

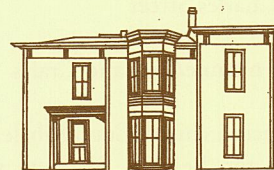
WALKING TOUR OF MUNCIE'S OLD WEST END
Start ● Stop ● Length of tour: approximately 1.55 miles

A FEW DEFINITIONS

Lancet arch: the basic Gothic arch with a pointed apex; its height is greater than its width.
Mansard roof: a traditional French roof design with a double slope, the lower slope being almost vertical.
Palladian window: a featured window with three openings, the central one arched and wider than the other two.
Parapet: a wall that extends above the roofline.
Pediment: a low-pitched, triangular gable common in classical architecture, sometimes supported by columns, as in a portico, and sometimes a heading for a door or window.
Turret: a small round tower attached to a larger structure.
Frieze: a horizontal band below a building's cornice.
Jerry: the projecting floor joists that support the overhang of a frame building, such as in the Queen Anne or Tudor style.
Source: John Fleming, *Hugh Honour, and Nicholas Pevsner, The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture* (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1974).

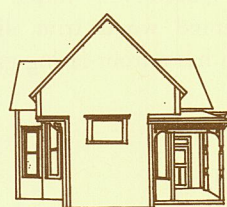
GUIDE TO ARCHITECTURAL STYLES OLD WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT

Architecture in the United States has always been designed in styles that reflect the fashions and tastes popular among architects and their clients at given points in time. In Muncie's Old West End Historic District, the historic buildings included on the walking tour fall into roughly 11 styles. Below are sketches of each style, the time period it was popular in Muncie, and a description of its characteristics.



ITALIANATE (1860-1880)

This style of building was one of the most popular of the 19th century. It features a projecting cornice supported by an ornamental entablature with brackets. Most often it has a hipped roof with a shallow pitch. The windows are often grouped in pairs or in threes.



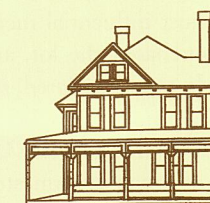
CARPENTER BUILDER (1865-1910)

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



SECOND EMPIRE (1860-1885)

A mansard roof and dormer windows characterize this style. The structures are usually two or three stories with wood frame or brick construction. Porches are often small, boxy, and one story. The windows are grouped in pairs or in threes. A complex cornice similar to that of an Italianate is often found.



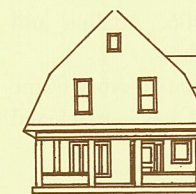
QUEEN ANNE (1880-1900)

The American version of this style, sometimes referred to as Free Classic, came to popularity after the Centennial Exposition of 1876. It is characterized by an irregular plan and massing and a wide variety of exterior materials. These structures often have bay windows or towers and have tall, thin chimneys.



FREE CLASSIC (1895-1910)

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



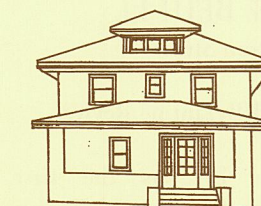
DUTCH COLONIAL (1890-1930)

The Dutch Colonial is characterized by a steeply pitched gambrel roof with a pronounced eave overhang. Windows are typically double-hung, six over six.



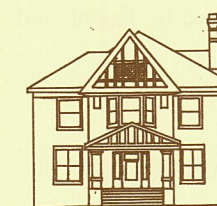
ARTS AND CRAFTS (1900-1930)

Popular with middle-class and wealthy families in the early 20th century, the Arts and Crafts style incorporated a low, end-gabled roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafters. Horizontality was emphasized, and little ornamentation or detailing was added.



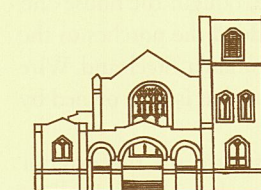
FOUR SQUARE (1900-1930)

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



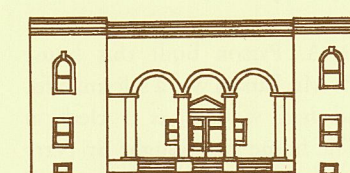
TUDOR REVIVAL (1890-1930)

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



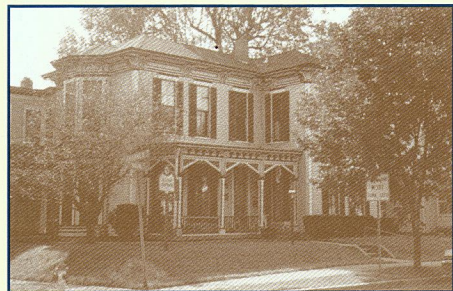
GOthic REVIVAL (1895-1930)

Gothic Revival in Muncie refers primarily to churches designed in the early 20th century. Common features include a cruciform plan, pointed-arch windows with tracery, and buttresses between the windows. Most of the Muncie Gothic-style churches were made of stone.



RENAISSANCE REVIVAL (1890-1930)

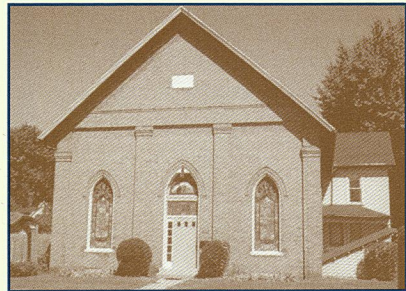
The Renaissance Revival is based on the architecture of the Italian Renaissance from the 15th and 16th centuries. Often used in civic, commercial, and religious buildings, the style is characterized by symmetrical facades, the use of classical columns and detailing, and arched windows.



1 MARTIN-CATES HOUSE
703 West Main Street
Built: 1879 Style: Italianate

Emily, Nancy, and Phoebe Martin were the original owners of this house. Adaline, Ellen, and Nannie Cates purchased it in 1906. Adaline and Ellen were local teachers.

This home represents the late period of the Italianate style. The two-story frame structure illustrates the style well. The low-pitched, hipped roof has a bracketed cornice with panels between the bracket pairs.



2 ST. PETER'S ROCK CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST
600 West Jackson Street
Built: 1863
Style: Vernacular Classical/Gothic Revival

Constructed as the Christian First Lights Church in 1863, this building is possibly the oldest church in Muncie. It is not

known who the architect, the builder, or suppliers were. In 1895 the congregation had grown too large for the structure and moved to a lot at Jackson and Elm Streets. The First Brethren Church was organized in 1898 and moved into the former Christian First Lights Church. A parsonage was added. In January 1901 the building was sold to the German Baptist Brethren Church.

Four Doric pilasters enhance the temple-like appearance of this one-and-a-half-story brick structure. Lancet or Gothic pointed arches are seen as elements of the door and window openings. The church retains its original stained-glass windows.

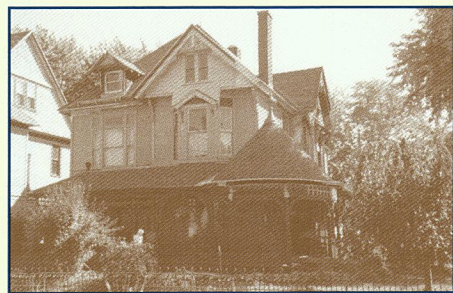


3 TEMPLE BETH EL
525 West Jackson Street
Built: 1922
Style: Classical/Byzantine Revival

Temple Beth El was the first synagogue built for Muncie's Jewish community. Completed in 1922, the temple was built to be a full-service

facility for the Jewish residents of Muncie and remains the only synagogue in Delaware County. Local architects Smenner and Hauck designed the temple. The original congregation included several prominent citizens. Temple Beth El has attracted many well-known religious leaders and scholars to Muncie.

The temple has classical elements, although it varies from Christian churches of the classical style in the floor plan of the temple sanctuary, cube-like shape, and openings carved out of the building mass. The addition designed by Eggink and Mounayar in 1999 blends well with the original temple.

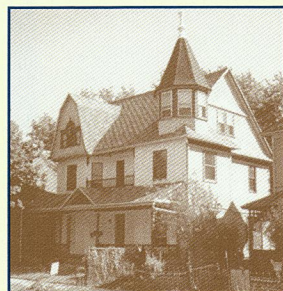


4 VANDERCOOK-KITSELMAN HOUSE
521 West Adams Street
Built: 1887 Style: Queen Anne

Michael E. and Alice Vandercook built this house in 1887. Mr. Vandercook worked for Standard Manufacturing Company and Muncie Pulp

Company. In 1902 Alva L. Kitselman and his wife, Josephine, bought the house and lived in it until 1913. The couple renovated the home and added the porches to the structure. Mr. Kitselman was president and cofounder of Indiana Steel and Wire Company. In 1913 he built a new home on University Avenue that is now owned by Hazelwood Christian Church.

This Queen Anne style house expresses its inner structure on the exterior elements, through exposed Stick Style framing. A turret and intricate detailing decorate the wraparound veranda. In typical Queen Anne style, the house has an irregular mass with projecting gables, dormer windows, and a porch turret arranged asymmetrically.



5 PARSON-STEWART HOUSE
517-519 West Adams Street
Built: 1891-1895 Style: Queen Anne

James H. and Minnie A. Parson built this house between 1891 and 1895. Mr. Parson was a salesman for Little and Oakley and had worked as a clerk at Delamore Hardware. The home was bought by Perry V. Stewart in 1933 and then sold to John Pierce and

Josephine Dibble in 1937. The house has been split into four apartments.

The Queen Anne house is three full stories, of frame construction, and finished with wood clapboard siding and fish-scale shingles. There is a turret with four double-hung windows and a gambrel-roofed dormer with a Palladian window.



6 AULT HOUSE
519 West Charles Street
Built: 1880, expanded 1886, 1905, 1915
Style: Dutch Colonial

This home was built by Thomas Ault in 1880. He founded T. J. Ault and Sons, general merchants and wholesale dealers in produce and foreign and domestic fruits. The home was gradually

expanded and was altered to its current appearance in 1915.

This home's defining feature is its prominent gambrel roof, characteristic of the Dutch Colonial style. The jetty-like second story is supported by simple chamfered porch supports, and a decorative balustrade window accentuates the first story.



7 BENNETT-SAMPLE HOUSE
508 West Charles Street
Built: 1905
Style: Queen Anne/Arts and Crafts

Noted Muncie architect Cuno Kibele designed this house for Beecher Bennett, who was secretary and treasurer of C. B. Fudge Company, a clothier and furnisher. He also was the owner, secretary, and treasurer of B. W. Bennett & Co. Brick Company. In 1918 the property was sold to Warren and Alice Sample. Mr. Sample was vice president and general manager of Warner Electric Company.

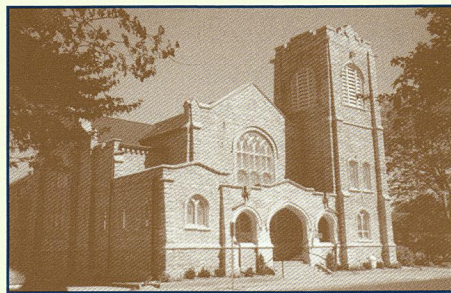
The house is two stories tall with a diversity of shapes and forms flanking a dominant rectangular body. Primarily red brick, the house is made up of various colors and materials. Distinctive features include a Queen Anne turret, dormers, porch, bay window with stained glass, red-painted wood trim, limestone windowsills, and a limestone foundation. The porch has a front-facing gable with projecting eaves, typical of the Arts and Crafts style.



8 WOOD HOUSE
429 West Charles Street
Built: 1895 Style: Queen Anne

Constructed around 1895, this home was first occupied by William and Sophronia Wood. It replaced an earlier home the Woods had built on the site. Mr. Wood served as a city engineer and street commissioner. He also was associated with A. L. Johnson and Company, manufacturers of hardwood lumber, and served as a bookkeeper for Indiana Bridge Company.

This two-story Queen Anne style home has a hipped roof with lower cross gables and is covered in clapboard siding. A wraparound porch is emphasized by turned, spindle porch supports. The porch also has a spindle-work frieze and porch balustrade. The paired, double-hung windows add symmetry to the home. The slightly overhanging eaves are highlighted by decorative brackets.

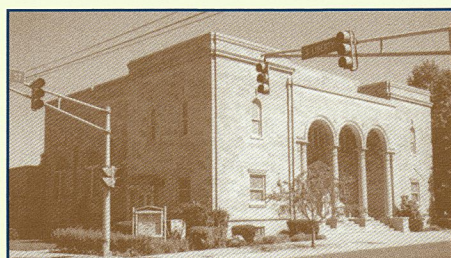


9 FRIENDS MEMORIAL CHURCH
418 West Adams Street
Built: 1908 Style: Gothic Revival

The Quaker or Friends movement arrived in the Muncie area in 1875. Samuel T. Haines and Mary Goddard were the most influential members in

the creation of the movement. In 1903 the Friends purchased the lot, and work began on the Friends Memorial Church in 1906. It was dedicated in 1908. Construction costs were almost \$54,000. Wing and Mahurin of Fort Wayne were the architects. In 1912 the church was rededicated as a memorial to Mary Goddard.

The large three-story, cross-gable structure is made of rough-cut limestone. The four-story tower emphasizes the height of the building. Parapet walls on the gable ends contain large Late Gothic windows. All the windows of the structure have lancet-shaped surrounds and contain stained or leaded glass. Some of the windows were donated by the Muncie Railroad Men. The main entrance features a large Gothic archway, and window-like openings flank each side.



10 FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
326 West Charles Street
Built: 1929
Style: Renaissance Revival

John D. Wood brought Christian Science to Muncie in 1892, and the

Christian Science Society of Muncie was organized in 1899. The society purchased the site in 1912 with an existing structure on it. Architect George Ewing designed the present church. Construction began in 1924 and was finished in 1929.

The smooth limestone walls of this two-story structure emphasize its design. Classical columns support the large Renaissance arcade. On the first floor, double-hung windows with limestone casings are placed symmetrically. Pointed-arch windows with keystones are found on the second floor. The glass in all the windows is opaque pink art glass.

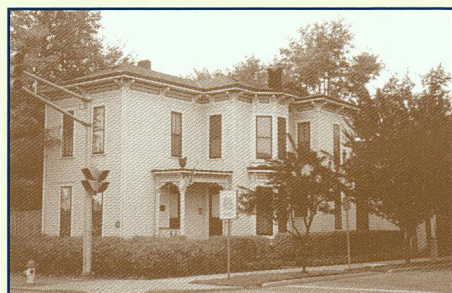


11 GODDARD HOUSE
402 West Charles Street
Built: 1898
Style: Gothic/Free Classic

Joseph A. Goddard built this home for his son, William, and his wife, Margaret. Joseph Goddard was one of the active factors in promoting commercial

development work in the Muncie area in the late 1880s. William Goddard was vice president of Joseph A. Goddard Company, which started as a grocery company in the 1870s, and served the company for about 25 years. The building has been designated a local landmark by the city of Muncie.

The three-story, cross-gabled house is defined by its multilevel eaves. The unique turret-like circular corner of the home adds whimsy to the structure. The front porch has one-story Ionic columns and a spindle-work balustrade that is repeated on the top of the porch structure.



12 EILER HOUSE
403 West Charles Street
Built: 1876 Style: Italianate

Lawyer John C. Eiler and his wife, Margaret, constructed this home in approximately 1876. Mr. Eiler had an insurance office and was president of Muncie Savings and Loan Company.

He also began the *Sunday Morning Times*, serving as editor and publisher, and was appointed postmaster of Muncie. The house remained in the Eiler family until 1979. This home also has been declared a local landmark by the city of Muncie.

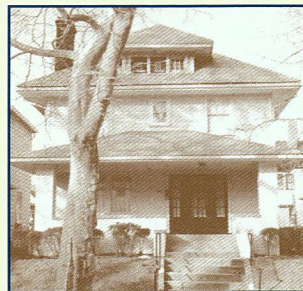
This home represents the late period of the Italianate style. The low-pitched, hipped roof has a bracketed cornice with panels between the bracket pairs. The entry porch is supported by chamfered posts with a scrollwork frieze and balustrade.



13 HUNTER-GLASCOCK HOUSE
47 Orchard Place
Built: 1865 Style: Second Empire

This 1865 house was originally located at 500 South Liberty Street. Ira Hunter built it when he came to Muncie from Newton, Massachusetts, to establish Ira Hunter and Company, a meat packinghouse. Hunter sold the house to Dr. Robert Winton in 1870. Katherine Glascock, a later owner, moved the house to its current site in 1906, and it remained in the Glascock family for 23 years.

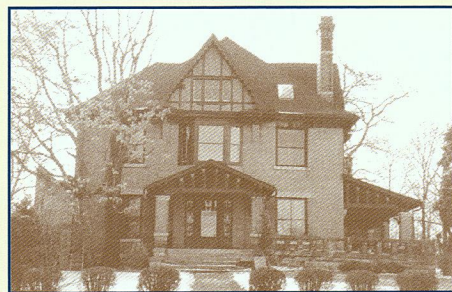
This local landmark is believed to be one of the only Second Empire houses remaining in Muncie. With its mansard roof and dormer windows, the house is a good example of the style. Like Italianate houses, the Hunter House has a projecting box cornice with decorative brackets and window hoods with scrolled supports. The veranda across the front is similar to those on some Italianate houses of the same period. Swan wood scrollwork decorates the windows and shutters.



14 BURT-SCHNEIDER HOUSE
410 West Howard Street
Built: 1920 Style: Four Square

Frank E. Burt and his wife, Carrie, built this home in 1920. Mr. Burt was vice president of Machinist Foundry, which later became Mid-West Metal Products Company. He worked at Ball Brothers Corporation, first as assistant sales manager and then as sales manager. In 1953 the home was sold to Martin and Hyacinth Schneider. Mr. Schneider worked as manager of General Motors Acceptance Company.

The boxy shape and low, hipped roof are basic to the Four Square style. A full-width veranda and a centrally located box dormer accentuate the horizontal design of the home.



15 SMITH HOUSE
611 West Howard Street
Built: 1902
Style: Tudor Revival/Arts and Crafts

This home was constructed by John W. and Mary A. Smith in 1902. Mrs. Smith was the sister of David, Alva, H. L., and C. Maitland Kitselman, the owners of Indiana Steel and Wire. Mr. Smith was secretary and treasurer of Muncie Gas Engine and Supply Company and later became president of the company. He also served as director of Delaware County National Bank.

This imposing structure has a hipped, cross-gabled roof and is covered in stucco. The double-hung windows are symmetrically placed and have limestone sills. The gables of the home are half-timbered in the Tudor style and further highlighted by an Arts and Crafts bargeboard. Large brick piers support the full-width Arts and Crafts porch.



16 BENNETT HOUSE
715-717 West Howard Street
Built: 1902
Style: Modified Four Square

This duplex home was built as an investment property by Beecher Bennett, owner of B. W. Bennett & Co. Brick Company, a dealer in

paving, building, and sewer brick.

The red-brick structure has a pyramidal, hipped roof with paired gables. The shape of the home and placement of its windows are reminiscent of an I-house. The full-width porch is simple with chamfered supports and an enclosed balustrade.

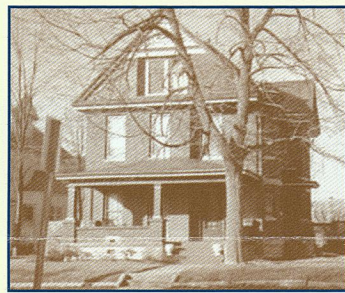


17 KITSELMAN-MAUCK HOUSE
805 West Charles Street
Built: 1905
Style: Free Classic/Mediterranean

The Kitselman family was one of the most prominent families in Muncie in the early 20th century. In 1905 Carl Matland and

Irene Kitselman built this house designed by Arthur Glazer. The house was known as the Kitselman Residence until a "new" Kitselman house was built in 1930 on West Jackson Street. C. Maitland Kitselman was treasurer of Indiana Steel and Wire Company, which the Kitselman brothers owned. In 1928 the property was given to Greta Coil Kruse, a niece, as a wedding present. Kruse later sold the home to Frank and Mae Mauck, who owned the house from 1940 to 1983.

The Kitselman house is a mixture of the Free Classic and Mediterranean styles. Kitselman added a rear portion two years after the house was originally built. The house is decorated with a two-story bay window, porch, pediment, and decorative brackets in a dentil pattern. Gables are attached to the red-tile hipped roof, typical of the Mediterranean style.

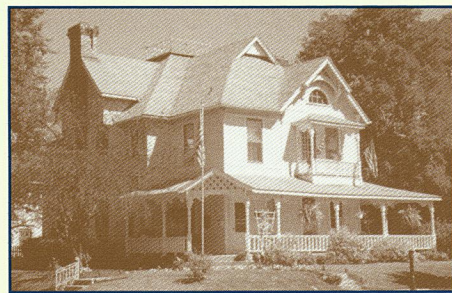


18 HAYMOND HOUSE
814 West Charles Street
Built: 1897 Style: Queen Anne

Henry C. and Margaret Haymond built this home around 1897 to replace an earlier home located at this site. Mr. Haymond was a salesman for Indiana Bridge Company for 18 years. He then served as vice president and president of

Delaware County National Bank of Muncie. He was president of the Commercial Club and served on the Muncie City Council and the city school board.

The front-gabled, two-story structure is an example of the Free Classic variation of the Queen Anne style. It has a metal roof cresting and a garland ornament above the front gable window. The structure also has a full-width porch. This structure has been designated as a local landmark.



19 BALL-LEFFLER HOUSE
822 West Charles Street
Built: 1888 Style: Queen Anne

Robert and Ida Ball built this house in 1888. Mr. Ball had come to Muncie to establish the first washing machine company. The Balls sold the house to Joseph G. Leffler and his wife, Laura,

in 1897. In 1898 Mr. Leffler was elected judge of Delaware County Circuit Court and served 12 years, after which he returned to practicing law. After he died, the home was divided among family members and remained in the Leffler family until the 1960s.

The exterior of the house is an excellent example of Queen Anne high style architecture in Muncie, and most of its original character remains. The house is finished in narrow clapboards with ornamental vertical and horizontal half-timber members. It is covered with a combination of gabled and hipped roofs with dormers and projecting gables.



20 BAUGHN COTTAGE
413 South Elliott Street
Built: 1913 Style: Carpenter Cottage

Frank and Stella Baughn constructed this small frame home around 1913. Mr. Baughn was a veteran of World War I and department manager of Kitselman Brothers Corporation, which later became Indiana Steel and Wire Company. From 1921 to 1933, the cottage's occupants ranged from widow Jennie Ullom and her sons to Thomas Carey, a foreman at Ontario Silver Company. Charles and Grace Bookout bought the home in 1934. Mr. Bookout was a carpenter. Retired police officer Michael O'Neil purchased the home in 1963.

This one-and-a-half-story Carpenter cottage is typical of the small cottages located in the Old West End. The cross-gable house is covered in wood clapboarding with fish-scale shingles on the front gable. A small spindle-work entry porch is nestled at the intersection of the building.