and follow the east side of Union Street to the north side of the east-west alley between Franklin and Monroe Streets. Turn southwest and follow the north side of the alley to the east side of the north-south alley between Union and Washington Streets, then turn northwest and follow the east side of the alley, crossing Monroe Street, to the north side of Monroe Street.

On the north side of Monroe Street, face southwest and follow the north side of the street, crossing Washington Street, to the west side of the alley between Washington and Market Streets. Turn southeast and follow the line to the north side of the east-west alley between Monroe and Franklin Streets, then turn southwest and follow the north side of the alley, crossing Market Street, to a line extended northwest from the east property line of 225 W. Franklin Street. Turn southeast and follow the east property line, crossing Franklin Street, to the south side of Franklin Street, then turn northeast and follow the south side of Franklin Street to the west side of the north-south alley between Wabash and Market Streets. Turn southeast and follow the west side of the alley to the north side of the east-west alley between Franklin and Main Streets, then turn southwest and follow the north side of the alley, crossing Wabash Street, to a line extended northwest from the east property line of 321 W. Main Street. Turn southeast and follow the east property line to the north side of Main Street, then turn southwest and follow the north side of Main Street, crossing Illinois Street, to the west side of Illinois Street. Turn southeast and follow the west side of Illinois Street, crossing Main Street, to the south side of the east-west alley between Main and Front Streets. Then turn northeast and follow the south side of the alley, crossing Illinois, Wabash, and Market Streets to the west side of the north-south alley between Market and Washington Streets.

On the west side of the north-south alley between Market and Washington Streets, face southeast and follow the west side of the alley, crossing Front Street, to the south side of Front Street. Turn northeast and follow the south side of Front Street to the west side of Washington Street, then turn southeast and follow the west side of Washington Street approximately 121 feet to the south property lines of the lots fronting Front Street. Face southwest and follow the south property lines of the lots fronting the south side of Front Street to the east side of Hamilton Street, crossing Market, Wabash, and Illinois Streets. On the east side of Hamilton Street, face northwest and follow the east side of the street, crossing Front and Main Streets, to the north side of Main Street, or the place of beginning.

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described capture the historic residential core of Delphi, from its origins to early 20<sup>th</sup> century development. The district includes the city's finest examples of historic architectural styles in residential and religious buildings from c. 1835-1965. The district's boundaries are dictated by the existence of the already listed Delphi Courthouse Square Historic District (NR 2010) which is surrounded by historic housing.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kurt West Garner  
organization: Delphi Preservation Society, Inc.  
street & number: 12954 6<sup>th</sup> Road  
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563  
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com  
telephone: 574-780-1423  
date: September 27, 2022

---

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

**Photographs**

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

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Delphi Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Delphi

County: Carroll State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 29, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at St. Joseph Catholic Church & Rectory, Monroe & Washington Streets.

1 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the corner of Monroe and Union Streets

2 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at 215/217 E. Monroe Street

3 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the corner of Monroe and Indiana Streets

4 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the corner of Monroe and Wilson Streets

5 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the corner of Monroe and Ohio Streets

6 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast along the 600 block of East Monroe Street

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

7 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at 703 E. Monroe Street

8 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at the intersection of Monroe and Union Streets

9 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 118 W. Monroe and 119 N. Market Street.

10 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the 300 block of W. Franklin Street

11 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 201 E. Franklin Street

12 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 221 E. Franklin Street

13 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 409 E. Franklin Street

14 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the corner of Franklin and High Streets

15 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at 614 E. Franklin Street



Delphi Residential Historic District

Carroll County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

16 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at Delphi Baptist Church, corner of Franklin and Indiana Streets

17 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 419 W. Franklin Street

18 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, corner of Main and Illinois Streets

19 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the 300 block of East Main Street

20 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the corner of Main and Wilson Streets

21 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 512 E. Main Street

22 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 404 E. Main Street

23 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 316 E. Main Street

24 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at Delphi Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Indiana Streets

Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

25 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest along the 400 block of West Front Street

26 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 303 W. Front Street

27 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 119 W. Front Street

28 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the corner of Front and Union Streets

29 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 318 W. Front Street

30 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the west end of the 400 block of West Front Street

31 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the 100 block of North Illinois Street

32 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 121 N. Indiana Street

33 of 34.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 218 N. Ohio Street

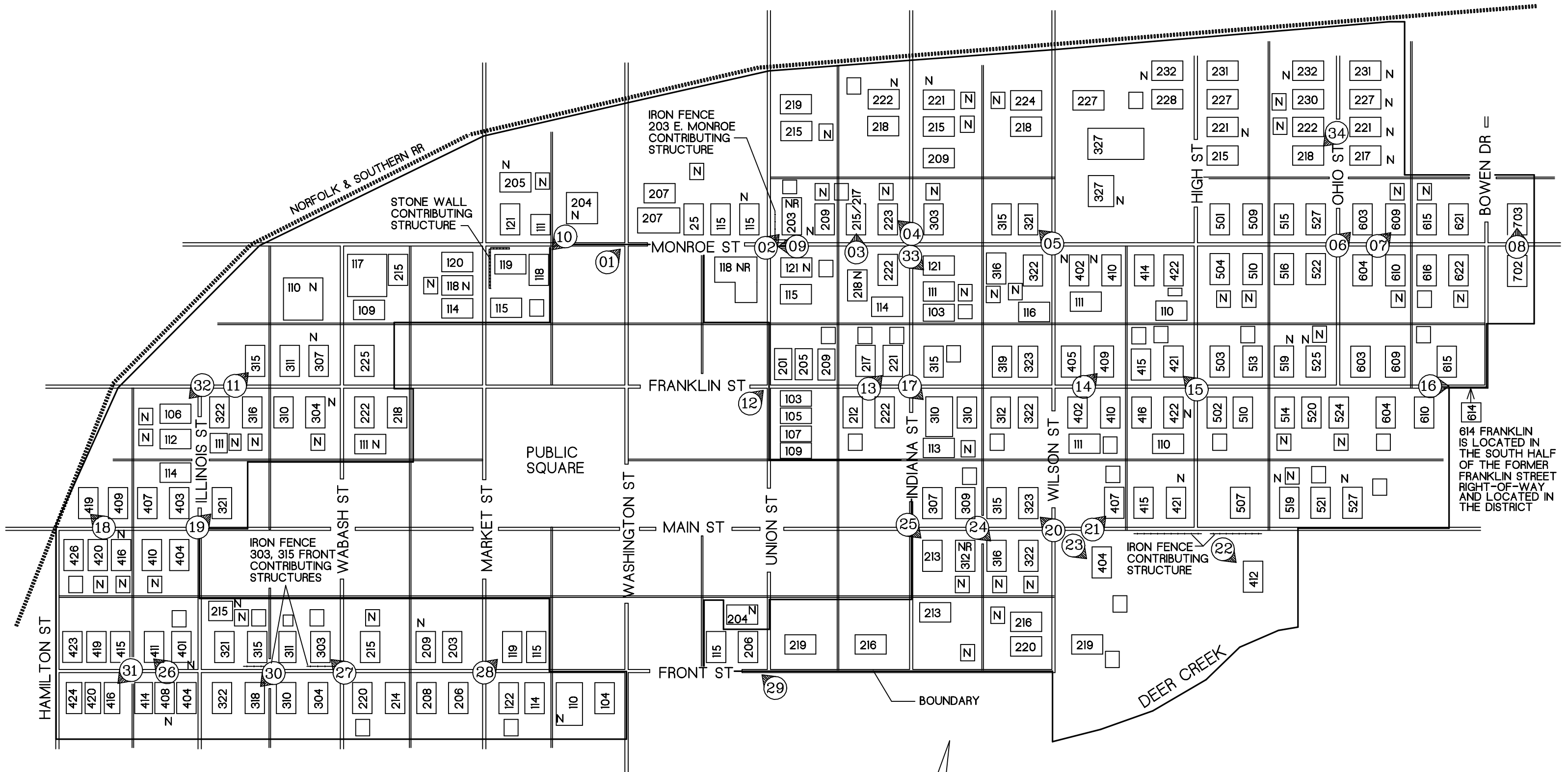
Delphi Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN  
County and State

34 of 34.

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



DELPHI RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 CARROLL COUNTY, IN

38 = PHOTOGRAPHS

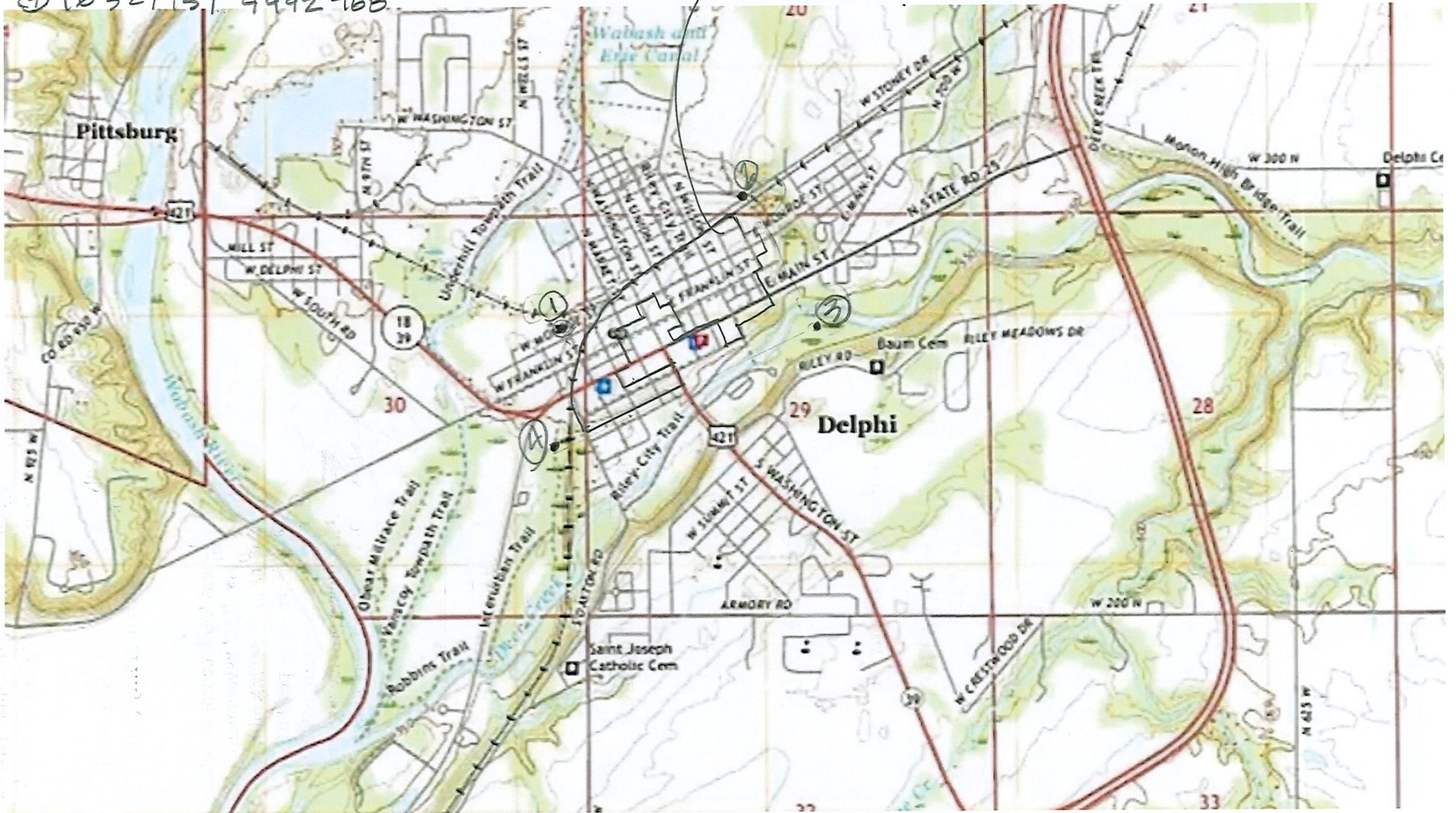


- 210 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
- 5 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
- 4 INDIVIDUALLY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER (NR)
- 76 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS (N)

614 FRANKLIN IS LOCATED IN THE SOUTH HALF OF THE FORMER FRANKLIN STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY AND LOCATED IN THE DISTRICT

NAD 83 UTM  
 ① 16 527 148 4492925  
 ② 16 527 920 4493517  
 ③ 16 528 194 4492933  
 ④ 16 527 157 4492468

DELPHI RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 CARROLL CO. IN





IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0007



IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0009



IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0010



IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0011



IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0012



IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0013





IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0019



IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0023



IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0025



IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0028



IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0029



IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0030



IN\_CarrollCounty\_DelphiResidentialHistoricDistrict\_0031