



WEINTRAUT & ASSOCIATES

***CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL:
FRIEND OR FOE?***

Introduction & Goals

After this presentation, you will understand:

1.

State law regarding cultural resources

2.

The difference between a State Law & the Federal Process

3.

Challenges & opportunities in submitting a Certificate of Approval application

The Federal Process: Section 106

- National Historic Preservation Act (1966)
- Federally-sponsored projects & Federal Permits
- “Historic Properties”
- Afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) the opportunity to consult





The State Law: Indiana Historic Preservation & Archaeology Act (IHPPA)

- State-funded projects must follow this process (IC-14-21-18-1)
- Applies to “historic sites or structures”
- Requires an Application for a Certificate of Approval (COA)

Section 106 vs. IHPAA

Section 106

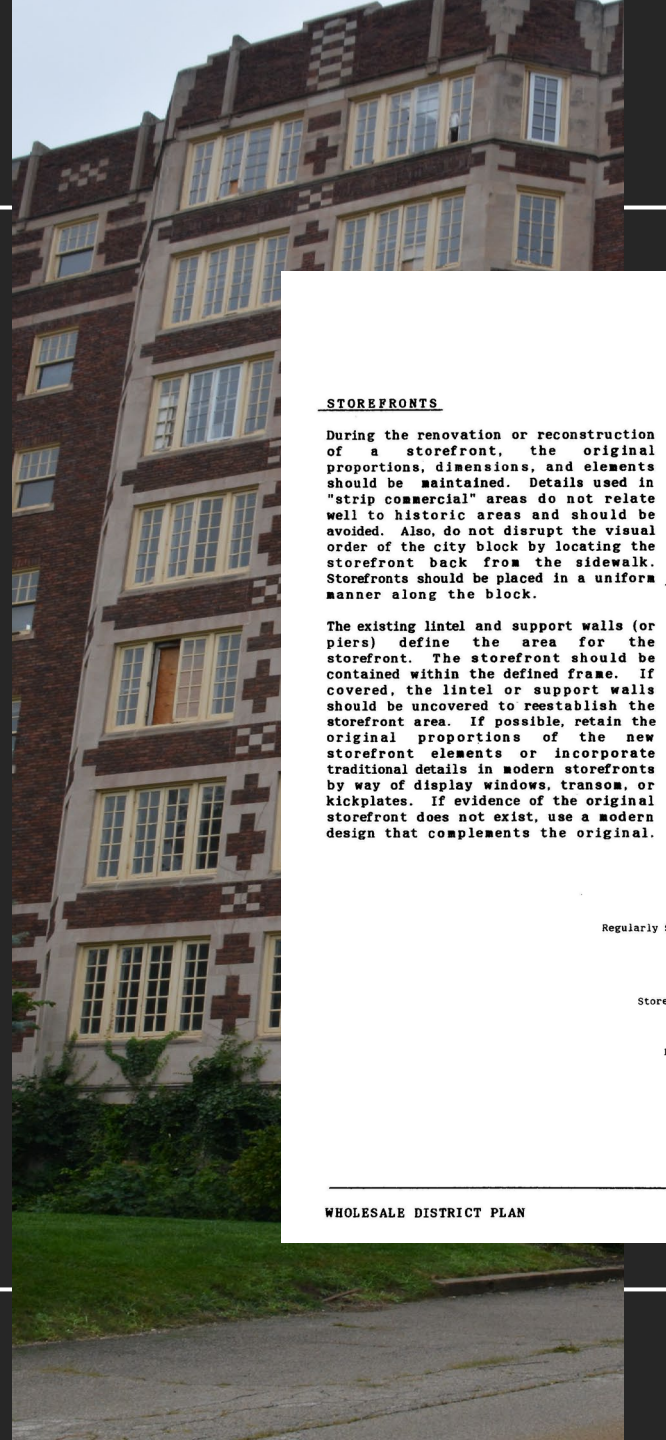
- Four-Step Process
- Consulting Parties
- MOA
- Length of Time
(Flexibility of schedule)



IHPAA

- Permit Approval
- Interested Parties
- Conditions
- Length of Time to Complete
(Less flexible due to Review Board Meeting)

The Certificate of Appropriateness: The “Other” COA



STOREFRONTS

During the renovation or reconstruction of a storefront, the original proportions, dimensions, and elements should be maintained. Details used in “strip commercial” areas do not relate well to historic areas and should be avoided. Also, do not disrupt the visual order of the city block by locating the storefront back from the sidewalk. Storefronts should be placed in a uniform manner along the block.

The existing lintel and support walls (or piers) define the area for the storefront. The storefront should be contained within the defined frame. If covered, the lintel or support walls should be uncovered to reestablish the storefront area. If possible, retain the original proportions of the new storefront elements or incorporate traditional details in modern storefronts by way of display windows, transoms, or kickplates. If evidence of the original storefront does not exist, use a modern design that complements the original.

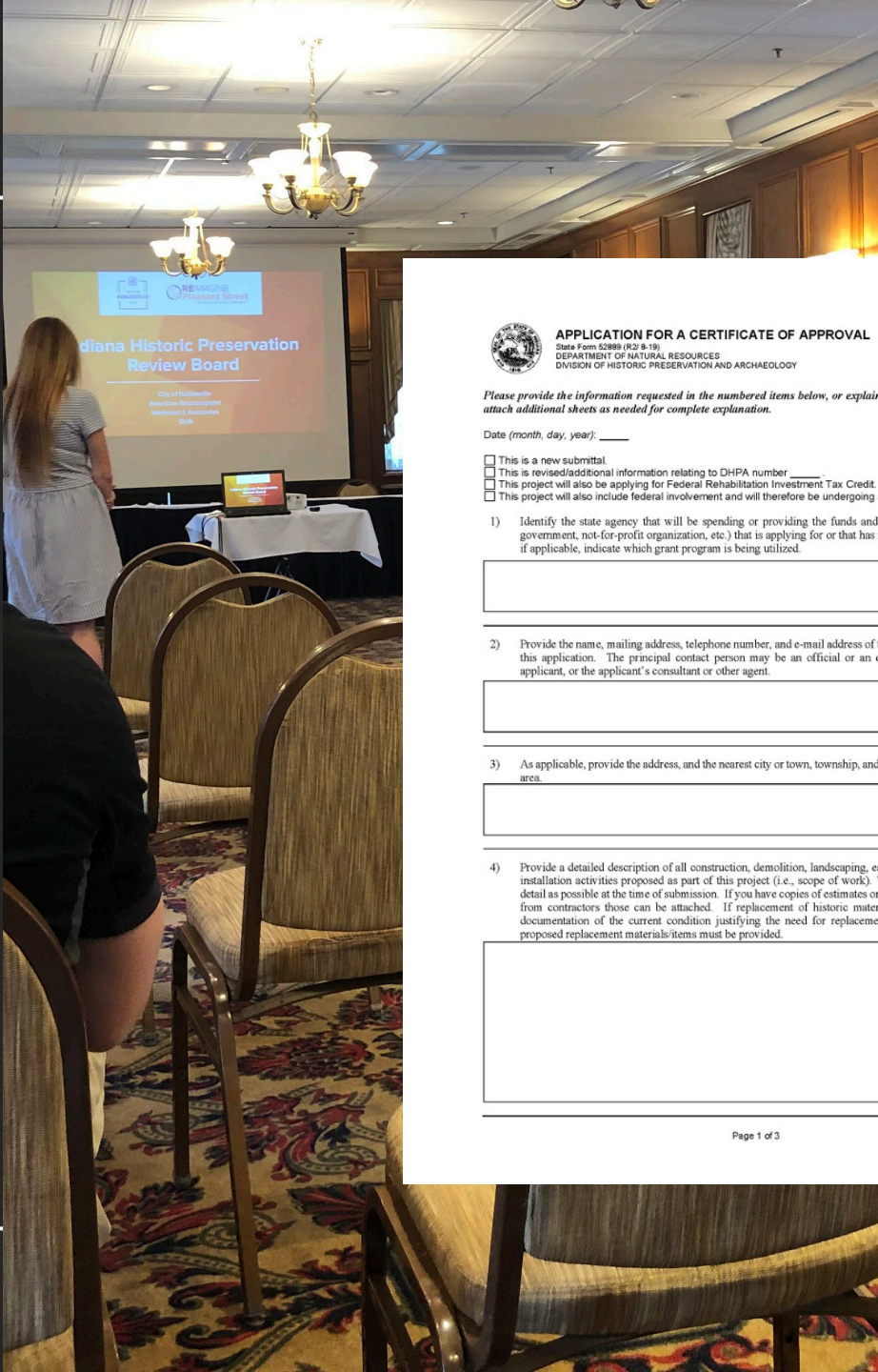
Regularly Sp

Storefr

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WHOLESALE DISTRICT PLAN





APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

State Form 52899 (R2) 8-19
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Please provide the information requested in the numbered items below, or explain why it is inapplicable. Please attach additional sheets as needed for complete explanation.

Date (month, day, year): _____

- This is a new submittal.
- This is revised/additional information relating to DHPA number _____.
- This project will also be applying for Federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit.
- This project will also include federal involvement and will therefore be undergoing a Section 106 review.

1) Identify the state agency that will be spending or providing the funds and if applicable the entity (local government, not-for-profit organization, etc.) that is applying for or that has received the state funds. Also, if applicable, indicate which grant program is being utilized.

2) Provide the name, mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the principal contact person for this application. The principal contact person may be an official or an employee of the state agency, applicant, or the applicant's consultant or other agent.

3) As applicable, provide the address, and the nearest city or town, township, and county of the proposed project area.

4) Provide a detailed description of all construction, demolition, landscaping, earthmoving, rehabilitation, and installation activities proposed as part of this project (i.e., scope of work). This needs to include as much detail as possible at the time of submission. If you have copies of estimates or descriptions of proposed work from contractors those can be attached. If replacement of historic materials/features is proposed then documentation of the current condition justifying the need for replacement along with information on proposed replacement materials/items must be provided.

The Certificate of Approval

Schedule is Key

- Submission Deadlines
- Board Meetings



*Not sure if your project needs a COA?
Ask DHPA – the sooner the better!*

"Historic Sites and Structures":

- State Owned
- State Register
- National Register

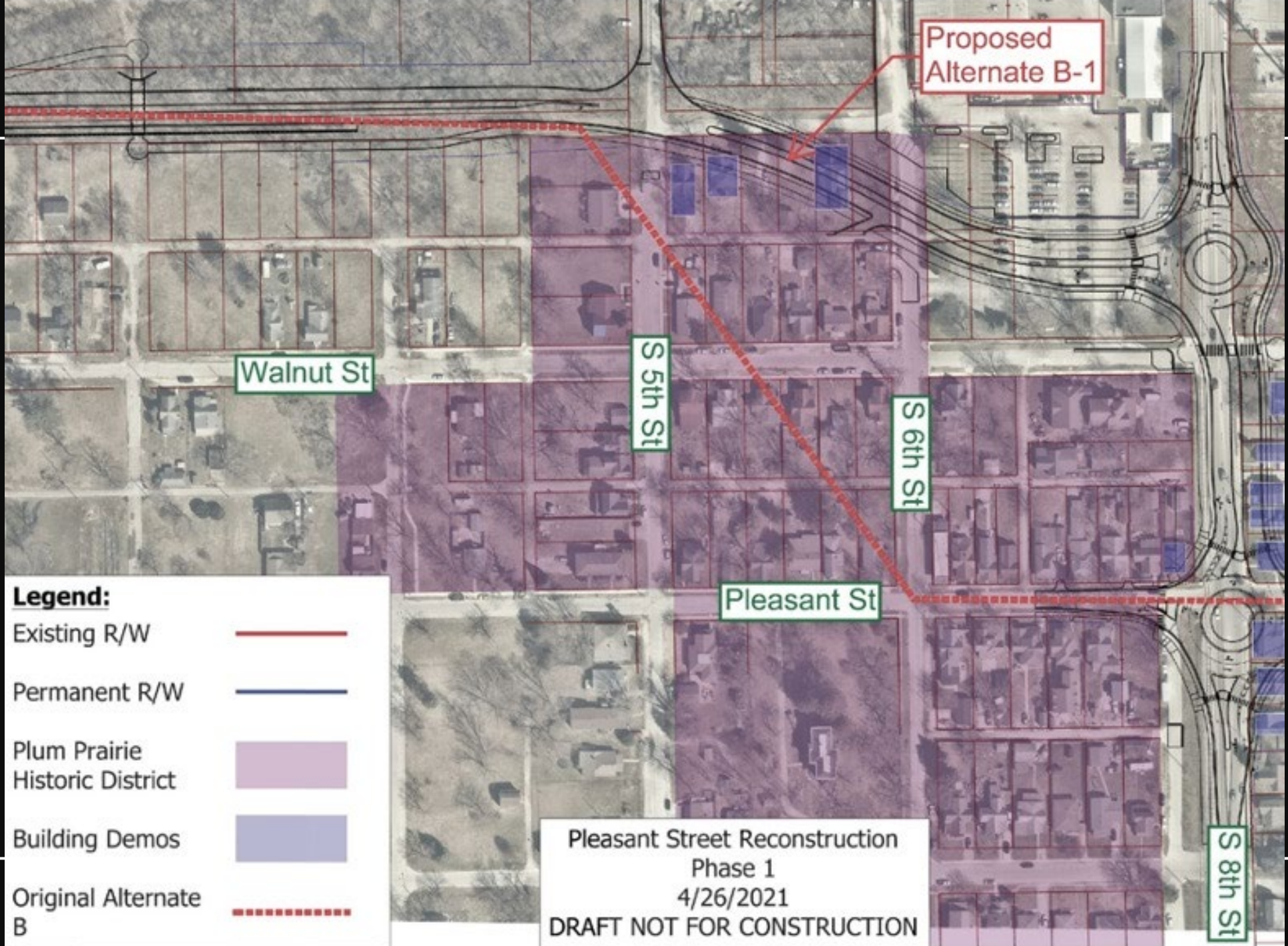


Not listed: Midland
Railway Bridge over the
White River



Listed: Plum Prairie
Historic District

Item 12. Alternatives





**Interested
Parties
Consult
Often
& Early**

Conditions: Challenges & Opportunities





Case Study: Plum Prairie Forges an Identity





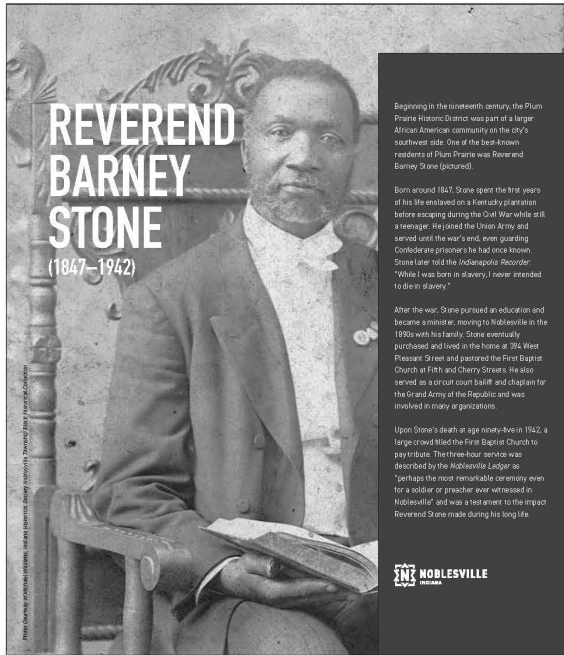
Façade Improvement Grant Program



Façade Improvement at 839 Conner Street



Façade Grant



**REVEREND
BARNEY
STONE**
(1847–1942)

Beginning in the nineteenth century, the Plum Prairie Historic District was part of a larger African American community on the city's southwest side. One of the best-known residents of Plum Prairie was Reverend Barney Stone (pictured).

Born around 1847, Stone spent the first years of his life enslaved on a Kentucky plantation before escaping during the Civil War while still a teenager. He joined the Union Army and served until the war ended, even guarding Confederate prisoners he had once known. Stone later told the Indianapolis Recorder: "While I was born in slavery, I never intended to die in slavery."

After the war, Stone pursued an education and became a minister, moving to Noblesville in the 1880s with his family. Stone eventually purchased and lived in the home at 394 West Pleasant Street and pastored the First Baptist Church at Fifth and Cherry Streets. He also served as circuit court clerk and chaplain for the Grand Army of the Republic and was involved in many organizations.

Upon Stone's death at age ninety-five in 1942, a large crowd filed the First Baptist Church to pay tribute. The three-hour service was described by the Noblesville Ledger as "perhaps the most remarkable ceremony even for a soldier or preacher ever witnessed in Noblesville" and was a testament to the impact Reverend Stone made during his long life.

2025
NOBLESVILLE
INDIANA



**PLUM
PRAIRIE**
SOUTHWEST SIDE NEIGHBORHOOD

It may be difficult to imagine this area before industries and homes transformed its landscape. Situated on the east banks of the White River, the Delaware Indians welcomed to the region by the Miami, traveled, settled, and moved along the forks of the nearby waterway. The Miami relinquished claim to this area as part of the New Purchase Treaty in 1818. Then in 1822, William Conner and Josiah Peck purchased most of this land from the federal government.

Locals called the area "Plum Prairie" for its plentiful deer, strawberries and, of course, plums. In the 1870s, entrepreneur Leonard Wild purchased the land, which he dubbed "Prairie Farm," and constructed a grand hallazare home at Pleasant and Sixth Streets.

This southwest side neighborhood also became home to a growing African American community. By 1880, the African American community in Noblesville (owning approximately 1/3 percent of the population [higher than the 2 percent statewide population]). Some residents arrived from nearby rural areas, such as the Roberts Settlement in Jackson Township, while others came from different counties and states. In this area, developers subdivided Wild's farm to construct frame homes while industries, including the American Strawboard Company, Rupp & Son Bucket Factory, and Standard Canning Company, built factories near the river. In 1912, a major flood left much of the community under water (pictured), but businesses and residents remained. The prairie had become a neighborhood.

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Interpretive Signs

Wayfinding Signs





PLUM
PRAIRIE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
c.1875–1948

Wayfinding Signs



Conclusions

WEINTRAUT & ASSOCIATES

