

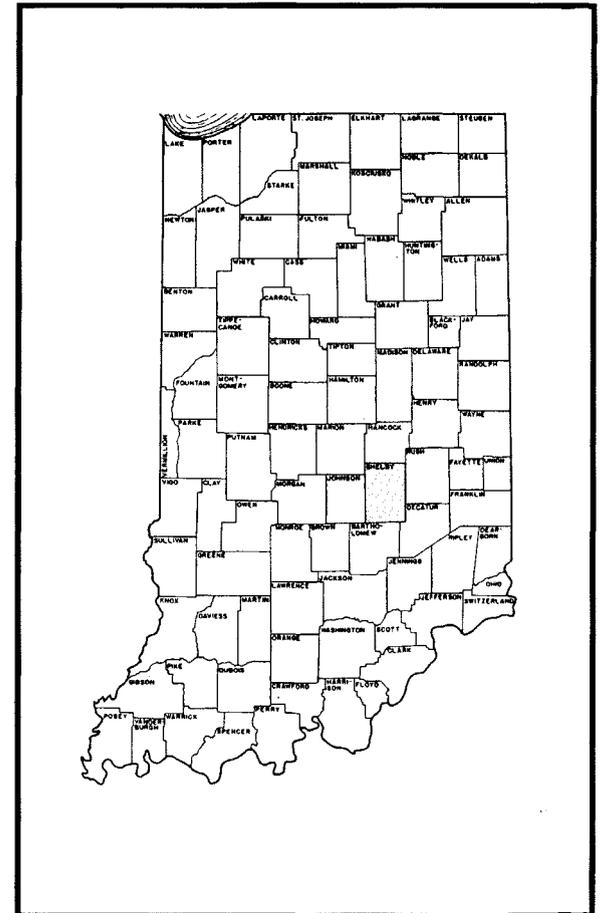
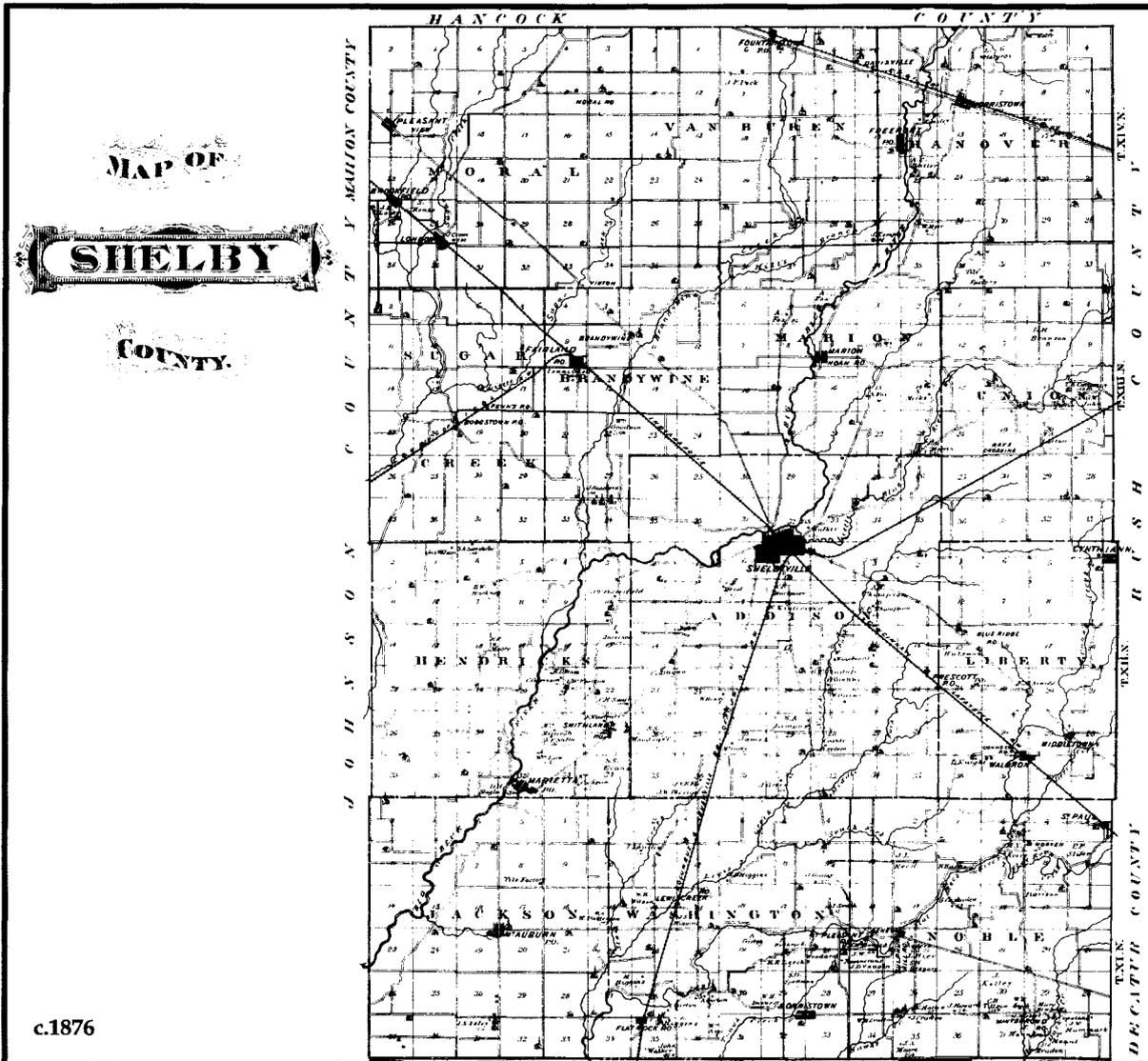
Shelby County Interim Report



Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

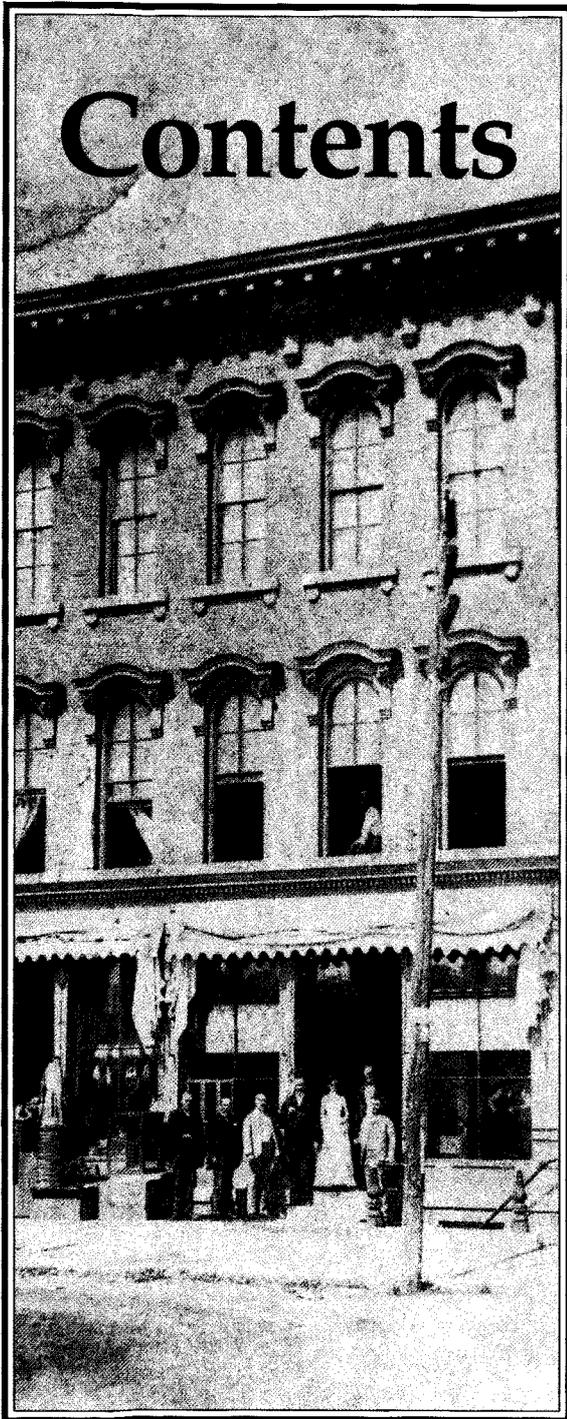
Shelby County

Interim Report



This interim report is designed to be utilized as a working document by government agencies, local organizations, and private citizens as the basis for a wide variety of projects.

Published June 1992



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Southwest Corner Public Square, 1876.
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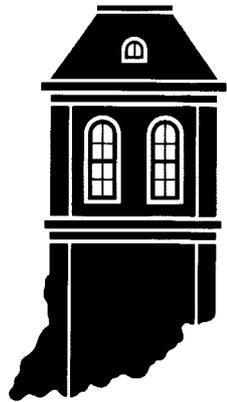
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Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Patrick R. Ralston, Director,
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James A. Glass, Director,
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

Frank D. Hurdis, Jr., Chief of Registration and Survey,
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

Carla North, Grants Manager,
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

J. Reid Williamson, Jr., President

J. Marshall Davis, Director of Community Services

Michael Carter, Eastern Regional Director

Credits

Survey Coordinator and Architectural Historian

Ann C. Davis

Survey Data Coordinator

Rita S. Neagle

Field Surveyors

Amy Kotzbauer
Wendy C. Winslow

Historical Consultants

George Brunner
Gerald Carmony
Helen Gardner
Anna Mae Huber
Harold Isley
Paul Kaster
Inez Kuhn
Kermitt Money
Marjorie Roberts
Velma Ruede
Evelyn Shaw
Jack Warble
Jean Weinantz

Publication Maps

Nancy Connor

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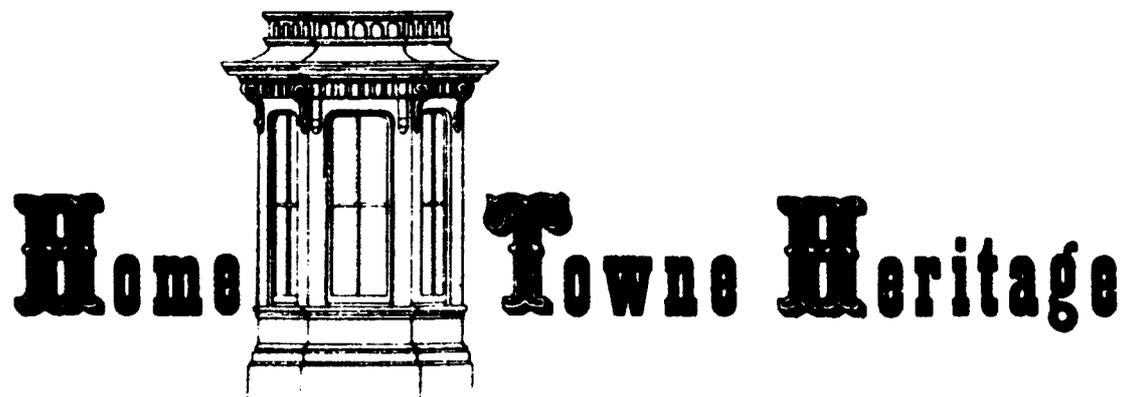
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Dedication:

This book is dedicated to Suzanne Thurston by all of her friends in Home Towne Heritage and Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. Her commitment, dedication and love of architecture are reflected not only in the realization of this publication but in many beautiful structures throughout Indiana. Suz's inspiration is both admired and remembered.

Home Towne Heritage Board of Directors

Gayle Wiley, President

George Brunner

Jack Warble

Mark Ashcraft

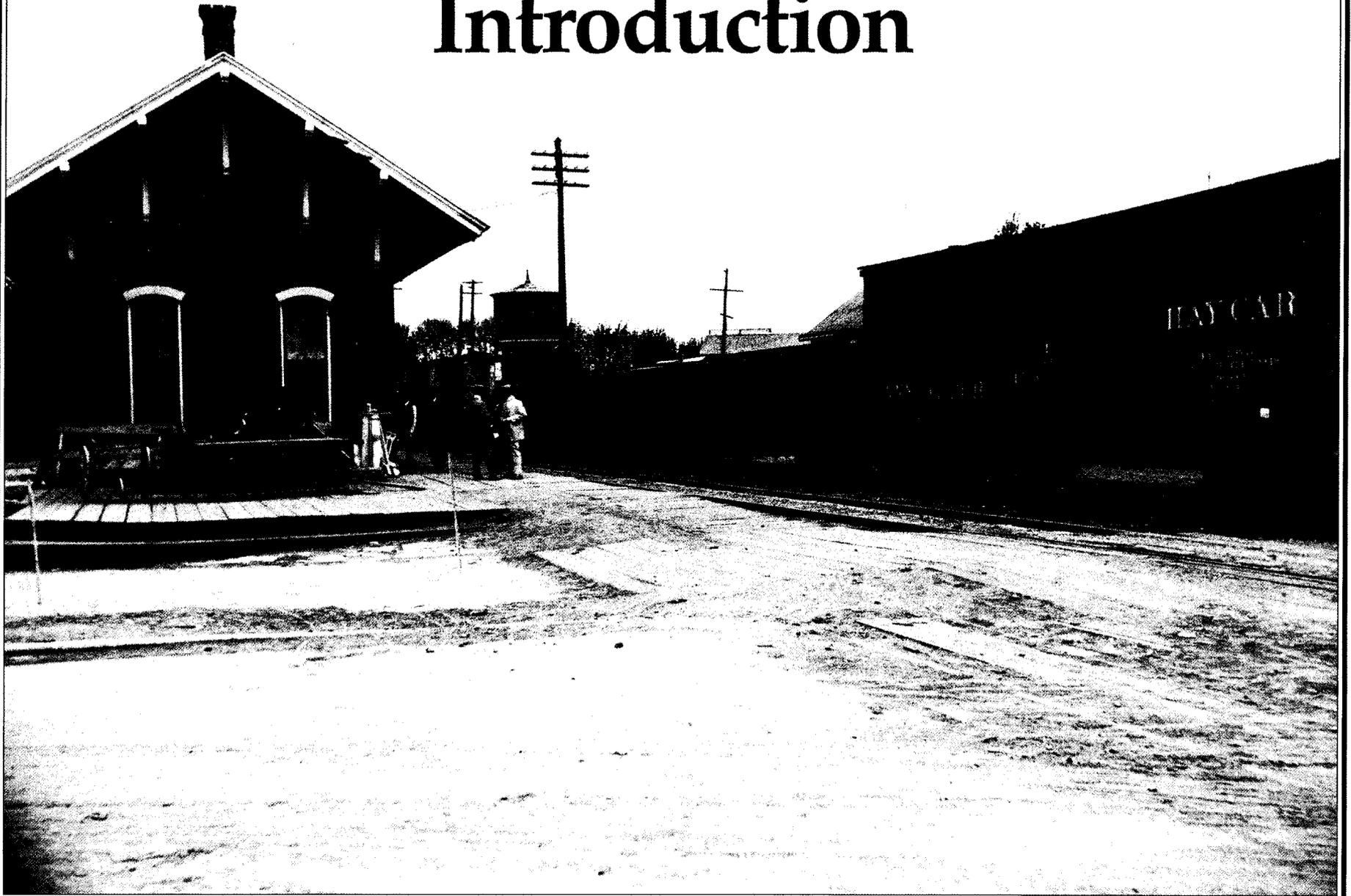
Greg Miller

Charles Davies

Rita Davies

**Photograph Following Page:
Shelbyville Depot. Courtesy: Shelby County
Historical Society, Grover Museum.**

Introduction



Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory has been a continuing program of the State's Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology since 1975. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana assisted in developing the program and has surveyed 48 of the 53 counties surveyed to date in cooperation with the Division.

The major impetus for a comprehensive inventory of Indiana's cultural resources came from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The Act declared it the policy of the federal government to foster the preservation of our cultural resources in partnership with the states, local governments, and the private sector. In order to implement this policy, the Act created the National Register of Historic Places, composed of buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. (See page x for more information.) It also established a partnership between the federal government and the states, whereby each state develops a state historic preservation program to be approved by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior. To gain approval, the governor of the state must appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and a State Review Board must be appointed. One of the responsibilities of the SHPO is to conduct a comprehensive statewide survey of historic properties and maintain inventories of such properties for the purpose of locating, identifying, and evaluating cultural resources. Another responsibility is to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration in planning and development through the environmental review process.

In 1971, the Indiana State Legislature authorized creation of a state preservation program within the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department's director was designated as the SHPO. The first full-time staff was hired in 1973, and the comprehensive survey program began in earnest in 1975. In 1978, an initial five-county survey project was completed by Historic Landmarks Foundation of

Indiana utilizing federal grants-in-aid administered by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. An average of four counties has been inventoried by the Foundation each year since then.

Uses of the Survey

Upon completion of any county inventory, all original survey forms, maps, and photographs are submitted to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. The inventory is used extensively by the Division in administering the state and federal programs for historic preservation, particularly the environmental review process put into place by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, requiring the review of all federal projects potentially affecting historic resources. By examining the inventory data, the Division staff can see whether any historically significant properties are located within the area to be impacted by the proposed project and steps can be taken to mitigate that impact.

The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology also uses the survey in the nomination process for the National Register of Historic Places. The survey form is designed to indicate which properties are likely to be eligible for the National Register and to provide information that can be used in preparing nominations. When National Register applications are prepared by owners or other interested citizens, the Division uses the survey data to evaluate the property's significance relative to others that have also been recorded in the inventory and to check the completeness of the information provided.

The survey data is used by other governmental agencies and organizations involved in project planning and development to forewarn them if historic properties will be affected by their projects. The inventory and its summary report also serve to boost private citizens' awareness of the cultural heritage present in their own communities. Finally, the inventory materials provide a permanent historical record of a county's resources at a particular point in time. The inventory materials are made a part of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology archival records.

Ultimately, all counties in Indiana will be surveyed to locate, identify, and evaluate cultural resources. At the same time that historic sites and structures are being inventoried, archaeological sites are also being surveyed under a similar program. Together, the two programs will provide a good overall view of what cultural resources are present in the state. The survey will not end with the last county, however. The existing data will be continuously supplemented and updated as the resources grow older and change, and as later structures acquire significance with time.

Shelby County Inventory and Interim Report

A grant for the Shelby County Survey and Interim Report was awarded to Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, using monies from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Initial work on the survey began in June 1991. Architectural and historical field documentation was compiled by Amy Kotzbauer and Wendy C. Winslow. As a result of the survey, which covered 412 square miles, a total of 1,598 sites and structures were entered into the final inventory. Of this total, 718 were listed in 6 historic districts and the remaining 880 were listed as scattered sites. The original inventory forms have been deposited at the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 W. Washington Street, Room 274, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

From this field data, the Shelby County Interim Report was compiled for publication. This summary report includes a section on "Methodology," which explains how the survey was conducted, and on what bases evaluations were made. Under "History" a short historical perspective is provided on Shelby County. Historic themes specific to Shelby County are discussed and a list of properties already registered or recorded by the U.S. Department of the Interior is included. The "Catalogue" section contains the listings of sites and structures identified during the survey with abbreviated information on each one. This is followed by a "Bibliography" of books, public records, and other

information sources available at the local level, in addition to general reference materials. The "Conclusion" contains information on governmental agencies, private organizations, and other sources for promoting preservation in Shelby County. Finally, the "Index" lists properties which were identified with historic names in alphabetical order.

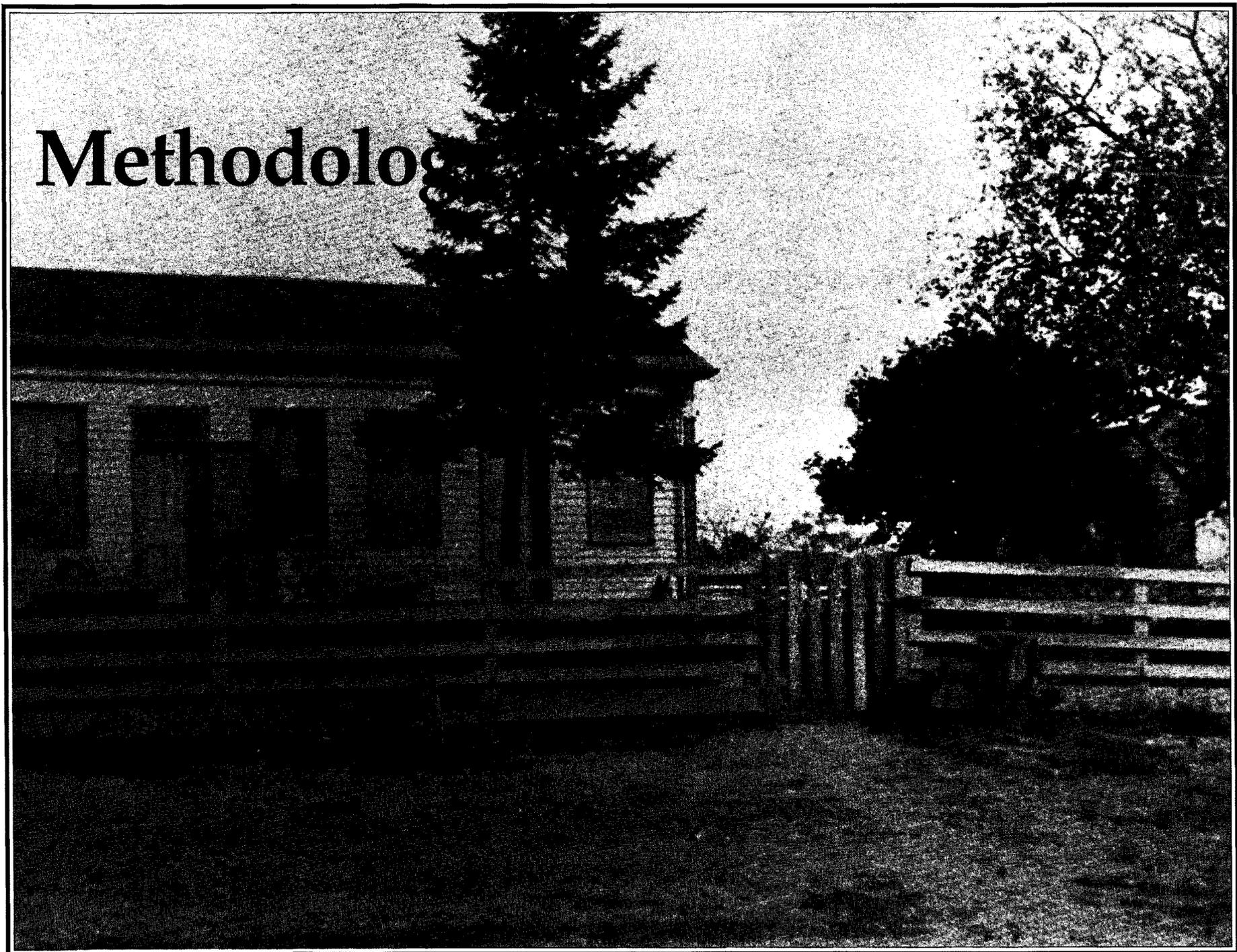
The data presented in this report reflects information available at a specific point in time. It is called an "Interim Report" because it is expected that further research will result in additions and corrections to the inventory. All interested parties are encouraged to contribute corrections or additional information to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology at the above address.

The evaluations and ratings expressed in this Interim Report represent the opinions of the surveyors and consultants involved in this survey project. Any final decisions on the eligibility of properties for the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, or the National Register of Historic Places, are made by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, the Indiana State Review Board, or the U.S. Department of the Interior.



Fire Wagon, Shelbyville. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Methodology



Selection of Counties

Many criteria are taken into consideration by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology when deciding which counties will be surveyed first. Preference is given to counties in areas that have seen little or no survey activity and, thus, about which little is known. If it is known that a particular region will soon be impacted by future development, particularly state or federally-assisted activities, then a county in that region will receive priority.

Special consideration is also given to counties that are thought to have a greater-than-average number of historic resources, particularly if they are threatened. Survey priorities, which are set by the State Review Board, are assessed annually and changed if necessary.

Preliminary Research

Before field documentation began in Shelby County, preliminary research and interviews with local historians provided the surveyor with a basic orientation to the county's development. Early maps and historical accounts revealed dates of settlement, early major industries, historic transportation routes, the county's agricultural evolution, and original town boundaries. Evaluation of this information indicated areas of the county which might contain concentrations of historic sites and structures. Selected county roads were driven for a general assessment of extant cultural resources. Any building types or styles unique to the area were noted and additional research was conducted utilizing public records, county histories, newspapers, and other historic publications. Historic photographs were also consulted when available.

**Photograph Preceding Page:
Shelby County. Courtesy: Shelby County
Historical Society, Grover Museum.**

Identification and Inventory

All roads in the county were then driven and properties were inventoried. The surveyor looked for such things as buildings, bridges, markers, outbuildings, or anything that might meet the Criteria for Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places (Fig.2). In general, most structures built before 1940 were examined. Buildings constructed after 1940 were excluded from the inventory unless they were within a historic district or had outstanding architectural or historical importance. Alterations or additions obliterating the historical and architectural integrity of a building may have kept it from being included in the inventory. Buildings were not, however, excluded solely on the basis of their physical condition, if historic features remained in place.

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory form (Fig.1) was used to record information on each building, its environment, and the categories for its significance. Black and white photographs were taken and contact prints attached to the form. The surveyor, in most cases, spoke with the occupant to collect additional information.

Most properties were inventoried as individual entries. In instances where several structures were architecturally related, they were inventoried together on a single form. Thus, a farmhouse and its barns, or a house and its landscaped grounds, were recorded as a single entry.

In cities and towns with high densities of significant structures, boundary limits were defined and some areas inventoried as historic districts. General boundary limits were determined by historic and/or geographic factors, as well as the historic and architectural cohesiveness of the area. General boundary limits are considered advisory, however, until more detailed research can be done and actual nomination forms are prepared for the National Register. Information was collected on each building within historic districts on a street-by-street basis. All sites within the working boundaries of a historic

district were entered in the survey, including those evaluated as "non-contributing." Additional research was compiled with the assistance of experts in local history, and short narratives on the historical and architectural development of these areas were prepared.

When the field survey was completed, final field checks were made to verify the accuracy of the data collected, and evaluations were made.

Criteria and Evaluation

The significance of each inventory entry was evaluated by a professional architectural historian at Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana and was measured against the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Fig.2). Properties were assessed in terms of their historical significance, architectural merit, environment and integrity before being placed in one of the rating categories (O, N, C or NC, explained below).

In order to explain the significance of the resources and therefore why they are included in the inventory, the survey methodology presents a list of 29 historical themes or "areas of significance" that establish a context for evaluating the resources. A checklist of these areas of significance appears on the survey form (see p.x). One or more areas of significance is checked for each resource included (with the exception of entries in historic districts in which case the significance of the entire district is evaluated).

Each area of significance explains some crucial aspect of the historic physical development of Shelby County. Of the 29 areas of significance listed on the survey form, 8 areas of significance emerge as dominant contextual themes. These are Transportation, Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture, Architecture, Commerce, Religion, Education and Industry (see p.xvi).

In assessing integrity, an attempt was made to determine how much of the original architectural fabric remained. A property's rating may have been lowered if it experienced extensive alterations, such as the

application of artificial siding, removal of trim or porches, later additions, changes to windows, or structural modifications. The relocation of a building from its original site often lowered its rating.

Ratings

After consideration of these factors, one of the following ratings was assigned to each property.

Outstanding (O)

The "O" rating means that the property has enough historic or architectural significance that it is already listed, or should be considered for individual listing, in the National Register of Historic Places. "Outstanding" resources can be of local, state, or national importance.

Notable (N)

The rating of "N" means that the property did not quite merit an "Outstanding" rating, but still is above average in its importance. Further research or investigation may reveal that the property could be eligible for National Register listing.

Contributing (C)

A "C" rating was given to any properties meeting the basic inventory criterion of being pre-1940, but that are not important enough to stand on their own as individually "Outstanding" or "Notable." Such resources are important to the density or continuity of the area's historic fabric. "Contributing" properties can be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if they are part of a historic district, but would not usually qualify individually.

Non-Contributing (NC)

Properties rated "NC" were not included in the inventory unless they were located within a historic district. Such properties are usually either post-1940 or

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| 1. Rating <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding <input type="checkbox"/> Significant / Notable <input type="checkbox"/> Contributing | | 2. County | | 3. Survey No. | |
| 4. Historic Name | | 5. Township | | Preliminary No. | |
| 6. Address | | 7. City | | 8. Quad Name | |
| INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY State of Indiana Department of Natural Resources State Form 16822 / Revised 1987 | | | | | |
| Mount Contact Prints Here | | | | | |
| 9. Common Name | | 10. Visible <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | | 11. Endangered Explain <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| 12. Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private | | Owner's Address (if different) | | | |
| 13. Use Present Past | | 14. Category <input type="checkbox"/> Building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object | | 15. Surveys / Legal Protections | |
| 17. Condition <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins | | 16. Location Notes / Legal Description | | 18. Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved Date moved | |
| 19. Time Period(s) | | 20. Style(s) | | 21. Architect / Builder | |
| Removals | | 22. SPECIFY ALTERATIONS Replacement | | Additions Other | |
| 23. DESCRIPTION | | | 24. SITE PLAN | | |
| Stories | | |  | | |
| Plan | | | | | |
| Foundation | | | | | |
| Walls | | | | | |
| Roof | | | | | |
| Porches | | | | | |
| Openings | | | | | |
| Interior | | | | | |
| Grounds / Outbuildings | | | | | |
| 25. No. of Contributing Resources | | 26. No. of Non-contributing Resources | | | |
| 28. Areas of Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Economics <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment / recreation <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic heritage <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration / settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Health / medicine <input type="checkbox"/> Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Law <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Performing arts <input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> Politics / government <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Social history <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Vernacular / Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | 29. Historic Context(s) / Statement of Significance / Additional Description | | | |
| | | | | ATTACH NEGATIVE ENVELOPE HERE | |
| | | | | 30. FOR STATE OFFICE USE ONLY | |
| | | | | NR _____ | |
| | | | | SR _____ | |
| | | | | E _____ | |
| | | | | NE _____ | |
| | | | | ST, UTM _____ | |
| | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE CONTINUATION SHEET | |
| 32. Information Sources | | | | | |
| 33. Surveyor Affiliation Date | | | | | |
| 34. Revised by Affiliation Date | | | | | |
| 35. Revised by Affiliation Date | | | | | |

Fig. 1

they are older structures that have been badly altered and have lost historic character or they are otherwise incompatible with their historical surroundings. These properties are not eligible for the National Register.

Of the 1,598 entries made in the Shelby County Inventory, 86 were rated "Outstanding" and 199 were "Notable." These ratings should be viewed as advisory recommendations based on the information available to the surveyor at the time of the survey. Change in location, sensitive restoration, additional research, extensive physical damage, or inappropriate remodeling could affect the entry's significance and rating at a later date.



Koch Store. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The following criteria are the National Register's standards for evaluating the significance of properties. The criteria are designed to guide states, federal agencies, the Secretary of the Interior, and others in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the National Register. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily

commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with an historic person or events; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years, if it is of exceptional importance.

Fig. 2

Mapping and Numbering

Mapping

All inventory entries were recorded on United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Series topographical maps. This quadrangle map series is also used by the United States Department of the Interior for the National Register program. Each map has its own specific name, and each Indiana USGS map has been assigned a three-digit number which is used as part of the survey number. (See Fig.3 for the USGS map overlay for Shelby County.) The map coordinates of each inventory entry will eventually be recorded on the inventory form so that the property can be precisely located on any copy of the USGS map.

The smaller maps used in this Interim Report publication were based on the General Highway and Transportation Maps compiled by the Indiana State Highway Department Planning Division in the mid-1960s. These maps were edited, road and/or street names added, and entries located by a site dot and a three-digit number. For districts or scattered sites within a community, more detailed street maps were used to indicate the location of objects, sites, structures, and buildings within the area.

Inventory Number

Each inventory entry was assigned a site number for filing purposes. Three orders of site location information have been incorporated into the eleven-digit numbers, as seen in the example below.

| COUNTY | QUAD | MAP SITE |
|--------|------|----------|
| 145 | 432 | 00001 |

County Number: The first block of three digits identifies the county. This number is the same number that is used by the National Register for its designation of counties within the state. The number of Shelby County is 145.

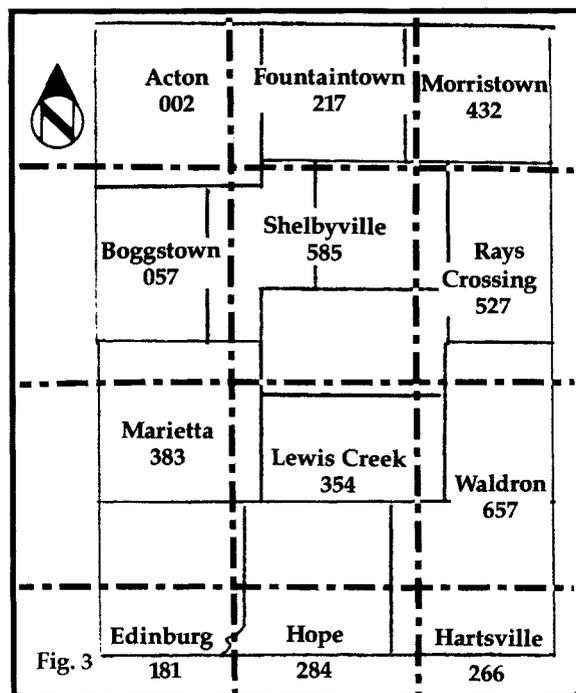


Fig. 3

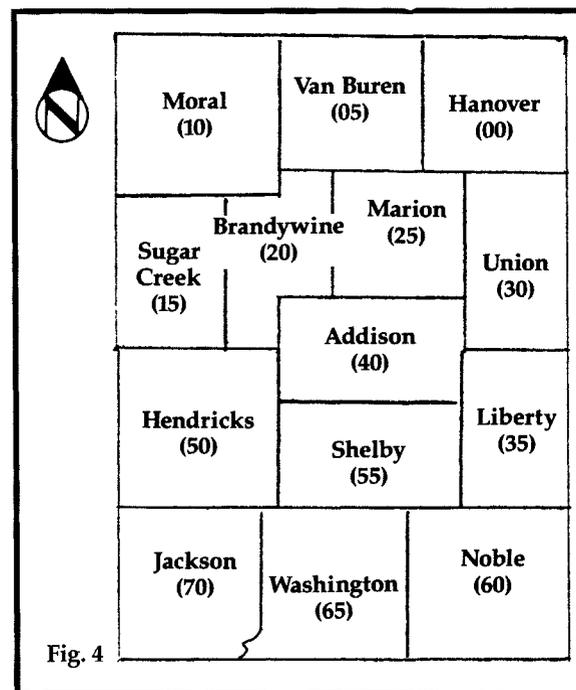


Fig. 4

Quad Map Number: The next three digits are the code numbers assigned to the USGS quadrangle map on which the inventory entry is located. Looking at Figure 3, we can see that the 432 in the example refers to the Morristown quadrangle map.

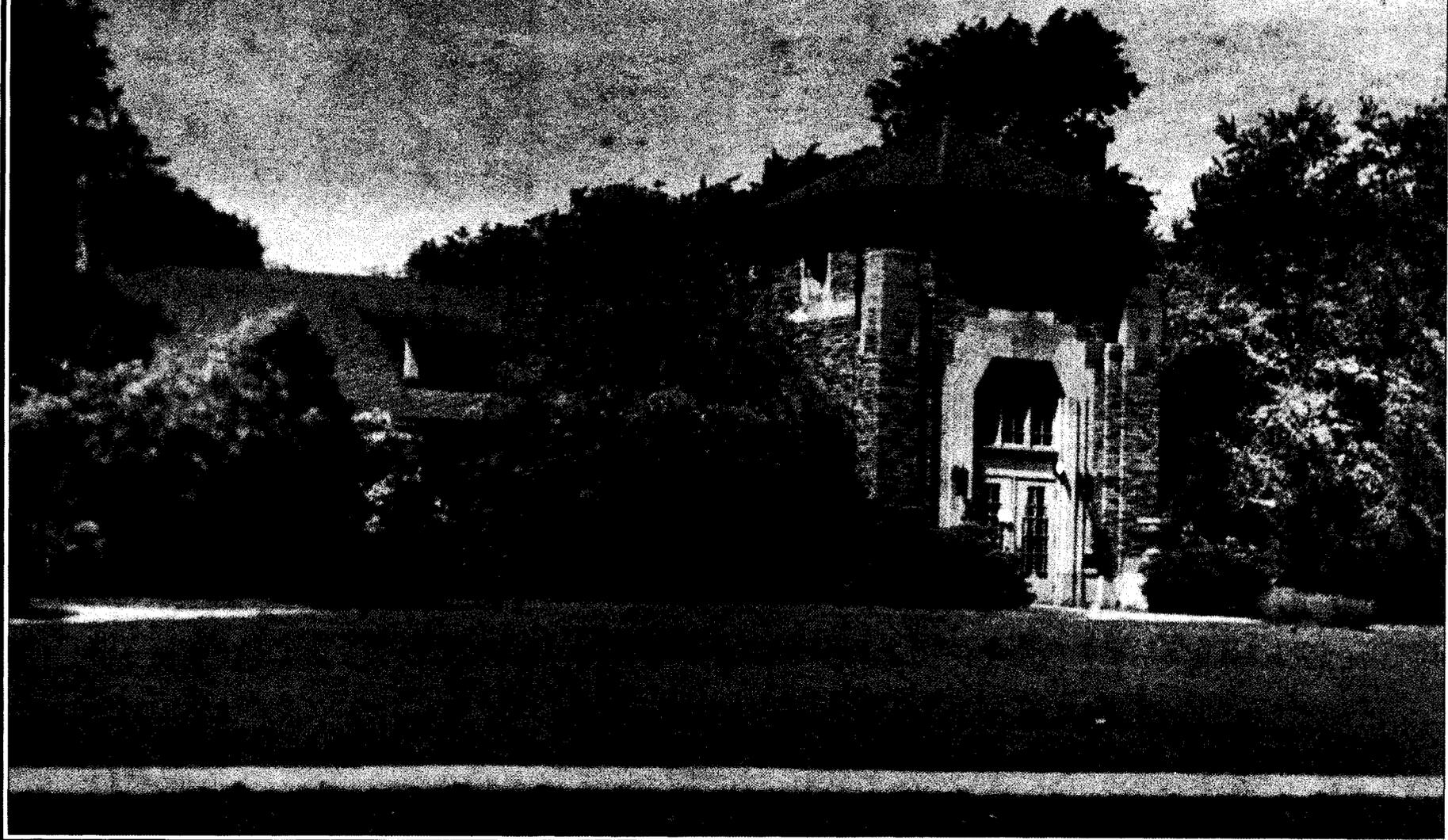
Site Number: The last five digits of the Inventory Number form a discrete site number assigned to each inventory entry. The five digits in this survey were divided into two segments: the first two digits refer to townships and the final three digits are the actual site number.

The first two digits of the site number were assigned to townships in groups of five. (See Fig. 4 for the township numbers.) Hanover Township begins with site 00001. Van Buren Township begins with site 05001, Moral Township begins with site 10001 and so on.

An exception to the numbering system was made in Shelby County because of the number of historic districts in Shelbyville. Addison Township begins with site 40001. Hendricks Township begins with site 50001.

Photograph Following Page:
Porter Pool, Shelbyville (45024).
Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society,
Grover Museum.

History and Architecture



Shelby County History

Shelby County is located in east central Indiana and is bordered by Hancock County on the north, Rush County on the east, Bartholomew County on the south and Johnson County on the west. Named in honor of Isaac Shelby, a Revolutionary War officer and first governor of Kentucky, the county was organized in 1821.

Although Shelby County was not officially formed until 1821, settlers were in the area as early as 1818. The Whetzel Trace, an early east-west settlement route was cut through the area in 1818, providing access for settlers such as James Wilson who built a trading post in Marion Township.

Another early transportation route, the Michigan Road passed through the county's northeast section. It is in this area that much of Shelby County's earliest remaining architecture is found. Towns such as Fountaintown, Freeport, Marion and Morristown were established during these early years.

With the coming of the county's first railroads during the 1850s, the county seat of Shelbyville developed into the area's preeminent town. By the late nineteenth century, Shelbyville was known as the "Furniture Capital of the Midwest," with more than a dozen furniture manufacturers in operation. The ensuing prosperity impacted the town's physical, social and commercial development.

This economic boom also spread to the county's outlying areas. Access to a number of rail lines bolstered the agricultural economy throughout the county, especially in the southern townships where the fertile land was highly productive. A significant collection of late nineteenth century farmsteads in these townships attest to the period's prosperity.

The county's industrial and agricultural boom lasted well into the twentieth century. This prosperity as well as the county's proximity to the metropolitan Indianapolis area has resulted in heightened development in Shelby County. The county's northern townships have come under increasing pressure as Indianapolis' growth expands to the south. Shelbyville,

benefitting from its proximity to the Interstate system as well as a strong industrial base has emerged as one of the area's fastest growing communities. Balancing this growth with a respect for the county's rich heritage will provide many preservation challenges for the future.



City Hall, Shelbyville. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Designated Properties

National Historic Landmarks

None

National Register of Historic Places

Cooper-Alley House
South of Waldron
(site 60024, p. 100)

John Hamilton House
132 W. Washington Street
Shelbyville
(site 42227, p. 68)

Junction Railroad Depot
U.S. 52
Morristown
(site 02008, p. 8)

St. George Lutheran Church
SR 252
Edinburgh vicinity
(site 70028, p. 112)

Shelbyville Commercial Historic District
Roughly bounded by Broadway, Tompkins,
Mechanic and Noble Streets.
Shelbyville
(sites 41001-41198, p. 54)

West Side Historic District
Roughly bounded by W. Pennsylvania,
N. Harrison, N. and S. Tompkins, W. Hendricks,
Montgomery and N. Conrey Sts.
Shelbyville
(sites 42001-42435, p. 62)

Historic American Buildings Survey

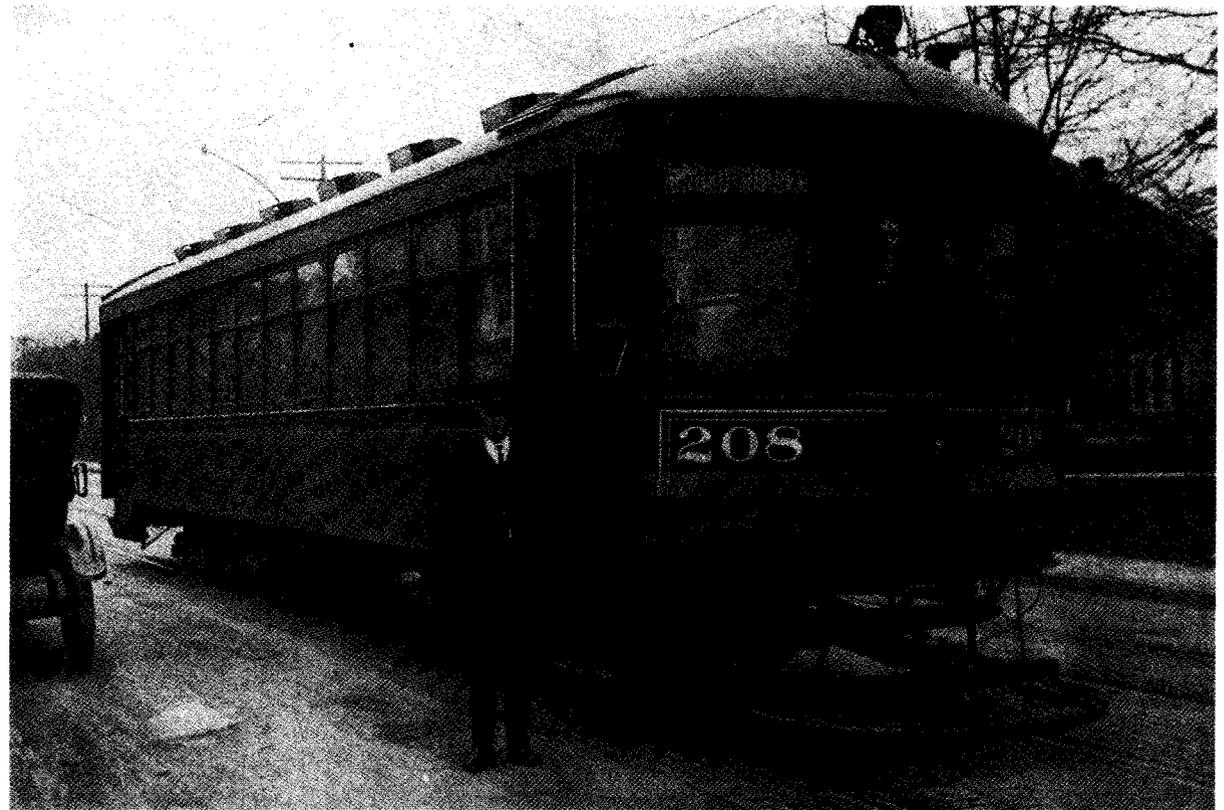
None

Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory

Daniel Copple House (Rosewell)
CR 900 N
Finley vicinity
(site 05007, p. 13)

Historic American Engineering Record

None



Shelbyville Interurban Car, Shelbyville. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Historical Themes in Shelby County

This inventory contains listings for 1,509 historic man-made resources including sites, buildings, landscape features and structures. Each resource was evaluated according to the 29 areas of significance which appear on the survey form (see p.xi). In Shelby County eight areas of significance emerged as dominant themes. These are Transportation, Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture, Architecture, Commerce, Religion, Education and Industry.

These eight themes are presented in order of historical development. Transportation, which is usually the earliest element to appear during an area's settlement period is presented first, followed by a discussion of the county's vernacular architecture and its agricultural development. Subsequent themes describe major institutions which appeared as the county was settled. Each theme is developed so that resources in Shelby County are discussed not only in relation to their local importance but in a wider context of national and state trends.

Transportation

The evolution of transportation is a key component in any region's historical development. The earliest routes used Indian trails or waterways to gain access to uninhabited lands. As an area was settled, crude roads, often following the routes of the old Indian trails were cut out of the wilderness. Turnpikes or toll roads constructed by private entities soon appeared. The National Road, a government-funded roadway opened up the frontiers of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to settlement. In addition to overland travel, canals, such as the Erie Canal linked eastern markets with the west. The canals, however were quickly superceded by the advent of the railroad which dominated the economic and social life of many communities for decades. An outgrowth of the railroad was the development in many cities, of an interurban system. However, it was

the dawning of the automobile age that would have the most far-reaching impact on twentieth century life. The resulting improvements and expansion of the road system affected the country's economic and social systems.

Transportation in Indiana was greatly impacted by the passage of the Land Ordinance Act of 1785. The Act provided for the now familiar grid system which is more evident in northern Indiana because of its even terrain. In southern Indiana where the earliest transportation routes developed, the irregular terrain did not lend itself as readily to the grid system. The Ohio River was a major means of transportation during these early years and river ports such as Madison and Jeffersonville prospered.

After achieving statehood in 1816, Indiana's formative years were dedicated to internal improvements. The Michigan Road which linked Madison with Michigan City was completed in 1826. The National Road reached Richmond in 1828 and was completed to Terre Haute by 1832. Both roads served as a major impetus to the state's settlement.

Indiana's 1836 Internal Improvement Bill provided for the construction of a network of canals. The legislation eventually bankrupted the state, however, not before completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal's Indiana leg linking Evansville to Lake Erie. Even as the canals were being completed, they were passing into obsolescence. The state's first railroad line was completed from Madison to Indianapolis in 1847 ushering in almost seventy years of the railroad's dominance.

Just as the railroad replaced the canals as a major transportation mode during the nineteenth century, the advent of the automobile during the early twentieth century would forever change the face of Indiana. By 1920 the state began construction on a 3,200 mile network of roads, linking communities with populations of over 5,000 and connecting Indiana with

adjoining states. The Lincoln Highway, the nation's first coast to coast route, ran through northern Indiana while U.S.40 followed the route of the National Road.

Like many other Indiana counties, transportation's major impact on Shelby County centered on the railroads. Although several early roads, including the Michigan Road, passed through the county, few tangible reminders have survived. A log toll house in Union Township (30032) constructed in 1826 along an early route is the county's most significant remaining resource associated with the region's early transportation history.

During the 1850s, the county's transportation system changed dramatically with the opening of the first rail line. By the 1880s, several other lines had opened, linking Shelby County with Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other major markets. This railroad boom lasted through the early twentieth century so that a number of historic resources associated with the railroad remain. The most visible structure is of course the train station. The size and elaborateness of the depot was a source of pride in a community. The familiar small frame stations, often doubling as both a passenger and freight depot are fast disappearing. The Junction Railroad Depot (02008) in Morristown is the county's oldest remaining railroad station. This 1868 board and batten depot was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. The CCC and St. Louis Railroad Station (21005) in Fairland represents a typical early twentieth century small town depot.

With the advent of the automobile during the early twentieth century, improvements in the county's road system were made. Roads went from narrow dirt paths to gravel and on more heavily travelled routes, macadam. With these developments came the replacement of wooden bridges with the more durable and stronger metal-truss bridges.



**CCC and St. Louis Railroad Depot, Fairland.
21005**

Shelby County's collection of metal-truss bridges is extensive. The many river branches and small streams throughout the area necessitated the construction of a number of bridges. County Bridge Nos. 13 (10038), 41 (15015) and 56 (20013) are three examples of the through truss bridge. County Bridge Nos. 215 (10011) and 32 (30011) are more typical of the county's small, metal-truss bridges.

Because of Shelby County's proximity to Indianapolis, several interurbans passed through the county, linking the county with the larger metropolitan area. An interurban power station in Gwynneville (03001) is one of the county's only reminders of this period.

Vernacular/Construction

Many houses both in our country's rural and urban areas can be readily identified according to their form or house type. These house types had their origins in Europe, were brought to North America by the colonists and subsequently moved westward with the settling of the frontier. Often these traditional house types were adapted to a particular locale and were then combined with popular trends in architecture to produce what is referred to as folk or vernacular architecture.

The people who settled in Indiana came from widely diverse backgrounds, bringing with them a variety of building traditions. Because Indiana was generally settled from the Ohio River north, many of the earliest settlers came from southern states such as Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. It is no wonder then that housing types popular in the south are found in abundance in the state's southern third. Across the northern section of Indiana, settlers from the New England states as well as various ethnic groups brought building types familiar to them. As the state became increasingly homogeneous, these regional housing types were more widely disseminated so that eventually examples of the most popular house types could be found throughout Indiana.

Shelby County's vernacular architecture strongly reflects this dissemination. Most of the popular vernacular house types are well represented throughout the county. In the northern townships where most of the county's early settlement occurred, the double-pen and the central-passage house predominated. In many cases, Greek Revival style elements were applied to these two house types.

The I-house was Shelby County's most pervasive house type. It is in the county's southern sections where the agricultural boom of the late nineteenth century was most felt, that the I-house with elaborate Italianate and Queen Anne style features are most readily seen.

The following are the most common vernacular house types in Shelby County.

Single-pen/Log-construction

The earliest permanent buildings constructed after the white settlement of the frontier were of hewn-log construction. While not of a particular architectural style, hewn-log buildings and especially log houses are of diverse origin. Generally, they combine various building and house types of British tradition with horizontal hewn-log construction techniques. The precise origins, if such exist, of hewn-log construction as manifested in Indiana are not known; similar, though not identical, construction techniques are found in the heavily forested regions of northern and central

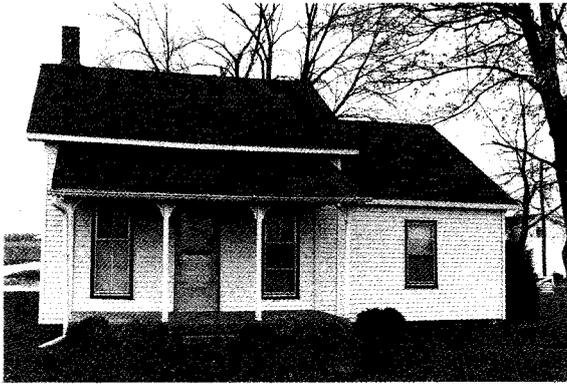
Europe and in Scandinavia. Some theorists attribute the dissemination of horizontal log construction in America to German and Scandinavian immigrants, though this is not certain. In any case, hewn-log construction flourished in the hardwood forests of the American frontier. Americans adopted the log building, usually referred to as "cabin," as a favorite symbol, if not icon, which represents the self-reliant and honest virtues of the frontier.

Today, the apparent simplicity of log buildings often belies the sophistication of the flush, corner notching systems by which the logs were joined as well as the high level of craftsmanship invested in the hewing of logs. It should be noted that hewn-log buildings differ from the so-called log cabins which were of round-log construction and were in most cases crude, temporary buildings which have not survived to the present.

Usually the hewn-log buildings were replaced by larger buildings of frame or brick construction and quite often relegated to less prominent locations where they served as outbuildings or were merely abandoned. In other cases log buildings have been incorporated into newer structures so that their form and construction are virtually unrecognizable. Most log buildings were constructed during the early years of white settlement. However, construction of hewn-log buildings was not uncommon throughout the first half of the nineteenth century.

The single-pen house was normally a one-room rectangular plan structure with a sleeping loft above. The gable-end chimney, built of fieldstone, could be either interior or exterior to the structure. The windows were small and because of the scarcity and impracticality of glass on the frontier were covered with oilcloth or wooden shutters.

Few examples of the single-pen house, either in log or frame construction remain in Shelby County. The house on Morrystown Road (25039) in Marion Township illustrates the house type in frame construction. Examples of the log single-pen house are predominately found in Union Township. The houses' log construction is not readily apparent; all three homes on Union Road (30029,30030) and 450 E (30070) have been covered with clapboard siding.



Single-pen: House, Marion Township. 25039

Hall-and-parlor

The hall-and-parlor house, like the double-pen house, is composed of two rooms arranged side by side, though with only one exterior front door. The hall-and-parlor house, as it exists in Shelby County is related to the medieval English house type of the same name. In this case, the hall is not a passageway but a large, multi-purpose room while the parlor is the more private of the two rooms and is often smaller. Door placement is usually off-center. In the earlier examples, chimneys are located at one or both gable ends; later examples have interior chimneys. Like the double-pen house and other linear-plan house types, the hall-and-parlor usually had a rear extension forming an L or T plan, and in many cases these extensions were built concurrent with the front portion of the houses.

The hall-and-parlor house was not as popular in Shelby County as some of the other vernacular house types. Although the hall-and-parlor house is more typically seen in a county's rural areas, in Shelby County, many of the examples are found in Shelbyville. The town's working-class neighborhoods surrounding the many furniture factories are filled with hall-and-parlor houses. A typical example is found at 250 East Franklin Street (43008). One of the county's only hewn log hall-and-parlor houses is the Hinkle House (60056) in Noble Township.



Hall-and-parlor: House, Shelbyville. 43008

Double-Pen

One of the most common methods of expanding the single-pen log house, a frequent occurrence as settlers' spacial needs increased, was simply to add another similar or identical pen to one of the gable ends of the existing pen. In many such cases the gable end wall, now the shared interior wall of the the two pens, was left intact. With the pens thus not being connected by a passage through the interior wall, an exterior door for each pen was needed. This resulted in the double-pen house.

As the double-pen became an established house type, it was adopted by folk builders who applied its form to frame and brick houses in which both pens were built at the same time. But instead of eliminating one of the two front doors, builders retained the tradition of two front doors, a tradition no longer necessitated by materials and construction techniques. Numerous folk tales have been ascribed to the pair of front doors in an attempt to explain the apparent redundancy. While these explanations are often colorful, the two doors found on double-pen houses are a direct link to the folk traditions of log construction techniques which developed in the frontier of the Upland South.

The Talley Wicker House in Van Buren Township (05019) graphically illustrates the roots of the double-pen house. The placement of two windows separating the doors gives the appearance of two distinct houses joined together. More typical of the county's many

examples is the house on Sand Creek Road in Sugar Creek Township (15027).



Double-pen: Talley Wicker House, Van Buren Township. 05019

Central-passage

The central-passage house is similar to the hall-and-parlor and double-pen houses in its two-room linear plan. It differs in that it has a passage between the two rooms. This gives the main portion of the house a greater sense of formality and symmetry than found in the preceding house types. The centrally located doorway and balanced fenestration lent themselves well to the Greek Revival style which often embellishes central-passage houses. As in the preceding house types, the central-passage house is of British origins and was commonly built by settlers with roots in the middle and southern states of America's eastern seaboard.

The central-passage house was one of Shelby County's most popular house types. Most examples are found in the county's northern townships, an area which was settled relatively early in the county's history. The Thomas Cotton House (30036) in Union Township is a fine representation. Greek Revival style elements such as cornice returns, corner pilasters and a unique recessed classical porch, make it one of the county's more elaborate examples.



Central-passage: Thomas Cotton House, Union Township. 30036

I-house

The I-house is one of the most frequently seen house types in the east-central and middle-western United States. It is the two-story version of the preceding linear-plan house types, and though it may vary in number of bays and in door placement, its form is relatively constant: two-stories in height, one room in depth, and two rooms wide. I-houses nearly always have I or T extensions and most, but not all, have gable-end roofs.

The I-house is derived from early English house types which were transplanted to the middle colonies by the eighteenth century. It spread westward from the Chesapeake Bay area through the Upland South where many were constructed of logs. I-houses were also constructed of brick and frame, and they appear with a variety of stylistic embellishments. Cultural geographers who identified the house type in the 1930s dubbed it I-house because of its prominence among vernacular house types in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Early, unadorned I-houses often are called "Federal houses" as they bear certain features of the Federal styles such as symmetry and flush chimneys at the gable ends. Many I-houses were built with Greek and Gothic Revival details applied to eaves and porches. In Shelby County, I-houses were built from the earliest days of white settlement until the early twentieth century.

Like the central-passage house, the I-house was very popular in Shelby County. Its popularity persisted throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth century so that many examples are found both in the county's rural and urban areas. The house on 500 N in Sugar Creek Township (15004) illustrates the I-house in its most basic form. The simple, five-bay frame house exhibits little architectural detail. The house on 700 N in Union Township (30003) represents the I-house with Greek Revival style elements, a common interpretation of the house type in Shelby County.



I-House: House, Sugar Creek Township. 15004

Two of the county's only remaining hewn log I-houses are found in Union Township (30066, 30072). These houses on 100 N and 600 E respectively, date from the mid-nineteenth century.

Double-Pile

Another massed-plan type, the double-pile house, is rectangular in plan, two or two and one-half stories in height, two rooms wide and town rooms deep, and it has a central passage running from front to rear. This form of house was frequently employed during the eighteenth century in the United States and thus is often referred to as a "Georgian" plan house, though, as we see in Shelby County, the double-pile house continued to be built throughout the nineteenth century, transcending stylistic classification.

The balanced, four-over-four room, central-passage floor plan is evident at the exterior in the centrally

located entrance and symmetrical fenestration. Most of Shelby County's double-pile houses have hipped roofs and exhibit Italianate style details. One of the best examples is found on 1150 S in Jackson Township (70034). This elaborate brick house exhibits the decorative window treatments and brackets typical of the Italianate style.



Double-pile: House, Jackson Township. 70034

Saltbox

The saltbox house is discernible by its uneven roofline (the rear slope is longer than the front slope) which gives the house the appearance of a saltbox. This was a popular house type in New England, differing from the preceding house types in that its rooms are not arranged in a strictly linear fashion but rather in a massed form (i.e., the main body of the saltbox house is two rooms deep). The distinctive roofline developed as a means of dealing with the severe New England winters. The front of the house, with its shorter roof slope and greater facade area, faced south to receive heat and light from the sun while the long rear slope of the roof, facing north, collected an insulating blanket of snow.

As with many of the vernacular house types, the original function of the saltbox's uneven roof was forgotten as it became an established house type among traditional builders. In some cases, saltbox houses resulted from additions along the rear of linear-plan houses.

Few examples of the saltbox house are found in Shelby County. The house on 600 N in Union Township (30007) is a typical frame example.



Saltbox: House, Union Township. 30007

Gable-front

While the linear plan houses have gable ends forming the sides rather than the front of the house, in the gable-front houses the principal facade is located in a gable end. Gable-front houses found in Shelby County include sub-types, here identified as gabled-ell and T-plan houses. These are found in all parts of the county dating from the mid-nineteenth century to well into the twentieth century.

The gable-front house is rectangular in plan and most commonly one-and one-half stories in height. Gable-front houses developed into a popular house type during the Greek Revival era (explained below) when American buildings were designed to be reminiscent of Greek temples. The effect of a classical pediment was achieved by placing the principal facade beneath a gable end which forms a triangle. When fully attired in Greek Revival dress, gable-front houses are often called "temple-front." While the temple-front variety was common in the earlier settled areas of the country, primarily New England and upstate New York, the stylistic pretenses diminished as the gable-front house was adopted by settlers moving westward to the Great Lakes region.

Gable-front houses were found in rural areas as well as in towns. Its suitability to narrow-fronted lots in expanding urban areas made it a popular house type as did its adaptability to a variety of styles. The gable-front house was widely used in Shelby County. The house at 274 Shelby Street in Shelbyville (43013) is a typical frame example. Two elaborate versions of the gable-front house with Greek Revival style elements include the Cooper-Alley House (60024) in Noble Township and the house on 600 W in Jackson Township (70032).



Gable-front: House, Shelbyville. 43013

Several sub-types of the gable-front house appear with great frequency in Shelby County and warrant mention. Gabled-ell houses can be one, one-and one-half or two stories in height and in all cases the ell (or side extension) is integral to the gable-front portion of the house. The house at 319 East Franklin Street in Shelbyville (42196) represents the gabled-ell form with Queen Anne style details, a common interpretation of the house type in Shelby County.

Similarly, a gable-front house with a perpendicular rear portion which forms a T is referred to as a T-plan house. These also are found in a variety of heights, and both front and rear portions of T-plan houses are

integrated. The house at 128 West Main Street in Morristown (01004) is a typical example.



Gabled-ell: House, Shelbyville. 42196



T-plan: House, Morristown. 01004

American four-square

Related in terms of occurrence and style to the Bungalow style is the American four-square house. Like the bungalow, its relative simplicity and practicality made it enormously popular. Sometimes classified as "vernacular Prairie," or "Midwest box," the standard, two-story American four-square house has a low-pitch hipped roof with hipped attic dormers, wide, enclosed eaves, and a one-story porch spanning the width of the front facade. When an American four-square house is combined with elements of the Bungalow style, such as knee braces and a low-pitch

gable roof, it is here referred to as bungalowoid. Many American four-squares and bungalows were prefabricated and marketed through catalogue sales.

Examples of the four-square house are found throughout Shelby County, especially in the urban areas. A typical frame example is found at 212 Johnson Street in Fairland (22003).



American four-square: House, Fairland. 22003

Pyramidal-roof

Identifiable by its roof shape, the pyramidal-roof house is a one-story building commonly of frame construction. Its square plan allows for a simple, informal massing of rooms. The exterior of the pyramidal-roof house is generally plain though additions such as ells, porches, and corner towers and applied ornamentation lend variety to some examples. Door and window placement varies according to the interior arrangement of rooms. Chimneys are centrally located within the house, usually appearing at the apex of the steeply pitched roof.

The origins of the pyramidal-roof house are not clear. It appeared in the late nineteenth century and remained popular into the early decades of the twentieth century. Some pyramidal-roof houses in the lower Mississippi Valley may have developed out of French colonial house types, however in the Ohio River Valley the folk derivation of the pyramidal-roof house is less certain. What is clear is that it was a popular house type in

many industrial areas where it was often mass-produced as inexpensive workers' housing.

Only a few examples of the pyramidal-roof house are found in Shelby County. The house on the Morrystown Road in Marion Township (25025) is one example.



Pyramidal-roof: House, Marion Township. 25025

Agriculture

Agriculture has always figured prominently in the settlement of an area. It was usually the primary occupation of the early settlers and was the mainstay of the pioneer economy. Farming during this early period was at a subsistence level and corn became the basis of the agricultural economy. It provided food for the settler as well as his livestock and was used as a means of exchange. As an area became more widely settled and more land came under cultivation, crop diversification appeared. By the 1850's advances in transportation and technology were producing dramatic changes in agriculture moving it from a subsistence level into expansion. Distant markets were now more accessible to the farmer, boosting his productivity. The resulting agricultural expansion touched other areas as well. The farmer could now afford to build larger, more elaborate houses and outbuildings. Rural communities and their small businesses prospered as did the railroads. As agriculture became more sophisticated it slowly evolved from being a way of life to a business. More

sophisticated farm machinery decreased the amount of labor needed and increased the size of farms. A slowly urbanizing society has eroded agriculture's dominance of rural life and its economy.

Traditionally, agriculture has been closely tied to Indiana's heritage. Since the pioneer days, the raising of crops and livestock has played an important role in the state's economic, social and educational systems. With the passage of the Land Ordinance Act of 1785, guidelines for the disposal of land in the Northwest Territories were established. The Act provided for the now familiar rectangular survey system of 36 one-mile squares. This system provided for a more organized means of land transfers and decreased the possibility of boundary disputes. Settlers could purchase parcels of land in offices established throughout the state. Indiana's earliest agricultural activity centered around southern Indiana. Because of the uneven terrain, poor soil and lack of access to transportation these small farms were usually subsistence level operations.

As central and northern Indiana, with its prairies and rich soil was opened for settlement and with the development of transportation routes, agriculture emerged as an important component of the state's economy. This agricultural expansion was further encouraged by the passage of the Morrill Act in 1862 which provided for the establishment of colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts. Twelve years later, Purdue University was founded in West Lafayette. The University offered courses in agriculture as well as providing extension services for the state's farmers. Local organizations such as the Grange were formed to promote social, cultural and educational programs in rural areas.

Indiana's "golden age" of agriculture extended into the twentieth century. By 1900, agriculture so dominated the state's economy that the top four industries in Indiana were agriculturally related. However, with the rise of industry, the evolution of an urban society and changes in transportation, agriculture's dominance of the Hoosier lifestyle has lessened. Despite this downturn in the agrarian economy, agriculture remains an integral part of Indiana's traditions.

Shelby County's rich soil, proximity to a large metropolitan area and readily available access to a number of railroads significantly impacted the county's agricultural economy. This period of prosperity is well represented by the many significant late nineteenth and early twentieth century farmsteads found throughout the county.

The Henry Weingarh Farm (30061) in Union Township, illustrates how the typical farmstead evolved from the early subsistence level period to a more profitable operation. The farm's original house, a simple double-pen structure was built about 1850. As the farm prospered, Weingarh constructed an elaborate two-story Queen Anne style house in front of his former two-room home in 1890.

Two outstanding farmsteads represent the railroad era boom in Shelby County's rural areas. The c. 1880 Phillip Hoop Farm (15007) in Sugar Creek Township includes a significant brick Italianate style house, Sweitzer barn, the county's only such example, and a variety of ancillary buildings. The Rueben Fritts Farm (10021) in Moral Township is a typical example of an early twentieth century farmstead with a large, Free Classic style house and a complete collection of outbuildings.

The following are the most commonly found agricultural buildings in Shelby County.

Barns

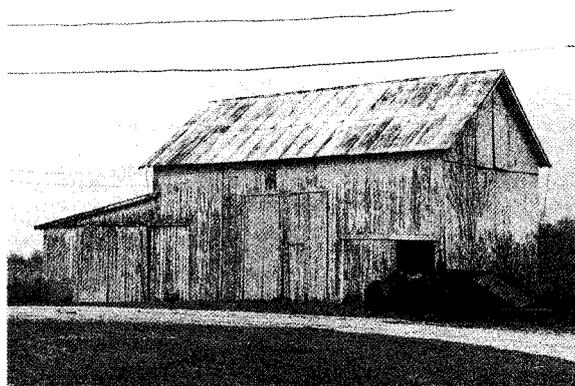
The barn is the most prominent and recognizable structure within the farm complex. The early barn types were constructed according to traditional building methods both in form and craftsmanship. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, traditional barn types gave way to barns whose designs were promoted by agricultural journals, land grant college programs and later by the United States Department of Agriculture. Following the Great Depression and World War II, barn building techniques changed drastically and the traditional method of barn construction was almost entirely superseded by the construction of pole barns and prefabricated structures.

English Barn

The English barn was brought to the New England and Chesapeake Bay area by English settlers. It became the dominant barn type in this area and was transferred to the Midwest with few modifications.

The English barn was timber framed and rectangular in plan. It differs from the transverse-frame barn in that the major entry is located not on the gable end but on the barn's long side. The entry was always centered and consisted of double doors. The English barn was commonly separated into three bays. The center space was used as a threshing area with sections to either side utilized as grain storage. The barn used vertical siding and had few windows.

The English barn was one of the most popular barn types in Shelby County. A barn on the William Wesley Brown Farm (30047) in Union Township is one of the many fine examples found throughout the county.



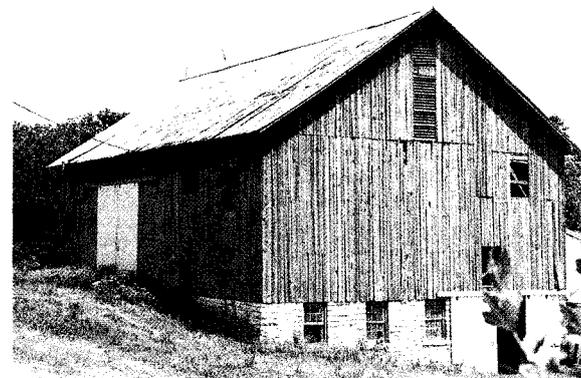
English barn: William Wesley Brown Farm, Union Township. 30047

Basement Barn

The basement barn consists of an English barn raised on a stone, concrete or brick foundation. In addition to the centered door on the barn's long side, small doors on each gable-end provide access to the basement. Typically an earthen wagon ramp provides access to the upper floor.

The basement barn is similar to the Sweitzer barn in that the lower level was used for housing of livestock, the upper level was used for crop storage and as a threshing floor. The single feature which distinguishes the basement barn from the Sweitzer barn is the lack of a forebay.

The basement barn was not as prevalent in Shelby County as it was in northern Indiana. One of the county's few examples is found on a farm on River Road in Noble Township (60026).



Basement barn: Barn, Noble Township. 60026

Transverse-frame Barn

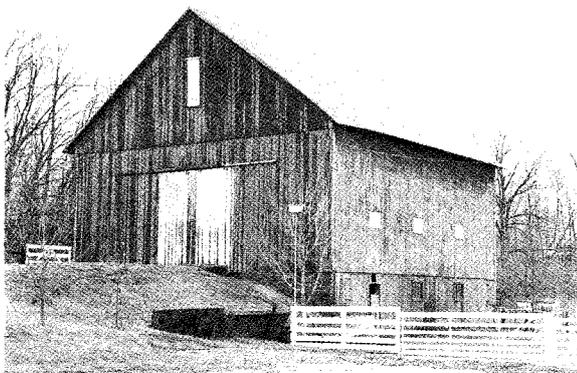
The transverse-frame barn is the culmination of a barn type which evolved from a basic single-crib structure. The single-crib barn was simply one square or rectangular crib with a gable roof. It was commonly of log construction, a building method used extensively in German areas of Pennsylvania. The barn was used for grain storage as well as stabling of animals. An example of this early barn type is found on a farm on Flat Rock Road in Washington Township (65018).

As agricultural needs developed and additional space was required, the double-crib and four-crib barns evolved. Both these barn types used the single-crib barn as the basic unit and simply added additional cribs in two distinct configurations.

The double-crib barn consisted of two cribs which shared a gable roof, with a breezeway separating the two cribs. The four-crib barn had cribs at each corner with a common roof and intersecting aisles that formed a cross. Both these barn types were usually of log construction. A rare example of a log double-crib barn is found on 1000 S in Jackson Township (70021).

The transverse-frame barn evolved from the four-crib barn. The cross aisle was closed off and stalls or cribs were built along the wall. Entries to the transverse-frame barn were placed at either end so that wagons could be driven through the structure. Rows of storage cribs or stables lined each side of the barn. Unlike the crib barns, transverse-frame barns were primarily of frame-construction.

Like the English barn, the transverse-frame barn is found throughout Shelby County. A good example is found on a farm on 400 N in Union Township (30017).



Transverse-frame barn: Farm, Union Township. 30017

Midwest three-portal Barn

The Midwest three-portal or feeder barn was derived from the transverse-frame barn. One of the most commonly found barn types in the Midwest, the three-portal barn was constructed throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries.

The three-portal barn consists of a transverse-frame barn with enclosed sheds which facilitated the stabling of animals as well as providing additional storage space for feed and crops. In some cases these side aisles were simply added to an existing barn. These barns are commonly identified by a broken roof line at the point where the sections were added. Other three-portal barns were built as a single unit with a continuous roof line extending over the side aisles.

Although not as popular in Shelby County as the transverse-frame and English barns, examples of the Midwest three-portal barn can be found scattered throughout the county. One example is found on a farm on 775 E in Union Township (30076).



Midwest three-portal barn: Farm, Union Township. 30076

Polygonal and Round Barns

Polygonal and round barns form another group of non-traditional barns. Although the shape was unusual, the framing system in a polygonal barn was of heavy timbers, essentially the same as that found in rectangular barns.

A unique part of our architectural heritage is the round barn. Most date from the early twentieth century, a time of rising prosperity and innovation in American agriculture. Designs for labor and material saving round barns were disseminated through numerous agricultural and builder's journals.

Regarded as something of a fad, the appearance of round barns was greeted with both enthusiasm and derision. The construction of round barns was curtailed by the deepening agricultural depression of the 1920s and subsequent changes in agricultural technology and economy.

Although Shelby County has no remaining round barns, one example of a polygonal barn does survive. This twelve-sided barn located in Noble Township (60013), was built in 1910 by George Rudicel and Roy and Earl Henderson. The barn's unique features include a gabled dormer and a cupola with decorative louvered vents.



Polygonal barn: George Rudicel Barn, Noble Township. 60013

Non-Traditional Barns

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, barn designs were influenced increasingly by forces other than tradition. The use of dimension lumber rather than heavy timber in barn construction resulted in lighter framing systems which, in turn, allowed for large, unobstructed lofts sheltered by gambrel or round roofs. Agricultural experiment stations also had a great impact on barn designs through the promotion of efficiency and sanitation as well as new construction techniques. Many of the dairy and livestock barns

built in the early twentieth century resulted from these designs.

One example of the dairy barn in Shelby County is found on a farm in Noble Township (60019). The gambrel roof, topped by metal ventilators and the use of brick construction on the lower story for ease of cleaning, are typical elements of the dairy barn.



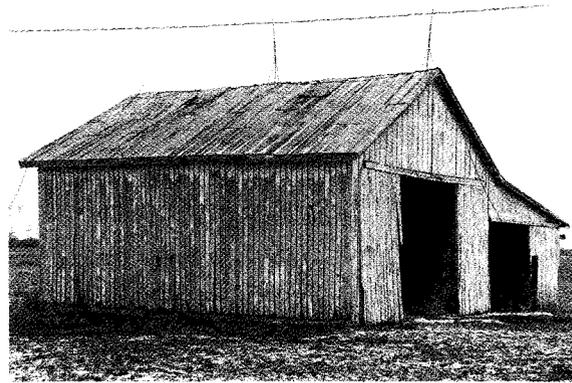
Dairy barn: Farm, Noble Township. 60019

A horse barn on the John Totten Farm (20014) in Brandywine Township is an extraordinary example of a non-traditional barn. Built in 1912, this massive structure has been maintained in good condition.

Outbuildings

Historically, the operations of a farm were supported by several types of outbuildings which were generally smaller than the house and barn and usually devoted to one specific function. The buildings described below represent some of the common types which occur with great frequency throughout Shelby County and which indicate how diversified the historic farmstead was.

Corncribs, built for the dry storage of corn, are among the most common of outbuildings. These evolved from split log structures, probably of German origin. The most frequently seen type of corncrib has either vertical or horizontal slats.

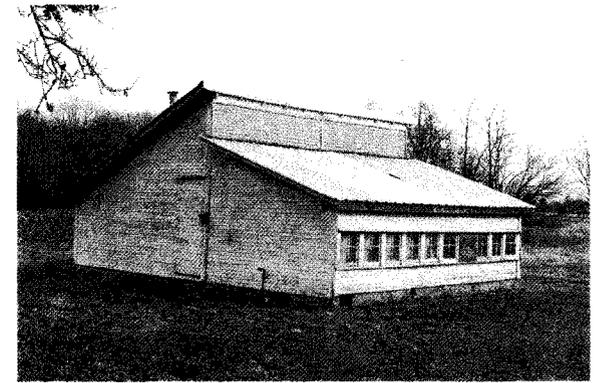


Corncrib: Farm, Union Township. 30056

Less frequently seen today than corncribs, granaries store relatively small amounts of grain. Granaries are rectangular, windowless, and usually elevated on piers of wood, stone, or cement block to keep grain free from moisture and rodents.

Silos, designed to preserve green fodder, are a relatively recent agricultural development. Widespread interest in silos among American farmers can be traced to 1875 when the *American Agriculturalist*, a major disseminator of agricultural information, published reports on ensilage experiments which aroused interest among dairy farmers. Conservative objections which labelled the silo a “faddism” persisted into this century, but the objections diminished after state agricultural experiment stations began work to perfect the silo. Silos evolved from pit silos to the modern Harvestore which was introduced in 1945.

Buildings for housing animals are also important elements of the historic farmstead. Perhaps one of the most telling indicators of the shift from the diversified farm to one devoted to two or three products is the presence of numerous chicken and brooder houses, which are no longer used for their original purpose. Chicken houses tend to be low, rectangular-plan buildings with shed or saltbox-type roofs. Windows were usually placed along the south-facing facade to provide light and heat during cold seasons and the longer slope of the roof faced north.



Chicken house: Philip Haehl Farm, Union Township. 30064

The historic farmstead contained a variety of other ancillary buildings used in the preparation and storage of food for human consumption. Smokehouses for curing meat, milk houses to keep dairy products cool, and insulated warm houses for the storage of canned goods year round are found on numerous farms in Shelby County. These basic structures were usually rectangular in plan and could be of frame, brick or block construction.



Smokehouse: Philip Haehl Farm, Union Township. 30064

Many farmsteads retain summer kitchens which removed unwanted heat, odors, and fire risks from the main house. These buildings could either be

freestanding or attached to the rear of the house by a covered breezeway.



Summer Kitchen: Daniel Meltzer Farm, Union Township. 30073

Another building, the privy, was perhaps the humblest of buildings on the farmstead yet certainly not the least necessary. Ubiquitous until quite recently, privies, like many of the outbuildings associated with the historic farmstead, are increasingly scarce.

Windmills, once essential to the farm's water supply, are now rapidly vanishing from the rural landscape. The American windmill, derived from European wind-driven gristmills, was adapted as a water-lifting mechanism in Connecticut in the middle of the nineteenth century. The windmill gained a quick and widespread popularity among American farmers, especially those with large amounts of livestock. Electric water pumps were primarily responsible for the decline in windmill use.

Architecture

For the most part, architectural styles in Indiana, especially in the areas outside the urban centers, were expressed in a popular rather than pure academic fashion. They reached the state first not through trained architects but by way of carpenters' guides and builders' manuals. In the pre-railroad era, stylistic

motifs derived from these books were generally applied to otherwise vernacular building forms. After the arrival of the railroads, the range of stylistic possibilities broadened as new building products and technologies were made available and as communication in general improved. Also, the post-Civil War era witnessed the rise of the architectural profession in America which resulted in an increase in the number of "high style" buildings.

The prosperity brought about by Shelby County's strong manufacturing base as well as its fertile farmland is reflected in the high quality and diversity of architectural styles found throughout the county. While the majority of buildings identified as representing a particular architectural style are found in Shelbyville, the county's rural areas contain some significant examples as well. The following are the most commonly seen architectural styles in Shelby County.

Federal

The first architectural style to appear in Shelby County was the Federal style, popular during the first four decades of the nineteenth century, which coincided with the first wave of settlement. It is essentially an extension of the late Georgian style and is sometimes referred to as the Adam style, for Scottish architect and designer Robert Adam (1728-92) whose work had tremendous impact on British architecture during the late eighteenth century and on American architecture in the years between the War for Independence and the War of 1812. The continued reliance upon Britain as a cultural model is reflected in Federal architecture which takes its name from the conservative American political party, the Federalists, who favored maintaining close ties with Britain during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The style remained popular, especially in areas of westward expansion, long after America's relations with Britain had soured.

The Federal house was characterized by sparse ornamentation such as narrow cornice moldings and simple door surrounds (if any). Windows tended to be large, evenly spaced and multi-paned. Doors had

transoms, sometimes semi-elliptical in the more refined homes; chimneys were located at the narrow ends of the building; and the roof usually was a low-pitched gable roof.

In Shelby County, the style is expressed primarily through the application of Federal details to the I-house form. The Levi Knight House (35032) in Liberty Township is a good representation. The low pitched gable roof, the transom over the entry and the narrow cornice on this simple frame I-house are typical references to the Federal style in Shelby County.



Federal: Levi Knight House, Liberty Township. 35032

Greek Revival

The next style to appear, the Greek Revival, was the first and most popular of several romantic revivals which dominated nineteenth century American architecture. After the War of 1812 Americans desired to sever their strong cultural bonds with Britain. As a result, the American people sought an architectural style which reflected their increasingly democratic values and aspirations, and for this they turned to the architecture of ancient Greece.

Several important factors account for the Greek "mania" which swept across America in the early nineteenth century. Archeological discoveries in Greece and later the Greek War for Independence (1821-30) aroused much interest and sympathy among Americans. Also, the Greek Revival style, remotely

patterned after the temples of ancient Greece, was a bolder and more vigorous style than the refined and delicate Federal style and thus better suited to the American landscape and mentality.

It is no accident that the style's popularity was at its height during a period of increased manhood suffrage and general political liberalization. Americans viewed themselves as successors to Athenian Democracy, and by the time the Greek Revival had run its course, it could be found in all settled areas of the United States applied to buildings of virtually every function.

The chief features of the style are the often minimal references to ancient Greek temples found in such elements as wide entablature moldings, cornice returns, doors with panelled jambs and classical surrounds. Less common, though present in many high-style examples, are classical porticos.

Perhaps one of the finest examples of the Greek Revival style in Shelby County is Magnolia Hill (70035) in Jackson Township. Although a relatively simple interpretation of the style, this home exhibits the scale and level of detail rarely found in rural areas. The multi-pane windows are topped by flat stone lintels, common to the Greek Revival style. The house's most striking element is the recessed, classical entry on both the first and second floors.



Greek Revival: Magnolia Hill, Jackson Township. 70035

Gothic Revival

Even more romantic than the Greek Revival is the Gothic Revival, popular in Indiana domestic architecture from the 1840s through the 1860s, and in ecclesiastical architecture from the 1840s well into the twentieth century. For this style much of the inspiration returns to Britain though the American expression is really quite different and came a generation or more later. The increased industrialization, evidence of political corruption, and various other anxiety-producing factors of the mid-nineteenth century evoked a yearning for a simpler and more pure way of life. This was reflected in all areas of culture - painting, music, and most notably in literature. For instance, the writings of Walter Scott, which portrayed the medieval era in glowing terms, were enormously popular in this country. Architecture as well responded to the romantic sentiments of the mid-nineteenth century, and Gothic forms based on models from the twelfth through fifteenth centuries were incorporated into building designs.

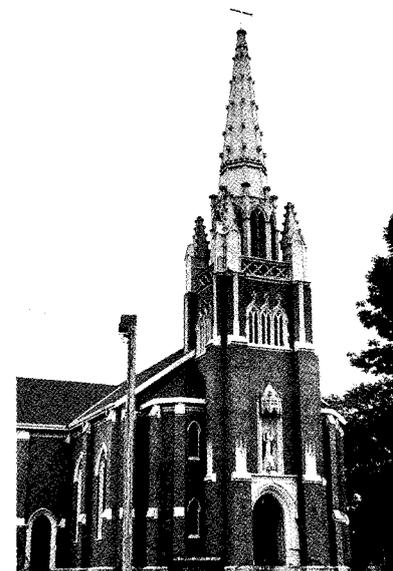
The Gothic style is most commonly regarded as ecclesiastical in nature; it is an emotional, upward-soaring style usually associated with the great stone cathedrals of western Europe. American builders, using native materials such as wood and brick (stone was reserved for the costliest buildings), translated elements of the Gothic style into a purely American expression which was at its most charming in domestic architecture.

The most characteristic element of the Gothic style is the pointed arch. Used by medieval builders to span widths and scale heights of ever greater dimensions, the pointed arch in the hands of American builders became a primarily decorative device, faintly echoing its structural origins. Another converted component of the Gothic style is the ornate tracery which American builders executed in wood with the aid of the newly invented steam-powered scroll saw. This tracery was applied to the eaves at gable ends and appeared in ornate porches. Steep-pitched gable roofs, often with finials at the apex, expressed the Gothic verticality and caused the Gothic Revival to be dubbed the "pointed style" in the nineteenth century. Eared drip moldings were placed above doors and windows, and some Gothic Revival buildings have medieval parapets,

resembling not cathedrals but medieval fortresses. The preferred facade material was board-and-batten siding which reinforced the verticality of expression. Brick and clapboard were also used.

The inherently religious Gothic Revival style remained popular in ecclesiastical and funereal structures until approximately 1930. Gothic churches, tombstones, and mausolea appeared at various levels of sophistication, and by the twentieth century there was a greater concern for accuracy in the display of Gothic elements. The later Gothic-inspired structures are more accurately labeled Victorian and Twentieth Century Gothic, but they are, to some extent, an outgrowth and continued transformation of their Gothic Revival antecedents.

Most of the county's examples of the Gothic Revival style are seen in its religious buildings. St. Vincent Catholic Church (35013) in Liberty Township is one of the county's finest examples. The elaborate soaring steeple and tall, slender pointed arched windows emphasize the verticality of the style. Other Gothic Revival style churches include The First Christian Church (42230) and the First Presbyterian Church (42313), both in Shelbyville.



Gothic Revival: St. Vincent Catholic Church, Liberty Township. 35013

Octagon

The octagon house rose to popularity with the publication in 1849 of Orson Squire Fowler's book, *A Home For All*. Fowler hoped that the form would provide affordable and comfortable housing for the working classes. He advocated the use of concrete for the house's construction citing its permanence and relative low cost. However, most of the surviving examples of the octagon house are either of wood or brick construction.

The "octagon craze" lasted only a short time with most examples pre-dating the Civil War. Despite Fowler's assertion that the shape was more spacious and cost effective, the awkwardness of the floorplan discouraged many builders. Today less than 120 octagon houses survive nationwide.

There are less than ten known examples of the octagon house in Indiana. The only example in Shelby County is located on 100 S in Noble Township (60052). Although the house has been sided, the octagonal form is readily apparent.



Octagon: House, Noble Township. 60052

Italianate

The Italianate style appeared in Shelby County a few years after the Gothic Revival, gaining widespread acceptance in both rural and urban areas and in commercial and domestic architecture. Its extraordinary popularity lasted as late as the 1890s.

Based on the domestic architecture of the Italian Renaissance, the Italianate style tended to emphasize the picturesque qualities of rural Italian villas, though, as in the preceding styles, the American expression was quite distinct from its historical inspiration.

Important features of the domestic Italianate style are the wide, projecting eaves with ornate brackets and tall, narrow windows with round or segmental-arch heads. The roof is usually hipped and has a low pitch. Italianate ornamentation was often applied to I-houses; other common house types are the four-over-four variety (square plan), and the L-plan house, sometimes with a tower. More elaborate Italianate houses may have a cupola, ornate window-hood moldings, and quoins at the corners. Some homes were built with ornate wooden porches. Both brick and frame construction were used, with the less expensive frame construction prevailing after the economic panic of 1873.

The Italianate style was immensely popular in late nineteenth century commercial buildings as well. Except in the large cities, these were rectangular commercial blocks, two or three stories in height, with flat roofs and large storefront windows. Cast iron vertical members supported the large glazed areas of the storefront. Italianate detail was found in the often elaborate cornices, round or segmental-head upper-story windows and moldings, and sometimes in additional ornamentation such as ashlar block veneer and quoins. While cornice detail and window-hood moldings were first executed in wood and stone, they were later manufactured in pre-fabricated stamped metal. This allowed for lavish ornamentation at an economical price. Metal cornices and window hoods can be found on some Italianate homes as well.

The Italianate style was very popular in Shelby County and many fine examples remain. The John Hamilton House (42227) in Shelbyville is an outstanding interpretation of the style. The house's segmental arch windows with stone hoods and the elaborate cornice treatment are common elements of the style.

Most examples of the Italianate style commercial building are found in Shelbyville. The Sheldon-Fleming Building (41177) and the Bower and Son Building

(41195), both on Shelbyville's public square exhibit the decorative cornice treatments and pressed metal details typical of the Italianate style.



Italianate: John Hamilton House, Shelbyville. 42227

Second Empire

At about the time of the Civil War, a new style enjoyed a rather brief and intense popularity. This was the Second Empire or French Mansard style based on contemporary French architecture. During the years when Louis Napoleon reigned over France's Second Empire (1851-1870), French architects revived the mansard roof, a seventeenth-century design associated with the work of architect Francois Mansart. In France, the Second Empire was a period of highly-charged nationalism, and to the French people the mansard roof was a distinctly French innovation whose nineteenth-century revival evoked the glories of their country's late Renaissance era. To Americans, increasingly looking to Paris for the latest in fashion, the Second Empire style was a strikingly modern and sumptuous form of architecture.

The mansard roof, the major defining element of the Second Empire style, is a dual-pitched hipped roof, the lower slope being quite steep with a concave, convex or straight surface, and the upper slope being of low pitch so that it is often concealed. In addition to the mansard roof, the Second Empire style is characterized by lavish ornamentation and boldness

of form. Second Empire homes and public buildings were generally imposing structures, often with towers. The roof ridges were decorated with cast iron cresting; quoins and decorative eaves brackets were common as were windows and doors with round heads and highly embellished surrounds. The style was well suited to the flamboyant post-Civil War and post-railroad era when ostentation and excessiveness of taste were not discouraged.

Only one example of the Second Empire style remains in Shelby County. A house on South Harrison Street in Shelbyville (45167) is an outstanding representation. The house's trademark mansard roof is still covered by the original patterned slate. Although the classical portico is a later addition, the elaborate window and dormer treatments and decorative brackets make the house a noteworthy example of the Second Empire style.



Second Empire: House, Shelbyville. 45167

Romanesque Revival

The Romanesque Revival style, appearing in various phases from the 1880s through the first decade of the twentieth century, was unlike the Queen Anne style in that it was used less in houses than in large public and commercial buildings. The Romanesque Revival style looks to the tenth through thirteenth centuries when builders in Europe were rediscovering ancient Roman forms. The most salient elements of the Romanesque

style and its nineteenth-century counterpart are the round arch and the heavy masonry facades. Romanesque Revival buildings tend to have massive hipped roofs, many with wall gables and conical or pyramidal-roof towers or belfries. They are generally ponderous and fortress-like, conveying an impression of defiance.

The most influential proponent of the style, Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-86), developed his own Romanesque vocabulary which became known as the Richardsonian Romanesque style. It was often imitated, not always successfully, by architects of large public buildings to which the style was well suited. In Indiana, several courthouses, churches and schools approximate the Richardsonian Romanesque style.

The Mt. Auburn Christian Church in Jackson Township (70018) is one of the county's few examples of the style. The round-arched windows with corbelled brick trim, square tower with arcaded belfry and round-arched entry are typical elements of the style.



Romanesque Revival: Mt. Auburn Christian Church, Jackson Township. 70018

Queen Anne

Of radically different character than the Second Empire style was the Queen Anne style found in Shelby County during the 1880s and 1890s. The style originated in England in the 1870s and was an informal

blend of eighteenth-century English architecture and earlier medieval motifs. As the Queen Anne style spread across the United States it lost much of its eighteenth-century character and acquired a vague resemblance to late medieval English architecture. An American contribution to the style was the profusion of wooden ornamentation and the substitution of wooden facade shingles for clay tiles found in the English counterparts.

The style typically involved asymmetrical massing, irregular fenestration, diversity of wall treatments and projecting bays, and a feeling of forced informality. These buildings were statements of individuality and uniqueness in an ever more regulated and mass-produced world. The style was used chiefly in domestic architecture, though occasionally in commercial architecture, and is often synonymous with the popular conception of late Victorian architecture in America.

Because the popularity of the Queen Anne style coincided with a period of economic growth in Shelbyville, most of the elaborate examples of the style are found in many of the town's turn of the century neighborhoods. The house at 34 East Mechanic Street (45045) exhibits the use of fishscale shingles, elaborate millwork, a corner tower and a decorative spindled porch, all common elements of the style.



Queen Anne: House, Shelbyville. 45045

The Queen Anne style is also commonly seen on a less grand scale. The Queen Anne Cottage refers to a small, usually frame house with Queen Anne style millwork, porches and other decorative features. The house at 202 Colescott Street in Shelbyville (45156) is one example.

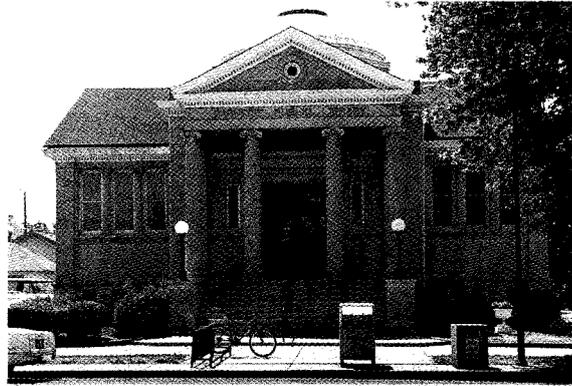


Queen Anne Cottage: House, Shelbyville. 45156

Neoclassical

By the turn of the century, the Neoclassical style emerged as a dominant force in American architecture. In the Neoclassical style there was concern for historical correctness of detail but not of overall execution or scale. Neoclassical buildings tend to be meticulously detailed and of massive scale which sets them quite apart from Greek Revival buildings with casually interpreted classical ornamentation and modest scale. Architectural Neoclassicism prevailed into the 1930s, most notably in large public and commercial buildings and in skyscrapers. Characteristics of the style include the use of classical elements such as a columned portico, pilasters, keystones, pedimented openings and dentils along the cornice.

Most examples of the Neoclassical style are found in Shelbyville. The Shelbyville Carnegie Library (41110) is one of the county's finest examples. The building exhibits the symmetrical facade, classical entry and the use of classical stone details indicative of the style.



Neoclassical: Shelbyville Carnegie Library, Shelbyville. 41110

Colonial Revival

Around the turn of the century, the Colonial Revival style gained prominence, and it has retained much popularity throughout the twentieth century. Several factors accounted for the popularity of the Colonial Revival style including: the American Centennial (1876) which stimulated an unprecedented interest in American heritage in general and in colonial American architecture in particular; the growing tendency in the late nineteenth century among America's trend-setting architects to build period houses in a variety of eclectic styles which often incorporated colonial elements; and the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition which emphasized accuracy and correctness in the use of historical styles and which established Neoclassical and the Colonial Revival as the dominant styles in American architecture.

Historical accuracy in the Colonial Revival style was really confined more to specific elements than to the building as a whole. For instance, a Colonial Revival house is usually of much larger scale than its seventeenth or eighteenth century prototype, and it may bear the influence of more than one phase of the colonial period. Elements of the style include dentils, heavy cornices, entrances with fanlights and sidelights, pedimented dormer windows, keystone and quoins.

In Shelby County, the Colonial Revival style was used frequently in residential architecture. The c.1898

Charles Birely House (42084) in Shelbyville is a relatively early example of the Colonial Revival style. The Harry Whitcomb House (42127), also in Shelbyville, illustrates the style in a less formal, more elaborate interpretation.



Colonial Revival: Charles Birely House, Shelbyville. 42084

Eclectic Period Revivals

A variety of other eclectic styles became popular around the turn of the century and, as in the Neoclassical style, the buildings are characterized by the somewhat free application of carefully studied detail. The diverse styles of these buildings usually bore apt titles such as Tudor, Mediterranean Eclectic, Italian Renaissance, Pueblo and Mission Revival, ect. That period houses reached a high point of popularity during the 1920s has been attributed in part to servicemen who, upon returning from World War I wished to pattern their homes after the picturesque buildings they had seen in Europe.

Eclectic styles were applied to a variety of functions other than residential. For instance, many early gas stations were built in the English Cottage style with very steep gable roofs, picturesque chimneys and facades of stone veneer or simulated half-timber or in the Mediterranean or Mission styles with stuccoed facades and tile roofs. The Tudor style or Tudor Gothic, distinguishable by its Tudor arch, found wide use in

early twentieth-century religious architecture and was used so regularly in educational buildings that it is sometimes referred to as Collegiate Gothic. The eclectic styles, however, achieved their highest expression in the often lavish period houses built before the Great Depression.

Most examples of eclectic styles are found in Shelbyville. The Tudor Revival style is well represented by the Edward Thurston House (42323) built during the 1920s. Several examples of the Spanish Eclectic style include the house at 925 Spring Hill Road (45183) and the house at 251 West Broadway (42334). The county's only example of the French Eclectic style is found on Spring Hill Road (45195).



Tudor Revival: Edward Thurston House, Shelbyville. 42323



Spanish Eclectic: House, Shelbyville. 42334

Bungalow

Shortly after the turn of the century, the Bungalow style emerged. By the 1930s it had become the dominant style in American domestic architecture. The term bungalow comes from India where it refers to a low house surrounded by galleries or porches. The American bungalow originated in California and spread nationwide largely through the work of Charles and Henry Greene by way of pattern books and architectural magazines. Responsible for the unprecedented ubiquity of the bungalow was its suitability to the burgeoning middle class in America's urban and suburban areas; it was inexpensive, fashionable, and generally of modest scale. Rooted in the Arts and Crafts movement which stressed the importance of "honest" materials and construction, the Bungalow style featured simplicity of detail and massing, roofs with exposed rafters and knee braces, and facade surfaces of stucco, wood, or rubble stone. Porches, normally under an extension of the main roof, were integral parts of the bungalow.

The bungalow is found throughout Shelby County, especially in Shelbyville. A house at 226 North St. Mary Street (42406) is a typical example. Larger, more elaborate bungalows are referred to here as Craftsman Bungalows. A house at 507 Shelby Street (44012) is one example.

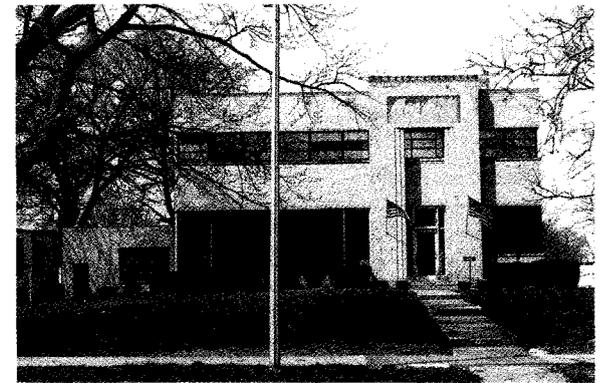


Bungalow: House, Shelbyville. 42406

Art Deco

The last of the styles to be considered here, Art Deco, flourished between the World Wars. Art Deco, as its name suggests, was based on French decorative arts which were highly stylized and ultra modern in the 1920s. It was widely used in public and commercial buildings, theaters, skyscrapers, but rarely in domestic architecture other than apartment buildings. Features of the Art Deco style are its emphasis on verticality and the use of angular, geometric ornaments such as zigzags, chevrons and other stylized decoration of slightly Egyptian or Persian flavor.

Most examples of the Art Deco style are found in Shelbyville. One of the finest is the Coca-Cola Bottling Company (45025). The elaborate incised stonework in the entry, and decorative exterior lighting fixtures are noteworthy additions to this unique building.



Art Deco: Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Shelbyville. 45025

Industry

The earliest industries to appear relied almost exclusively upon the agricultural economy and accessibility to raw materials. Water-powered gristmills and sawmills were found along the streams and rivers where settlement usually occurred. These were small, multifunctional operations, with only one or two

workers. The mills not only served as a place of business but were also used as post offices, polling places and meeting places. As the railroad network developed, industry slowly evolved into a more sophisticated system. Increased availability of raw materials, access to distant markets as well as the demand for manufactured goods as result of the Civil War dramatically expanded the scope of industry. Specialized factories soon appeared where sometimes hundreds of workers were employed. Waterpower was replaced with coal, natural gas and steam power. Production shifted from production of agriculturally-based goods to durable goods which could be easily shipped to distant markets. With the advent of the internal combustion engine industry became more efficient and diversified. The advent of the automobile introduced a new focus in manufacturing and the auto industry took on a dominant role in the economy.

Because of Indiana's strong agriculturally-based economy, the state's industries focused on the production of agricultural goods, especially during the nineteenth century. Gristmills were often at the center of an early settlement. Corn, the staple of pioneer life, was milled into flour for food and for use as a means of exchange. Corn was also used by distilleries, another commonly found early industry. Sawmills took advantage of southern Indiana's seemingly inexhaustible supply of timber so that lumber soon emerged as one of the state's largest industries. These industries tended to be small operations, employing only a few workers.

With few overland routes available, the Ohio River developed as the major means of transportation in southern Indiana during the early and mid-nineteenth century. The river provided access to markets for manufactured goods as well as access to raw materials. River towns such as Madison and Jeffersonville developed as major manufacturing communities. Madison was at one time the nation's largest pork-packing center. Jeffersonville gained national renown for the hundreds of steamboats built in its shipyards.

With the advent of the railroad during the 1850s, the scope of Indiana's industrial base dramatically widened, although most industry was still found in southern Indiana. Although milling and lumbering

retained their dominance, the railroad contributed to the emergence of other industries. Opening of the coal fields in southwestern Indiana met the increased demand for coal and the limestone industry in several southern Indiana counties boomed because of increased access to transportation.

Demand for manufactured goods during the Civil War spurred Indiana's industrial growth. As central and northern Indiana developed more sophisticated transportation systems, the state's industrial centers slowly shifted north towards Indianapolis. By the 1880s, many of the state's largest industries were found in the capital city and in emerging industrial cities such as South Bend and Fort Wayne.

The discovery of natural gas in east-central Indiana during the 1880s accelerated an already booming industrial base. The accessibility of cheap fuel and a seemingly inexhaustible supply lured hundreds of manufacturing interests to Indiana. Glass factories such as Ball Corporation in Muncie and smaller concerns in Dunkirk, Arcadia and Atlanta thrived. Although the boom was over by 1910, many of these factories remained in Indiana.

By the 1920s manufacturing had surpassed agriculture as the state's largest industry. Factories were larger, more sophisticated and with the advent of the internal combustion engine, operated more efficiently. The steel industry as well as automotive and automotive-related manufacturing came to the forefront during this period. Although these industries have declined somewhat in recent years, Indiana's manufacturing base has remained as a major factor in the state's economy.

Like many areas of the state, much of Shelby County's early settlement occurred along its rivers, often adjacent to a mill. Of the dozens of mills which once operated throughout the county, only one of them has survived. The Red Mills (15009) in Sugar Creek Township is located along Sugar Creek. This 1821 mill is still in operation and is significant as one of the oldest active mills in the state.

Known at one time as the "Furniture City of the Middle West" Shelbyville's extensive furniture industry significantly impacted the county. The industries not

only physically shaped the town, but the prosperity they brought about touched Shelbyville's commercial, social, religious and educational systems.

Although the furniture industry is not as large as it once was, a significant amount of manufacturing does still take place in Shelbyville. Many of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial buildings associated with the furniture industry are still in use. Industrial buildings on Webster Street (45143, 45144) and Hodell Street (45097) are typical of Shelbyville's industrial past.

Although these buildings are the only tangible reminders directly linked to the town's industrial boom period, Shelbyville as a whole was also molded by its manufacturing history. The stability afforded by a prosperous industry enabled Shelbyville to develop into an innovative and attractive community. The scale and elegance of the town's residential architecture are seldom seen in towns of similar size. The architectural quality of Shelbyville's commercial and public buildings reflects a confident and prosperous community.



Industrial Building, Shelbyville. 45143

Religion

One of the first institutions established in a newly settled area was religion. Although there were no formal churches in which to worship, the settlers

gathered in private homes for services. These services were usually conducted by itinerant preachers or circuit riders sent from established churches in neighboring areas. As a region developed, congregations became more organized and formal church buildings were constructed. Typically these early church buildings were crude log structures which were gradually replaced with simple frame buildings as the congregations grew. Often these structures were the only public buildings located outside the villages so that they became multi-functional. The churches were also used as schools and as public meeting places for the rural community. In many cases one church was shared by several different congregations. Eventually, as the congregation grew larger and wealthier, its church building was replaced with an even more elaborate structure. However, the gradual migration of the population from a rural to an urban lifestyle, the merging or decline of rural congregations and the cost of maintaining church buildings have had a negative impact on religious structures in recent years. As the number of abandoned or underutilized buildings increase, the challenge of preserving and reusing these churches becomes more imperative.

The state's earliest churches were established by French Catholic missionaries in southern Indiana. They were soon followed by the Baptists and Methodists which developed as Indiana's two dominant religions. Both churches were well established in the South where many of Indiana's earliest settlers originated. The Methodists and the Baptists also provided lay preachers in contrast to other congregations which depended on churches in the east to send trained clergy. Until the 1860s, Indiana was considered a missionary field for such sects as the Presbyterians, Christians and Catholics. Sparse population, poor transportation and lack of clergy severely limited the number and attendance of religious services. However, as the railroad reached more Indiana communities, more congregations were established, especially in towns and cities. Larger, more expensive churches were built, replacing the modest frame buildings of only a few years before. The rise of the state's urban areas during the early twentieth century continued the growth of organized religion in Indiana as congregations supported increasingly larger churches. Although the number of church buildings has

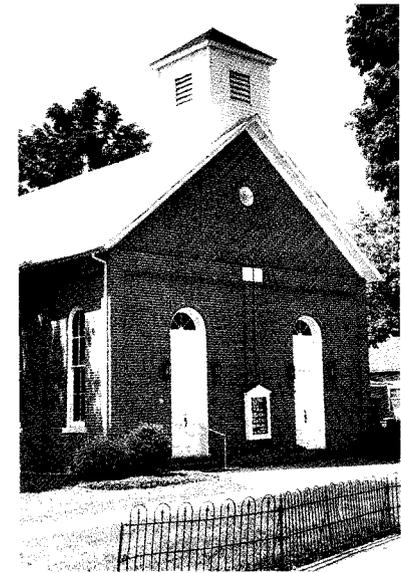
decreased in recent years, especially in rural areas, religion remains as an important part of the state's heritage.

As in other parts of Indiana, Methodist and Baptist ministers organized congregations early in Shelby County's history. In 1821, a Methodist Episcopal congregation began meeting in a home near the community of Marion in Marion Township. The Baptists organized two years later.

One of the county's oldest remaining churches is representative of the many simple, frame rural churches scattered throughout Shelby County. The Blue River Chapel (30005) in Union Township was built by a United Brethren congregation about 1855. The St. George Lutheran Church (70028) in Jackson Township is the county's only church individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The church's adjacent graveyard contains burials from the 1820s.

An important part of an area's religious heritage frequently overlooked, are the numerous cemeteries found throughout the county. Cemeteries in many cases provide us with the only record of a person's or family's presence in time and place. The earliest markers were slabs of sandstone or marble which bore inscriptions and occasionally bas-relief. These were followed by classically inspired shafts, urns, obelisks, etc., which corresponded to the Greek Revival period in architecture. Gothic markers appeared, too, using the pointed arch motif. For a few decades in the late nineteenth century cast "white bronze" monuments were popular and affordable alternatives to expensive stone monuments. Like the stamped metal cornices common on Italianate buildings, the cast monuments provided many rural areas with a sense of cheap opulence.

The county is filled with small family graveyards, many with less than a dozen burials. The Branson Cemetery (30041) in Union Township and the John Tindall Cemetery (55004) in Shelby Township are typical. The Forest Hill Cemetery (45003) in Shelbyville is more elaborate with a Craftsman style office and many decorative markers.



Flat Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington Township. 67002

Education

In addition to religion, education was one of the first institutions to be established in a frontier area. The familiar one-room schoolhouse was a constant in any early community. Typically these schools were subscription schools where families with children banded together and hired a teacher of suitable training. These schools were multi-functional, they served as meeting places, polling places and in some instances a church. As the idea of public education gained support, these subscription schools slowly gave way to the opening of tax-supported township schools. Local school boards exercised a measure of control over the schools so that teacher qualifications, school terms and curriculums became more uniform. The only hold over from the days of subscription schools was the school itself. The one-room schoolhouse persisted throughout the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century when school consolidation was introduced.

Consolidation of rural schools presented both positive and negative aspects. Larger schools allowed for more teachers, better facilities and more students. With the advent of paved roads and school buses, the school no longer had to be within walking distance. Despite consolidation's advantages, proponents of the neighborhood school saw the closings as contributing to the exodus of young people from the farm as well as a decline in community spirit. Like the advent of public schools decades before, school consolidation produced dramatic changes in the educational system.

Indiana's educational system, like its transportation system was greatly impacted by the Land Ordinance Act of 1785. Provisions in the Ordinance allowed the leasing of public lands to support local schools. One section of each thirty-six mile square township would be set aside for a school. However, this system was not always adhered to and abuses occurred. In many areas subscription schools and private academies were prevalent until the 1850s when a free public school system was instituted in Indiana. The state authorized the levying of taxes for school construction as well as establishing standards for teachers and providing money for school libraries. It was during the late nineteenth century that the familiar brick one-room and two-room schoolhouses proliferated. These township schools were built within several miles of each other, so that students could walk to them. However, by the early 1900s these romantic symbols were slowly being replaced, victims of consolidation. Between the years of 1890 and 1900, over half of the state's 8,000 one-room schools had been abandoned. These schools were replaced with larger graded and high schools usually located in the township's largest community.

Shelby County's remaining schools reflect the progression of the state's educational system. By 1885, the county had a network of over 120 schools, most of which were the familiar one-room brick schoolhouses. Today, over 45 of these buildings remain, many having been converted into residences. Shelby Township District School No. 7 (55007) is a typical example of the county's rural, one room schools.



Shelby Township District No. 7 School, Shelby Township. 55007

As roads improved and school consolidation occurred, township schools opened. The Moral Township School (10022) built in 1923 and the Hanover Township School (02010) completed in 1922 are two examples.

Shelbyville's schools represent the county's urban educational system. The City High School (41083) built in 1886, was located in one of Shelbyville's most prominent neighborhoods, just west of downtown. As the city rapidly expanded to the south during the early twentieth century, the Neoclassical Shelbyville High School (45174) was completed on the southside of town.

Commerce

The areas of commerce and transportation are interrelated. Without access to waterways, roads and railroads, the exchange of goods and services are not possible. So it is no wonder that an area's earliest commercial activity would occur along rivers or Indian trails. Mills were usually the first businesses to appear in a frontier area so they provided a variety of services to the surrounding populous. Gristmills produced the flour which was used not only for food but also as a medium of exchange before the widespread use of hard currency. Often the mill was multi-functional, serving as a general store, a post office and a school.

The development of towns had a profound impact on commerce, moving it from a subsistence level based on bartering to a more complex activity. Until the advent of the automobile, most business was transacted in small towns in family-owned, specialty stores. The railroad enabled access to goods in distant markets so that most of an area's material needs could be met in its local community. The automobile would effect dramatic changes in this small town based economy. The growth of suburbs contributed to a decentralization of the business district. Clusters of commercial buildings soon appeared along streetcar routes or in suburban areas. No longer was business transacted exclusively in a downtown area. Recently, attempts to reverse this trend have met with positive results and a renewed interest in the small town business district is evident.

Indiana's earliest commercial activity centered around trading posts established by French fur traders. Lafayette, Fort Wayne and Vincennes were three early posts. As the state was settled, the Ohio River took on an important role in Indiana's commercial development. Southern Indiana river ports such as Madison, Jeffersonville and Evansville became major economic centers. As the state's transportation system developed with the construction of canals and roads, economic growth slowly shifted to central and northern Indiana. The opening of the state's first railroad in 1847 ushered in a period of dramatic changes in the area of commerce.

Access to rail lines enabled merchants to offer a wider selection of goods at a cheaper cost. Advances in building technology coupled with product diversification resulted in the development of the familiar late nineteenth century commercial building. The introduction of cast iron and advances in the manufacturing of glass enabled the storefront to offer a larger display area. The display window was usually framed with a decorative wood panel on the bottom and a transom with small panes of prism glass on top. The building's second floor which often served as residential space for the business owner, had windows with decorative pressed-metal hoods. The building was

topped with an ornate pressed-metal cornice, sometimes with the merchant's name cast into it. This building type dominated the Main Streets of railroad-era towns across Indiana and its popularity persisted into the early twentieth century.

The automobile slowly changed the state's commercial focus. By 1930 a large percentage of Indiana's rural population owned automobiles so that people were able to drive to larger towns to conduct their business. The Depression which brought a number of bank and business failures as well as a population shift from rural to urban areas also hit small communities hard. The growth of suburbs after World War II caused a further decline in the downtown commercial area. As suburbs developed their own commercial areas, people did not need to travel into town to shop. Strip shopping centers and the advent of the mall drained business from the downtown. However with the establishment of the Indiana Main Street Program in 1986 the small town business district has re-emerged as an important part of the community's commercial activity.

The role of the railroad in the commercial life of Shelby County's many small communities was important. The period of the railroad's arrival can almost be determined by the dates on the modest one and two story commercial buildings which typically cluster along the tracks. In Fairland, the Masonic Lodge (21001), the former bank (21002) and the general store (21004) represent a typical collection of railroad-era buildings.

In the larger community of Shelbyville, these commercial buildings became larger and more elaborate. The rows of ornate late nineteenth century storefronts in Shelbyville's downtown attest to the railroad's economic influence. The Hub Shoe Store Building (41149), the Bonner Building (41162) and the Sheldon-Fleming Building (41177) are typical examples.

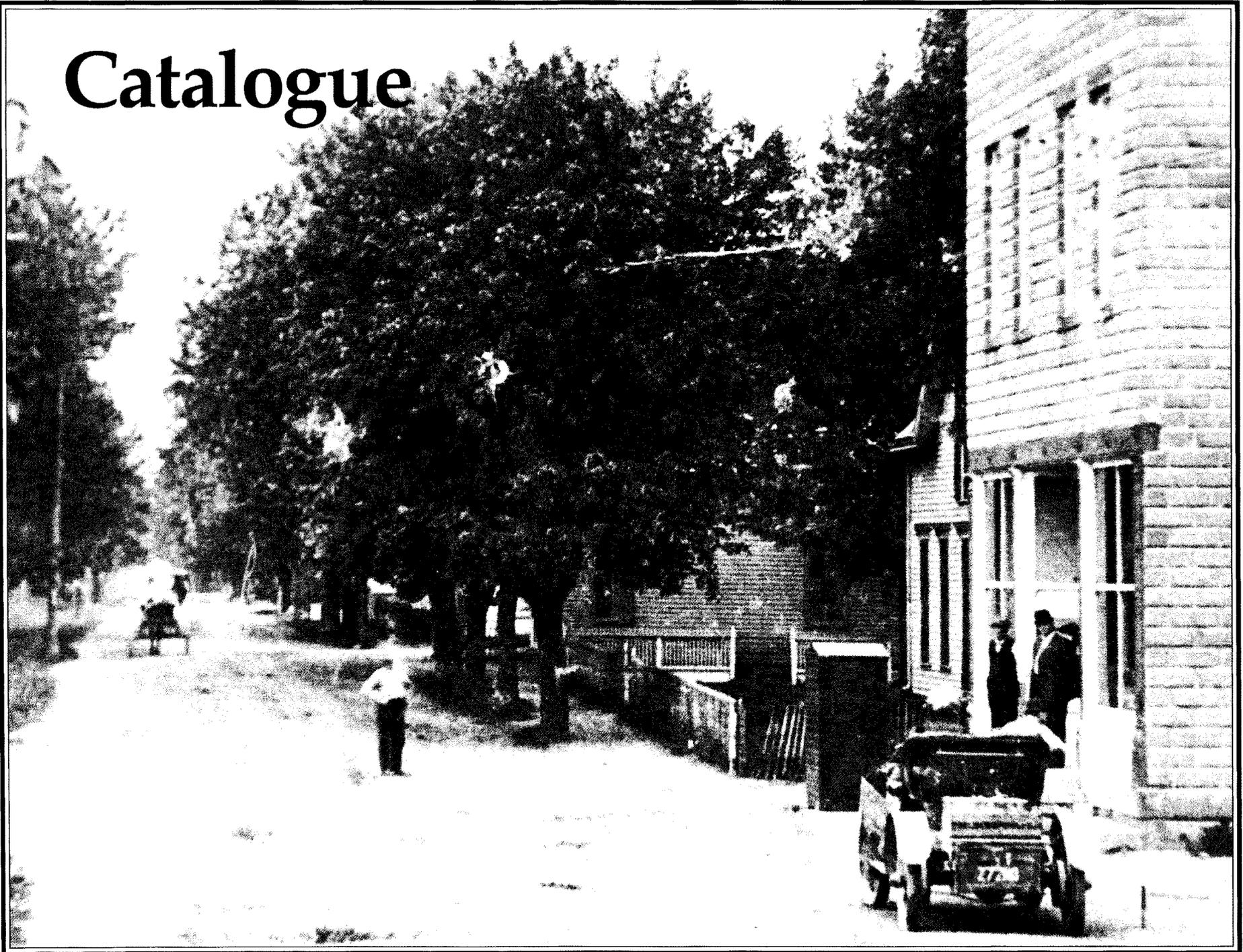
Many of the commercial buildings built during this period also housed lodges for the many fraternal organizations that were popular during this era. The organizations' financial and social prominence in rural communities during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is reflected in the size and

ornateness of their lodge buildings. In Shelbyville, the Chillon Lodge Knights of Pythias Building (41189) and the I.O.O.F Lodge (41092) are two of the town's more prominent buildings in the downtown district.



Commercial Building, Morristown. 01007

Catalogue



How to Read the Catalogue

Each section of this catalogue begins with the name of the township, community, or historic district, with its range of site numbers printed in parentheses. This is followed by a map showing the location of the sites. For historic districts (and townships), a short descriptive narrative is also provided. The actual list of sites included in the inventory follows in numerical order. Each entry provides the following information:

Number

Each catalogue entry is preceded by the last three digits of the property's individual site number. This three-digit number is also used on the accompanying map to show the site's location.

Rating

The next column of information contains the rating for each inventory entry (O,N,C, or NC). See the above section on "Criteria and Evaluation" for a full explanation of the ratings system.

Description

NAME: When original property owners' names were available, they are coupled with the types of resource, i.e. "Smith Farm." Institutional properties are listed according to their original names when these are available, such as "Methodist Episcopal Church." If the historic names is unknown, a general name has been used, such as House, Commercial Building or Farm.

ADDRESS: Following the name, the property's address is indicated. If the street number was not available to the surveyor, the abbreviation "NA" has been used. If an individual township entry happens to be located in a village, the name of the village is given as well.

FORM AND STYLE: The inventory's resources are identified by form, style or a combination of both. A building's form is usually based on folk or vernacular traditions while its style is derived from trends found in architect-designed buildings. In most cases, buildings combine vernacular forms with embellishments derived from architectural styles. For example, when a house is identified as "I-house/Greek Revival", the building's form (I-house) and its style (Greek Revival) are indicated. For sites with more than one structure (form complexes, for example), both the house and prominent outbuildings are noted.

DATE: When verifiable information exists, an exact date has been indicated. Most inventory entries, however, have an approximate date given with the "circa" (c.) notation.

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: The architect or builder, if known, is given after the date.

SIGNIFICANCE: An attempt has been made to indicate the category of significance for each entry (except in historic districts). See the section on "Criteria and Evaluation" for a discussion of the categories of significance. Notation is also made if an entry has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR), or recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), or the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER).

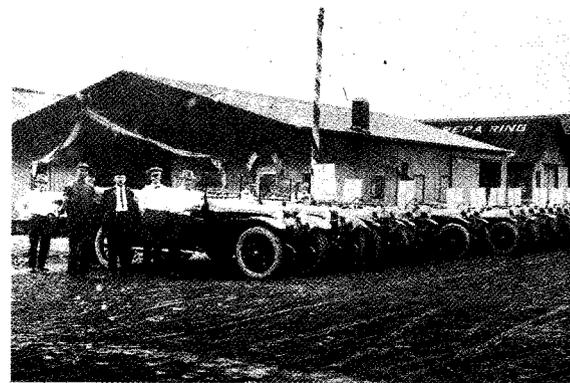
USGS MAP NUMBER: Except in historic districts, the code number of the USGS quadrangle map on which the entry is located has been noted in parentheses. Figure 3 shows the USGS quad map overlay for Shelby County.

Historic Districts

Historic district entries follow the format given above except for three differences. Catalogue entries for each historic district are organized by street. East-west streets are listed first, one side at a time, starting with the northernmost streets in the district and moving south. Then north-south streets are listed, one side at a time, beginning with the westernmost streets and moving east. Thus, the street name is not listed with each entry, although the house number is given if available (or "NA," if not).

Categories of significance are not listed for each entry in a district, since the significance of the district as a whole is indicated in the accompanying narrative.

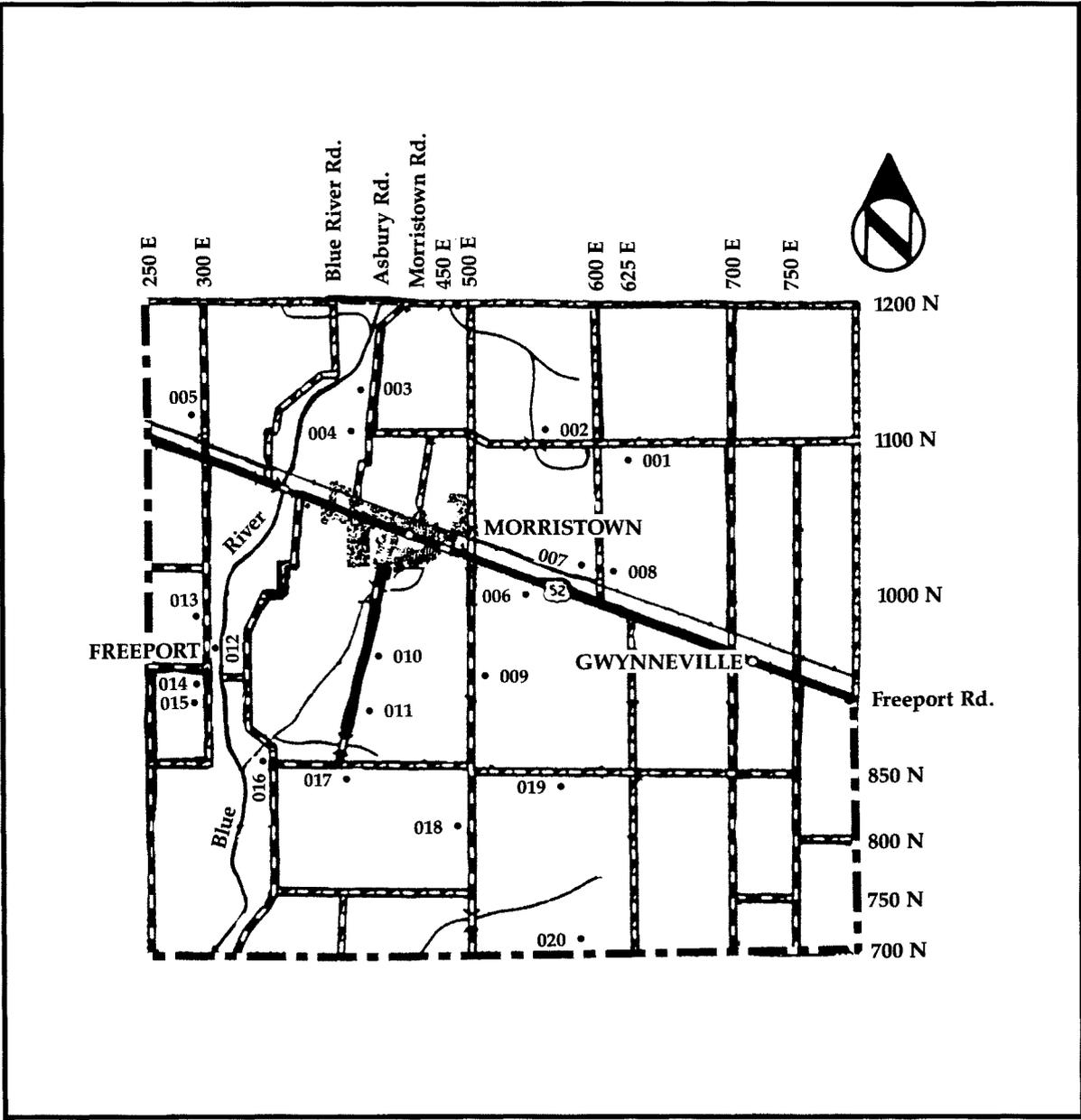
The third difference in historic district listings is that the USGS map number is not listed after each entry, but instead is given at the beginning of the narrative description of the district.



Shelbyville. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Photograph Preceding Page:
Flatrock. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Hanover Township (00001-020)



Hanover Township is located in the northeast corner of Shelby County. The Big Blue River flows across the western half of the township. The area is generally flat with some hills near the river.

The Brookville Road (U.S. 52) was the first road to pass through the township crossing its northeast corner. As early as 1819 pioneers such as Joseph Hewitt and Firman Smith came from Connorsville to clear the road.

There were several small villages located in Hanover Township. One of the earliest settlements was Gettlesburg located on the banks of the Big Blue River just south of the Brookville Road. August Eitelgeorge laid out the town but despite its location, the village did not grow and nothing remains today.

Several of the area's first settlers came from New England, locating in the southwest corner of the township. They settled near the village of Freeport which grew up on the west bank of the Big Blue River. Freeport was platted in 1836 by Ira Bailey, Alexander Rittenhouse and John McCormick. Bailey built the first mill in Freeport in 1823. A small collection of buildings remain in Freeport although the mill has been demolished. Several houses on 300 E (00013,00014) are typical of the town's residential architecture.

Hanover was a small village located east of the Big Blue River. The village was settled by the Cole, Stone and Butler families and was named after Hanover, New Hampshire. In 1835 the village contained a sawmill, several shops and houses and a post office. One of Indiana's early railroads, the Knightstown & Edinburg Railroad passed through Hanover and maintained a depot and freight office there. The Hanover Christian Church was organized in July, 1823. Today little remains of the small village. An historical marker located in the Hanover Cemetery (00016) describes the history of the settlement.

Morristown, laid out in 1828, is located on the Brookville Road and continues to be the largest town in Hanover Township. Gwynneville, also located on Brookville Road, was laid out in 1881.

Much of Hanover Township's architecture reflects the agricultural heritage of Shelby County. Several early examples of the central-passage house include the Hiram B. Cole House (00010), the house on 850 N (00019), the house on 500 E (00009) and the Spencer Thayer House (00017), all built during the 1840s.

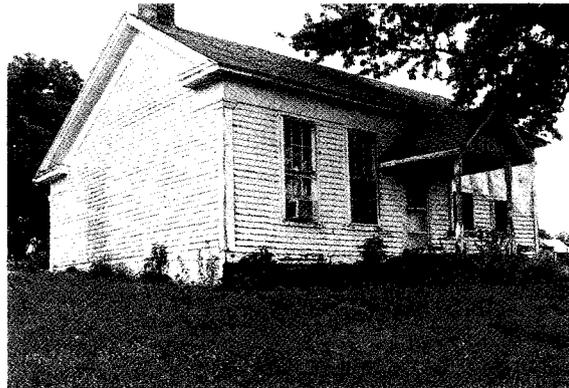
Hanover Township retains one late nineteenth century rural school. The District No. 4 School (00018) is typical of the many one-room schools which dot Shelby County.

Several early cemeteries are located in the township. Asbury Cemetery (00004), associated with the Asbury Methodist Church, was established in 1839. The Bennett Cemetery (00005) contains burials from the 1840s.

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C Farm, 1100 N; House: central-passage, c.1875; Outbuildings: log English barn, chicken house, pump house, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 002 C Farm, 1100 N; House: T-plan/Gothic Revival, c.1865; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 003 C Farm, Asbury Road; House: gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 004 C Asbury Cemetery, Asbury Road; c.1839-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (432)

- 005 C Bennett Cemetery, 300 E; c.1840-c.1904; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (432)
- 006 C Hortence Myer Farm, U.S. 52; House: Free Classic, c.1870/1917; Outbuildings: English barn, livestock barn, hog barn, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 007 C House, 600 E; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895; Architecture (432)
- 008 C House, 600 E; I-house, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 009 C Farm, 500 E; House: central-passage/Greek Revival, 1846; Outbuildings: English barn, smokehouse, privy, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 010 N Hiram B. Cole Farm, Morristown Road; Houses: central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1840; I-house, c.1870; Outbuildings: basement barn, drive-in corncrib, livestock barn, milk house, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)



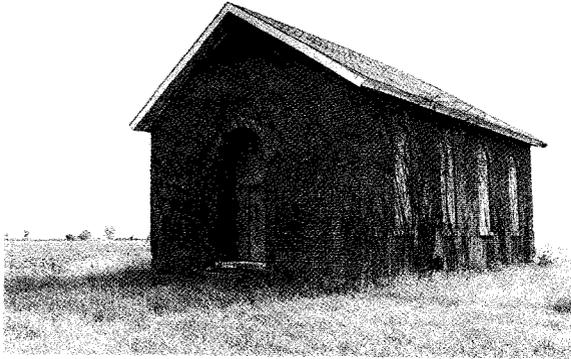
010

- 011 C Farm, Morristown Road; House: bungalow, c.1920; Outbuildings: school: T-plan, livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house; Agriculture; Architecture, Education, Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 012 C Freeport Methodist Episcopal Church, 300 E, Freeport; Gable-front, c.1905; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 013 C House, 300 E, Freeport; Double-pen, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 014 C House, 300 E, Freeport; Saltbox, c.1865; Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 015 C House, 300 E, Freeport; I-house, c.1845/c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 016 C Hanover Cemetery, Morristown Road; 1822-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (432)
- 017 N Spencer Thayer Farm, 850 N; House: central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1845; Outbuildings: English barn, milk house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)



017

018 N Hanover Township District No. 4 School, 500 E; Gable-front/Italianate, c.1885; Architecture, Education, Vernacular/Construction (432)



018

019 N Farm, 850 N; House: central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1845; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, summer kitchen, chicken house, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)



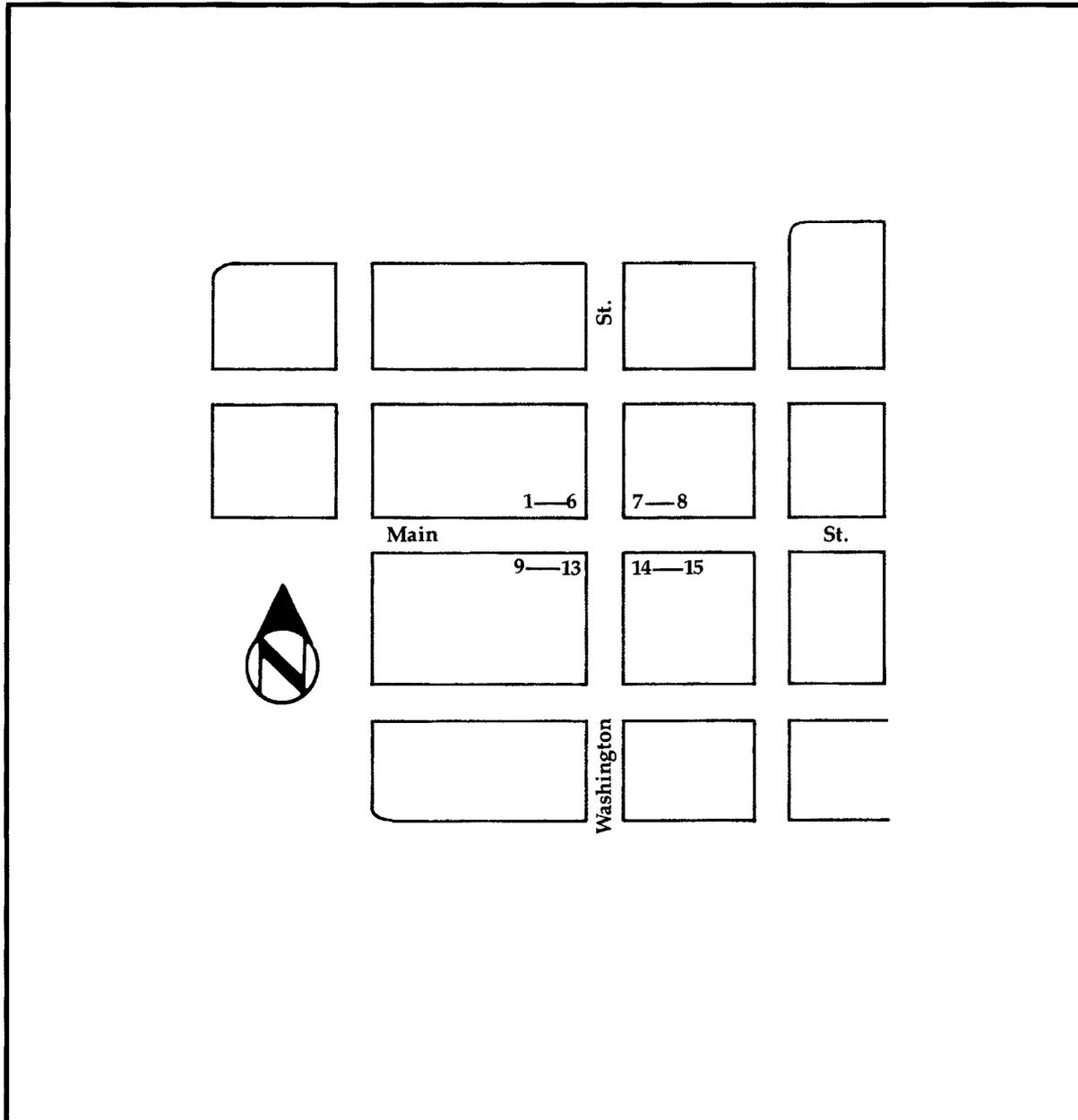
019

020 C Farm, 700 N; House: Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, smokehouse, milk house, chicken house, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)



District No. 2 School. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Morristown Main Street Historic District (145-432-01001-015)



The Morristown Main Street Historic District is located in the center of Morristown. The district's buildings represent a typical late nineteenth and early twentieth century streetscape.

Morristown was laid out by Rezin Davis and Reverend Samuel Morrison in 1828 and was named in Reverend Morrison's honor. The first plat was located on a small hill with later additions platted to the west. The first merchant in Morristown was Redden A. Toal.

The town's economy was bolstered when the Knightstown & Edinburgh Railroad, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad and the interurban went through the town. The Junction Depot (02008) built in 1868 was listed in the National Register in 1979. The depot and a grain elevator (02001) serve as reminders of this boom period.

The Main Street Historic District contains some good examples of late nineteenth century Italianate commercial structures. The C. T. Williams Building (01014) and a commercial building at 106 E. Main Street (01007) are typical examples. The western section of the district contains several late nineteenth century homes. The Buckingham House (01011) is the district's most impressive residential structure with its pagoda-style roof and wraparound porch.

There are several significant buildings which lay outside the historic district. The Reverend Thomas Shipp House (02020) is a good example of early Greek Revival style architecture. Noteworthy early twentieth century architecture includes a house at 123 E. North Street (02005) with a unique mansard roof and a house at 117 E. North Street (02006).

Morristown still contains two township school buildings. In 1885 a new brick school (02004) was built on North Street to replace an earlier seminary building which had burned. An addition was made to the building in 1904. Due to the township's growth, a new township school (02010) was built on W. Main Street in 1922. The school still serves as the Hanover Township school.

No. Add. Description

West Main Street (North Side)

- 001 158 **House;** Central-passage, c.1880 (C)
- 002 148 **House;** Gable-front, c.1885 (C)
- 003 138 **House;** Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
- 004 128 **House;** T-plan, c.1900 (C)
- 005 120 **House;** Free Classic Cottage, c.1910 (C)
- 006 106 **House;** American four-square, c.1910 (C)

East Main Street (North Side)

- 007 106 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, 1883 (W. A. Bodine, builder) (N)
- 008 114 **Commercial Building;** Commercial Vernacular, c.1885 (C)

West Main Street (South Side)

- 009 157 **House;** English Cottage, c.1940 (C)
- 010 135 **House/Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1880 (C)
- 011 121 **Buckingham House;** Free Classic, c.1900 (O)
- 012 NA **Vacant Lot (NC)**
- 013 NA **Commercial Building;** Commercial Vernacular, c.1880 (C)



011

- 014 105 **C. T. Williams Building;** Italianate, 1890 (N)



014

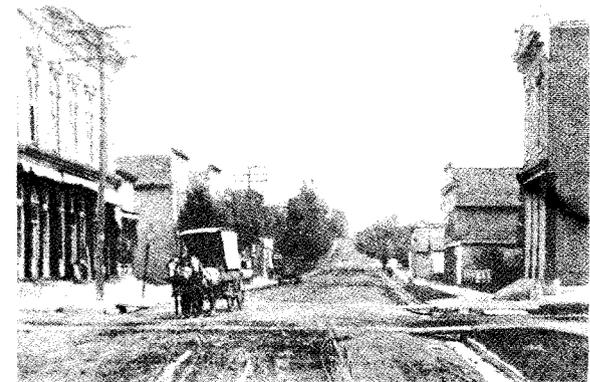
- 015 NA **Vacant Lot**

Washington Street (West Side)

No Sites

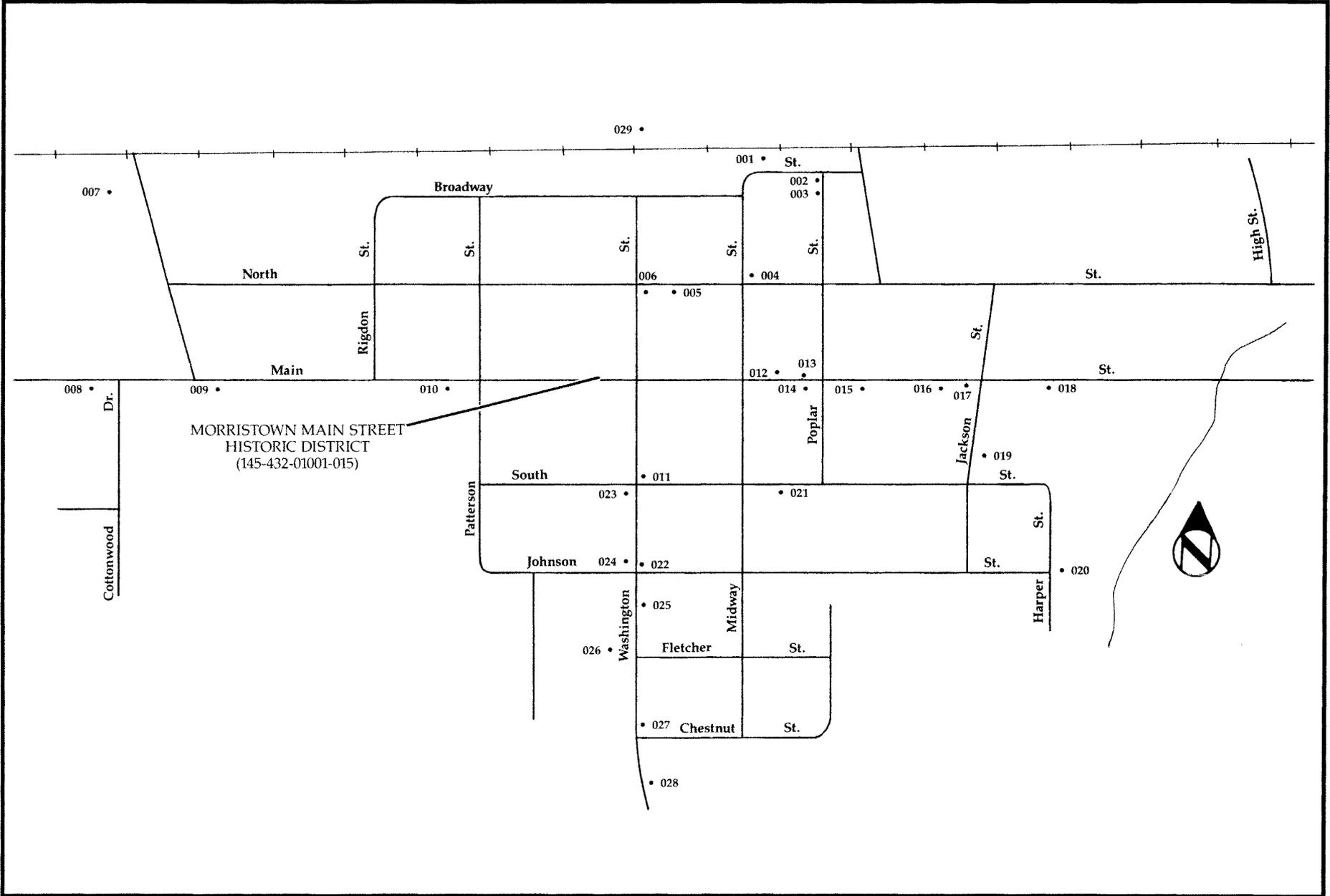
Washington Street (East Side)

No Sites



Morristown, Main Street. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Morristown Scattered Sites (02001-029)



No. Rtg. Description

001 C **Grain Elevator**, E. Broadway Street; Vernacular, c.1885; Agriculture, Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (432)

002 C **House**, 237 N. Poplar Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (432)

003 C **House**, 227 N. Poplar Street; Vernacular, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (432)

004 N **Morristown Public School**, 206 E. North Street; Vernacular, 1884/1904; Education, Vernacular/Construction (432)



005



004



008

005 N **House**, 123 E. North Street; Colonial Revival, c.1910; Architecture (432)

006 C **House**, 117 E. North Street; Colonial Revival, c.1910; Architecture (432)

007 C **Morristown Canning Company**, W. Main Street; Vernacular, c.1910; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (432)

008 O **Junction Railroad Depot**, 425 W. Main Street; Vernacular, 1868; Transportation, Vernacular/Construction (432) NR

009 C **Kinsley House**, 365 W. Main Street; I-house/Greek Revival, c.1840; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)

010 N **Hanover Township School**, W. Main Street; Neoclassical, 1922; Architecture, Education (432)

011 C **Henry Pond Gordon House**, 122 S. Washington Street; American four-square, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (432)

012 C **House**, 232 E. Main Street; T-plan, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (432)

013 C **House**, 242-246 E. Main Street; Double-pen/Greek Revival, c.1840/c.1885; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)

014 C **Margaret Dodds Memorial Hall**, E. Main Street; Neoclassical, 1922; Architecture (432)

015 C **House**, 323 E. Main Street; Free Classic Cottage, c.1900; Architecture (432)

016 C **House**, 343 E. Main Street; I-house/Queen Anne, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)

017 O **Dr. David S. McGauhey House**, 347 E. Main Street; Greek Revival, c.1840; Architecture (432)



017

018 C **House**, 421 E. Main Street; Craftsman, c.1920; Architecture (432)

019 C **House**, 118-120 S. Jackson Street; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)

020 N **Reverend Thomas Shipp House**, 218 Harper Street; Gable-front/Greek Revival, c.1840; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)



020

- 021 C House, 215 E. South Street; Vernacular, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 022 C House, 224 S. Washington Street; Free Classic, c.1900; Architecture (432)
- 023 C Morristown Church of Christ, S. Washington Street; Gothic Revival, 1880/1931/1974; Architecture, Religion (432)
- 024 C Morristown Methodist Episcopal Church, 221 S. Washington Street; Gothic Revival, 1883/c.1967 (W. W. Woodyard, builder); Architecture, Religion (432)
- 025 C House, 316 S. Washington Street; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1885; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)

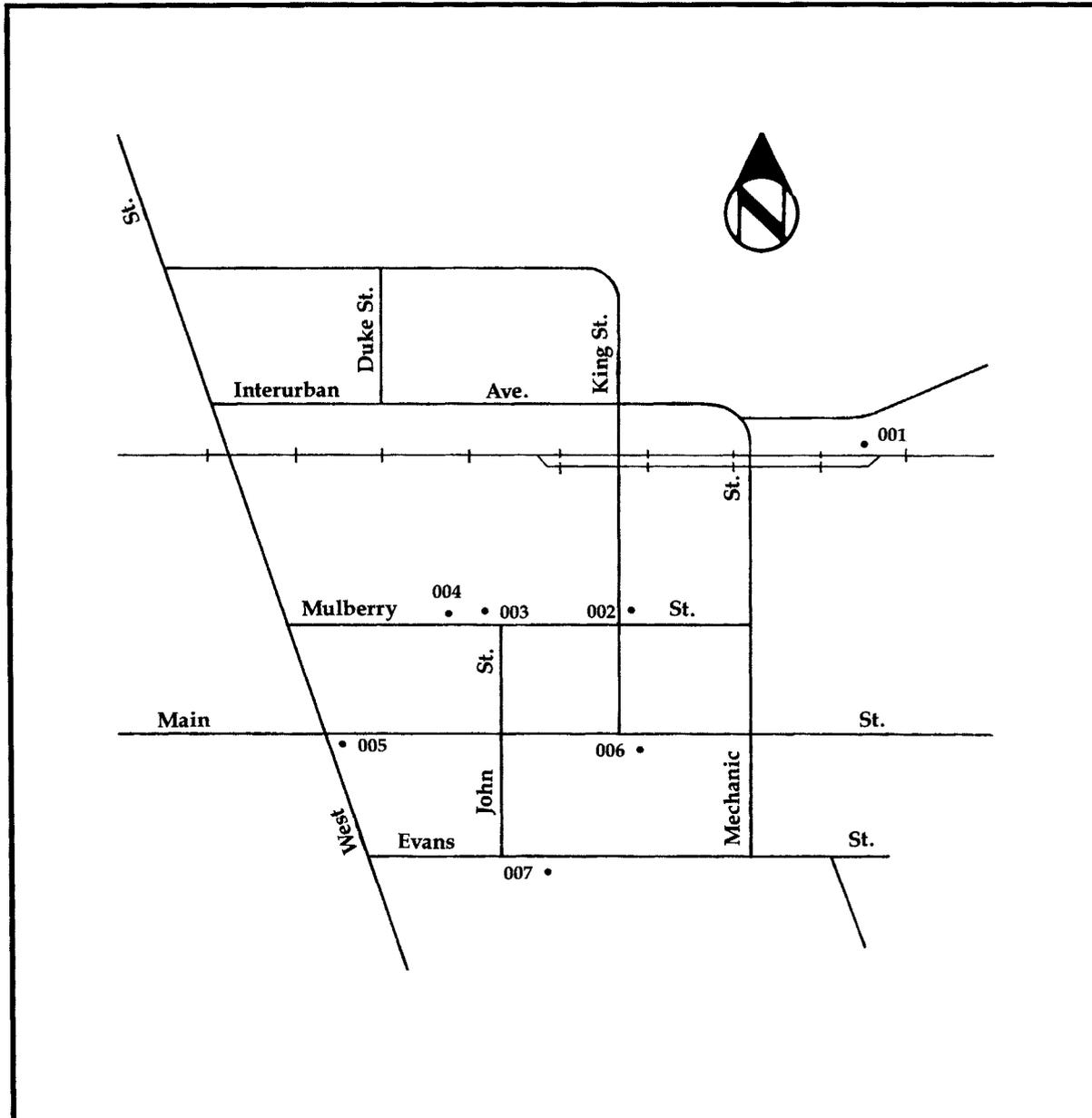
- 026 C Morristown Baptist Church, S. Washington Street; Vernacular, 1923; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 027 C House, 424 S. Washington Street; Double-pen, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (432)

- 028 C House, S. Washington Street; I-house, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 029 C Davis Cemetery, off Broadway Street; 1831-c.1900, Exploration/Settlement, Religion (432)



Sudden Service Station, Morristown. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Gwynneville Scattered Sites (03001-007)



Gwynneville is located on the Brookville Road one mile west of Shelby County's eastern boundary. The small village was platted in 1881 by Alexander D. Pollitt when the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad built its tracks through the area. The town was named in honor of O'Brian Gwynne who was a prominent merchant and landowner in nearby Carthage, Rush County.

The first merchant in town was Warren King. J. E. Earnest was the first blacksmith. In 1881 there were several stores, a blacksmith shop, a sawmill, a general store and United Brethren and Methodist churches. The town also boasted several natural gas wells which quickly dried up.

Gwynneville contains a small collection of houses typical of a late nineteenth century railroad-era town. Simple residential architecture such as two houses on Mulberry Street (03003,03004) are good vernacular representatives.

Gwynneville also contains two churches. The United Brethren Church was established near Gwynneville about 1877. The congregation erected a frame church (03005) in 1880 which it enlarged in 1907. The building now houses a United Methodist congregation. The Christian congregation built its first church in 1870. In 1910, it was replaced by the present Gothic Revival style church (03002).

Two other noteworthy public buildings include a Renaissance Revival style school (03007), built during the 1890s. A reminder of the interurban which passed through Gwynneville between the years 1903-1926 is a small, brick power station (03001) built in 1903.

No. Rtg. Description

001 N Interurban Power Station, Wood Street;
Vernacular, c.1903; Transportation,
Vernacular/Construction (432)

002 N Gwynneville Christian Church,
King Street; Twentieth Century
Gothic Revival, 1910; Architecture,
Religion (432)



002

003 C House, Mulberry Street;
American four-square, c.1920;
Vernacular/Construction (432)

004 C House, Mulberry Street; T-plan, c.1890;
Vernacular/Construction (432)



004

005 N Gwynneville United Brethren Church,
Main Street; Gothic Revival,
1880/1907/1936; Architecture, Religion
(432)

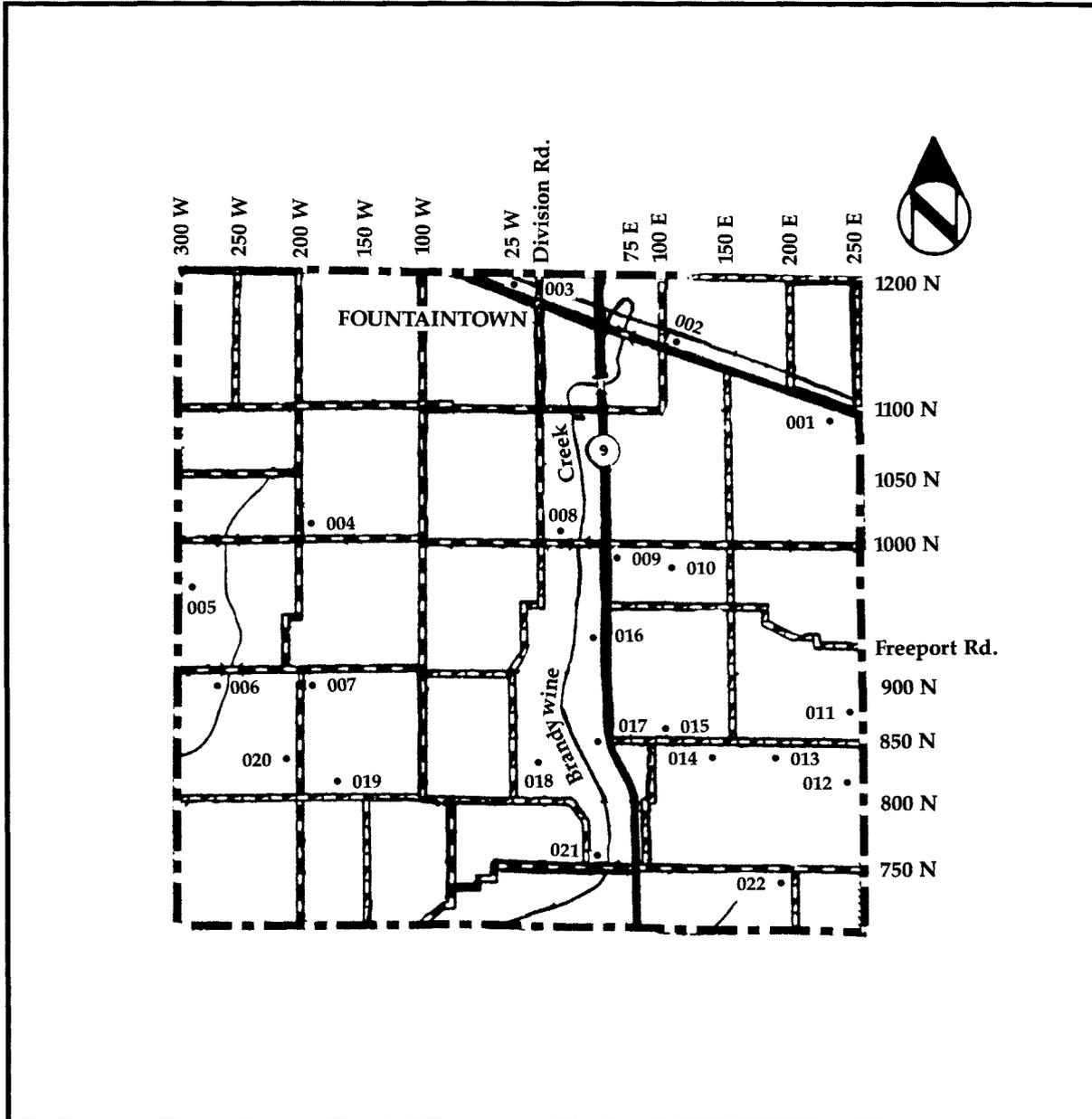
006 C House, Main Street; Vernacular, c.1900;
Vernacular/Construction (432)

007 O Gwynneville Public School, Evans Street;
Renaissance Revival, c.1895; Architecture,
Education (432)



007

Van Buren Township (05001-022)



Van Buren Township was organized in 1841 and is the middle township in the county's northern tier. The Brookville Road was the first road to pass through the township in 1819. Some of the area's first settlers included David Kepley, Jacob Youngman and George Bass. The only village to be platted in the township was Fountaintown, established in 1854. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad passed through the township in 1866.

Much of the township's significant architecture dates from the years preceding the Civil War. The central-passage form is well represented by the house on U.S. 52 (05002), the house on 250 E (05011) and the house on SR 9 (05016). All three exhibit Greek Revival style elements. The 1835 Daniel Coppel Farm (05007) includes a combination of two early houses; a double-pen structure and a hall-and-parlor house, both with Greek Revival style elements. The property also includes an early barn, built in 1837. The Talley Wicker House (05019) is a typical example of a simple double-pen house.

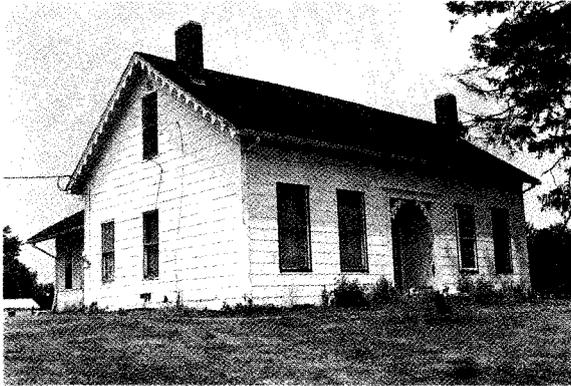
Van Buren Township's agricultural heritage is represented by two noteworthy farmsteads. The James A. Patterson Farm (05012) illustrates the progression of a typical nineteenth century farm. The farm's original house, built during the 1830s was modernized in 1907 with the addition of Free Classic elements. The farm also contains a fine collection of outbuildings, including an English barn, a buggy barn and a large corncrib. The farm on 1000 N (05004) is a more modest farmstead with a simple frame house and several small outbuildings.

The township's only remaining school building is the District No. 7 School (05015) built in 1879.

No. Rtg. Description

001 C Cemetery, U.S. 52; c.1830-c.1912; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (432)

002 N House, U.S. 52; Central-passage/ Greek Revival, c.1845; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (217)



002

003 C House, U.S. 52; Hall-and-parlor, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (217)

004 C Farm, 1000 N; House: Italianate, c.1885; Outbuildings: English barn, corncrib, chicken house, privy, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (217)

005 C Farm, 300 W; House: hall-and-parlor, c.1870; Outbuildings: Midwest three-portal barn, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (217)

006 C Fairview Cemetery, 900 N; c.1847-c.1937; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (217)

007 O Daniel Coppel Farm, 200 W; House: hall-and-parlor/double-pen/ Greek Revival, c.1835; Outbuildings: barn, 1837, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (217)



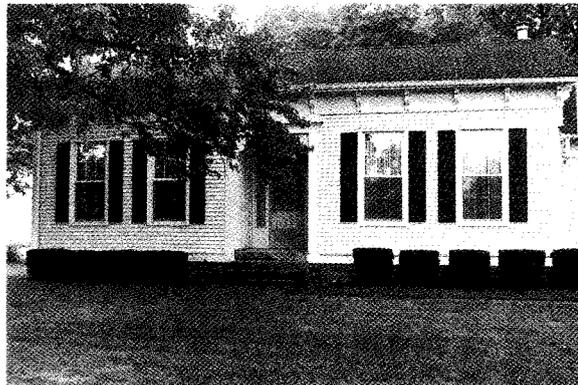
007

008 C House, 1000 N; Central-passage, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (432)

009 C Concord Cemetery, SR 9; c.1860-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (217)

010 C Farm, 1000 N; House: T-plan/ Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuilding: transverse-frame barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (217)

011 N House, 250 E; Central-passage/ Greek Revival/Italianate, c.1850; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)



011

012 N James A. Patterson Farm, 250 E; House: I-house/Free Classic, c.1835/1907; Outbuildings: English barn, buggy barn, smokehouse, privy, shed, windmill, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)



012

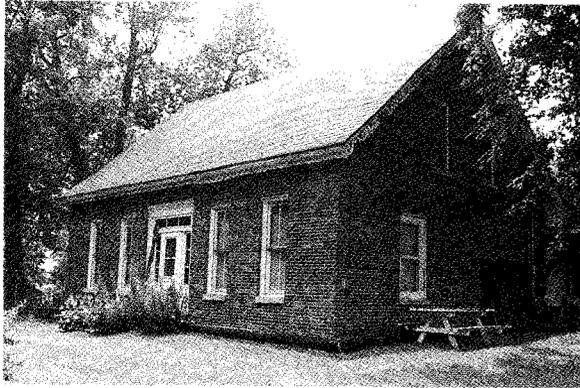
013 C House, 850 N; I-house, 1890; Vernacular/Construction (432)

014 C Pelham Cemetery, 850 N; c.1840-c.1979; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (217)

015 C Van Buren Township District No. 7 School, 850 N; Vernacular, 1879; Education, Vernacular/Construction (217)

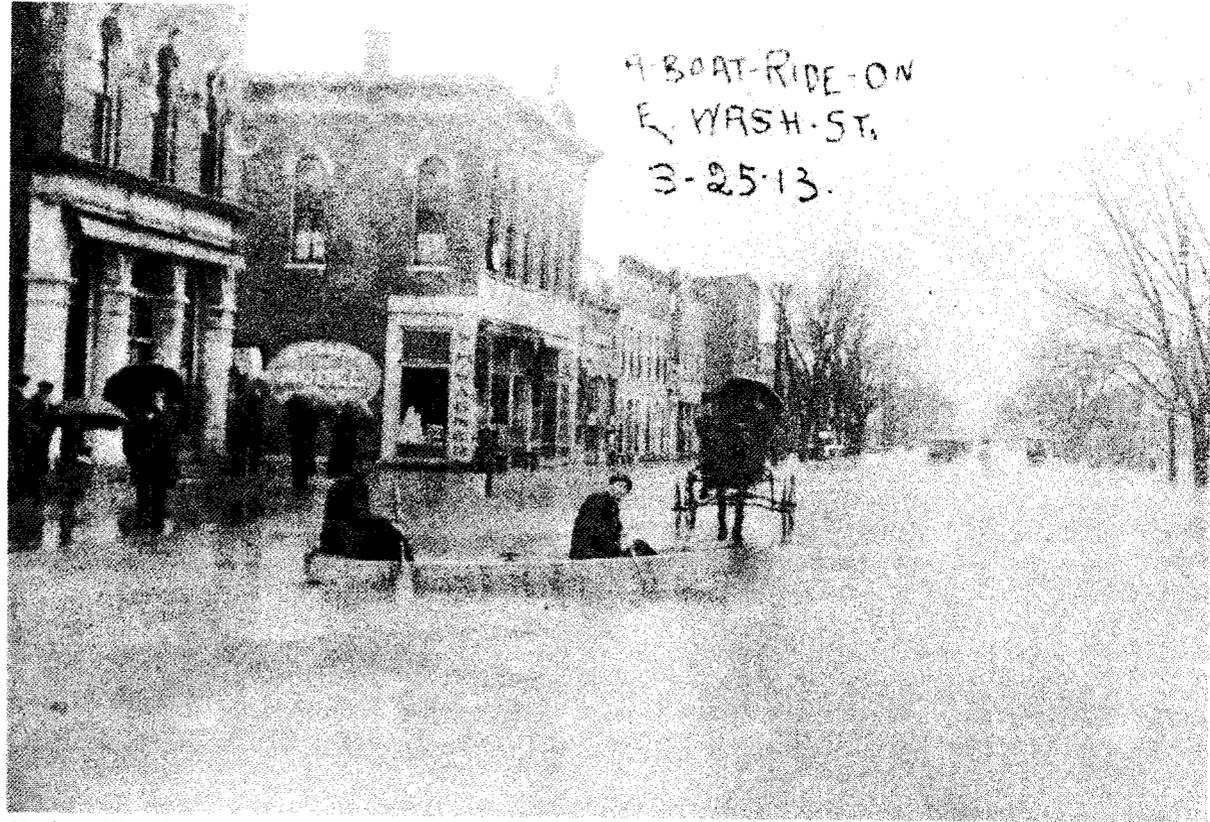
016 N House, SR 9; Central-passage/ Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (217)

017 C Farm, SR 9; House: hall-and-parlor, c.1890; Outbuilding: basement barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (217)



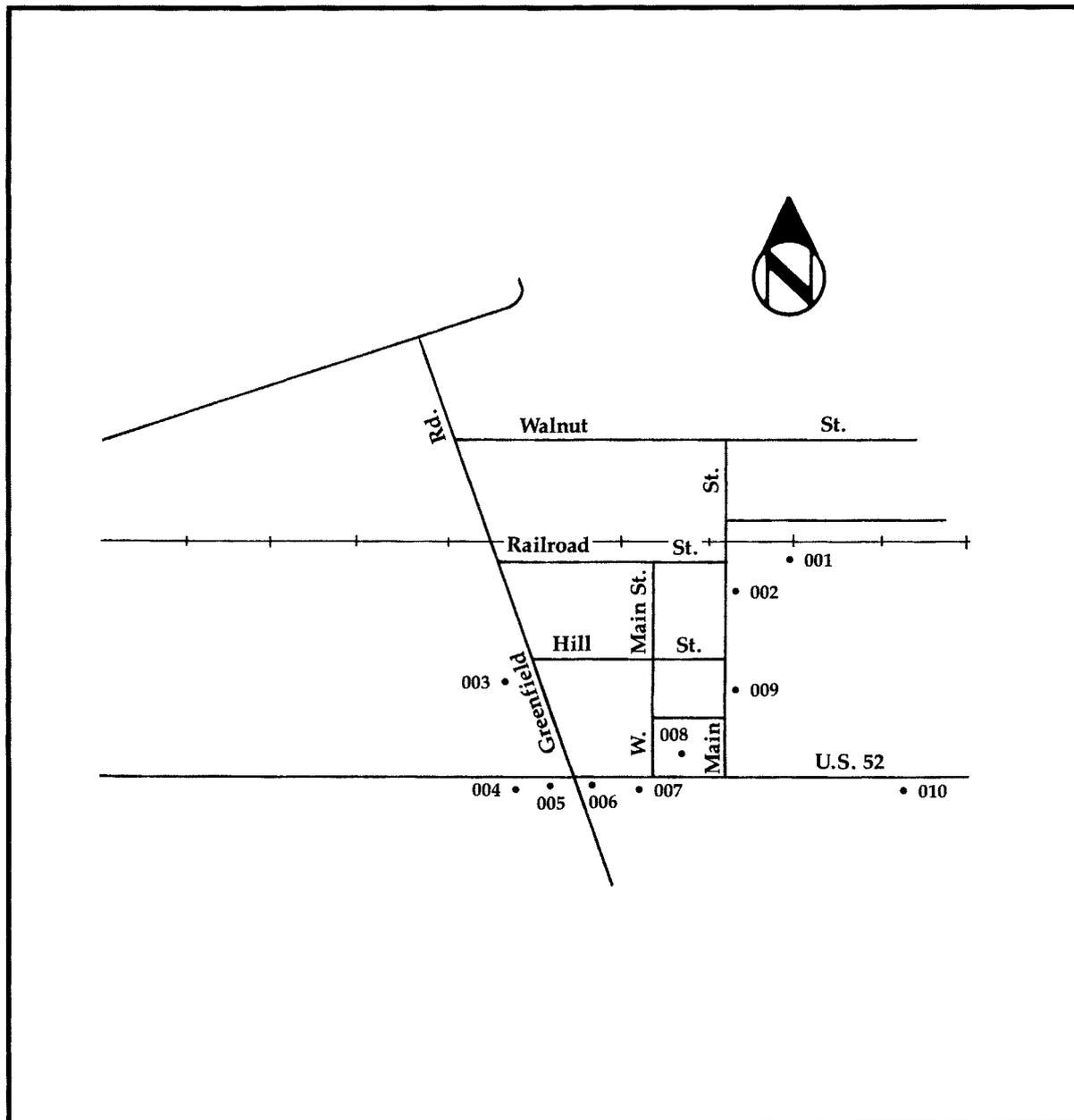
016

- 018 C **Lisher Cemetery**, 25 W; c.1842-c.1881; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (217)
- 019 N **Tally Wicker Farm**, 800 N; House: double-pen, c.1840; Outbuilding: English barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (217)
- 020 C **House**, 200 W; I-house/Queen Anne, c.1870; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (217)
- 021 C **House**, 750 N; I-house/Greek Revival/Queen Anne, c.1860; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (217)
- 022 N **Lisher House**, 750 N; Gabled-ell/Italianate, 1884; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (217)



Shelbyville Flood, 1913. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Fountaintown Scattered Sites (06001-010)



Fountaintown is located on the Brookville Road (U.S. 52) just south of the county's northern boundary. The village was laid out by Matthew Fountain on December 23, 1854 and was named in his honor.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad came through the town in 1866. The 1880 history of the village mentioned that Fountaintown consisted of a post office, a railroad station, a steam flour mill, three stores, a tavern, several blacksmith shops, a two-story graded school, a Christian Church and a Methodist Church.

As with many small Indiana communities, the railroad boosted Fountaintown's economic prosperity. This fact is reflected in the town's large collection of turn of the century residential and commercial architecture. A grain elevator (06001), a Red Men Lodge (06002) and the Farmer's State Bank (06009) represent the town's agricultural focus.

Fountaintown's Methodist Episcopal Church was first organized in 1847 by Reverend P. I. Rosecrans and Reverend Thomas Ray. The congregation's 1934 brick church (06008) replaced an earlier structure which was located in town. The Van Buren Township School (06003) still remains although this c.1920 structure is currently vacant.

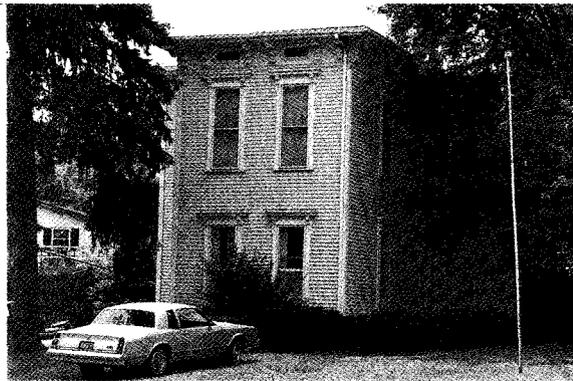
Much of the town's residential architecture is typical of a small agricultural community. Two exceptions are the James Smith House (06006) built by a prominent merchant about 1880, and the Harvey Smith House (06007) completed in 1905 by James Smith's son.

No. Rtg. Description

001 C **Grain Elevator**, Main Street; Vernacular, c.1905; Agriculture, Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (217)

002 C **Red Men Lodge No. 385/Hungate Wholesale Building**, Main Street; Commercial Vernacular, c.1910; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (217)

003 N **Van Buren Township District No. 1 School**, Greenfield Road; Neoclassical, c.1920; Architecture, Education (217)



006

007 N **Harvey Smith House**, U.S. 52; Craftsman, c.1905; Architecture (217)

008 C **Fountaintown Methodist Episcopal Church**, Main Street; Gable-front, 1934/1967; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (217)

009 N **Farmer's State Bank**, Main Street; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (217)

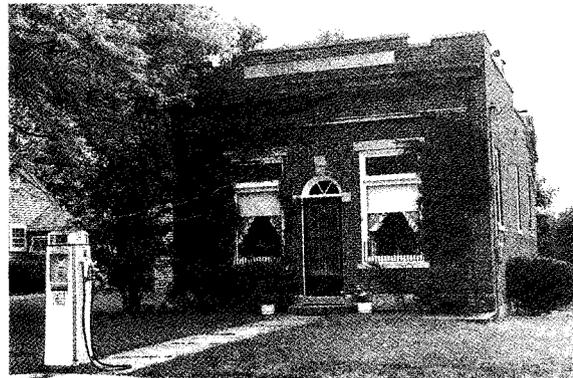


003

004 C **House**, U.S. 52; Gable-front/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (217)

005 C **Gas Station**, U.S. 52; Commercial Vernacular, c.1920; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (217)

006 N **James Smith House**, U.S. 52; Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (217)



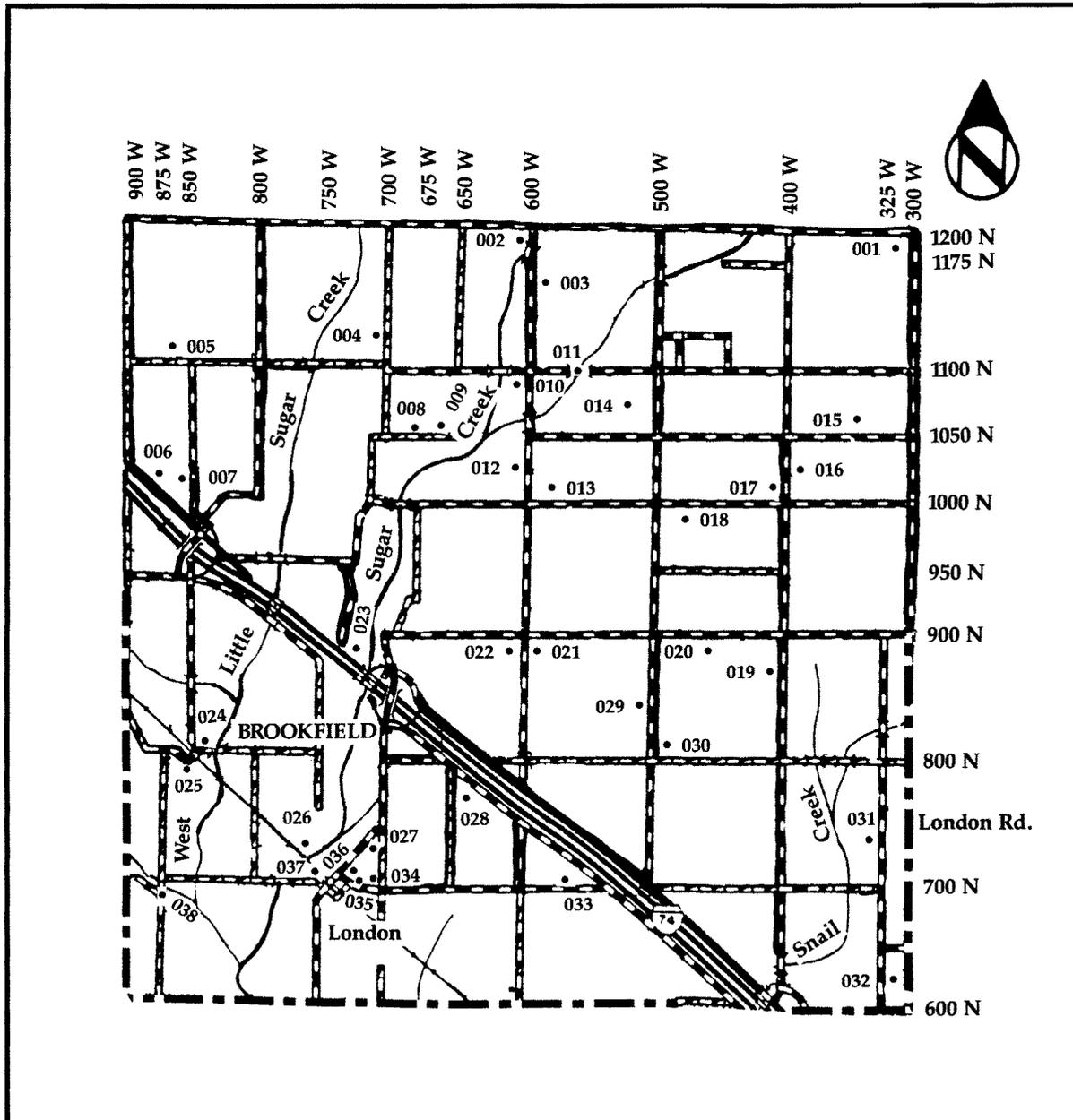
009

010 C **Fountaintown Cemetery**, U.S. 52; c.1852-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (217)



House, Shelbyville. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Moral Township (10001-038)



Moral Township is located in the northwest corner of Shelby County. The Little Sugar Creek and the Big Sugar Creek bisect the township. The Michigan Road, a major settlement route which linked Madison with Michigan City, was completed through the township in 1826. Among the township's first settlers were William Doble, Michael Murnan, and Fountain Means.

Five small villages were laid out in the township; Doble town, Vinton, Pleasant View, Brookfield and London. Doble town was laid out in 1837 by William Doble and contained 68 lots. Doble kept a tavern along the Michigan Road near Sugar Creek and built a woolen mill on its west bank. Despite Doble's efforts, the town never developed. Vinton was platted by John Andres and James Templeton in 1838 and was also located on the Michigan Road.

Pleasant View, located near the western border of Shelby County along the Michigan Road, was platted in 1836 by Alexander Means. In 1850 the village had a two-story brick school, a church, a store, hotel, a blacksmith shop, a post office and several physicians. Due to several severe storms, being bypassed by the railroad and the construction of Interstate 74, much of Pleasant View's historic architecture is gone.

The town of Brookfield was laid out in 1863 by Robert Means and J. Dearman. In 1880 the town had a depot, a post office, a general store, a steam gristmill, a blacksmith shop, a school and a Baptist church. Today Brookfield contains a small collection of residential architecture most notable of which is a central-passage house (10024). The Brookfield Baptist Church (10025), still exhibits Greek Revival style cornice returns despite recent additions.

The town of London was laid out in 1852 by Aaron House. The town prospered in the late 1800s and by 1880 contained two stores, several blacksmith shops, a railroad depot, a school and a Methodist church. The most notable house in London is the Dr. Thomas

Rubush House (10035), built c.1900. Dr. Rubush lived and worked in the London community for several years before building his spacious Queen Anne style house. Another notable residence located just outside of London, is the Joel Crum House (10034), built c.1860.

The township includes a number of early farmsteads. The farm along the Michigan Road (10006) and the farm on 400 W (10019) include early examples of vernacular house types with Greek Revival style details. The John Mohr House (10009) is one of the township's only residences built in the Gothic Revival style.

Several of the township's public structures should also be mentioned. A district school (10010) and a township school (10022) are typical examples of the county's small, rural schools. County Bridge Nos. 215 and 13 (10011,10038) are among the many metal-truss bridges remaining in Shelby County.

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C Farm, 1200 N; House: cruciform, c.1880; Outbuildings: log barn, springhouse, silo, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (217)
- 002 C Cunningham Cemetery, 600 W; c.1849-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (002)
- 003 C House, 600 W; Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (002)
- 004 N Farm, 700 W; House: Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (002)
- 005 C House, 1100 N; T-plan, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (002)



004

- 006 N Farm, Michigan Road; House: I-house/Greek Revival, c.1850; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, smokehouse, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (002)
- 007 C Pleasant View Cemetery, 850 W; c.1849-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (002)
- 008 C Murman Cemetery, 1050 N; c.1839-c.1905; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (002)
- 009 N John Mohr Farm, 1050 N; House: central-passage/Gothic Revival, c.1870/c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, wagon shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (002)
- 010 C Moral Township District No. 6 School, 600 W; Gable-front, c.1875; Education, Vernacular/Construction (002)
- 011 C County Bridge No. 215, 1100 N; Warren pony truss, c.1920; Engineering, Transportation (002)
- 012 C Farm, 600 W; House: hall-and-parlor, c.1870; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (002)



009

- 013 C Farm, 1000 N; House: hall-and-parlor, c.1860; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house, wood house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (217)
- 014 C Old Sugar Creek Cemetery, 1100 N; c.1857-c.1897; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (002)
- 015 N Farm, 1050 N; House: I-house, c.1870; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (217)



015

- 016 C House, 400 W; I-house, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (217)

017 N House, 400 W; Italianate, c.1875; Architecture (217)

018 N Farm, 1000 N; House: Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, livestock barn; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (217)



018

019 N Farm, 400 W; House: central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1845; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (217)

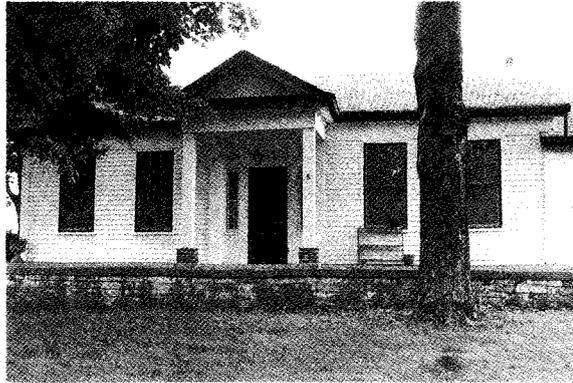
020 C Farm, 900 N; House: double-pen, c.1860; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (217)

021 C Reuben Fritts Farm, 900 N; House: Free Classic, 1911; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen, milk house, drive-in corncrib, chicken house, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (002)

022 N Moral Township School, 600 W; Neoclassical, 1923; Architecture, Education (002)

023 C Dobel Cemetery, Pumpkin Vine Road; c.1852-c.1891; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (002)

024 N House, 850 W, Brookfield; Central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1850; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (002)



024

025 C Brookfield Baptist Church, 800 N, Brookfield; Gable-front, 1866/1954/c.1980; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (002)

026 C Dake Cemetery, 750 W; c.1890-c.1939; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (002)

027 C London Cemetery, London Road; c.1840-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (002)

028 C Farm, 650 W; House: gable-front, c.1860; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, milk house, chicken house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (002)

029 C Farm, 500 W; House: hall-and-parlor/T-plan, c.1870/c.1890; Outbuildings: log single-pen house, English barn, milk house, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (002)

030 C Cemetery, 500 W; c.1875-1900; Religion (002)

031 C Ellis Cemetery, 325 W; c.1840-c.1870; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (217)

032 N Farm, 325 W; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: English barn, shed, windmill; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

033 N Farm, 700 N; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: livestock barn, transverse-frame barn, milk house, smokehouse; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (002)

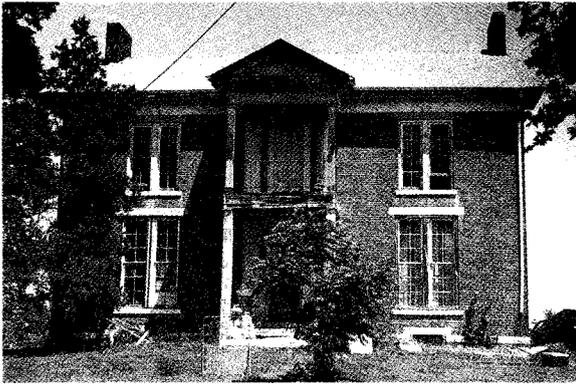


033

034 O Joel Crum House, 700 N; I-house/Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

035 N Dr. Thomas R. Rubush House, 700 N; Queen Anne, c.1900; Architecture (057)

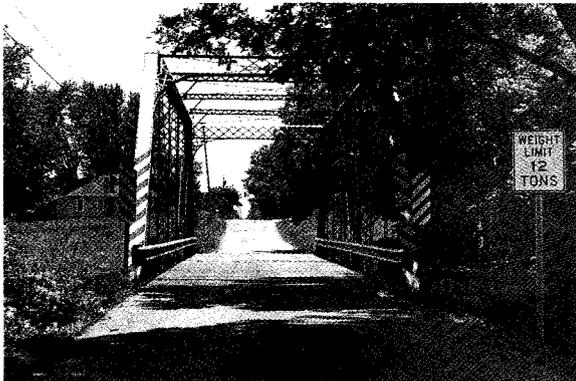
036 C London Methodist Church, London Road, London; Vernacular, 1899; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (002)



034

037 C **Commercial Building**, London Road, London; Gable-front, c.1895; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (002)

038 O **County Bridge No. 13**, 875 W; Pratt through truss, c.1890; Engineering, Transportation (057)

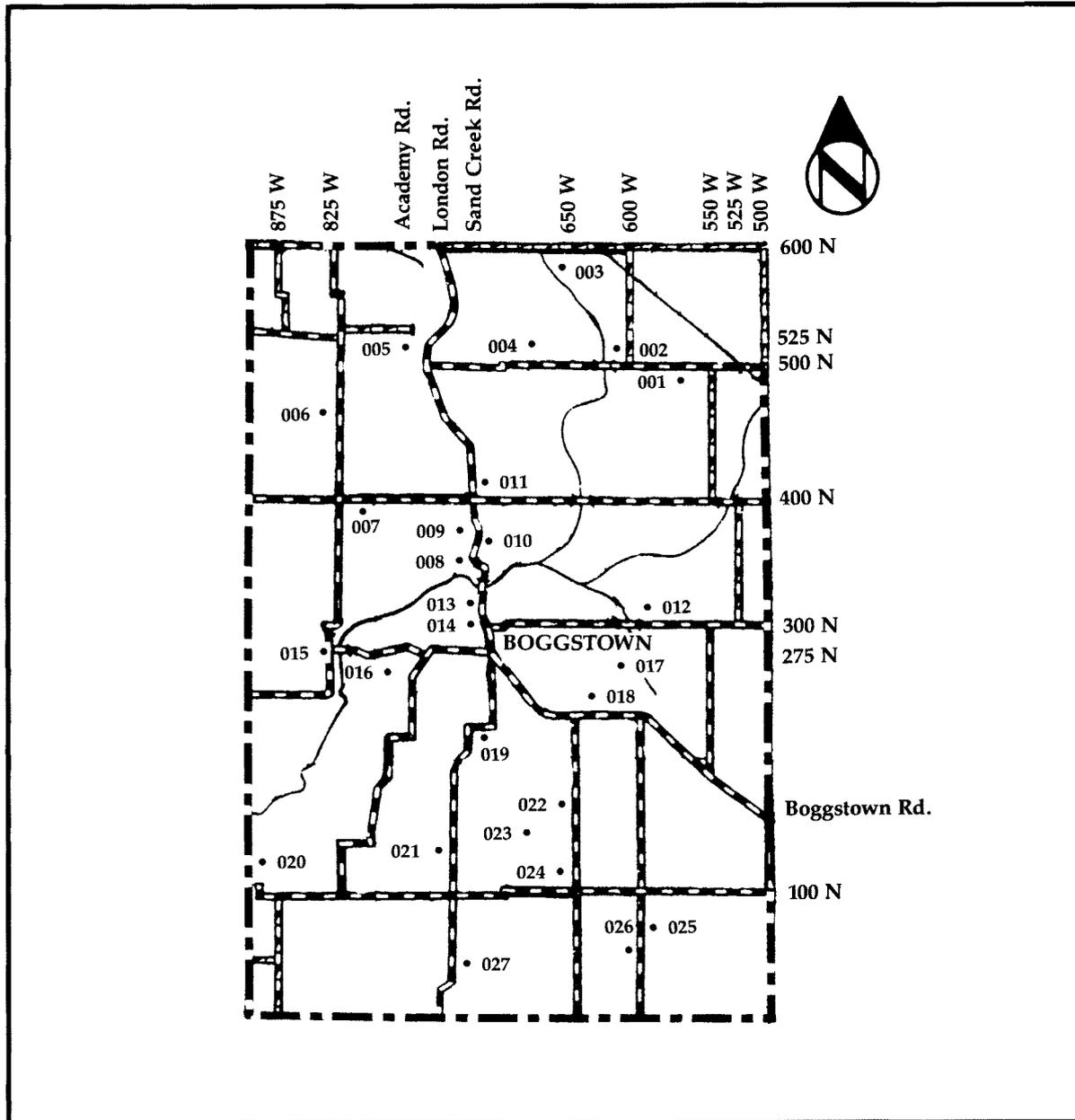


038



Public Square, Shelbyville, 1876. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Sugar Creek Township (15001-027)



Sugar Creek Township is located in the northwestern section of Shelby County. The Big Sugar and Little Sugar Creeks flow southward across the township which consists primarily of flat farmland. The township was organized in 1823 and among its first settlers were John McConnell, Reuben Strickler, James Holmes and Joseph Hough.

The only town to be organized in the township is Boggstown, laid out in 1867 on the site of the earlier town of Houghsburg. Boggstown was laid out along the Martinsville & Cincinnati Railroad line which was completed in 1866.

One of the most significant buildings in the township is the Red Mills (15009), originally known as Houghs Mills. Built in 1821, the frame, water-powered mill, with its original mill race, represents a fast disappearing example of early industrial architecture.

The prosperity brought about by the railroad is reflected in the quality of the township's late nineteenth century farmsteads. The township's most prominent residence is the Philip Hoop House (15007). This outstanding Italianate style residence is surrounded by a fine collection of outbuildings, including a large Sweitzer barn, one of the county's only examples of this barn type. Other notable farmsteads include the Carson Farm (15021) and the farm on 600 W (15025).

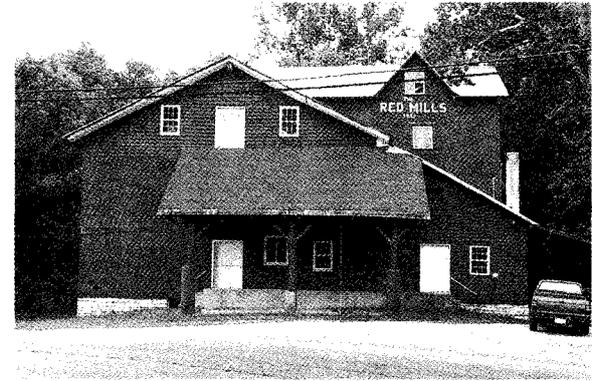
| No. | Rtg. | Description |
|-----|------|--|
| 001 | C | House, 500 N; I-house/ Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057) |
| 002 | N | House, 500 N; Cruciform/Greek Revival/ Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057) |



002



007



009

003 C **Farm**, 600 N; House: Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

004 C **Farm**, 500 N; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

005 C **Francis Cemetery**, 825 W; c.1863-indeterminate; Religion (057)

006 C **Farm**, 825 W; House: T-plan, c.1895; Outbuildings: livestock barn, chicken house, drive-in corncrib, smokehouse, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

007 O **Philip Hoop Farm**, 400 N; House: Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: Sweitzer barn, drive-in corncrib, hog barn, pump house, wood shed, chicken houses; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

008 C **Hough Cemetery**, London Road; c.1830-c.1860; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (057)



007

009 O **Red Mills**, London Road; Vernacular, 1821; Commerce, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (057)

010 C **Fred Rasp House**, London Road; T-plan, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (057)

011 C **Moses Gibson Tull House**, 400 N; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

012 C **Farm**, 300 N; House: gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, milk house, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

013 C **Boggstown Cemetery**, London Road; c.1849-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (057)

014 C **Gallagher Cemetery**, London Road; c.1830-c.1860; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (057)

015 O **County Bridge No. 41**, 275 N; Camelback through truss, c.1910; Engineering, Transportation (057)

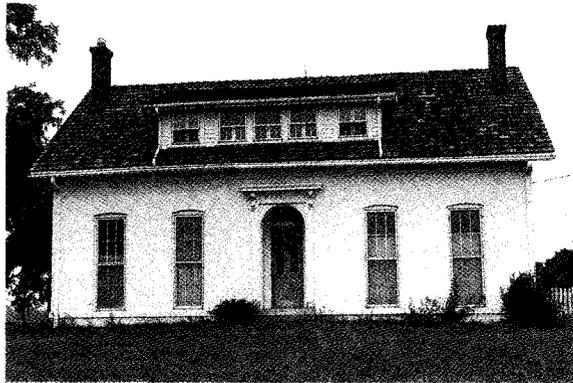


015

016 C **House**, 275 N; T-plan/Gothic Revival, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

017 C **Johnson Cemetery**, Boggstown Road; c.1830-c.1876; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (057)

018 N **House**, Boggstown Road; Central-passage, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (057)



018

019 C **Henry Compton Farm**, Sand Creek Road; House: Free Classic Cottage, 1912; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

020 C **James and Margaret Jane White House**, 100 N; I-house/Federal, c.1835; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

021 N **John Carson Farm**, Sand Creek Road; House: Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen, chicken house, pump house, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

022 C **David Smith Farm**, 650 W; House: T-plan, c.1870; Outbuildings: livestock barn, pumphouse, privy, chicken house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

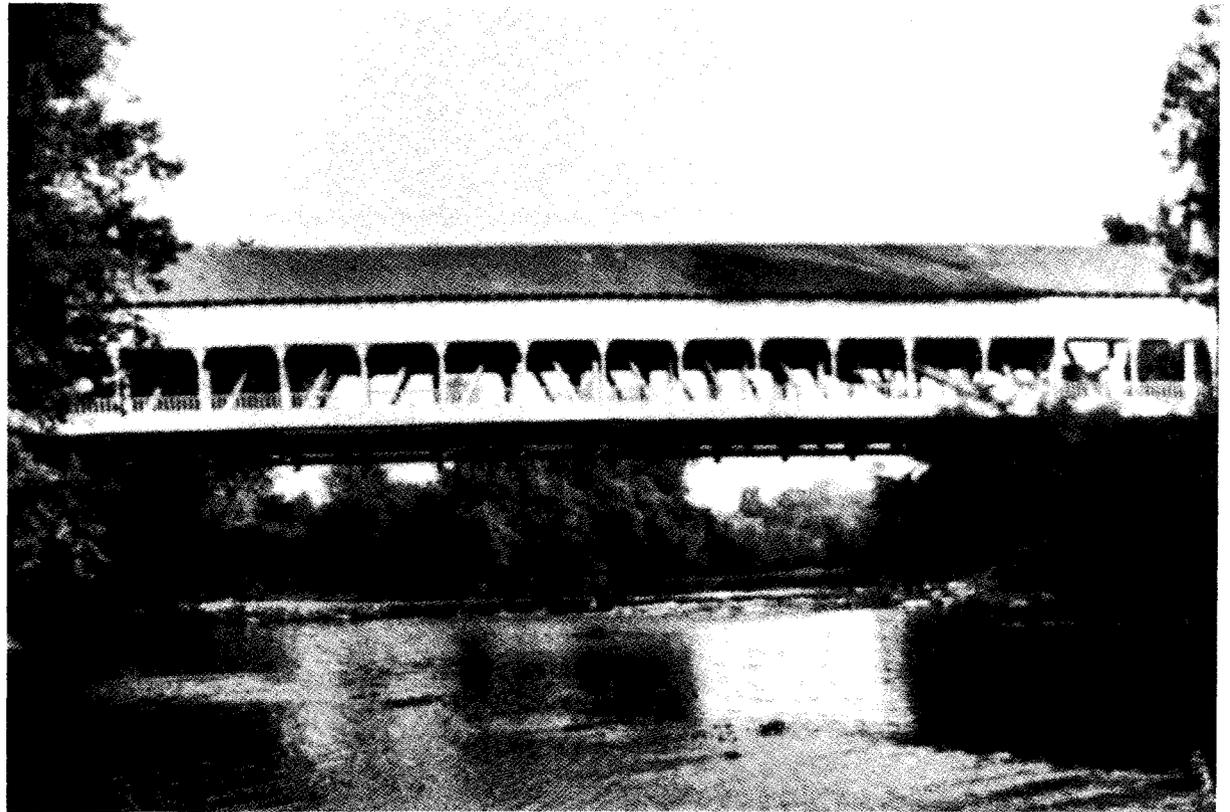
023 C **George W. Strickler Farm**, 100 N; House: I-house/Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, chicken house, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

024 C **Farm**, 100 N; House: gable-front, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barns, summer kitchen, silo; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

025 N **Farm**, 600 W; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

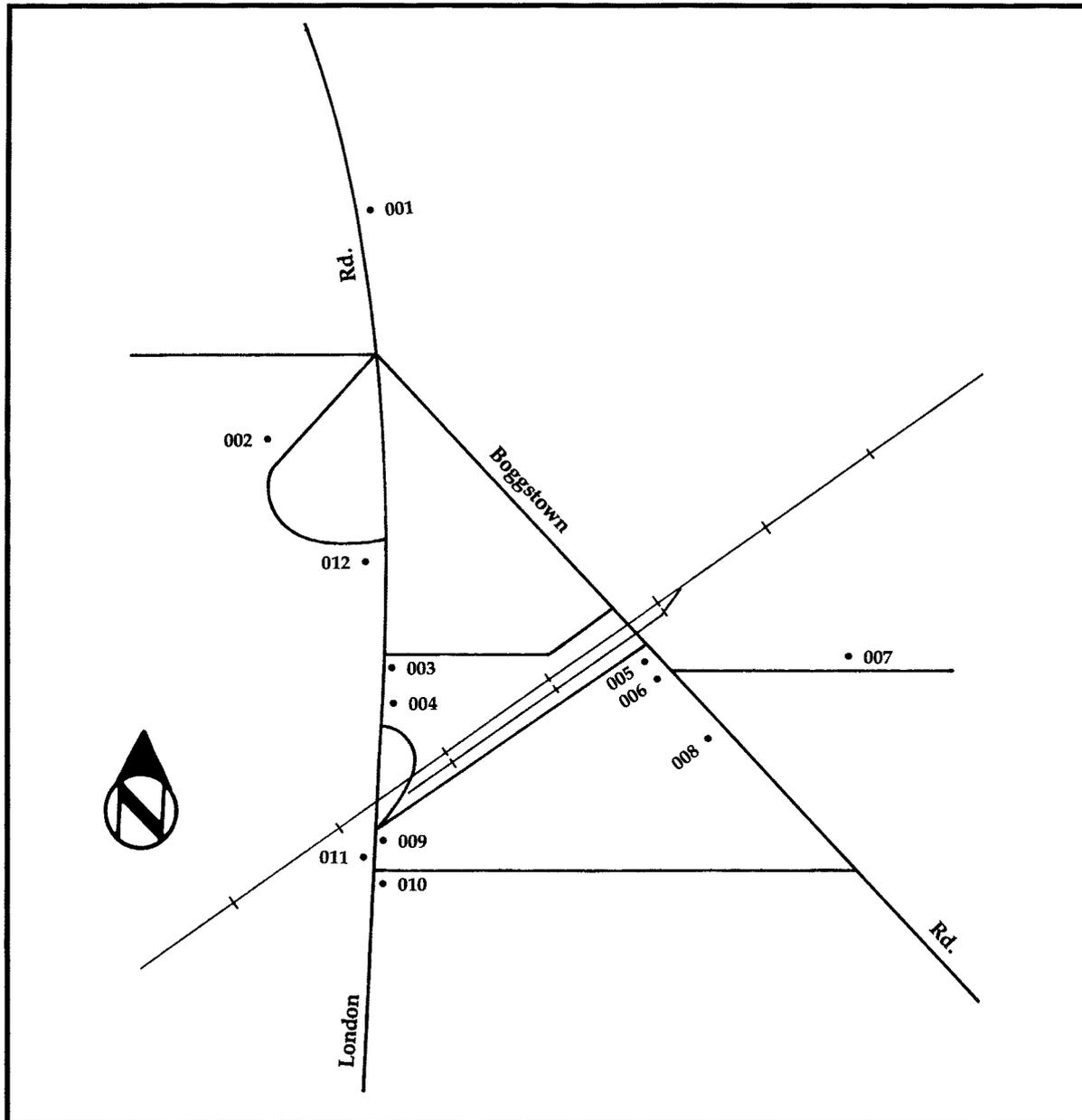
026 C **Sandhill Cemetery**, 600 W; c.1842-c.1888; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (057)

027 C **Martin Van Buren Strickler Farm**, Sand Creek Road; House: double-pen, c.1870; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, privy, chicken house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (057)



Bridge, Shelby County. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Boggstown Scattered Sites (16001-012)



Boggstown is located in the center of Sugar Creek Township. The town was platted by John McConnell and Armstrong Gibson in 1867, on the site of the earlier community of Houghburg. Boggstown was named for Joseph Boggs, a pioneer settler.

The town was located along the Martinsville and Cincinnati Railroad as well as Bluff Road, a major transportation route. The area was known for its tobacco production and the easy access to both rail and wagon transportation bolstered the local economy. By the late 1800s the village contained a post office (still in use), a railroad station, a Presbyterian church, a Methodist church, a graded school and several stores.

Much of the town's remaining architecture reflects its growth period coinciding with the arrival of the railroad. In 1870 Casterline A. Gibson moved to Boggstown and started his grain business. His two-story brick grain warehouse and office known as Gibson's Hall (16004) still remains. His elaborate house (16002) is a testament to his once thriving grain shipping business. Another notable house is the Dr. Stephen Strickler House (16001), a large Queen Anne style residence complete with a porte-cochere. His office located just in front of his house is a small T-plan frame structure with Queen Anne style trim.

Two churches are located in Boggstown. A Seventh Day Adventist congregation organized in 1887 and built its frame meetinghouse (16003) the same year. The Methodists built their Gothic Revival style brick church (16010) in 1900.

No. Rtg. Description

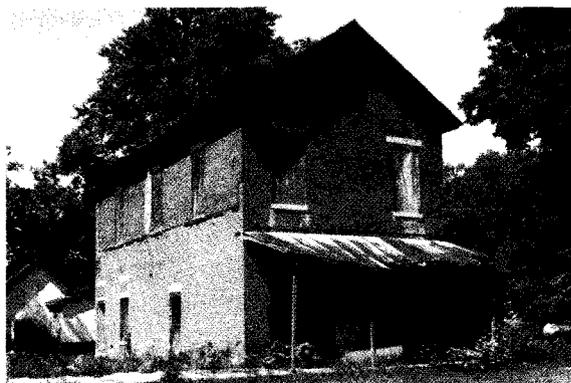
001 O **Dr. Stephen Strickler House and Office**, London Road; House: Queen Anne, c.1890; Office: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Health/Medicine, Vernacular/Construction (057)



002



001



004

002 N **Casterline A. Gibson House**, Boggstown Road; Double-pile/Italianate, c.1870; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

003 C **Boggstown Seventh Day Adventist Church**, London Road; Vernacular, 1887; Vernacular/Construction (057)

004 C **Gibson's Hall**, London Road; Commercial Vernacular, c.1880; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (057)

005 C **Commercial Building**, Boggstown Road; Commercial Vernacular, c.1875; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (057)

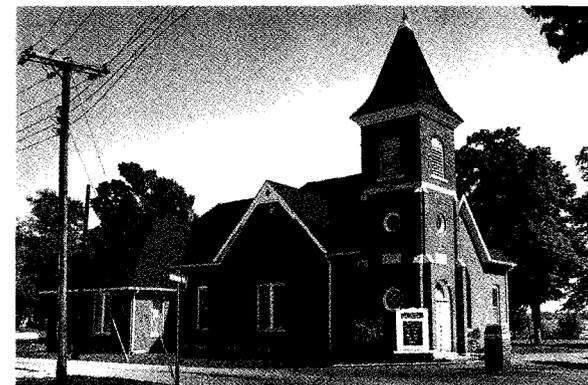
006 C **House**, Boggstown Road; Central-passage/Gothic Revival, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

007 C **Farm**, Boggstown Road; House: double-pile/Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

008 C **James Strickler House**, Boggstown Road; American four-square, 1909; Vernacular/Construction (057)

009 C **Boggstown Grain Elevator**, Boggstown Road; Vernacular, 1916-17; Agriculture, Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (057)

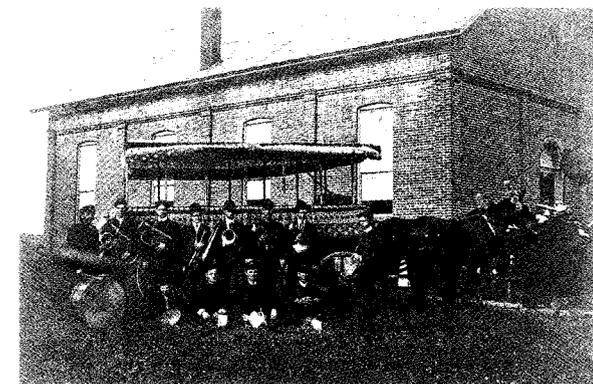
010 N **Boggstown Methodist Episcopal Church**, London Road; Romanesque Revival, 1900; Architecture, Religion (057)



010

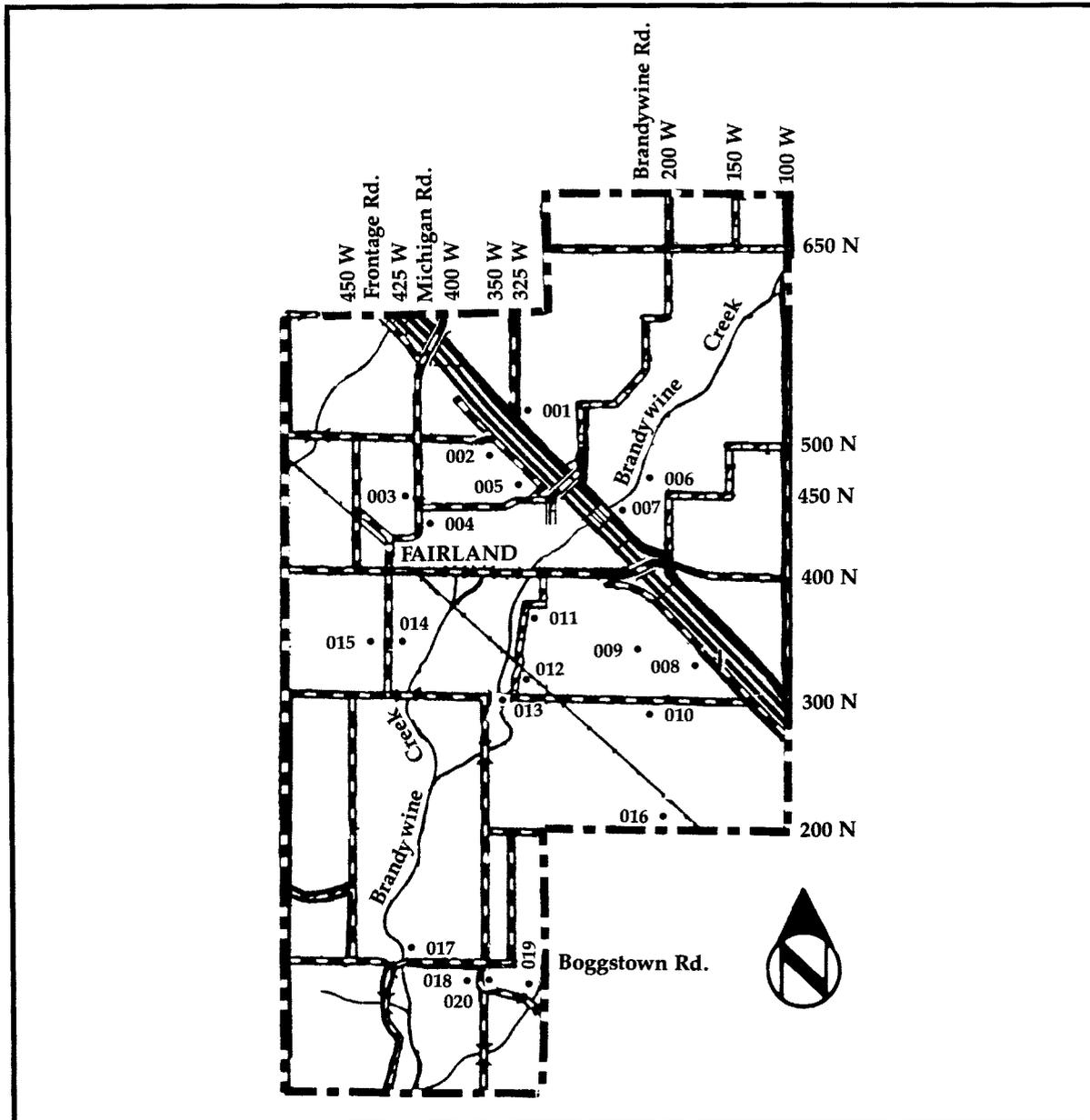
011 C **William Compton Farm**, London Road; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

012 C **House**, London Road; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890; Architecture (057)



Boggstown Band, c.1905. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Brandywine Township (20001-020)



Brandywine Township, just northwest of Shelbyville, was organized in 1843. Brandywine Creek flows through the township in a southwesterly direction. The township's topography varies from rolling hills in the western half to the flat areas in the east.

Among the township's first settlers were Bissel Burr, Hugh Campbell, Benjamin Bass and George Updegraff. Brandywinetown was the first town to be established in the township. Also known as Pin Hook, the village was founded by Reverend Lewis Morgan, who kept the first "temperance" tavern in Shelby County. The town was located on the Michigan Road which passed through the township. Unfortunately, the town disappeared when Interstate 74 was completed. The Brandywine Cemetery (20005) is one of the few reminders of this early town.

One of the township's few remaining rural churches is the Old Union Methodist Protestant Church (20018). The first church, the non-denominational Union Church, was established by James Wray in 1822. Wray, one of the township's early settlers, was a Methodist Episcopal preacher from North Carolina. Several members of the congregation broke away in 1854 and formed a Methodist Protestant church. The new congregation chose the name Old Union and built a frame meetinghouse across the road from the original church. In 1903 the gable-front church was turned sideways, and in 1908 a vestibule and tower were added.

The township's architecture represents a wide range of vernacular house types. Two early double-pen houses are found on 400 W (20003) and on the Michigan Road (20006). The house on the Brandywine Road (20011) and the Henry Jenkins House (20015) illustrate the central-passage house with Greek Revival style elements. The Scheffler House (20008) is the township's finest example of the Italianate style.

No. Rtg. Description

001 C **Historical Marker**, Michigan Road; Marker reads that the Indiana Baptist State Convention was organized here on July 26, 1883; Religion (585)

002 O **Farm**, 500 N; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuilding: English barn; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)



002

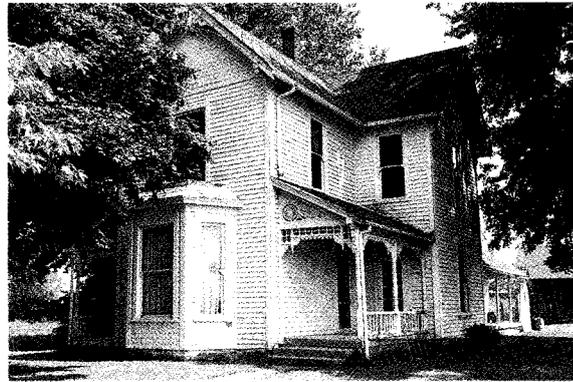
003 C **Farm**, 400 W; House: double-pen, c.1840; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house, milk house, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

004 C **Fairland Cemetery**, 400 W; c.1837-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (585)

005 C **Brandywine Cemetery**, Frontage Road; c.1834-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (585)

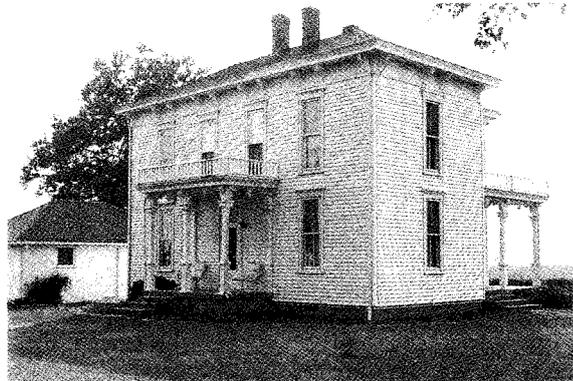
006 C **House**, Michigan Road; Double-pen, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (585)

007 N **Farm**, Michigan Road; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: English barn, wood shed/smokehouse, shed, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)



007

008 O **Scheffler Farm**, Frontage Road; House: Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house, milk house, power house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)



008

009 C **Farm**, 300 N; House: I-house/Federal, c.1835; Outbuilding: English barn; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

010 N **House**, 300 N; I-house/Gothic Revival/Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)



010

011 C **House**, Brandywine Road; Central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1840; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

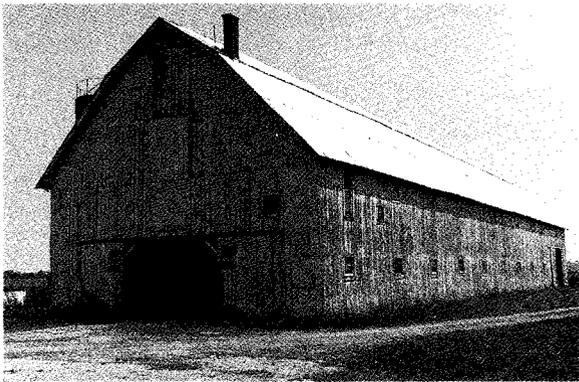
012 C **Farm**, Brandywine Road; House: double-pen, c.1870; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

013 O **County Bridge No. 56**, 300 N; Pratt through truss, c.1920; Engineering, Transportation (585)



013

- 014 C **John Totten Farm**, 425 W; House:
vernacular, 1872; Outbuilding:
horse barn, 1912; Agriculture,
Vernacular/Construction (585)



014

- 015 N **Henry Jenkins House**, 425 W;
Central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1845;
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(585)

- 016 C **Farm**, 200 N; House:
cruciform/Gothic Revival, c.1870;
Outbuildings: English barn, privy;
Agriculture, Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (585)

- 017 C **House**, Boggstown Road; I-house, c.1870;
Vernacular/Construction (585)

- 018 C **Old Union Methodist Protestant Church**,
350 W; Vernacular, 1854/1908/1935;
Religion, Vernacular/Construction (585)

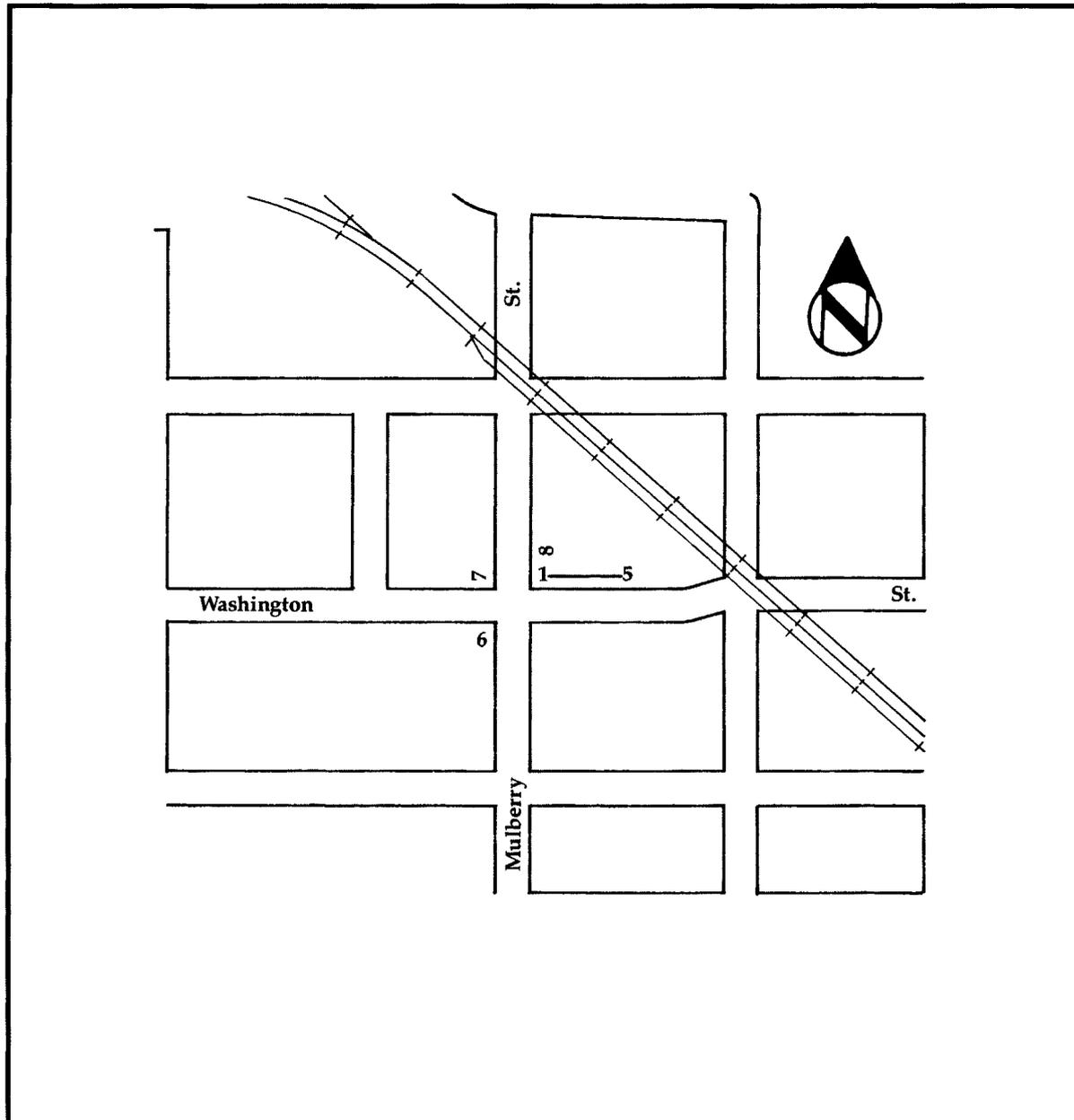
- 019 N **House**, Boggstown Road; Italianate, c.1880;
Architecture (585)

- 020 C **Center Cemetery**, Boggstown Road;
c.1827-present; Exploration/Settlement,
Religion (585)



W. C. Hoop, Blacksmith. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Fairland Historic District (145-585-21001-008)



Fairland was laid out in 1852 by Isaac Odell and Henry Jenkins, the latter a farmer who owned most of the land. Odell was a prominent Shelbyville businessman before organizing Fairland and becoming its first merchant. Several additions were made to the town in 1865, 1866 and 1868.

The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad passed through Fairland in 1853, resulting in a great deal of the town's speculative and real growth. A second line, the Martinsville & Franklin Railroad, was organized in 1853 but was not completed through Fairland until 1866. The interurban also served Fairland from 1902-1928.

Much of Fairland's historic architecture reflects the growth brought about by the railroads. The Fairland Historic District is a good representation of a typical late nineteenth century railroad town, with its brick commercial structures, houses, train depot and two churches.

The Fairland Masonic Lodge (21001), built in 1873, is the only two story commercial building in Fairland. The brick structure with Italianate style details and stamped nameplate is typical of late nineteenth century commercial buildings. The town's Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in 1855 and built its first church in 1858. This was replaced in 1893 by the current Gothic Revival style church (21006). The Christian congregation was organized in 1890 and built its current Gothic Revival style church (21007) in 1892.

The district also includes a fine brick Italianate style house on Washington Street (21003) and the train depot (21005), built in 1909 for the CCC & Saint Louis Railroad.

There are several noteworthy structures which lie outside the historic district. The Baptist Church was organized in Brandywintown in 1832. The congregation moved to Fairland in 1860 and a new frame church (22010) was built. The grain elevator (22015), a common sight in many small railroad communities, was built in 1914 and expanded in 1941. Typical houses of the era include a house on South Franklin Street (22013) and a house on South Walnut Street (22016).

No. Add. Description

Washington Street (North Side)

- 001 NA Fairland Masonic Lodge; Italianate, 1873 (N)
- 002 NA Fairland National Bank; Italianate, 1906 (C)
- 003 NA House; Italianate, c.1880 (N)



003

- 004 NA Odell's Hall; Gable-front, c.1870 (N)
- 005 NA CCC and St. Louis Railroad Depot; Vernacular, 1909 (N)



004

Washington Street (South Side)

- 006 NA Forbes Methodist Episcopal Church; Gothic Revival, 1893 (O)



006

Mulberry Street (West Side)

- 007 NA Fairland Christian Church; Gothic Revival, 1892 (N)

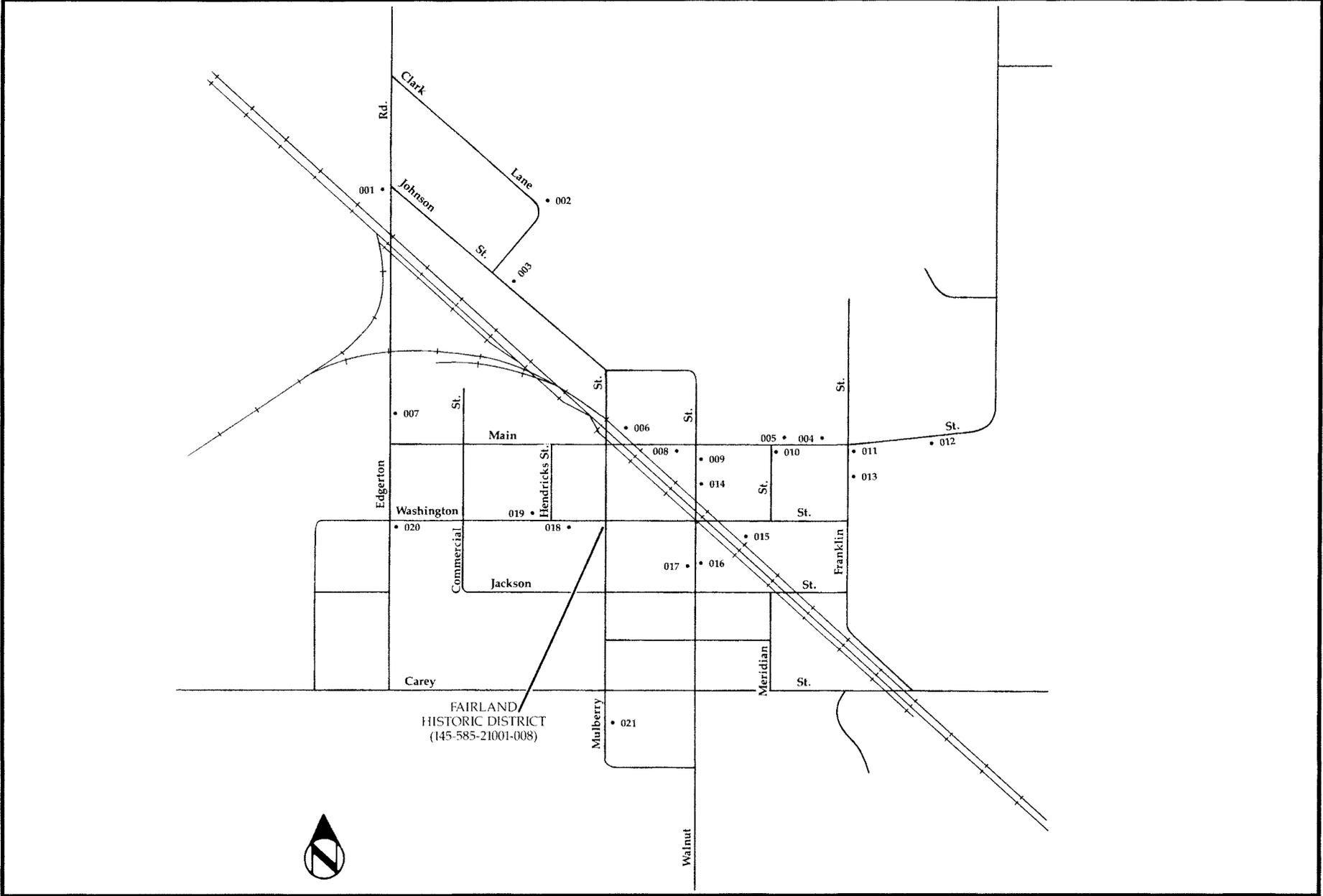
Mulberry Street (East Side)

- 008 NA House; Indeterminate, c.1875 (NC)



Shelbyville. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Fairland Scattered Sites (22001-021)



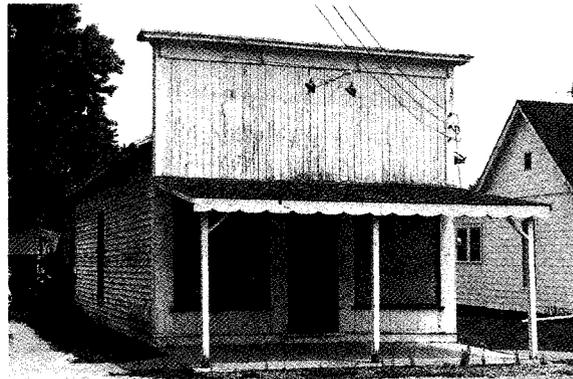
No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C **Farm**, Edgerton Road; House: gable-front, c.1910; Outbuildings: English barn, privy, garage, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 002 C **House**, Clark Lane; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1900; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 003 C **Duplex**, 212 Johnson Street; American four-square, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 004 C **House**, E. Main Street; Double-pen, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 005 C **House**, E. Main Street; Vernacular, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 006 N **House**, W. Main Street; Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (585)



006

- 009 C **House**, 103 S. Walnut Street; Central-passage, c.1840; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 010 C **Fairland Baptist Church**, Meridian Street; Vernacular, c.1860/1965; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 011 C **House**, S. Franklin Street; T-plan, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 012 C **House**, E. Main Street; Central-passage/Gothic Revival, c.1870; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 013 C **House**, S. Franklin Street; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 014 C **Commercial Building**, S. Walnut Street; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (585)



014

- 007 C **House**, 406 W. Main Street; T-plan, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 008 C **Hotel and Traction Depot**, W. Main Street; Vernacular, c.1858; Commerce, Transportation, Vernacular/Construction (585)

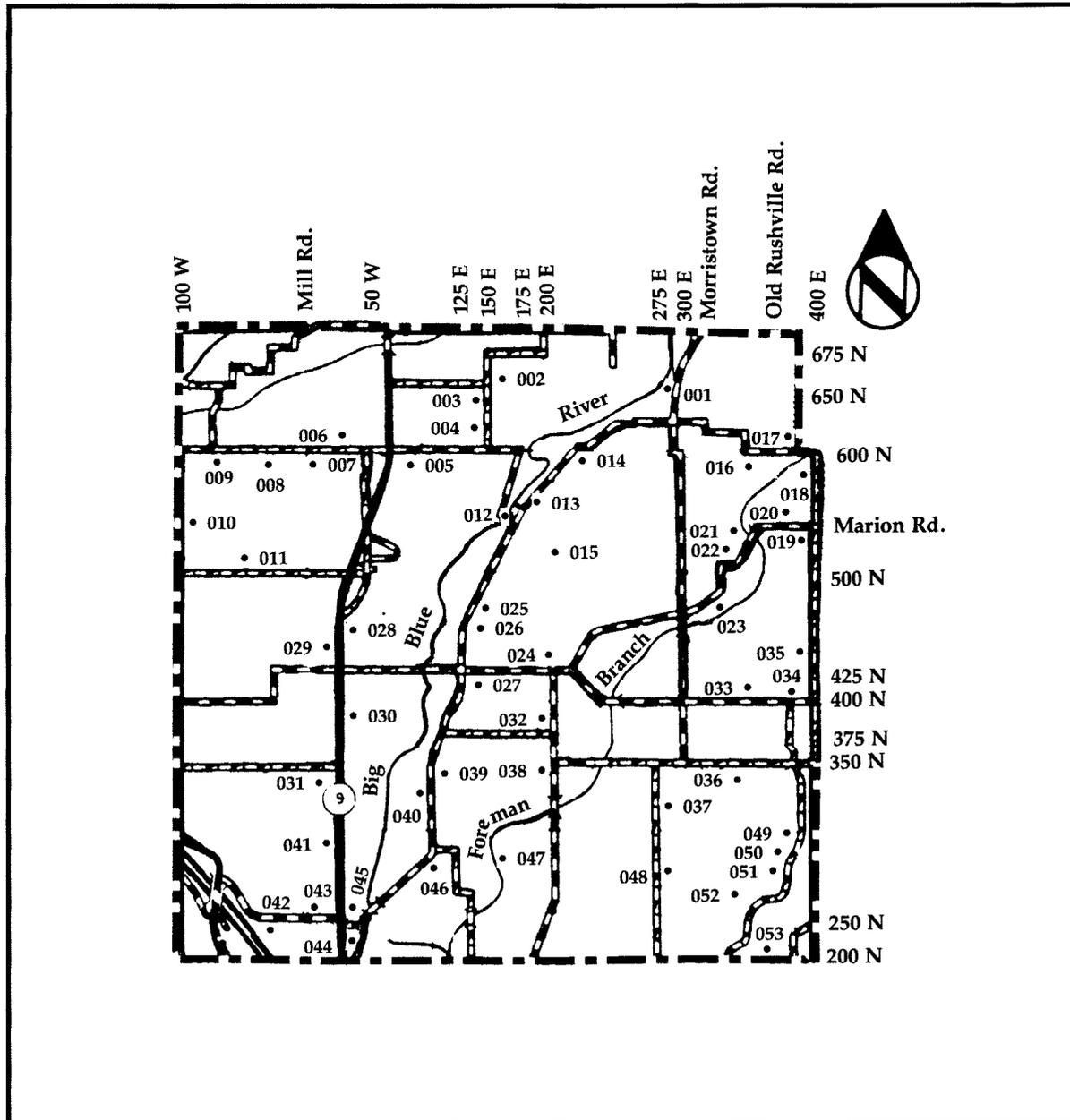
- 015 C **Fairland Grain Company and Elevator**, E. Jackson Street; Vernacular, 1914/1941; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 016 C **House**, S. Walnut Street; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890; Architecture (585)
- 017 C **House**, S. Walnut Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (585)



016

- 018 C **House**, W. Washington Street; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1920; Architecture (585)
- 019 C **House**, W. Washington Street; Gothic Revival, c.1860; Architecture (585)
- 020 C **House**, W. Washington Street; T-plan, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 021 C **House**, S. Walnut Street; Double-pen, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (585)

Marion Township (25001-053)



Marion Township, located north of Shelbyville, was one of the first four townships to be organized in 1822 and was named in honor of General Francis Marion, a Revolutionary War hero. When the county was reorganized in 1840 sections of Marion Township were annexed to form the surrounding five townships. The terrain is level with the Big Blue River and its Forman Branch cutting through the central and eastern sections of the area.

Two early transportation routes, the Morrystown Road and the Knightstown Road passed through the township. Unlike its neighboring townships, no railroads were constructed through the area.

The only town laid out in the township was Marion. The town was platted in 1820 along the Morrystown Road by John Sleeth and James Wilson and surveyed by Franklin County surveyor H. P. Wilson. Several residents petitioned the county commissioners to establish the county seat in Marion but the attempt failed when the more centrally located town of Shelbyville was chosen. Today only the town's cemetery (25026) remains to mark the site of this early village.

Several early house types can be seen in Marion Township reflecting the area's settlement period. The single-pen form is represented by the house on the Morrystown Road (25039). The I-house form is well represented in the township. Greek Revival style details such as the cornice returns and corner pilasters found on the Sylvester Bassett House (25030) and the Balsar Fox Homestead (25013) are typical additions to the county's many I-houses.

The development of a drainage network and an improved transportation system boosted the township's agricultural economy. More elaborate houses such as the Alonzo Rhodes House (25024), the Milton Bass House (25020) and the Bassett House (25042) attest to a prosperous agrarian economy.

The township's early German settlers established two Brethren congregations. The United Brethren Church and Cemetery (25003) was built during the 1850s. The adjacent cemetery contains burials from the 1820s. Blue River Chapel was also established during the mid-nineteenth century. A cemetery (25018) marks the site of this early Brethren church.

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C **Henry Sherman Bass Farm**, Morristown Road; House: gable-front, 1922 (Henry S. Bass and John Henry Poehlin, builder); Outbuilding: livestock barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 002 C **Marion Township District No. 2 School**, 150 E; Vernacular, c.1895; Education, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 003 C **United Brethren Church and Cemetery**, 150 E; Church: gable-front/Greek Revival, c.1855/1910; Cemetery: c.1827-present; Architecture, Education/Settlement, Religion, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 004 C **House**, 150 E; I-house, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 005 C **Oldham Cemetery**, 600 N; 1828-c.1845; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (585)
- 006 C **Farm**, 600 N; House: Gothic Revival, c.1885; Outbuildings: English barn, corncrib, milk house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 007 C **Howard Fox Farm**, 600 N; House: I-house, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

- 008 C **Farm**, 600 N; House: double-pen, c.1880/c.1900; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, milk house, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 009 C **Charles Fox Farm**, 600 N; House: gable-front, c.1914; Outbuildings: English barn, hog barn, drive-in corncrib, wash house, garage, chicken house, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 010 C **Farm**, 100 W; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, hog barn, tool shed, corncribs, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 011 C **Farm**, 500 N; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, shed, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 012 O **County Bridge No. 18**, 175 E; Camelback through truss, c.1910; Engineering, Transportation (585)



012

- 013 N **Balsar Fox Homestead**, Morristown Road; I-house/Greek Revival, c.1830/c.1890; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (527)



013

- 014 C **Bass-Rhodes House**, Morristown Road; House: I-house/Gothic Revival, c.1890; Outbuildings: drive-in corncrib; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 015 C **Farm**, Morristown Road; House: I-house, c.1840; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, corncrib, shed, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 016 C **Farm**, 600 N; House: gabled-ell, c.1895; Outbuildings: livestock barn, English barn, smokehouse, windmill; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 017 C **P. Myer House**, 600 N; Central-passage, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 018 C **Blue River Chapel Cemetery**, 400 E; c.1840-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (527)
- 019 C **Farm**, Marion Road; House: gable-front, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, smokehouse, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

- 020 C **Milton Bass Farm**, Marion Road; House: Queen Anne, c.1905; Outbuildings: English barn, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 021 C **Farm**, Marion Road; House: central-passage, c.1840; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 022 C **House**, Marion Road; Double-pen, c.1840; Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 023 C **William Gaines House**, Marion Road; House: bungalow, 1917; Outbuildings: chicken houses, milk house, coal shed; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 024 C **Alonzo Rhodes House**, 425 N; House: Free Classic, 1900; Outbuildings: drive-in corncrib, shed, milk house; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 025 C **Farm**, Morristown Road; House: pyramidal-roof, c.1915; Outbuildings: livestock barn, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 026 C **Marion Cemetery**, Morristown Road; c.1830-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (585)
- 027 C **Balsar Fox House**, 425 N; I-house/Federal, 1836; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 028 C **House**, SR 9; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890; Architecture (585)

- 029 C **Farm**, SR 9; House: cruciform, c.1880; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 030 C **Sylvester Bassett House**, SR 9; I-house/Greek Revival, c.1840; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 031 C **House**, SR 9; Queen Anne/Free Classic, c.1900; Architecture (585)
- 032 C **House**, 375 N; House: Colonial Revival, c.1915; Outbuildings: tractor shed, chicken house; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 033 C **House**, 400 N; I-house, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 034 C **Farm**, 400 N; House: Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, smokehouse, granary; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 035 C **House**, 400 E; I-house, c.1845; Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 036 C **House**, 350 N; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 037 C **Farm**, 275 E; House: T-plan, c.1900; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 038 C **J. C. Deprez House**, Knightstown Road; Colonial Revival, c.1941; Architecture (527)
- 039 C **House**, Morristown Road; Single-pen, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (585)



038



039

- 040 C **Farm**, Morristown Road; House: gabled-ell, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, hog barn, shed, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 041 C **Chandis Bassett Farm**, SR 9; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, granary, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 042 C **Bassett House**, 250 N; Free Classic, c.1840/1911/1950; Architecture (585)

043 C Farm, 250 N; House: Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

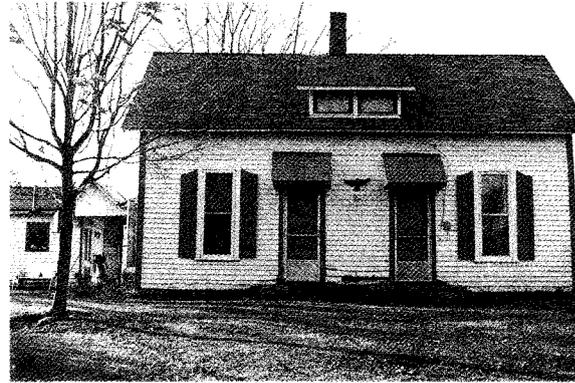
044 N House, Morristown Road; Colonial Revival, c.1925; Architecture (585)



044

049 C Farm, Old Rushville Road; House: I-house, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

050 C House, Old Rushville Road; Double-pen, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (527)



050

045 C Leonidas Gordau Farm, Morristown Road; House: cruciform, c.1850; Outbuildings: livestock barn, smokehouse, chicken house, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction 9585)

046 C Farm, Morristown Road; House: bungalow, c.1925; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, milk house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

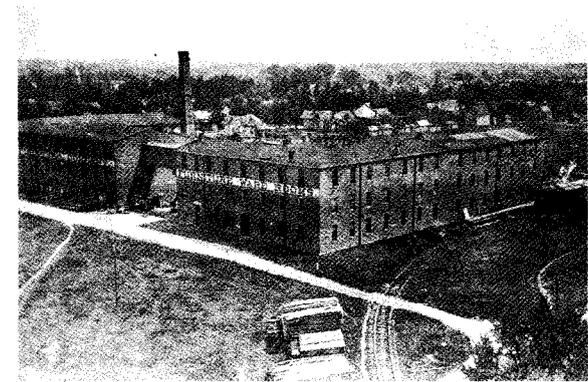
047 C House, 125 E; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: drive-in corncrib, sheds; Vernacular/Construction (585)

048 C House, 275 E; I-house, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (527)

051 C Gaines Cemetery, Old Rushville Road; c.1830-c.1896; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (527)

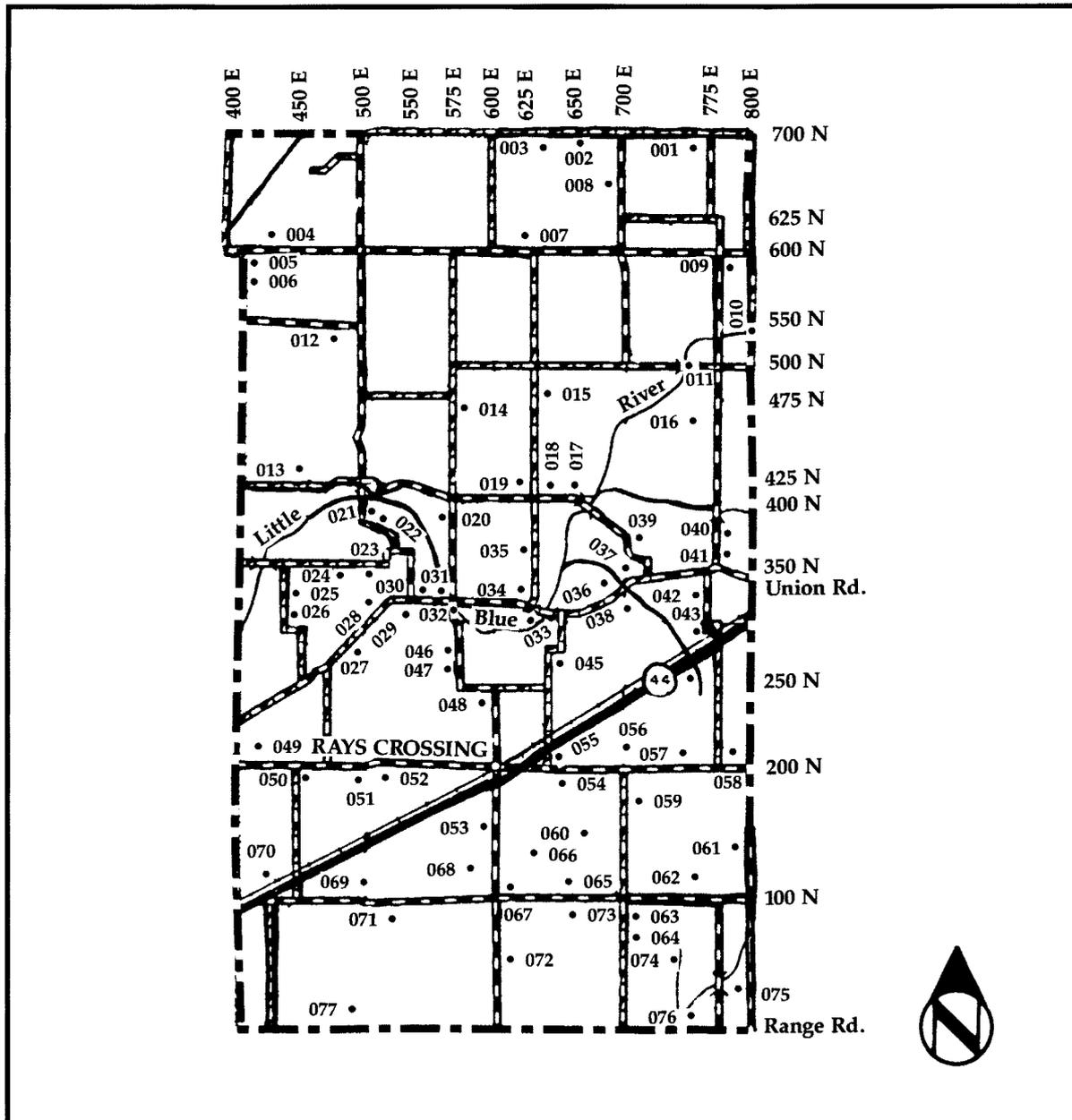
052 C Farm, Old Rushville Road; House: gabled-ell/Gothic Revival, c.1886; Outbuildings: English barn, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

053 C Farm, 200 N; House: saltbox, c.1840; Outbuildings: English barn, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)



Hodell Furniture Company. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Union Township (30001-077)



Union Township was organized in 1822 as one of Shelby County's first four townships. In 1840 the county was reorganized and the present township boundaries were established. The Little Blue River flows westward dividing the township in half. The northwestern section of the township was settled primarily by Quakers including the Pitt, Macy and Barnard families who came from North Carolina during the early nineteenth century. The southern portion of the township was settled primarily by German immigrants such as the Keppel, Haehl and Theobold families who came to the area during the 1830s.

The only town in Union Township is Rays Crossing, located at the junction of the Old Rushville Road and the Cambridge City Branch of the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad which passed through the area about 1860.

Several early house types can be seen in Union Township reflecting its early settlement patterns. Several log single-pen houses have been preserved by simply incorporating the original house into a newer dwelling. The John Hester Jr. House (30016) was built in 1849 and enlarged in 1917 into a two-story residence. Another log house on 450 E (30070) was enlarged during the mid-nineteenth century into an I-house. Other single-pen houses include two houses on Union Road (30029,30030). Another early structure (30032) built in 1826 on the east bank of the Little Blue River is thought to have once served as a toll house.

A unique variation of the central-passage house is found in Union Township. These houses with a recessed central entry typically had Greek Revival style elements applied to them. Two fine examples of this style include the Thomas Cotton House (30036) and the Robert W. DeWitt House (30033) both constructed about 1850.

The German settlers in the township's southeastern section left behind several significant structures. Two log I-houses on 100 N and 600 E respectively (30066,30072) are the township's only remaining examples of this early house form. The township's finest Gothic Revival style house was built by a pioneer German family. The Philip Haehal House (30064) was completed in 1853.

The completion of the railroad through the township during the 1860's boosted the area's agricultural economy. As a result, the small, modest houses of the early settlers gave way to larger, more ornate residences reflecting the farmer's growing prosperity. The H. C. Pitts Farm (30008), the George Theobald Farm (30062), and the Henry Weingarh Farm (30061) include large frame houses with a collection of farm buildings.

Three active churches remain in the township. The Blue River Chapel (30005) was constructed for a United Brethren congregation and was later used as the Blue River Methodist Episcopal Church. The Little Blue River Baptist Church (30022) is the congregation's third church. The Evangelical Protestant St. Zion Church (30063) was the largest church to be built in Union Township. The church was first organized as the Evangelical Protestant Zion Church in 1836 by the many Germans who settled in the area.

Three one-room brick school houses remain in rural Union Township. District School Nos. 5 (30027) and 2 (30037) were converted into residences and District No. 4 (30069) is used for storage. The Union Township School (30048) built in 1936 in the Art Moderne style was completed after the township consolidated the rural district schools in the early twentieth century.

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C House, 700 N; House: double-pen, c.1870; Outbuildings: summer kitchen, privy, shed; Vernacular/Construction (432)
- 002 C House, 700 N; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1900; Architecture (432)

- 003 O House, 700 N; I-house/Greek Revival, c.1855; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (432)



003

- 004 C Farm, 600 N; House: T-plan, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, chicken house, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

- 005 C United Brethren Blue River Chapel, 400 E; Gable-front/Greek Revival, c.1855/c.1910; Architecture, Religion, Vernacular/Construction (527)

- 006 C R. Reinhart Farm, 400 E; House: bungalow, c.1920; Outbuildings: livestock barns, chicken house, storage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

- 007 C Farm, 600 N; House: saltbox, c.1865; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

- 008 N H. C. Pitts Farm, 700 E; House: Free Classic, c.1900; Outbuildings: livestock barn, chicken house, cast iron fence; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)



008



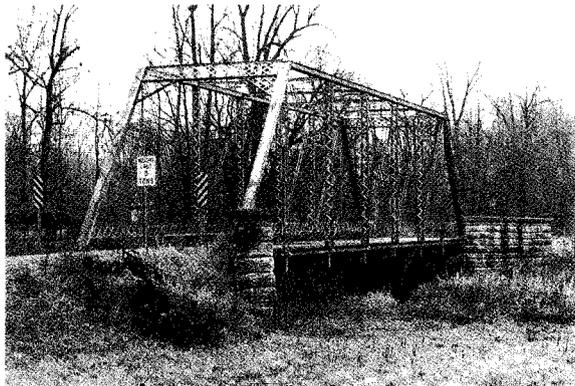
008

- 009 C Farm, 600 N; House: T-plan, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen, shed, power house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

- 010 O County Bridge No. 31, 800 E; Pratt through truss, c.1895; Engineering, Transportation (527)

- 011 C County Bridge No. 32, 500 N; Plate girder, 1915 (Central States Bridge, builder); Engineering, Transportation (527)

- 012 C Farm, 550 N; House: bungalow, c.1905; Outbuildings: livestock barn shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)



010

- 013 C **Farm**, 400 N; House: T-plan, c.1885; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 014 C **Farm**, 575 E; House: bungalow, c.1920; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, privy, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 015 C **Farm**, 625 E; House: double-pen, c.1855; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 016 C **John Hester Jr. Farm**, 775 E; House: log single-pen/Prairie, 1849/1917; Outbuildings: hog barn, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 017 C **Farm**, 400 N; House: Free Classic, 1915; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, well house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 018 C **Farm**, 400 N; House: double-pen, c.1840; Outbuilding: English barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 019 C **Andrew Hinsley Farm**, 400 N; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 020 C **Farm**, 575 E; House: bungalow, c.1915; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 021 C **House**, 500 E; I-house, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 022 C **Little Blue River Baptist Church and Cemetery**, 500 E; Church: vernacular, 1923; Cemetery: c.1830-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 023 C **Farm**, 350 N; House: gable-front/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 024 C **Farm**, 350 N; House: I-house, c.1865; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, silo, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 025 C **House**, 450 E; Double-pile, c.1840; Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 026 C **Farm**, 450 E; House: I-house, c.1890; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 027 C **Union Township District No. 5 School**, Union Road; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Education, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 028 C **House**, Union Road; Double-pen, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 029 C **Farm**, Union Road; House: log single-pen, c.1840; Outbuilding: English barn; Agriculture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 030 C **Farm**, Union Road; House: log single-pen, c.1840/c.1890; Outbuildings: livestock barn, milk house, storage; Agriculture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 031 C **Farm**, Union Road; House: I-house, c.1850/c.1906; Outbuildings: basement barn, summer kitchen, privy, coal shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 032 N **Toll House**, 575 E; Log hall-and-parlor, 1826; Exploration/Settlement, Transportation, Vernacular/Construction (527)



032

- 033 N **Robert W. DeWitt House**, Union Road; Central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1849; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)



033



040

- 034 C **Farm**, Union Road; House: gabled-ell/Gothic Revival, c.1885; Outbuilding: transverse-frame barn; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 035 C **Historical Marker**, 625 E; Marker commemorates first homestead in Shelby County, 1821; Exploration/Settlement (527)
- 036 N **Thomas Cotton House**, Union Road; Central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1850; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 037 N **Union Township District School No. 2**, Union Road; Vernacular, 1888; Education, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 038 C **Farm**, Union Road; House: vernacular, c.1905; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, privy, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 039 C **Farm**, Short Blue Road; House: T-plan, c.1904; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, shed, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 040 N **House**, 775 E; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

- 041 C **Branson Cemetery**, 775 E; c.1837-c.1901; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (527)
- 042 C **House**, 775 E; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (527)
- 043 C **House**, 775 E; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (527)
- 044 N **Farm**, SR 44; House: Queen Anne, c.1895; Outbuildings: English barn, smokehouse, drive-in corncrib, summer kitchen, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)



044

- 045 C **Farm**, 650 E; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, silo, smokehouse, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 046 C **Bennett Cemetery**, 575 E; c.1839-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (527)
- 047 N **William Wesley Brown Farm**, 575 E; House: central-passage/Gothic Revival, c.1850; Outbuildings: English barn, privy, shed, cellar; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)



047

- 048 C **Union Township School**, 600 E; Art Moderne, 1936; Architecture, Education (527)
- 049 C **Farm**, 200 N; House: Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, silo, milk house, drive-in corncrib, smokehouse; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 050 C **Farm**, 200 N; House: Free Classic, c.1900; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 051 C **Farm**, 200 N; House: I-house, c.1870; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house, milk house shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

052 C Farm, 200 N; House: double-pile, c.1880; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, windmill, pumphouse; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

053 C House, 600 E; I-house, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (527)

054 C Keppel Farm, 200 N; House: vernacular, c.1900; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

055 C Farm, 650 E; House: I-house, c.1900; Outbuilding: transverse-frame barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

056 C Farm, 200 N; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, smokehouse; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

057 C Farm, 200 N; House: American four-square, c.1915; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, smokehouse, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

058 C Herman Kuhn Farm, 775 E; House: Free Classic, c.1910; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, milk house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

059 C Farm, 700 E; House: T-plan, c.1905; Outbuildings: livestock barn, milk house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

060 C Farm, 200 N; House: I-house, c.1885; Outbuildings: livestock barn, chicken house, hog houses; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

061 N Henry Weingarth Farm, 800 E; House: double-pen/Queen Anne, c.1850/1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, silo, chicken house, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)



061

062 C George Theobald Farm, 100 N; House: Queen Anne/Free Classic, c.1895; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, wash house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

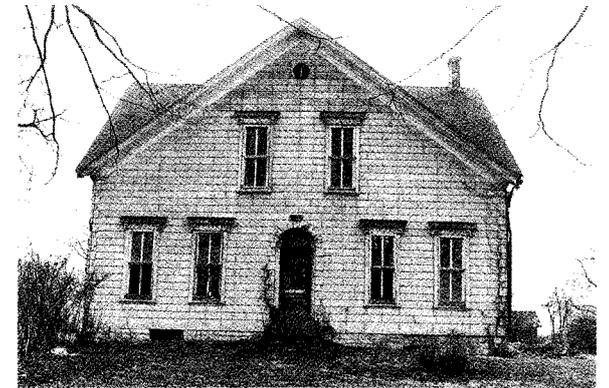
063 O Evangelical Protestant Mt. Zion Church and Cemetery, 700 E; Church: Twentieth Century Gothic Revival, 1929-1930 (Peter Hochstetter, contractor); Cemetery: c.1850-present; Architecture, Ethnic Heritage, Exploration/Settlement, Religion (527)

064 O Philip Haehal Farm, 700 E; House: Gothic Revival/Italianate, 1853; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house, wash house, smokehouse, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

065 C Haehal House, 100 N; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)



063



064

066 C Farm, 100 N; House: log I-house, c.1840; Outbuilding: English barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

067 C John and Lena Keppel Farm, 100 N; House: I-house, c.1902; Outbuildings: English barn (Benjamin Keppel, builder), chicken house, privy, wash house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

068 C Farm, 100 N; House: I-house, c.1900; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, wash house, garage, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

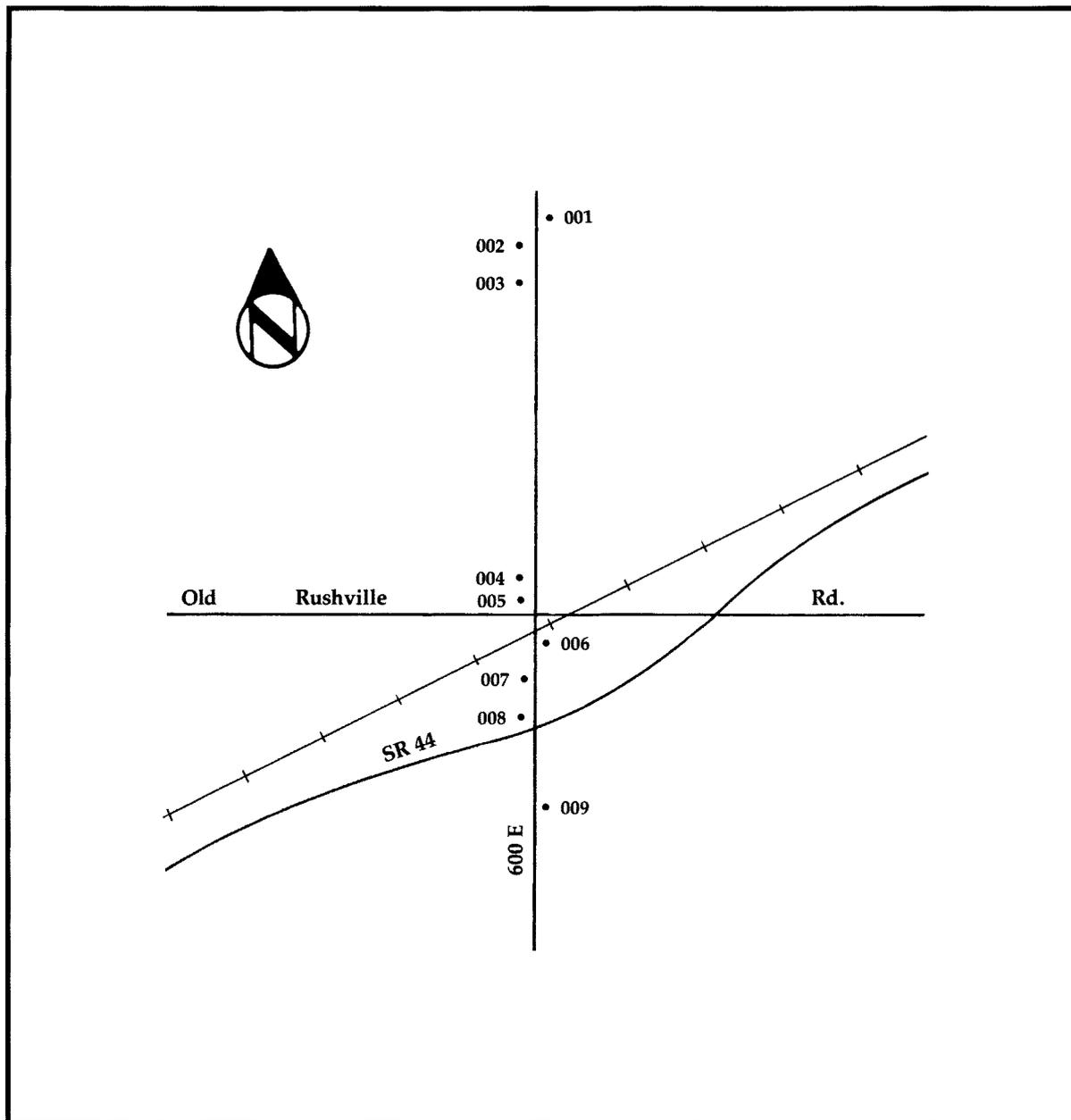
- 069 C **Union Township District No. 4 School**, 100 N; Vernacular, c.1895; Education, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 070 C **Farm**, 450 E; House: log single-pen/I-house, c.1830/c.1870; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn (Joe Zobel, builder), drive-in corncrib, wash house; Agriculture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 071 C **Farm**, 100 N; House: I-house, c.1860; Outbuildings: hog barn, summer kitchen, drive-in corncribs, privy, windmill, pumphouse; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 072 C **Farm**, 600 E; House: log I-house, c.1860; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken houses, privy; Agriculture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 073 C **Daniel Meltzer Farm**, 100 N; House: vernacular, 1892; Outbuildings: English barn, 1922 (Jacob Meltzer, builder), summer kitchen, smokehouse, hog house, shed, cemetery, 1851; Agriculture, Religion, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 074 C **Farm**, 100 N; House: vernacular, c.1880; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, smokehouse, drive-in corncrib, wash house, privy, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 075 C **Farm**, 775 E; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, wash house, granary, chicken house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

- 076 C **Farm**, 775 E; House: double-pen/Greek Revival, c.1845; Outbuildings: Midwest three-portal barn, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 077 C **Alfred Kuhn Farm**, Range Road; House: bungalow, 1926-1927; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)



William S. Majors House, Shelbyville. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Rays Crossing Scattered Sites (31001-009)



Rays Crossing is the only village in Union Township. It is located at the junction of the Old Rushville Road and the former Cambridge City Branch of the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad line. The small village was never formally platted but it did contain a post office at one time.

The town's remaining architecture reflects the link between the railroad and it's influence on the late nineteenth century rural agricultural economy. Central to the village was the grain elevator (31006). Area farmers could bring their grain to the elevator for processing, storage and transport to outside markets. Other commercial endeavors included the Holbrook Sorgum Factory (31007) and the Jackson Alt Blacksmith Shop (31008).

The town's residential architecture is modest in scale. A house on 600 E (31001) is a typical example. Rays Crossing's only remaining church, the Christian Union Church (31002) was completed in 1897.

| No. | Rtg. | Description |
|-----|------|---|
| 001 | C | House, 600 E; Saltbox, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (527) |
| 002 | C | Christian Union Church, 600 E; Vernacular, 1897; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (527) |
| 003 | C | Union Township District No. 8 School, 600 E; T-plan, 1893; Education, Vernacular/Construction (527) |
| 004 | C | House, 600 E; I-house, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (527) |



002

- 009 C **Farm, 600 E; House: bungalow, c.1915;**
Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn,
shed; Agriculture, Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (527)

- 005 C **E. Frazie/Russell Skillman Grocery Store,**
600 E; Commercial Vernacular, 1932/1948;
Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (527)

- 006 C **Rays Crossing Grain Elevator, SR 44;**
Vernacular, 1913; Agriculture, Commerce,
Vernacular/Construction (527)

- 007 C **Holbrook Sorgum Factory, 600 E;**
Vernacular, 1934; Commerce, Industry,
Vernacular/Construction (527)



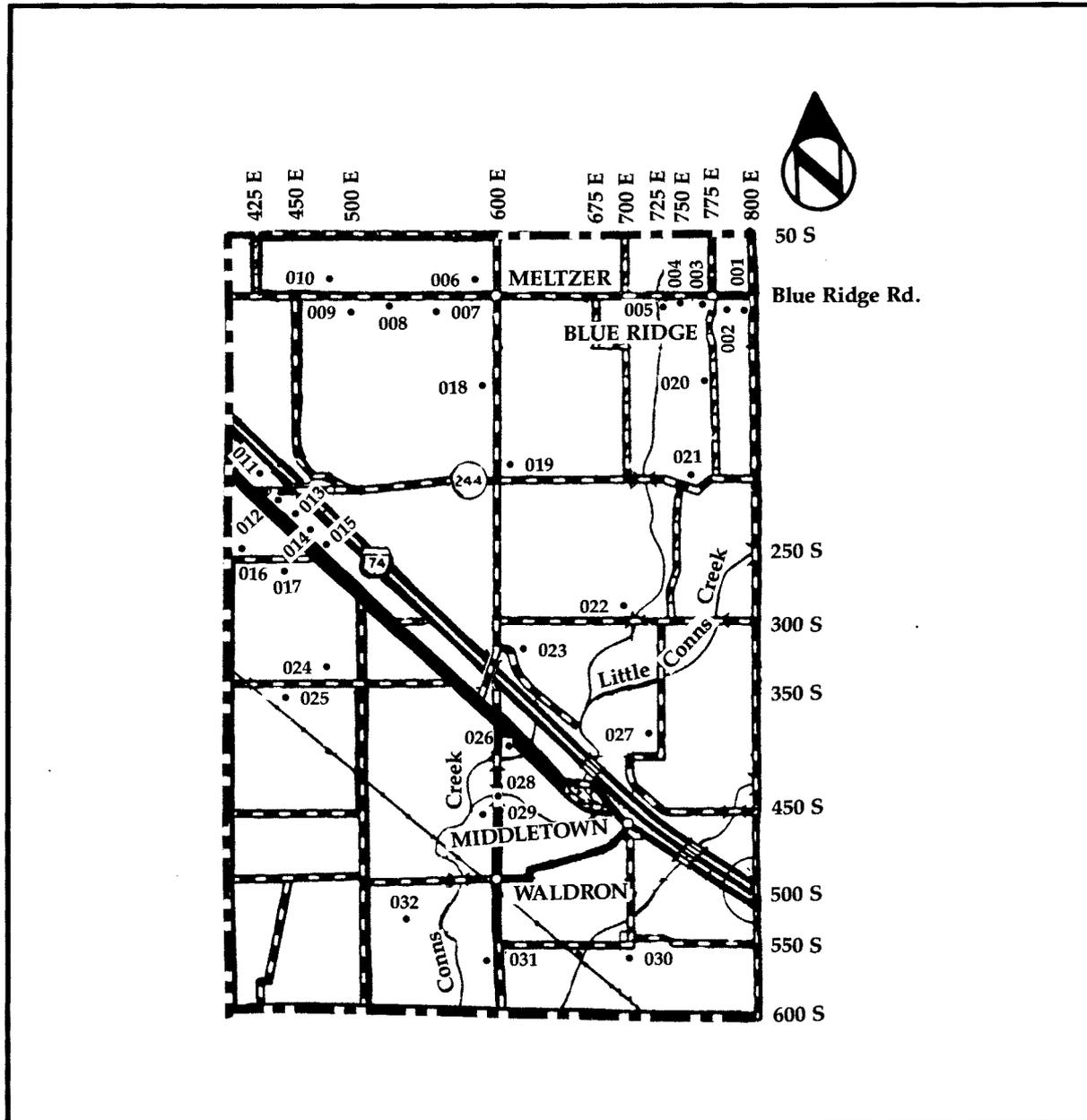
007

- 008 C **Jackson Alt Blacksmith Shop,**
600 E; Vernacular, 1919; Commerce,
Vernacular/Construction (527)



Shelby County. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Liberty Township (35001-032)



Liberty Township is located southeast of Shelbyville along the county's eastern border. The township was organized in April of 1840. Conns Creek and Deer Creek flow across the township's southeast corner.

Liberty Township includes three communities; Blue Ridge, Middletown and Waldron. Blue Ridge, originally known as Cynthiana, was platted in 1835 in the northeast corner of the township. Once a booming town, only a few late nineteenth century houses (35001,35002) remain. Middletown, originally known as Toga was laid out along the Michigan Road in 1829. The town declined when the railroad bypassed the community. Today, little remains of this early village. Waldron, once known as Stroupsville, was platted in 1854 along the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad.

The Michigan Road contributed to the township's early settlement and many good examples of houses from the period 1835-1845 remain. The Levi Knight House (35032) completed in 1839 is one of the township's earliest extant residences. Other settlement-period structures include the house on 550 S (35030) and the house on U.S. 421 (35012).

Evidence of the railroad's economic impact on the township is seen in the number of late nineteenth century houses. The Phillip Meltzer House and the house on Blue Ridge Road (35009) are the township's two finest Italianate style residences.

A noteworthy collection of religious buildings should also be mentioned. The St. Vincent Catholic Church (35013), school (35014) and convent (35015) illustrate the importance of religion in rural life. This is the only complex of its kind outside the county's urban areas.

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C **House**, Blue Ridge Road, Blue Ridge; Double-pen/Queen Anne, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 002 C **House**, Blue Ridge Road, Blue Ridge; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1880; Architecture (527)
- 003 C **Joe Baker House**, Blue Ridge Road, Blue Ridge; Gabled-ell, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 004 C **House**, Blue Ridge Road, Blue Ridge; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1880; Architecture (527)
- 005 C **Cynthiana Cemetery**, Blue Ridge Road, Blue Ridge; 1856-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (527)
- 006 C **John Henry Meltzer House**, Blue Ridge Road; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 007 C **Hungerford Farm**, Blue Ridge Road; House: double-pen, c.1880; Outbuilding: English barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 008 C **House**, Blue Ridge Road; Gothic Revival, c.1875; Architecture (527)
- 009 O **Farm**, Blue Ridge Road; House: Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 010 N **Liberty Township District No. 3 School**, Blue Ridge Road; Gable-front/Italianate, c.1885 (Joseph Heck, builder); Architecture, Education, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 011 C **Bauer No. 574, St. Vincent's Hall**, U.S. 421; Commercial Vernacular, 1909; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (657)

- 012 N **House**, U.S. 421; I-house/ Greek Revival, c.1840; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 013 O **St. Vincent Catholic Church and Cemetery**, U.S. 421; Church: Twentieth Century Gothic Revival, 1924; Cemetery: 1849-present; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Religion (657)



013

- 014 N **St. Vincent Catholic School**, U.S. 421; Renaissance Revival, 1912; Architecture, Education, Religion (657)



014

- 015 N **St. Vincent Convent**, U.S. 421; I-house, 1870; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (657)



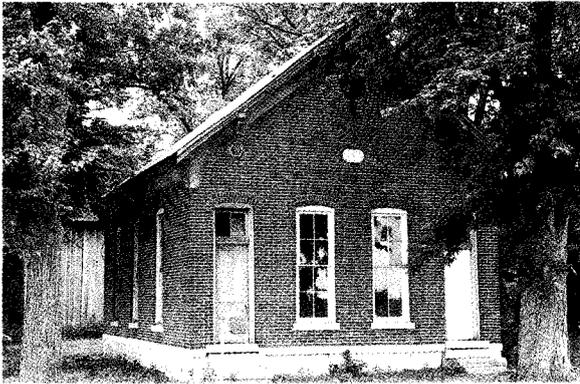
015

- 016 C **Rosenfeld House**, 250 S; Central-passage/ Greek Revival/Italianate, 1872; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 017 C **Farm**, 250 S; House: T-plan, c.1870; Outbuildings: livestock barn, summer kitchen, corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 018 O **Phillip Meltzer Farm**, 600 E; Houses: Italianate, 1882, log single-pen house, 1857; Outbuildings: English barns, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)



018

- 019 N **Liberty Township District No. 2 School**, SR 244; Gable-front/Italianate, 1875 (Joseph Heck, builder); Architecture, Education, Vernacular/Construction (657)



019



023



025

- 020 C **Dr. J. E. Cousins Farm, 775 E;** House: double-pen/Queen Anne, c.1885; Outbuilding: transverse-frame barn; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

- 021 C **Rockwell Cemetery, SR 244;** 1835-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (657)

- 022 C **County Bridge, 300 S;** Barrel-vault, c.1930; Engineering, Transportation (657)

- 023 N **Peance Farm, 600 E;** House: central-passage/Gothic Revival/Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, transverse-frame barn, milk house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

- 024 N **House, 350 S;** Central-passage/Gothic Revival/Italianate, c.1870; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

- 025 N **House, 350 S;** Italianate, 1880; Architecture (657)

- 026 C **Farm, U.S. 421;** House: gabled-ell, 1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, 1912, milk house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)



024

- 027 C **Jasper Heck House, 725 E;** Queen Anne Cottage, 1890; Architecture (657)

- 028 C **County Bridge No. 87, 600 E;** Warren pony truss, 1920; Engineering, Transportation (657)

- 029 N **House, 600 E;** Queen Anne/Free Classic, 1904; Architecture (657)

- 030 N **House, 550 S;** I-house/Federal/Greek Revival, c.1845; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

- 031 O **Farm, 600 E;** House: I-house, c.1850; Outbuildings: livestock barn, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)



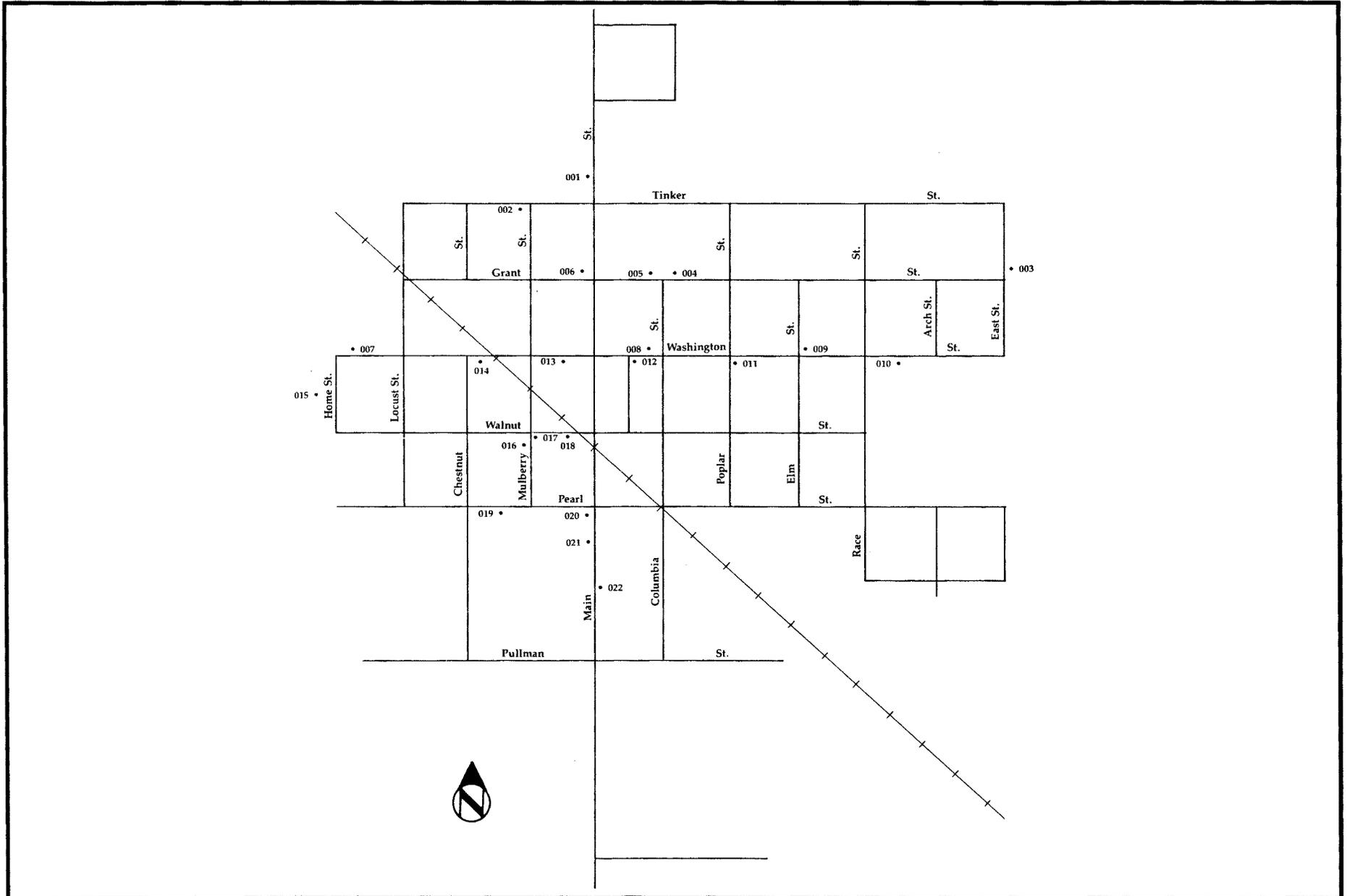
031

- 032 N **Levi Knight House, 500 S;** I-house/Federal, 1837-1839/1933; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (657)



032

Waldron Scattered Sites (36001-022)



The village of Waldron was founded in March of 1854. It was originally named Stroupsville in honor of George Stroup who laid out the town. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad passed through Waldron contributing to its rapid growth. Although originally, the town had only 24 lots, subsequent additions in 1855, 1856, 1864 and 1870 made it one of Shelby County's largest towns.

The town's prosperity was further bolstered by the discovery of natural gas in 1888. At one time over 25 wells were operating in the area. The town's wealth of late nineteenth century architecture reflects Waldron's economic growth during this period. The Haymond House (36016) and the house on Mulberry Street (36002) are typical of the period. Smaller, working-class houses include two examples on Washington Street (36010,36011).

Waldron's commercial center includes a number of turn of the century brick business buildings. The commercial building on Washington Street (36013) is a typical example. The Masonic Lodge (36014) illustrates the importance of these fraternal organizations in late nineteenth century life. The Waldron Methodist Episcopal Church (36022) completed in 1912 is the town's most prominent religious building.

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 N **Edward Haymond Farm**, Main Street; House: gabled-ell, c.1870; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 002 C **House**, Mulberry Street; Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture (657)
- 003 C **House**, East Street; T-plan, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 004 C **House**, 208 Grant Street; Free Classic Cottage, c.1910; Architecture (657)



001

- 005 C **Waldron Baptist Church**, Grant Street; Vernacular, c.1940; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 006 N **House**, Main Street; Central-passage/Gothic Revival, c.1850; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)



006

- 007 C **House**, Washington Street; Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1920; Architecture (657)
- 008 C **House**, Washington Street; I-house, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 009 C **House**, 402 Washington Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (657)

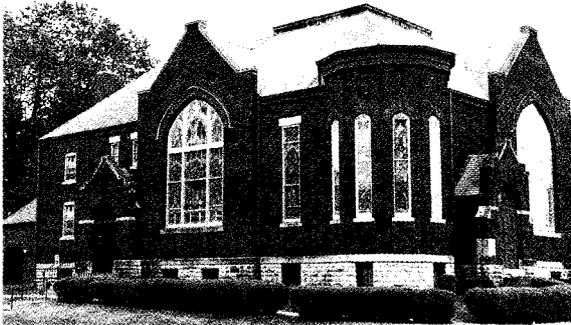
- 010 C **House**, 503 Washington Street; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1880; Architecture (657)
- 011 C **House**, Washington Street; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890; Architecture (657)
- 012 C **Commercial Building**, Washington Street; Commercial Vernacular, c.1890; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 013 C **Commercial Building**, Washington Street; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 014 C **Waldron Masonic Lodge**, Washington Street; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900; Social History, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 015 C **House**, Home Street; Vernacular, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 016 N **Haymond House**, Walnut Street; Vernacular, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (657)



016

- 017 C **House**, Walnut Street; Double-pile, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 018 C **House**, Walnut Street; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

- 019 N **House, Pearl Street;**
I-house/Greek Revival, c.1850;
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(657)
- 020 C **House, Main Street; Central-passage/
Gothic Revival/Italianate, c.1890;**
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(657)
- 021 C **House, Main Street; Free Classic Cottage,
c.1910; Architecture (657)**
- 022 O **Waldron Methodist Episcopal Church,
Main Street; Twentieth Century
Gothic Revival, 1912; Architecture,
Religion (657)**

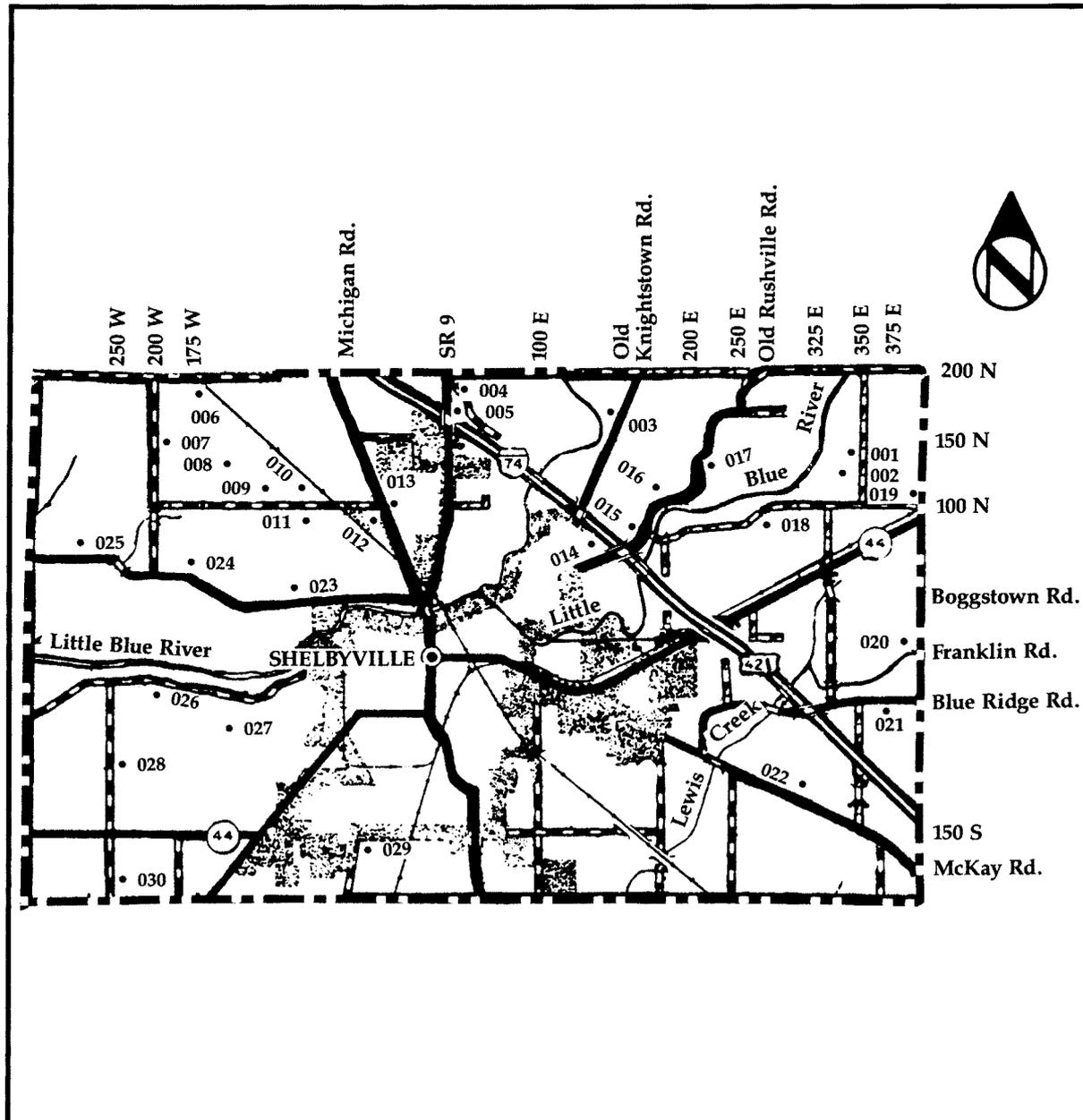


022



Rheinhart House, Shelbyville. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Addison Township (40001-030)



Addison Township is located in the center of Shelby County and contains the county seat of Shelbyville. The township's present boundaries were established when the lower half of the township was annexed to form Shelby Township in 1882. Shelbyville, the only town in the township was platted in 1823 along the south bank of the Big Blue River.

Several improved roads, railroads and a navigable river helped to develop Shelbyville and the surrounding countryside. During the 1850s two railroads were completed through the township; the Cambridge City Branch of the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad. Gravel roads such as the Columbus Road linked Shelbyville with other major towns in the area.

One of the earliest settlements in the township was the Wray Settlement in the northeast corner of the township. In 1822, James, Thomas and Huston Wray, a former Methodist Episcopal preacher, came to the area with their families from North Carolina. James Wray established a church in neighboring Brandywine Township.

Although Shelbyville encompasses much of present day Addison Township, a few examples of some early house types survive. The I-house form predominates the township's historic architecture. The Campbell House (40013) and the house on Blue Ridge Road (40020), both built during the 1850s are the township's most prominent brick examples of the I-house. The Thomas Goodrich House (40008) is a frame interpretation with Greek Revival style details. Late nineteenth century examples of the I-house include a house on Michigan Road (40022) and on 100 N (40010).

Examples of the double-pen house are also well represented in the township. The Joshua James House (40011), and three houses on 350 E (40001), the Old

Knightstown Road (40003) and 250 W (40030) are typical late nineteenth century examples.

The late nineteenth century also saw several elaborate residences constructed in the township. The house on 100 N (40018) is one of the county's finest examples of the Gothic Revival style. One of Shelby County's only Stick Style homes is located on the Old Rushville Road (40016).

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C House, 350 E; Double-pen, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 002 C Nave Cemetery, 350 E; c.1860-c.1890; Religion (527)
- 003 C House, Old Knightstown Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 004 N Pleas Greenlee House, SR 9; Colonial Revival, 1939; Architecture (585)



004

- 005 C House, SR 9; Central-passage, c.1845; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 006 C Walser Farm, 200 N; House: gabled-ell, 1884; Outbuildings: English barn, smokehouse, chicken house, drive-in corncrib, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

- 007 C House, 200 W; Vernacular, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 008 N Thomas Goodrich Farm, 100 N; House: I-house/Greek Revival, c.1850; Outbuildings: livestock barn, summer kitchen, drive-in corncrib, storage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)



008

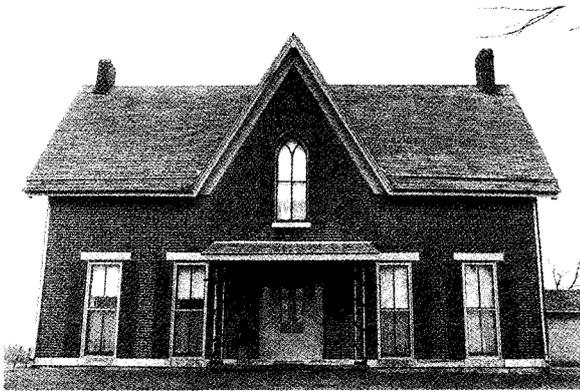
- 009 C Farm, 100 N; House: I-house, c.1860/c.1890; Outbuildings: English barn, smokehouse, chicken house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 010 C House, 100 N; I-house, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 011 C Joshua James Farm, 100 N; House: double-pen, 1875; Outbuildings: livestock barn, shed, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 012 C Temple Hill Mausoleum, Michigan Road; Neoclassical, c.1925; Architecture, Religion (585)
- 013 C Campbell House, Michigan Road; I-house, c.1855; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 014 C House, Old Rushville Road; T-plan, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (585)

- 015 C Farm, Old Rushville Road; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1895; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, silo, milk house, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 016 O House, Old Rushville Road; Stick Style/Queen Anne, c.1885; Architecture (527)



016

- 017 C Addison Township District No. 1 School, Old Rushville Road; Vernacular, c.1875; Education, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 018 O Farm, 100 N; House: central-passage/Gothic Revival, c.1875; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, windmill, milk house, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 019 N Farm, 100 N; House: Queen Anne, c.1905; Outbuildings: English barn, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)
- 020 N Farm, Blue Ridge Road; House: I-house/Greek Revival, c.1855; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, silo, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (527)



018



020



025



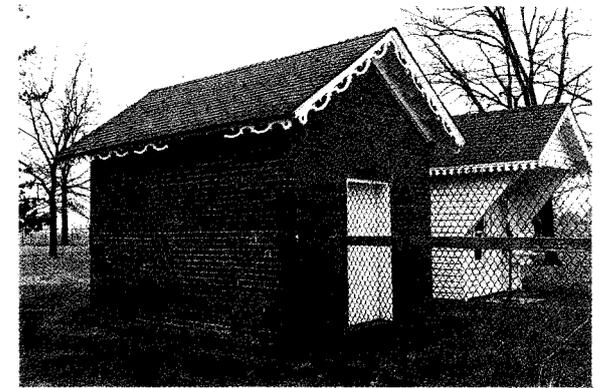
019

024 C House, Boggstown Road; Side-hall plan, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (585)

025 N Allen Thomas Farm, Boggstown Road; House: I-house, 1875; Outbuildings: livestock barn, chicken house, smokehouse, summer kitchen, milk house, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

026 C House, Franklin Road; Gabled-ell, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (585)

027 C House, Franklin Road; I-house, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (585)



025

021 C Farm, Blue Ridge Road; House: American four-square, c.1915/1932; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, windmill; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

028 C House, 250 W; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: carriage barn, drive-in corncrib, smokehouse, windmill; Vernacular/Construction (585)

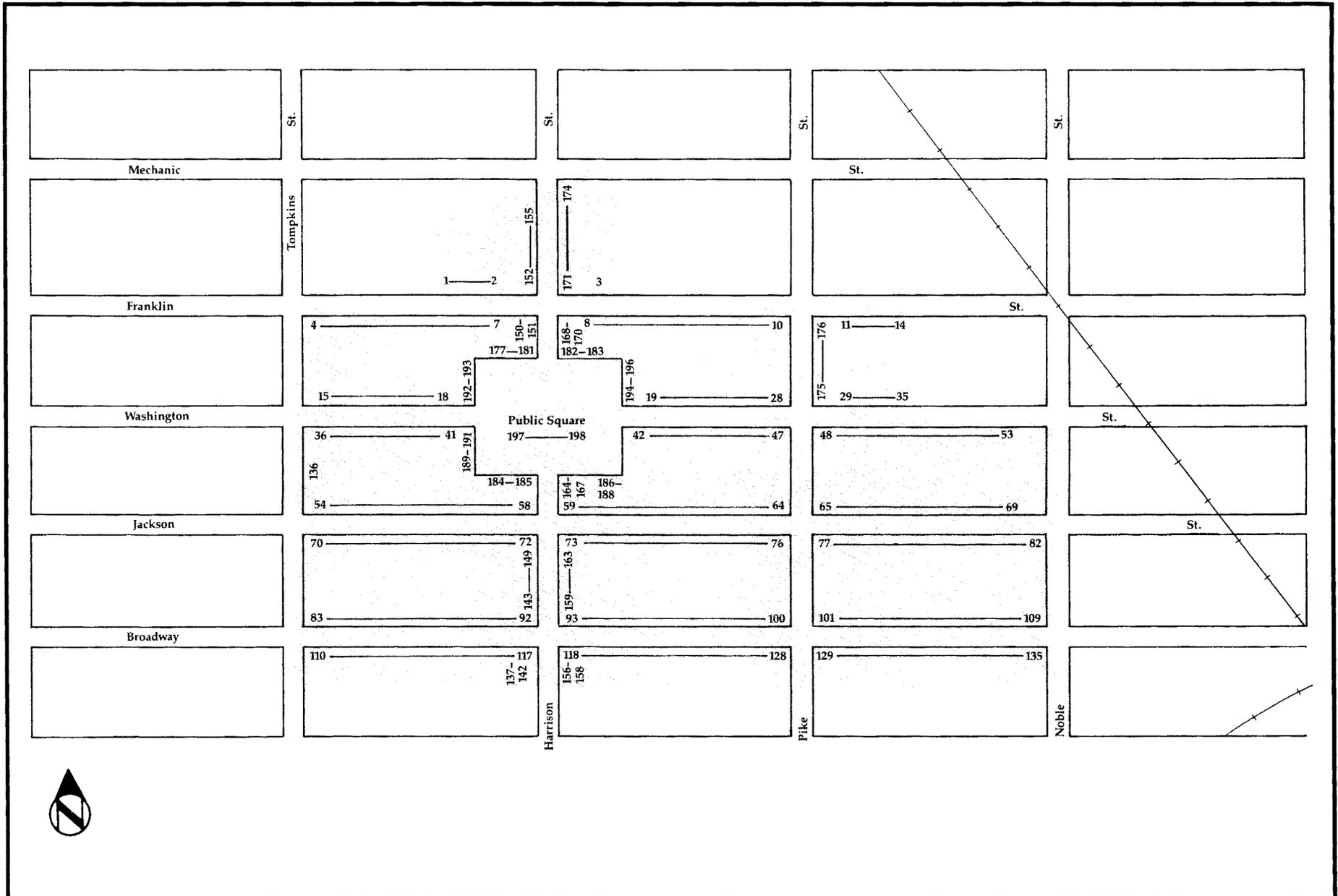
022 C Farm, Michigan Road; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, silo, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (527)

029 C Farm, McKay Road; House: vernacular, c.1910; Outbuildings: English barn, milk house, drive-in corncrib, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

023 C House, Boggstown Road; Central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1850; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

030 C Farm, 250 W; House: double-pen, c.1890; Outbuilding: English barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

Shelbyville Commercial Historic District (145-585-41001-198)



The area included within the Shelbyville Commercial Historic District formed the center of the original city plat. The district encompasses much of that original 1823 plat as well as a portion of the city's first addition. The district's architecture reflects a period of tremendous growth in Shelbyville. The coming of the railroad and the prosperity brought about by an emerging industrial economy is represented by the district's many substantial and ornate late nineteenth century and early twentieth century commercial buildings.

The central feature of the district is the public square. The square's design is somewhat unique for Indiana. Known as the Philadelphia Plan, it is surrounded by four L-shaped groups of buildings which form each of the square's corners. Instead of streets entering from each corner as is commonly seen, the streets bisect each side of the square.

The public square was the original site of the county courthouse until 1850 when it was relocated farther south. The space now consists of a parking lot, a fountain and a 1928 bronze statue of a boy holding two bear cubs (41198). It was placed there as a memorial to Charles Major (1856-1913), a local novelist. Today the square has benefitted from a recent landscaping program and has new plantings of trees and flowers.

The completion of three railroads through Shelbyville in 1856 and the subsequent development of a major furniture industry, boosted the town's economy. As a result, Shelbyville's downtown area is filled with many fine examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial and public architecture.

The Italianate style dominates the district's commercial architecture. The 1869 Blessing-Deprez Building (41196), the adjacent Bower and Son Building (41195) and the Sheldon-Fleming Building (41177) are the district's three best examples of the style. The buildings' round-arched windows and highly decorative cornice treatments are particularly noteworthy details. Other more typical examples

include the Hayes Building (41159) and the Bonner Building (41162), both built during the 1880s.

The popularity of fraternal organizations during the late 1800s is reflected in the number of lodge buildings found in the commercial district. It was said that by the turn of the century, Shelbyville had more fraternal organizations than any town of comparable size in the country. No less than 35 lodges were active during this period. Their buildings range in style from the medieval appearing Chillion Lodge of the Knights of Pythias (41189) to the Romanesque Revival style Odd Fellows Lodge (41092) to the Pocahontas Lodge (41190) built in the Italianate style.

One of the district's most significant buildings is the former City High School (41083). Completed in 1886, this Victorian Eclectic structure was restored as a school administration building. In addition to the school, a number of other noteworthy public structures, most dating from the early twentieth century are found in the district. One of the county's only remaining Carnegie libraries (41110) was completed in 1902. This fine example of the Neoclassical style still serves the community as a library. Located near the library and completed the same year is the First Baptist Church (41115). The church is one of the best examples of the Gothic Revival style in Shelbyville.

The Shelbyville City Hall (41016), built in 1928, retains much of its original fabric with its impressive columned entry and elaborate stonework. The Shelbyville Post Office (41048) is one of the district's few Colonial Revival style buildings.

The downtown area still remains the center of Shelbyville's commercial, social and governmental activity. Like many other small town commercial areas, Shelbyville's downtown has suffered due to the popularity of strip malls and national chain stores outside the city center. However interest in reviving the downtown has resulted in the sensitive rehabilitation of many of the district's commercial buildings. The commercial district was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

| No. | Add. | Description |
|--|-------|---|
| North Franklin Street (West Side) | | |
| 001 | 26-25 | Commercial Building; Commercial Vernacular, c.1910 (C) |
| 002 | 10-14 | Commercial Building; Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (C) |
| North Franklin Street (East Side) | | |
| 003 | 12 | Commercial Building; Commercial Vernacular, c.1920 (C) |
| South Franklin Street (West Side) | | |
| 004 | NA | Vacant Lot (NC) |
| 005 | NA | Commercial Building; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900 (C) |
| 006 | NA | Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1890 (C) |
| 007 | NA | Vacant Lot (NC) |
| 008 | NA | Commercial Building; Contemporary, c.1980 (NC) |
| 009 | NA | Vacant Lot (NC) |
| 010 | NA | Vacant Lot (NC) |
| 011 | NA | Vacant Lot (NC) |
| South Franklin Street (East Side) | | |
| 012 | 111 | House; Vernacular, c.1895 (C) |
| 013 | NA | Vacant Lot (NC) |
| 014 | 129 | Garage; c.1950 (NC) |
| North Washington Street (West Side) | | |
| 015 | NA | Vacant Lot (NC) |

016 44 **Shelbyville City Hall**; Neoclassical, 1928 (O)



016

017 34 **Shelbyville First United Methodist Church**; Contemporary, c.1950 (NC)

018 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)

North Washington Street (East Side)

019 28-30 **Metzger Building**; Neoclassical, 1878/1894 (N)



019

020 32 **Commercial Building**; Second Empire, c.1875 (N)

021 34-36 **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900 (C)

022 38 **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900 (C)

023 42 **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900 (C)

024 48 **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (C)

025 50 **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (C)

026 52 **Commercial Building**; Italianate, c.1890 (C)

027 54 **Commercial Building**; Indeterminate, c.1920 (NC)

028 100 **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1920 (NC)

029 102-104 **Commercial Building**; Italianate, 1877 (C)

030 NA **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900 (NC)

031 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)

032 NA **House**; Italianate, c.1875 (C)

033 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)

034 126 **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (C)

035 128 **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900 (C)

South Washington Street (West Side)

036 53 **House**; American four-square, c.1910 (N)

037 45 **House**; American four-square, c.1910 (N)



036

038 39 **House**; Craftsman/Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)

039 NA **House**; Italianate, c.1870 (N)

040 NA **Commercial Building**; Contemporary, c.1985 (NC)

041 29 **Commercial Building**; Contemporary, c.1975 (NC)

South Washington Street (East Side)

042 33 **Commercial Building**; Indeterminate, c.1900 (NC)

043 37 **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1920 (C)

044 47 **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (NC)

045 49 **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900 (C)

046 51-57 **Commercial Building**; Craftsman, c.1900 (N)

047 63 **Commercial Building**; Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (C)

048 103 **Shelbyville Post Office**; Colonial Revival, c.1925 (N)



046

- 049 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
- 050 123 Commercial Building; Contemporary, c.1950 (NC)
- 051 137 Shelbyville Civic Center; Colonial Revival, c.1930 (C)
- 052 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
- 053 149 Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1870 (C)

North Jackson Street (West Side)

- 054 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
- 055 NA Bank; Contemporary, c.1960 (NC)
- 056 NA Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)
- 057 NA Commercial Building; Commercial Vernacular, c.1915 (C)
- 058 38 Commercial Building; Commercial Vernacular, c.1915 (C)
- 059 NA Commercial Building; Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (NC)

North Jackson Street (East Side)

- 060 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
- 061 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
- 062 NA Garage; Commercial Vernacular, c.1920 (C)
- 063 NA Garage; Commercial Vernacular, c.1920 (C)
- 064 56 Commercial Building; Commercial Vernacular, c.1925 (C)
- 065 NA Garage; Commercial Vernacular, c.1920 (NC)
- 066 134 Commercial Building; Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (NC)
- 067 NA Commercial Building; Contemporary, c.1960 (NC)
- 068 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
- 069 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

South Jackson Street (West Side)

- 070 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
- 071 23 Commercial Building; Contemporary, c.1980 (NC)
- 072 NA Commercial Building; Vernacular, NA (NC)
- 073 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
- 074 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

South Jackson Street (East Side)

- 075 NA Garage; Vernacular, c.1900 (NC)
- 076 NA Garage; Vernacular, c.1900 (NC)
- 077 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

- 078 NA Garage; Vernacular, c.1940 (NC)
- 079 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
- 080 127 Garage; Vernacular, c.1920 (C)
- 081 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
- 082 151 Knights of Columbus; Vernacular, c.1920 (C)

West Broadway (North Side)

- 083 54 City High School; Victorian Eclectic, 1886 (O)



083

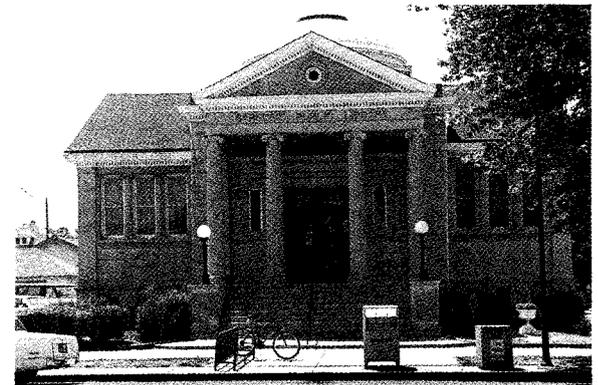
- 084 52 Elks Lodge; Art Deco, c.1940 (N)
- 085 40 Fire Station No. 1; Vernacular, c.1950 (NC)
- 086 38 Commercial Building; Commercial Vernacular, c.1920 (C)
- 087 34 Commercial Building; Indeterminate, c.1920 (NC)



084



099



110

- 088 32 **Commercial Building;** Indeterminate, c.1920 (NC)
- 089 30 **Commercial Building;** Commercial Vernacular, c.1920 (C)
- 090 24 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1890 (C)
- 091 20 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1890 (C)
- 092 14-16 **I.O.O.F. Lodge;** Romanesque Revival, 1895 (N)

East Broadway (North Side)

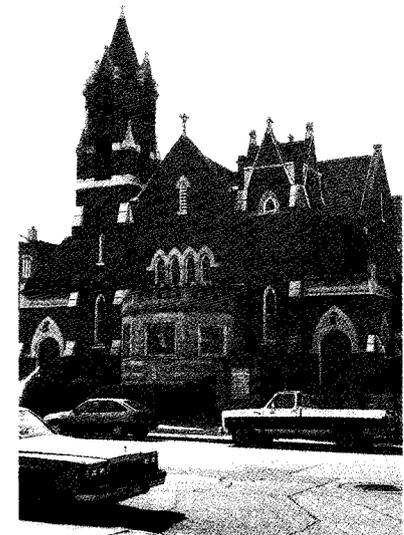
- 093 10-12 **Commercial Building;** Romanesque Revival, 1895 (C)
- 094 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 095 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 096 30 **House;** Indeterminate, c.1890 (C)
- 097 34 **Commercial Building;** Contemporary, c.1950 (NC)
- 098 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 099 56 **Sandman Car Dealers;** Neoclassical, c.1920 (N)

- 100 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 101 118 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)
- 102 120 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
- 103 124 **House;** Gabled-front, c.1860 (C)
- 104 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 105 136 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)
- 106 142 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)
- 107 146 **House;** T-plan, c.1869 (C)
- 108 158 **Commercial Building;** Contemporary, c.1960 (NC)

West Broadway (South Side)

- 109 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 110 57 **Shelbyville Carnegie Library;** Neoclassical, 1902 (O)
- 111 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 112 49 **House;** Gable-front, c.1890 (C)
- 113 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)

- 114 45 **Commercial Building;** Central-passage, c.1880 (C)
- 115 27 **First Baptist Church;** Gothic Revival, 1902 (O)

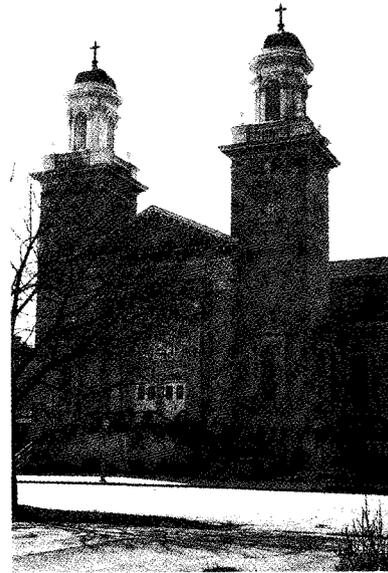


115

- 116 15 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1890 (C)
- 117 9 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1895 (C)

East Broadway (South Side)

- 118 NA **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1930 (C)
- 119 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 120 13 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1895 (C)
- 121 15 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1895 (C)
- 122 17 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1910 (NC)
- 123 21 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
- 124 23 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, 1910 (C)
- 125 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 126 NA **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, 1919 (C)
- 127 41 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1900 (NC)
- 128 NA **Gas Station;** Contemporary, c.1990 (NC)
- 129 102 **Commercial Building;** Contemporary,
c.1985 (NC)
- 130 109 **House;** Hall-and-parlor, c.1860 (C)
- 131 111 **House;** Queen Anne/Bungalow,
c.1890/c.1920 (C)
- 132 115-
117 **House;** Bungalow, 1910 (C)
- 133 121 **House;** Colonial Revival, c.1905 (C)
- 134 129 **St. Joseph Catholic Church;**
Renaissance Revival, 1903-1908
(C. A. Curtain, architect) (O)



134

- 135 131 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1910 (C)

South Tompkins Street (East Side)

- 136 16 **Christian Science Society;**
Colonial Revival, c.1910 (C)

South Harrison Street (West Side)

- 137 211 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
- 138 209 **Commercial Building;** Indeterminate,
Indeterminate (NC)
- 139 207 **Commercial Building;** Indeterminate,
Indeterminate (NC)
- 140 265 **Commercial Building;** Indeterminate,
1950 (NC)
- 141 203 **Commercial Building;** Indeterminate,
c.1950 (NC)

- 142 201 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (C)
- 143 117 **Alhambra-Major Building;** Craftsman,
1911 (C)
- 144 115 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, 1953 (NC)
- 145 113 **Commercial Building;** Indeterminate,
Indeterminate (NC)
- 146 111 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
- 147 109 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
- 148 105 **Commercial Building;** Italianate,
c.1890 (C)
- 149 101 **Hub Shoe Store Building;** Second Empire,
1873 (Sam Hamilton, builder) (C)

North Harrison Street (West Side)

- 150 17 **Commercial Building;** Italianate,
c.1880 (C)
- 151 19 **Commercial Building;** Italianate,
c.1880 (C)
- 152 107 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (C)
- 153 109 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
- 154 111 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1895 (C)

- 155 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)

South Harrison Street (East Side)

- 156 218-
216 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, 1910 (NC)

- 157 214 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, 1910 (C)
- 158 212 **Commercial Building;** Indeterminate,
Indeterminate (NC)
- 159 118 **Hayes Building;** Italianate, c.1890 (C)
- 160 116 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (C)
- 161 114 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, 1.1890 (C)
- 162 112-110 **Bonner Building;** Italianate, 1886 (C)
- 163 108 **Commercial Building;** Contemporary,
c.1980 (NC)

North Harrison Street (East Side)

- 164 20 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
- 165 18 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1900 (C)
- 166 16 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (C)
- 167 12 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (NC)
- 168 16 **Commercial Building;** Indeterminate,
Indeterminate (NC)
- 169 18 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1900 (C)
- 170 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 171 102 **Commercial Building;** Italianate,
c.1890 (C)
- 172 110 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, 1876 (C)
- 173 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)

- 174 12 **J. G. Deprez House;** Queen Anne,
c.1895 (O)



174

North Pike Street (West Side)

No Sites

North Pike Street (East Side)

- 175 14 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1900 (C)
- 176 20 **House; Bungalow,** c.1910 (C)

West Public Square (North Side)

- 177 13 **Sheldon-Fleming Building;** Italianate,
1881 (O)
- 178 9 **Commercial Building;** Italianate,
c.1880 (N)
- 179 5 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, 1886 (C)
- 180 3 **Melton Jewelry Store;** Italianate, c.1880 (C)
- 181 1 **Commercial Building;** Italianate,
c.1880 (C)

East Public Square (North Side)

- 182 2 **Commercial Building;** Indeterminate,
Indeterminate (NC)



177



178

- 183 8-16 **Commercial Building;** Contemporary,
1950 (NC)

West Public Square (South Side)

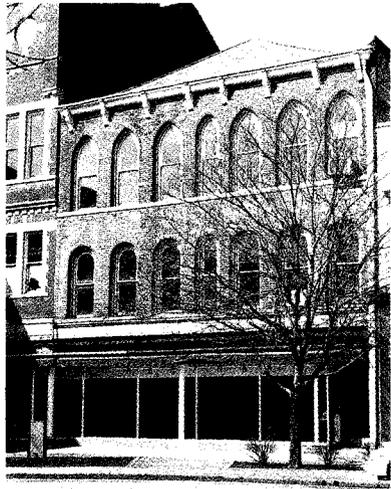
- 184 41-37 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (C)
- 185 49 **Commercial Building;**
Contemporary/Colonial Revival,
c.1980 (NC)

East Public Square (South Side)

- 186 48 **Commercial Building;** Gothic Revival, 1880 (C)
- 187 42 **Commercial Building;** Commercial Vernacular, c.1942 (C)
- 188 NA **Commercial Building;** Commercial Vernacular, c.1880 (C)

South Public Square (West Side)

- 189 31 **Chillon Lodge Knights of Pythias;** Romanesque Revival, 1901 (N)
- 190 27-29 **Major-Hunker Building;** Italianate, 1869-1870 (D. H. Bohlen, architect; J. R. Stewart, contractor) (N)



190

- 191 25 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1880 (C)

North Public Square (West Side)

- 192 23 **Commercial Building;** Art Deco, 1920 (O)
- 193 21 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1880 (N)



192



193

North Public Square (East Side)

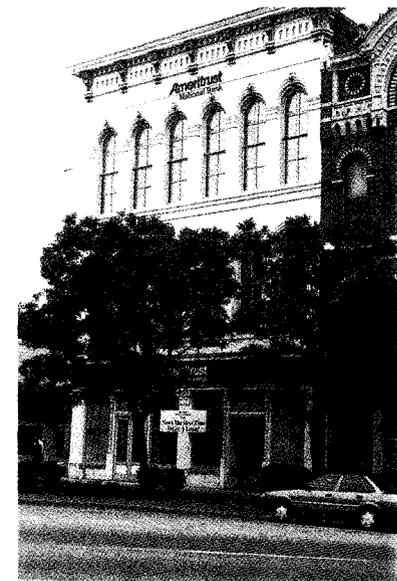
- 194 28 **Commercial Building;** Commercial Vernacular, c.1890 (C)
- 195 26 **Bower and Son Building;** Italianate, 1854 (O)
- 196 18 **Blessing-Deprez Building;** Italianate, 1869 (O)

Public Square (Center)

- 197 NA **Fountain;** c.1930 (C)
- 198 NA **Statue;** 1928 (C)

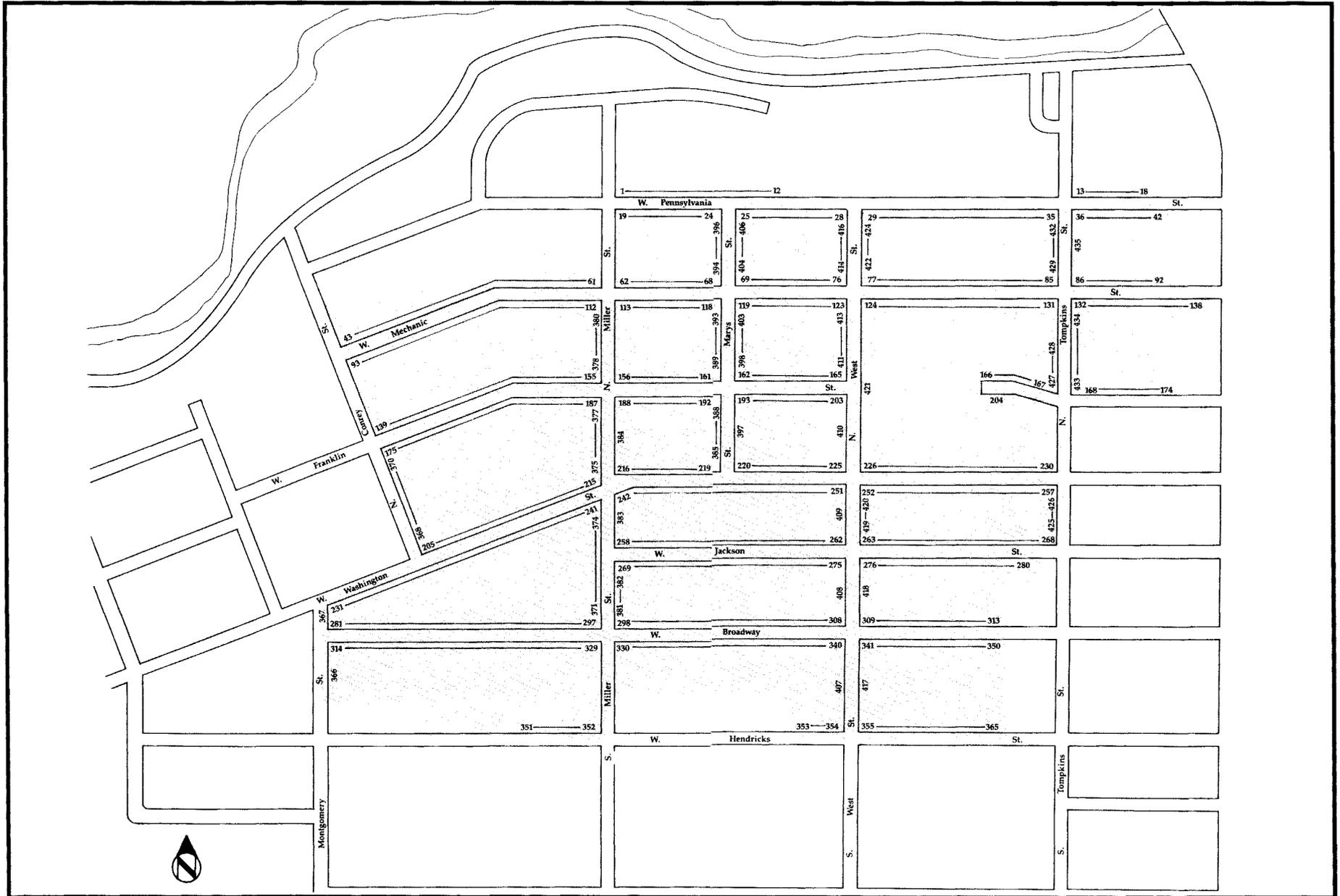


195



196

West Side Historic District (145-585-42001-435)



The West Side Historic District is located just west of Shelbyville's commercial area and encompasses a large area including almost 400 contributing resources. The West Side Historic District includes some of Shelbyville's best examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential architecture. The building styles in the area range from simple vernacular houses to elaborate examples of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

The west side area was laid out in 1823 along with the original Shelbyville city plat. The street pattern still roughly follows the original pattern. The streets have an east-west orientation with long rectangular blocks. The north-south streets create the short side of the blocks. Most of the homes are orientated toward the east-west thoroughfares and only a few toward the secondary north-south streets. In the original plat not all the streets were made the same width. Broadway's width is 100 feet while Mechanic and Washington's are 90 feet. The remaining east-west streets and the north-streets in the district are 66 feet in width. The larger homes were built on the wider streets, some on double lots so that they could have larger setbacks. On the narrower streets the houses are predominately working and middle class homes and are more densely developed.

Shelbyville was slow in developing during its early years, even after three rail lines were constructed in 1856 the industrial activity in Shelbyville remained light. However, in 1872 the first furniture manufacturing business was established and by the early part of the twentieth century Shelbyville was known as the "Furniture City of the Middle West" with no less than 11 furniture factories in operation.

As a result of this industrial growth Shelbyville's population more than quadrupled in the last few decades of the nineteenth century. The increase in population created a need for housing for the workers as well as the factory owners. Shelbyville's west side was considered an ideal location not only because land was still available there but also because of its proximity to the factories which were also on the west side of the city. Both factory owners and workers saw this as an advantage so that the area consisted of both

stately homes as well as more modest middle and working class cottages.

The amount of working class housing in the district is a result of the organization of building and loan associations. These associations were developed at the turn of the century and made money available to wage earners to encourage home construction in all areas of Shelbyville including the west side neighborhoods. Houses such as those at 464, 460, 456 and 448 West Mechanic Street (42048, 42049, 42050, 42052) are typical of the small, frame homes scattered throughout the district.

Most of the major architectural styles from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are found in the district. One of the most popular was the Queen Anne style. Characterized by complex massing, wrap-around porches, towers and bays, the Queen Anne style is represented by the Charles Davis House (42131) and the Earl Karmire House (42132). More modest examples of the style include the house at 210 West Mechanic Street (42075) and the Joseph Acre House (42134).

The Colonial Revival was by far the most predominate style in the district. The Charles Birely House (42084), the Harry Whitcomb House (42127), the C. H. Campbell House (42251) and the house at 213 West Washington Street (42250) are four of the county's finest examples of the Colonial Revival style.

A number of other revival styles are also seen in the district. The Tudor Revival style is well represented by the Edward Thurston House (42323). The house at 251 West Broadway (42334) is one of the few examples of the Spanish Eclectic style in Shelby County.

Housing for the middle class during the early twentieth century is represented by American four-square houses and bungalows. Houses at 219 and 223 North St. Mary Street (42395, 42396) are typical examples of the bungalow. Houses at 112 and 48 West Mechanic Street (42085, 42088) illustrate the American four-square house with Colonial Revival style details.

There are two historic churches in the district. The First Christian Church (42230) was founded by Ovid Butler

in 1834. Butler later became president of Northwestern Christian University now known as Butler University. Built by Harris and Shopbell the structure is of limestone with Gothic Revival style details. The First Presbyterian Church (42313) was organized in 1824 and the present building was completed in 1885. It was also constructed in the Gothic Revival style.

The West Side district's architectural and historical significance was recognized in 1990 when it was placed in the National Register of Historic Places.

No. Add. Description

West Pennsylvania Street (North Side)

| | | |
|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 001 | 332 | House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C) |
| 002 | 328 | House; Gabled ell, c.1890 (C) |
| 003 | 324 | House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C) |
| 004 | 320 | House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C) |
| 005 | 316 | House; T-plan, c.1900 (C) |
| 006 | 312 | House; Gable-front, c.1890 (C) |
| 007 | 308 | House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C) |
| 008 | 304 | House; Gable-front, c.1950 (NC) |
| 009 | 242 | House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C) |
| 010 | 236 | House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C) |
| 011 | 230 | House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C) |
| 012 | 228 | House; Vernacular, Indeterminate (NC) |
| 013 | 56 | House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C) |
| 014 | 50 | House; Bungalow, c.1900 (C) |
| 015 | 48 | House; T-plan, c.1890 (C) |

016 40 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (NC)
 017 32 House; Colonial Revival, c.1915 (N)
 018 28 House; Spanish Eclectic, c.1920 (C)
West Pennsylvania Street (South Side)
 019 329 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
 020 327 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
 021 321 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
 022 317 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1900 (C)
 023 315 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
 024 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
 025 225- House; Vernacular, c.1890 (C)
 227
 026 219 House; Vernacular, c.1940 (NC)
 027 215 House; T-plan, c.1890 (NC)
 028 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
 029 151 House; Contemporary, c.1950 (NC)
 030 146 House; Contemporary, c.1950 (NC)
 031 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
 032 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
 033 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
 034 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
 035 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
 036 53 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1890 (C)
 037 47 House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)

038 45 House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
 039 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
 040 31 House; Indeterminate, c.1900 (NC)
 041 25 House; T-plan, c.1880 (C)
 042 21 House; T-plan, c.1895 (C)
West Mechanic Street (North Side)
 043 492 House; Double-pen, c.1880 (C)
 044 484 House; Central-passage, c.1870 (C)
 045 478 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 046 474 House; Vernacular, c.1890 (C)
 047 472 House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
 048 464 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 049 460 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 050 456 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 051 454 House; American four-square, c.1915 (C)
 052 448 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 053 442 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 054 438 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 055 434 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (NC)
 056 428 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 057 422 House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
 058 416 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 059 410 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 060 408 House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
 061 402 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)

062 334 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 063 328- House; I-house, c.1870 (C)
 330
 064 324 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)
 065 320- Duplex; Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
 322
 066 314- Duplex; Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
 316
 067 310 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 068 302 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)
 069 238 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (NC)
 070 234 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)
 071 230 House; American four-square, c.1880 (C)
 072 226 House; Vernacular, c.1890 (NC)
 073 218 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 074 214 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)
 075 210 House; Queen Anne, c.1895 (N)
 076 202 House; Queen Anne cottage, c.1890 (C)
 077 160 House; Colonial Revival, c.1905 (N)
 078 158 House; Free Classic, c.1900 (C)
 079 150 House; Indeterminate, Indeterminate (NC)
 080 148 House; Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1935 (C)
 081 140 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895 (C)
 082 132 House; T-plan, c.1900 (C)
 083 126 House; Italianate, c.1880 (N)

084 120 **Charles Birely House**; Colonial Revival, c.1898 (O)



084

085 112 **House**; American four-square/ Colonial Revival, c.1910 (C)

086 56 **House**; Queen Anne, c.1895 (C)

087 50 **House**; Colonial Revival, c.1915 (C)

088 48 **House**; American four-square/ Colonial Revival, c.1915 (C)

089 42 **House**; Italianate, c.1880 (C)

090 34 **House**; Colonial Revival, c.1940 (C)

091 28 **House**; Tudor Revival, c.1915 (C)

092 24 **House**; American four-square/ Colonial Revival, c.1915 (C)

West Mechanic Street (South Side)

093 487 **House**; Indeterminate, Indeterminate (NC)

094 485 **House**; Indeterminate, Indeterminate (NC)

095 479 **House**; Indeterminate, Indeterminate (NC)

096 477 **House**; Gable-front, c.1890 (C)

097 473 **House**; Vernacular, c.1900 (C)

098 469 **House**; Gable-front, c.1860 (C)

099 465 **House**; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (NC)

100 461 **House**; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

101 457 **House**; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

102 453 **House**; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

103 449 **House**; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

104 445 **House**; Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)

105 441 **House**; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

106 437 **House**; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

107 433 **House**; Central-passage, c.1845 (C)

108 427 **House**; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

109 423 **House**; Gable-front, c.1920 (C)

110 419 **House**; Gable-front, c.1920 (C)

111 413 **House**; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

112 401 **House**; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1900 (C)

113 339 **House**; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)

114 333 **House**; T-plan, c.1900 (C)

115 329 **House**; Shotgun, c.1900 (C)

116 325 **House**; Shotgun, c.1900 (C)

117 321 **House**; Shotgun, c.1900 (C)

118 313 **House**; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)

119 229 **House**; Bungalow, c.1900 (C)

120 227 **House**; Free Classic, c.1900 (C)

121 217 **House**; Ranch, c.1980 (NC)

122 209 **House**; Bungalow, 1920 (C)

123 203 **House**; Queen Anne, c.1900 (C)

124 NA **Parking Lot** (NC)

125 153 **House**; Colonial Revival, c.1920 (C)

126 145 **House**; Gable-front, c.1870 (C)

127 133 **Harry Whitcomb House**; Colonial Revival, c.1900 (O)



127

128 121 **House**; Indeterminate, Indeterminate (NC)

129 117 **House**; Queen Anne, c.1900 (C)

130 111 **House**; Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)

131 103 **Charles Davis House**; Queen Anne, 1898 (O)



131

- 132 51 **Earl Karmire House;**
Queen Anne/Stick-Style, c.1888 (O)



132

- 133 45 **House;** Ranch, c.1970 (NC)

- 134 37 **Joseph Acre House;** Queen Anne Cottage,
c.1880 (N)



134

- 135 33 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

- 136 29 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

- 137 23 **Peter Metzger House;** Classical Revival,
c.1910 (C)

- 138 17 **House;** Colonial Revival Cottage,
c.1915 (C)

West Franklin Street (North Side)

- 139 480 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)
140 474 **House;** Bungalow, c.1915 (C)
141 470 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
142 466 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
143 462 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)
144 458 **House;** Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
145 454 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
146 446 **House;** T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
147 442 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
148 436 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
149 432 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
150 428 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
151 422 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
152 416 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)
153 410 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)
154 406 **House;** T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
155 404 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)
156 334 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
157 332 **House;** Vernacular, c.1890 (C)
158 328 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
159 324 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (NC)
160 316 **House;** Gable-front, c.1920 (NC)
161 312 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)
162 232 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)

- 163 228 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)

- 164 220 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)

- 165 214 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)

- 166 124 **Commercial Building;** Contemporary,
c.1965 (NC)

- 167 112 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)

- 168 58 **House;** Vernacular, c.1890 (C)

- 169 50 **House;** Contemporary, c.1960 (NC)

- 170 46 **Apartment Building;** Contemporary,
c.1960 (NC)

- 171 NA **Parking Lot** (NC)

- 172 38 **Commercial Building;** Commercial
Vernacular, c.1960 (NC)

- 173 34 **Commercial Building;** I-house,
c.1900 (NC)

- 174 28 **House;** Italianate, c.1880 (O)



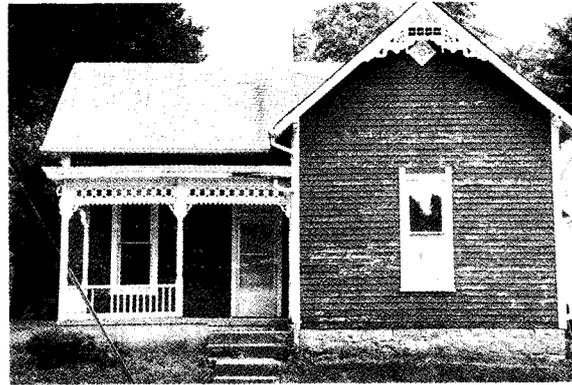
174

West Franklin Street (South Side)

- 175 479 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)

- 176 477 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)

- 177 473 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)
- 178 469 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)
- 179 465 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)
- 180 461 House; T-plan, c.1890 (NC)
- 181 455 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
- 182 449 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
- 183 443 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (NC)
- 184 439 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1885 (C)
- 185 433 House; Gable-front, c.1880 (C)
- 186 427 House; Gable-front, c.1880 (C)
- 187 425 House; Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
- 188 421 House; Bungalow, c.1915 (C)
- 189 417 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1900 (C)
- 190 413 House; Gable-front, c.1895 (C)
- 191 407 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)
- 192 405-403 House; Free Classic, c.1895 (C)
- 193 331 House; Gabled-ell, c.1880 (C)
- 194 327 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
- 195 323 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)
- 196 319 House; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
- 197 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
- 198 307-305 Duplex; Vernacular, c.1900 (C)
- 199 229 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)
- 200 225 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)



196

- 201 219-222 Duplex; Vernacular, c.1890 (C)
- 202 215 House; I-house/Italianate, c.1880 (N)



202

- 203 211 House; Free Classic, c.1910 (C)
- 204 119 House; Central-passage, c.1860 (C)
- West Washington Street (North Side)**
- 205 466 House; Indeterminate, c.1920 (NC)
- 206 460 House; T-plan, c.1895 (C)
- 207 454 House; Indeterminate, Indeterminate (NC)
- 208 446 House; T-plan, c.1895 (C)
- 209 440 House; Craftsman Bungalow, c.1910 (C)

- 210 434 House; T-plan, c.1895 (C)
- 211 430 House; T-plan, c.1895 (C)
- 212 428 House; T-plan, c.1895 (NC)
- 213 420 House; I-house, c.1895 (C)
- 214 414 House; Indeterminate, c.1895 (NC)
- 215 404 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
- 216 332 House; Free Classic, c.1910 (N)



216

- 217 322 House; Free Classic, c.1910 (N)
- 218 312 George McConnell House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (N)



218

- 219 304 House; Colonial Revival, c.1890 (C)
- 220 236 House; Gothic Revival Cottage, c.1870 (C)
- 221 228 House; Gothic Revival, c.1850 (N)



221

- 222 222 House; Tudor Revival, c.1920 (C)
- 223 216 House; American four-square/Craftsman, c.1920 (C)
- 224 210 House; Free Classic, c.1910 (C)
- 225 204 House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (O)



225

- 226 150 Shelbyville Hospital; Contemporary, c.1958/c.1980 (NC)
- 227 132 John Hamilton House; Italianate, 1853 (O) NR



227

- 228 126 House; Renaissance Revival, 1910 (N)
- 229 120 House; Renaissance Revival, 1910 (N)
- 230 118 First Christian Church; Gothic Revival, 1901 (Harris and Shopbell, builder) (O)



230

West Washington Street (South Side)

- 231 529 House; Vernacular, c.1890 (C)

- 232 505 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895 (C)
- 233 465 House; Free Classic Cottage, c.1895 (C)
- 234 459 House; Free Classic Cottage, c.1890 (C)
- 235 453 House; Bungalow, c.1900 (C)
- 236 445 House; Bungalow, c.1900 (C)
- 237 439 House; Indeterminate, Indeterminate, (NC)
- 238 435 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)
- 239 429 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
- 240 423 House; I-house, c.1890 (C)
- 241 417 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
- 242 337 House; Bungalow, c.1900 (C)
- 243 327 House; Free Classic Cottage, c.1890 (C)
- 244 319 House; Queen Anne, c.1880 (C)
- 245 319 House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)



245

- 246 303 House; American four-square, c.1900 (C)

247 239 House; Prairie/Craftsman, c.1910 (N)



247

248 229 House; Central-passage, c.1870 (C)

249 219 House; Free Classic, c.1890 (N)



249

250 213 House; Colonial Revival, c.1910 (O)

251 203 C. H. Campbell House; Colonial Revival, c.1910 (O)

252 169 House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)

253 NA House; Contemporary, c.1980 (NC)

254 NA Vacant Lot (NC)



250



251

255 125 House; Italianate, c.1880 (N)

256 117 House; Indeterminate, c.1895/1950 (NC)

257 103 Commercial Building; Art Moderne, c.1920 (C)

West Jackson Street (North Side)

258 326 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

259 310 House; Colonial Revival, c.1960 (NC)

260 222 House; T-plan, c.1895 (C)

261 218 House; T-plan, c.1895 (C)

262 214 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)

263 NA Parking Lot (NC)

264 156 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

265 NA Parking Lot (NC)

266 NA Parking Lot (NC)

267 120 Commercial Building; Contemporary, c.1955 (NC)

268 NA Parking Lot (NC)

West Jackson Street (South Side)

269 323 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

270 319 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

271 315 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

272 233 House; Contemporary, c.1975 (NC)

273 219 House; Gable-front, c.1890 (C)

274 215 House; Gable-front, c.1895 (C)

275 209 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

276 159 House; Gable-front, c.1895 (C)

277 155 House; Gable-front, c.1895 (C)

278 151 House; Ranch, c.1960 (NC)

279 147 House; Gable-front, Indeterminate (C)

280 117 House; I-house/Italianate, c.1875 (C)

West Broadway (North Side)

281 392 House; American four-square, c.1890 (C)

282 386 House; Gable-front, c.1900 (C)

283 384 House; Gable-front, c.1895 (C)

- 284 380 House; Vernacular, c.1895 (C)
- 285 376 House; Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
- 286 370 House; Tudor Revival, c.1910 (C)
- 287 364 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
- 288 360 House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
- 289 352 House; English Cottage, c.1910 (C)
- 290 346 House; T-plan, c.1910 (C)
- 292 336 House; Free Classic, c.1910 (C)
- 293 330 House; Craftsman, c.1900 (C)
- 294 322 House; American four-square, c.1890 (C)
- 295 316 House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
- 296 312 House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
- 297 302 House; Cruciform/Queen Anne, c.1910 (C)
- 298 280 House; Cottage, c.1910 (C)
- 299 274 House; Bungalow, c.1900 (C)
- 300 270 House; Vernacular, c.1900 (C)
- 301 266 House; Italianate, c.1875 (O)



301

- 302 256 Frank Shelton House; Free Classic, c.1900 (N)
- 303 248 House; Free Classic, c.1910 (C)
- 304 226 House; Colonial Revival, c.1920 (N)
- 305 226 House; Colonial Revival, c.1920 (C)
- 306 NA House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
- 307 208 House; American four-square, c.1910 (C)
- 308 202 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895 (C)
- 309 168 House; Gabled-ell/Gothic Revival, c.1880 (C)
- 310 164 House; Italianate/Bungalow, c.1880/c.1920 (C)
- 311 160 John Randall House; Italianate, c.1880 (C)
- 312 144 House; Craftsman, c.1910 (N)
- 313 124 First Presbyterian Church; Gothic Revival, 1885 (O)



313

West Broadway (South Side)

- 314 391 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
- 315 385 House; Vernacular, c.1895 (C)
- 316 381 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
- 317 379 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
- 318 373 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895 (C)
- 319 369 House; Gable-front, c.1895 (C)
- 320 367 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
- 321 361 House; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895 (C)
- 322 353 House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
- 323 345 Edward Thurston House; Tudor Revival, c.1920 (O)



323

- 324 NA House; Italianate, c.1880 (C)
- 325 NA House; American four-square/Craftsman, c.1900 (N)
- 326 327 House; Contemporary, c.1970 (NC)
- 327 319 House; Free Classic, 1890 (C)

328 307 **House;** American four-square/Craftsman, c.1920 (O)



328

329 303 **Nate Kaufman House;** American four-square/Craftsman, c.1920 (O)



329

330 283 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1880 (C)

331 273 **Commercial Building;** Contemporary, c.1960 (NC)

332 267 **House;** Bungalow, c.1910 (C)

333 263 **House;** Italianate, c.1880 (C)

334 251 **House;** Spanish Eclectic, c.1930 (O)



334

335 239 **House;** Ranch, c.1960 (NC)

336 233 **House;** Free Classic, c.1890 (C)

337 221 **House;** Indeterminate, Indeterminate (NC)

338 217 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)

339 211 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)

341 171 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1880 (N)

342 163 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

343 NA **House;** English Cottage, c.1920 (C)

344 151 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)

345 149 **House;** Free Classic, c.1880 (N)

346 143 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

347 137 **House;** I-house, c.1900 (C)

348 133 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895 (C)

349 129 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

350 125 **House;** Queen Anne, 1890 (C)

West Hendricks Street (North Side)

351 428 **House;** Ranch, c.1960 (NC)

352 414 **House;** Bungalow, c.1930 (C)

353 208 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)

354 204 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1890 (N)



354

355 172 **House;** Prairie, c.1915 (C)

356 168 **House;** Colonial Revival, c.1905 (C)

357 162 **House;** Gable-front, c.1870 (C)

358 154 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)

359 148-152 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1870 (C)

360 142 **House;** Gable-front/Gothic Revival, c.1870 (C)

361 138 **House;** Gable-front, c.1880 (C)

362 134 **House;** American four-square/Colonial Revival, c.1905 (C)

363 130 **House;** Gable-front, c.1880 (C)

364 124 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890 (C)

365 118 **House;** Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1895 (C)

South Montgomery Street (East Side)

366 210 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1920 (C)

367 116 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1895 (C)

North Conrey Street (East Side)

368 16 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

369 20 **House;** Gable-front, c.1895 (C)

370 28 **House;** Gable-front, c.1895 (C)

South Miller Street (West Side)

371 107 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

372 103 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1870 (C)

373 15 **House;** Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1920 (C)

374 7 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1870 (C)

North Miller Street (West Side)

375 9 **House;** Gable-front/Gothic Revival,
c.1870 (C)

376 15 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1895 (C)

377 21 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

378 115 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

379 117 **House;** Gable-front, c.1880 (C)

380 119 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1880 (C)

South Miller Street (East Side)

381 106 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

382 102 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1900 (C)

383 14 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1894 (C)

North Miller Street (East Side)

384 20 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895 (C)

North St. Mary Street (West Side)

385 15 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900 (C)

386 17 **House;** Tudor Revival, c.1915 (C)

387 19 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895 (C)

388 21 **Commercial Building;**
Commercial Vernacular, c.1900 (C)

389 105 **House;** Bungalow, c.1925 (C)

390 109 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1885 (C)

391 111 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

392 119 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

393 125 **House;** Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895 (C)

394 215 **House;** Gable-front, c.1885 (C)

395 219 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

396 223 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

North St. Mary Street (East Side)

397 16 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

398 102 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

399 106 **House;** American four-square, c.1905 (C)

400 110 **House;** Craftsman Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

401 116 **House;** T-plan, c.1885 (C)

402 122 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

403 126 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)

404 216 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

405 220 **House;** Gable-front, c.1890 (C)

406 226 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

South West Street (West Side)

407 215 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900 (C)

408 103 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905 (C)

409 15 **House;** T-plan, c.1900 (C)

North West Street (West Side)

410 23 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)

411 103 **House;** American four-square, c.1915 (C)

412 109 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1910 (C)

413 115 **House;** Hall-and-parlor, c.1890 (C)

414 213 **House;** Hall-and-parlor, c.1870 (N)

415 219 **House;** Gable-front/Gothic Revival,
c.1875 (C)



415

416 225 **House;** Gable-front/Gothic Revival,
c.1875 (C)

South West Street (East Side)

- 417 218 **House;** T-plan, c.1895 (C)
- 418 102 **House;** Vernacular, c.1920 (C)
- 419 20 **House;** Free Classic Cottage, c.1890 (C)
- 420 16 **House;** T-plan, c.1890 (C)

North West Street (East Side)

- 421 214 **House;** Indeterminate, Indeterminate (NC)
- 422 218 **House;** Gable-front/Gothic Revival, c.1875 (C)
- 423 222 **House;** T-plan, c.1895 (C)
- 424 226 **House;** T-plan, c.1895 (C)

South Tompkins Street (West Side)

- 425 17 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
- 426 15 **House;** Hall-and-parlor, c.1875 (C)

North Tompkins Street (West Side)

- 427 NA **House;** Vernacular, c.1910 (C)
- 428 107 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1885 (C)
- 429 203 **Apartment Building;** Contemporary, c.1980 (NC)
- 430 211 **Apartment Building;** Contemporary, c.1975 (NC)
- 431 217 **House;** T-plan, c.1895 (C)
- 432 225 **House;** Italianate, c.1885 (C)

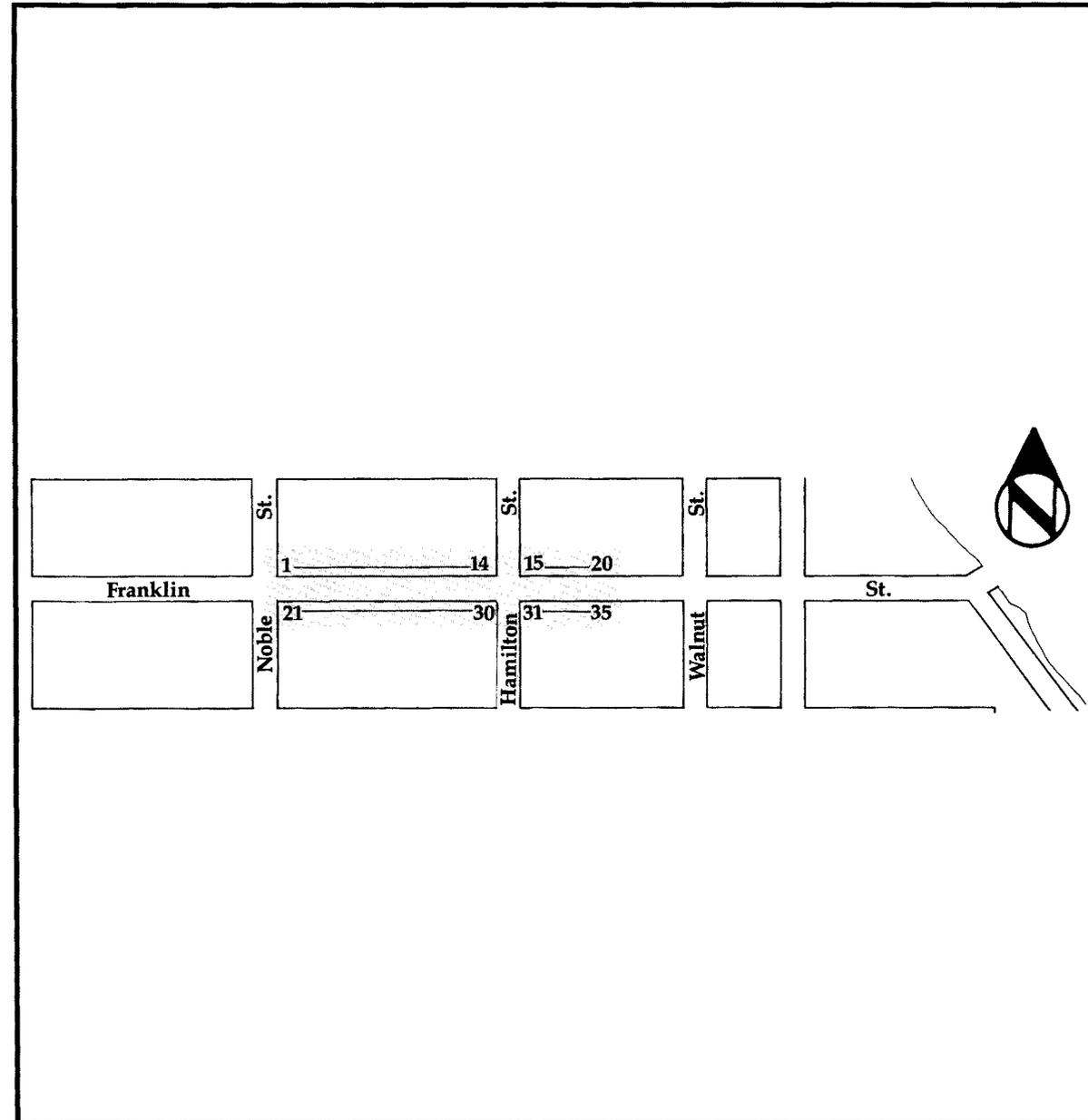
North Tompkins Street (East Side)

- 433 114 **House;** Gable-front, c.1885 (C)
- 434 116 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1885 (C)
- 435 212 **House;** Gable-front, c.1890 (C)



McBride Family Thanksgiving. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

East Side Historic District (145-585-43001-035)



The East Side Historic District is located east of Shelbyville's downtown commercial district. This small, working class neighborhood lies along the former Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad line, now used by the Chessie line. The district represents a period in the town's history when the furniture manufacturing industry was emerging and housing for the factories' workers was needed. This collection of simple, vernacular houses provides a glimpse of a typical neighborhood of the late nineteenth century.

Examples of most of the popular vernacular house types are found in the district. The houses at 228 and 262 East Franklin Street (43003, 43010) are typical examples of the double-pen form. These two houses and a hall-and-parlor house at 250 Franklin Street (43008) are some of the district's earliest remaining structures.

The gable-front house is also well represented. The house at 330 East Franklin Street (43019) exhibits Italianate style features on the gable-front form. The house is the district's only two story residence as well as being the only one in brick construction. Other more typical examples include the houses at 274 and 276 East Franklin Street (43013, 43014).

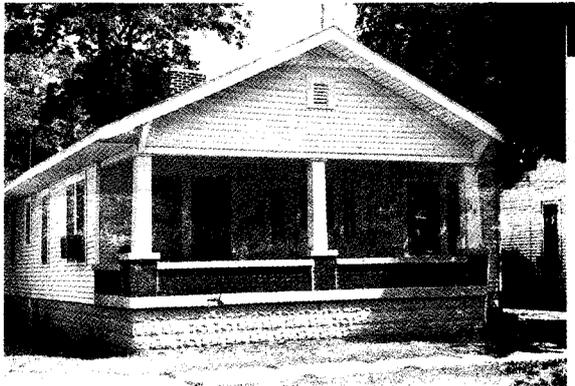
The district's only two public buildings include a small freight depot (43021) and an early twentieth century warehouse (43023).

No. Add. Description

East Franklin Street (North Side)

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 001 | 224 | House; Gothic Revival, c.1870 (C) |
| 002 | 226 | House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890 (C) |
| 003 | 228 | House; Double-pen, c.1860 (C) |

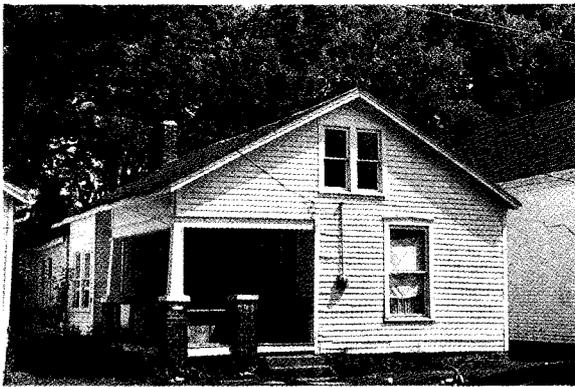
004 232 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)



004

005 238 House; Gable-front, c.1910 (C)

006 242 House; Gable-front, c.1910 (C)



006

007 246 House; Gable-front, c.1870 (C)

008 250 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1860 (C)

009 260 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)

010 262 House; Double-pen, c.1860 (C)

011 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

012 272 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

013 274 House; Gable-front, c.1870 (C)

014 276 House; Gable-front, c.1870 (C)

015 302 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)



015

016 310 House; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)

017 316 House; I-house, c.1890 (C)

018 322 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)

019 330 House; Gable-front/Italianate, c.1875 (N)

020 336 House; Central-passage, c.1875 (C)

East Franklin Street (South Side)

021 201 Freight Depot; Vernacular, c.1900 (C)

022 NA Commercial Building; Vernacular, c.1890 (NC)

023 NA Warehouse; Vernacular, c.1925 (C)

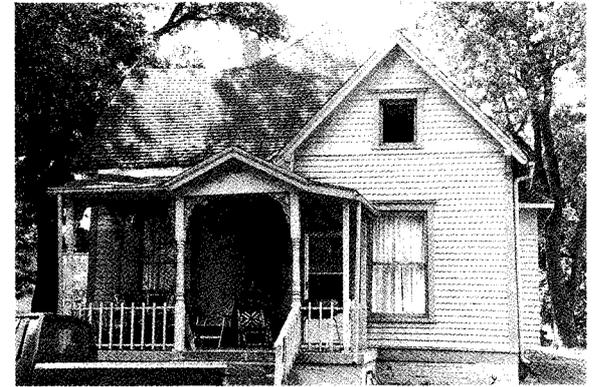
024 233 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

025 239 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

026 245 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)

027 247 House; Pyramidal-roof, c.1900 (C)

028 263 House; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)



028

029 267 House; Double-pen, c.1880 (C)

030 271 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1880 (C)

031 301 House; Vernacular, c.1875 (C)

032 317 House; Free Classic Cottage, c.1880 (C)



032

033 323 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1880 (C)

034 331 House; Gable-front, c.1890 (C)

035 335 House; Gable-front, c.1890 (C)

North Noble Street (West Side)

No Sites

North Hamilton Street (West Side)

No Sites

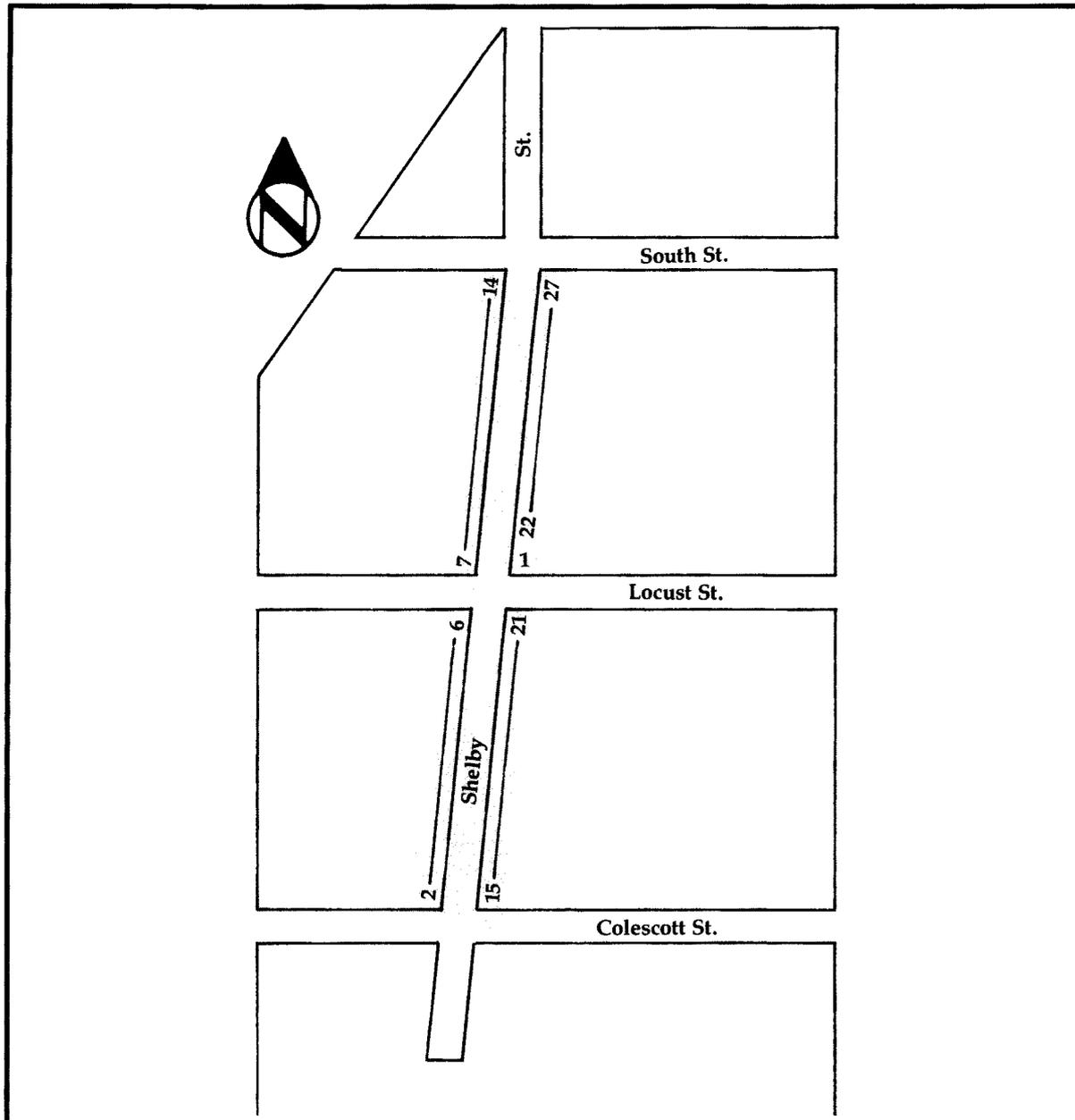
North Hamilton Street (East Side)

No Sites



Heck Store. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Shelby Street Historic District (145-585-44001-027)



The Shelby Street Historic District is located in the southwest section of Shelbyville. While the East Side Historic District reflects the town's working class heritage, the Shelby Street District consists primarily of early twentieth century middle class residences. This quiet, tree-lined area represents a typical turn of the century neighborhood in Shelbyville.

The bungalow is the most prominent house type in the district. The houses at 621, 619, 503 and 501 Shelby Street (44003, 44004, 44013, 44014) are typical examples of the bungalows found throughout Shelbyville. Several more elaborate homes should also be mentioned. The house at 611 Shelby Street (44006) is a good example of the Colonial Revival style. The Dutch Colonial Revival style is represented by the house at 616 Shelby Street (44019). The only Queen Anne style house in the district as well as one of the earliest is found at 622 Shelby Street (44018).

No. Add. Description

West South Street (South Side)

No Sites

West Locust Street (North Side)

001 348 House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)

West Locust Street (South Side)

No Sites

West Colescott Street (North Side)

No Sites

Shelby Street (West Side)

002 627 House; Gabled-ell, c.1910 (C)

003 621 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

004 619 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

005 617 House; Craftsman, c.1905 (N)



005

006 611 House; Colonial Revival, c.1900 (N)



006

007 539 House; American four-square, c.1910 (C)

008 533 House; American four-square, c.1910 (C)

009 529 House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)

010 515 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

011 509 House; American four-square, c.1920 (C)

012 507 House; Craftsman Bungalow, c.1915 (C)

013 503 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

014 501 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

Shelby Street (East Side)

015 640 House; Gable-front, c.1900 (C)

016 634 House; T-plan, c.1885 (C)

017 628 House; Gable-front, c.1900 (C)

018 622 House; Queen Anne, c.1895 (N)



018

019 616 House; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1915 (N)

020 610 House; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1915 (C)

021 600 House; T-plan, c.1895 (C)

022 532 House; Vernacular, c.1895 (C)

023 530 House; Vernacular, c.1895 (C)

024 524 House; Bungaloid, c.1900 (C)



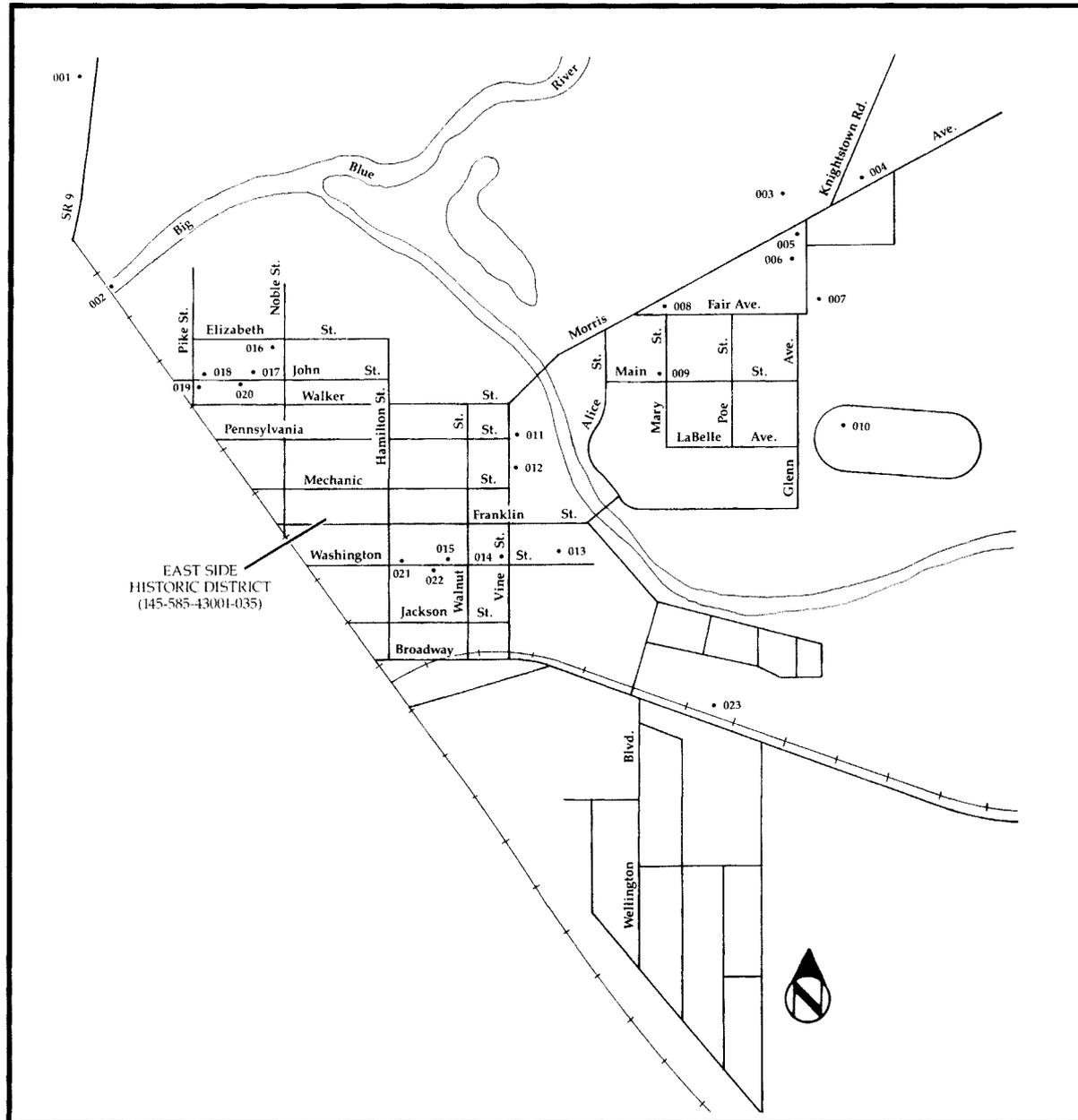
019

025 520 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)

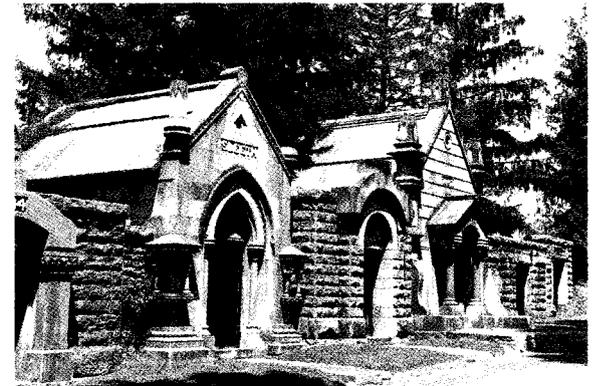
026 516 House; Indeterminate, c.1900 (NC)

027 502 House; Colonial Revival, c.1920 (C)

Shelbyville Scattered Sites (45001-203)



- | No. | Rtg. | Description |
|-----|------|--|
| 001 | C | House, SR 9; I-house, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (585) |
| 002 | O | Railroad Bridge, off Harrison Street, Warren through truss, c.1900; Engineering, Transportation (585) |
| 003 | N | Forest Hill Cemetery, Morris Avenue; Cemetery: 1830-present; Office: Craftsman, c.1915; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Religion (585) |



003

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 004 | N | Addison Township District No. 9 School, Morris Avenue; Vernacular, c.1900; Education, Vernacular/Construction (585) |
| 005 | C | House, 585 Morris Avenue; Double-pen, 1894; Vernacular/Construction (585) |
| 006 | C | House, 537 Frank Street; English Cottage, c.1920; Architecture (585) |
| 007 | C | House, 508 Frank Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (585) |



004

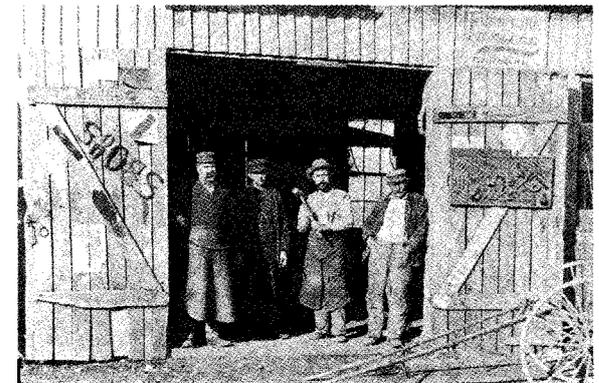
- 008 N **Walkerville Methodist Episcopal Church**, Fair Street; Twentieth Century Gothic, 1927; Architecture, Religion (585)
- 009 C **House**, Main Street; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890; Architecture (585)
- 010 C **Thomas A. Hendricks House and Historical Marker**, off Glenn Avenue; House: log single-pen, 1820; Marker: gives details of the life of Thomas A. Hendricks, 1819-1885; Exploration/Settlement, Politics/Government, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 011 C **House**, 302 N. Vine Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (585)
- 012 C **House**, 216 N. Vine Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (585)
- 013 C **House**, 528 E. Washington Street; Hall-and-parlor, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 014 C **Commercial Building**, E. Washington Street; Italianate, c.1870; Architecture, Commerce (585)
- 015 C **House**, 346 E. Washington Street; Double-pen, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (585)

- 016 C **House**, 139 Elizabeth Street; Gabled-ell, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 017 C **House**, 120 John Street; Double-pen, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 018 C **House**, 110 John Street; Hall-and-parlor, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 019 N **House**, John Street; Central-passage/ Greek Revival/Queen Anne, c.1850/c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)



019

- 020 C **House**, 109 John Street; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 021 C **House**, 318 E. Washington Street; T-plan, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 022 C **House**, 331 E. Washington Street; Central-passage, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 023 C **Indiana's First Railroad Historical Marker**, SR 44; Marker commemorates experimental railroad, 1834; Transportation (585)



Shelbyville. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

No. Rtg. Description

024 O **Porter Pool**, 501 N. Harrison Street;
Art Deco, c.1930; Architecture,
Entertainment/Recreation (585)



024

025 N **Coca-Cola Bottling Company**,
405 N. Harrison Street; Art Deco,
c.1930; Architecture, Commerce (585)



025

026 N **Commercial Building**, N. Harrison Street;
Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Commerce
(585)

027 C **Cemetery**, E. Pennsylvania Street;
c.1840-present; Exploration/Settlement,
Ethnic Heritage, Religion (585)



026

028 C **House**, 502 W. Franklin Street;
Queen Anne Cottage, c.1900; Architecture
(585)

029 C **House**, 622 W. Franklin Street; Shotgun,
c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (585)

030 C **House**, 654 W. Franklin Street;
Hall-and-parlor, c.1875;
Vernacular/Construction (585)

031 C **House**, 648 W. Franklin Street;
Hall-and-parlor, c.1880;
Vernacular/Construction (585)

032 O **John Elliott House**, W. Franklin Street;
Italianate, 1862; Architecture,
Social History (585)

033 C **House**, W. Washington Street;
I-house/Queen Anne, c.1895; Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (585)

034 C **House**, 419 W. Washington Street; T-plan,
c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (585)

035 C **House**, W. Broadway Street;
Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1895;
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(585)

036 C **House**, 26 Elliott Street; Bungalow, c.1920;
Architecture (585)

037 C **House**, 522 W. Washington Street;
Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895; Architecture
(585)

038 C **House**, 221 W. Hendricks Street;
Spanish Eclectic, c.1920; Architecture (585)

039 C **House**, 16 E. Pennsylvania Street;
American four-square, c.1910;
Vernacular/Construction (585)

040 C **House**, E. Pennsylvania Street;
Hall-and-parlor, c.1870;
Vernacular/Construction (585)

041 C **House**, 17 E. Pennsylvania Street;
Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890; Architecture
(585)

042 O **House**, 18 E. Mechanic Street; Craftsman,
c.1920; Architecture (585)



042

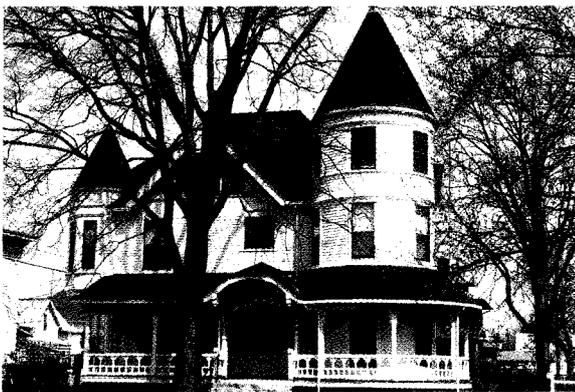
043 N House, 26 E. Mechanic Street; Gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

044 N House, E. Mechanic Street; Craftsman, c.1910; Architecture (585)



044

045 O House, 34 E. Mechanic Street; Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture (585)



045

046 C House, 40 E. Mechanic Street; Double-pile/Italianate, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

047 N House, 39 E. Mechanic Street; American four-square/Colonial Revival, c.1900; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)



047

048 C House, 47 E. Mechanic Street; American four-square, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (585)

049 C House, 58 E. Mechanic Street; Central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1850; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

050 C House, 61 E. Mechanic Street; Gable-front/Italianate, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

051 C House, 54 E. Mechanic Street; I-house/Greek Revival, c.1855; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

052 C House, 212 N. Pike Street; Central-passage, 1880; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (585)

053 C Commercial Building, N. Pike Street; Commercial Vernacular, c.1880; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (585)

054 C House, 144 E. Franklin Street; Gable-front, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (585)

055 C House, 148 E. Franklin Street; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (585)

056 N House, E. Franklin Street; Gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)



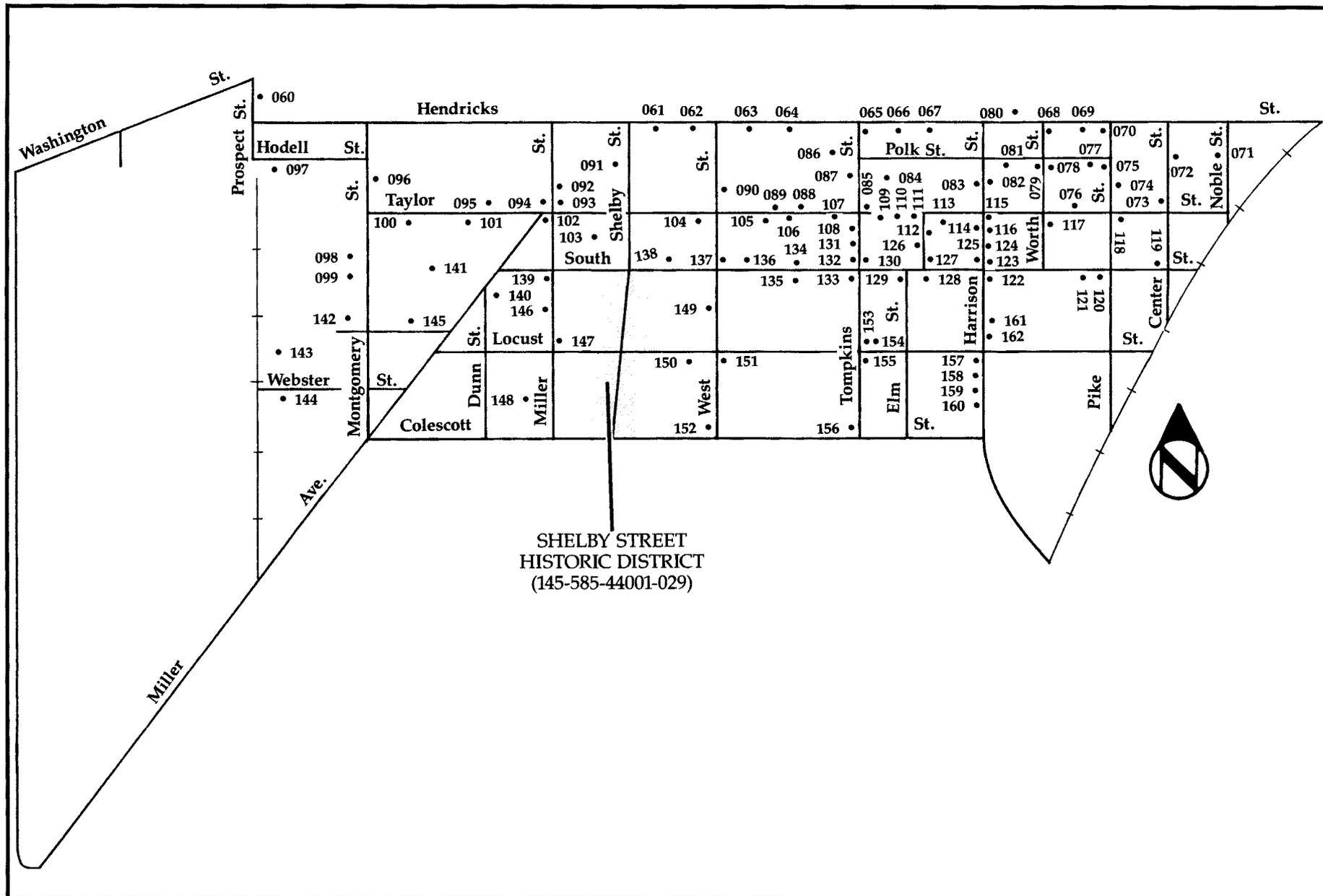
056

057 C New York Central Depot, E. Washington Street; Vernacular, 1949; Vernacular/Construction (585)

058 C House, 118 E. Hendricks Street; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895; Architecture (585)

059 N House; 110 E. Hendricks Street; Central-passage/Italianate, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

Shelbyville Scattered Sites (45060-162)



No. Rtg. Description

060 C **House**, 1035 W. Washington Street; Vernacular, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (585)

061 C **House**, W. Hendricks Street; Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (585)

062 C **House**, 215 W. Hendricks Street; Queen Anne, c.1880; Architecture (585)

063 C **House**, 169 W. Hendricks Street; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

064 C **House**, 105 W. Hendricks Street; Bungalow, c.1910; Architecture (585)

065 C **House**, 53 W. Hendricks Street; Bungalow, 1900; Architecture (585)

066 C **House**, 45 W. Hendricks Street; I-house, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (585)

067 C **House**, W. Hendricks Street; Commercial Vernacular, c.1910; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (585)

068 C **House**, E. Hendricks Street; Vernacular, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (585)

069 C **House**, 111 E. Hendricks Street; Vernacular, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (585)

070 N **House**, 117 E. Hendricks Street; I-house/Queen Anne, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

071 C **Industrial Building**, 403 S. Noble Street; Industrial Vernacular, c.1870/c.1940; Industry, Vernacular/Construction (585)

072 C **House**, S. Central Street; I-house, c.1855; Vernacular/Construction (585)



070

073 C **House**, 222 E. Taylor Street; Gabled-ell, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (585)

074 C **House**, 416 S. Pike Street; T-plan, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (585)

075 C **House**, 415 S. Pike Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (585)

076 C **House**, 110 E. Taylor Street; Gable-front/Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

077 C **House**, 109-111 E. Polk Street; Central-passage, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (585)

078 C **House**, 103 E. Polk Street; Craftsman, c.1920; Architecture (585)

079 C **House**, 23 E. Polk Street; Free Classic, c.1910; Architecture (585)

080 C **Carriage House**, E. Polk Street; Queen Anne, c.1880; Architecture (585)

081 C **House**, 17 E. Polk Street; I-house/Queen Anne, c.1900; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

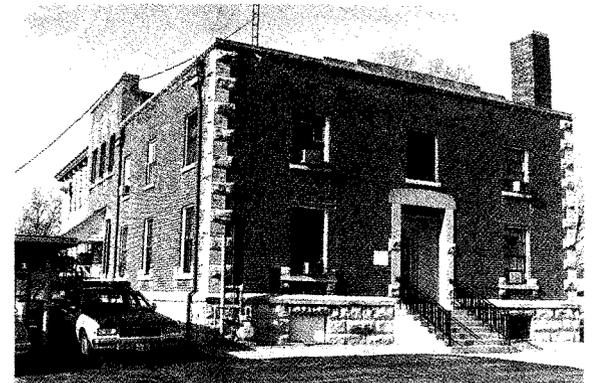
082 C **House**, 402 Harrison Street; I-house/Italianate/Queen Anne, c.1860/c.1890; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

083 O **Shelby County Courthouse**, S. Harrison Street; Art Deco, 1936 (D. H. Bohlen, architect); Architecture, Politics/Government (585)



083

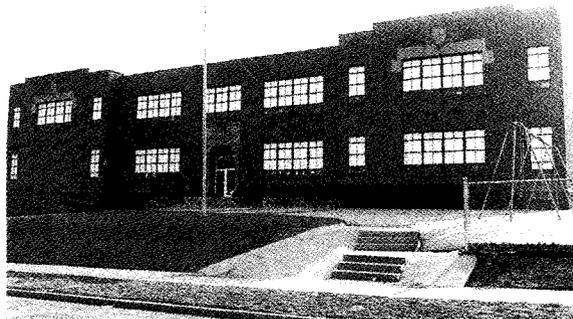
084 N **Shelby County Jail**, Taylor Street; Vernacular, 1872-1873 (D. A. Bohlen, architect; Victor and Springer, contractor); Politics/Government, Vernacular/Construction (585)



084

- 085 C **House**, 414 S. Tompkins Street; Gable-front, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 086 C **Commercial Building**, Commercial Vernacular, c.1915; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 087 C **House**, 415 S. Tompkins Street; T-plan, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 088 C **House**, 212 W. Taylor Street; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 089 C **House**, 244 W. Taylor Street; T-plan, c.1860/c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 090 C **House**, S. West Street; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890; Architecture (585)
- 091 C **House**, Shelby Street; Gable-front/Queen Anne, c.1895; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 092 C **House**, 328 S. Miller Street; Gable-front, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 093 C **House**, S. Miller Street; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 094 C **House**, 331 S. Miller Street; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 095 C **House**, 542 W. Taylor Street; Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture (585)
- 096 C **House**, 416 Montgomery Street; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 097 C **Industrial Building**, Hodell Street; Industrial Vernacular, c.1890/c.1920; Industry, Vernacular/Construction (585)

- 098 C **House**, 23 Montgomery Street; American four-square, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 099 C **House**, 529 Montgomery Street; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890; Architecture (585)
- 100 C **House**, W. Taylor Street; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1895; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 101 C **House**, 531 W. Taylor Street; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895; Architecture (585)
- 102 C **Commercial Building**, 406 Miller Avenue; Commercial Vernacular, c.1890; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 103 N **Thomas Hendricks School**, W. Taylor Street; Neoclassical, c.1920; Architecture (585)



103

- 104 C **House**, 403 S. West Street, Vernacular, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 105 C **House**, 245 W. Taylor Street; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1900; Architecture (585)
- 106 C **House**, 217 W. Taylor Street; Central-passage, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (585)

- 107 C **House**, 503 S. Tompkins Street; Side-hall plan, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 108 C **House**, 509 S. Tompkins Street; Free Classic, c.1900; Architecture (585)
- 109 C **House**, W. Taylor Street; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 110 C **House**, 109 W. Taylor Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (585)
- 111 C **House**, 507 Elm Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (585)
- 112 C **House**, 509 Elm Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (585)
- 113 N **House**, 15 W. Taylor Street; Queen Anne, c.1895; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)



113

- 114 C **House**, 505 S. Harrison Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (585)
- 115 C **House**, 504 S. Harrison Street; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 116 N **House**, 510 S. Harrison Street; Free Classic, c.1910; Architecture (585)



116

- 117 C House, 24 E. Taylor Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (585)
- 118 C House, 504 S. Pike Street; Gable-front/ Queen Anne, c.1895; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 119 C House, 224 E. South Street; Gable-front, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 120 C House, 125 E. South Street; Gable-front, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 121 C House, 117-119 E. South Street; Double-pen, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 122 N House, 604 S. Harrison Street; Free Classic, c.1895; Architecture (585)



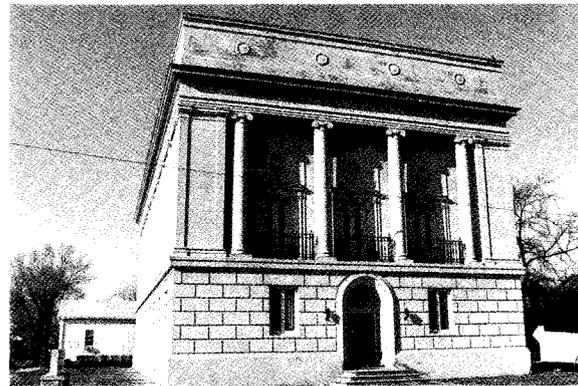
122

- 123 C House, 534 S. Harrison Street; T-plan, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 124 N House, 518 S. Harrison Street; Free Classic, c.1895; Architecture (585)



124

- 125 O Messick Masonic Temple, S. Harrison Street; Neoclassical, 1925; Architecture, Social History (585)



125

- 126 C House, 508 Elm Street; Single-pen, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 127 C House, 22 W. South Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (585)

- 128 C House, 27 W. South Street; Central-passage, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 129 C House, 111 W. South Street; Gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (45129)
- 130 C House, 120 W. South Street; American four-square, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 131 C Duplex, 517-519 S. Tompkins Street; Vernacular, c.1930 (585)
- 132 C House, 202 W. South Street; Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture (585)
- 133 C House, 201 W. South Street; I-house, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 134 C House, 216 W. South Street; Shotgun/Queen Anne, c.1895; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 135 C Duplex, W. South Street; Prairie, c.1915; Architecture (585)
- 136 C House, 266 W. South Street; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895; Architecture (585)
- 137 C House, 268-270 W. South Street; Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture (585)
- 138 C House, 329 W. South Street; T-plan, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 139 C House, 505 S. Miller Street; T-plan, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 140 C House, 510 Dunn Avenue; Single-pen, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 141 C House, 631 W. South Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (585)

- 142 C **House**, 623 Montgomery Street;
Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890; Architecture
(585)
- 143 C **Industrial Building**, Webster Street;
Industrial Vernacular, c.1890; Industry,
Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 144 C **Industrial Building**, Webster Street;
Industrial Vernacular, c.1890; Industry,
Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 145 C **House**, 722 W. Locust Street;
Hall-and-parlor, c.1860;
Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 146 C **House**, 531 S. Miller Street;
Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895; Architecture
(585)
- 147 C **House**, 430 W. Locust Street;
American four-square/Prairie, c.1920;
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(585)
- 148 C **House**, 629 S. Miller Street;
American four-square/Prairie, c.1920;
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(585)
- 149 C **House**, S. West Street; Queen Anne, c.1895;
Architecture (585)
- 150 C **House**, 307 W. Locust Street;
Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895; Architecture
(585)
- 151 C **House**, 269 W. Locust Street; Queen Anne,
c.1895; Architecture (585)
- 152 N **West Street Methodist Episcopal Church**,
S. West Street; Gothic Revival, 1891;
Architecture, Religion (585)
- 153 C **House**, 636 S. West Street;
T-plan/Italianate, c.1870; Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (585)



152

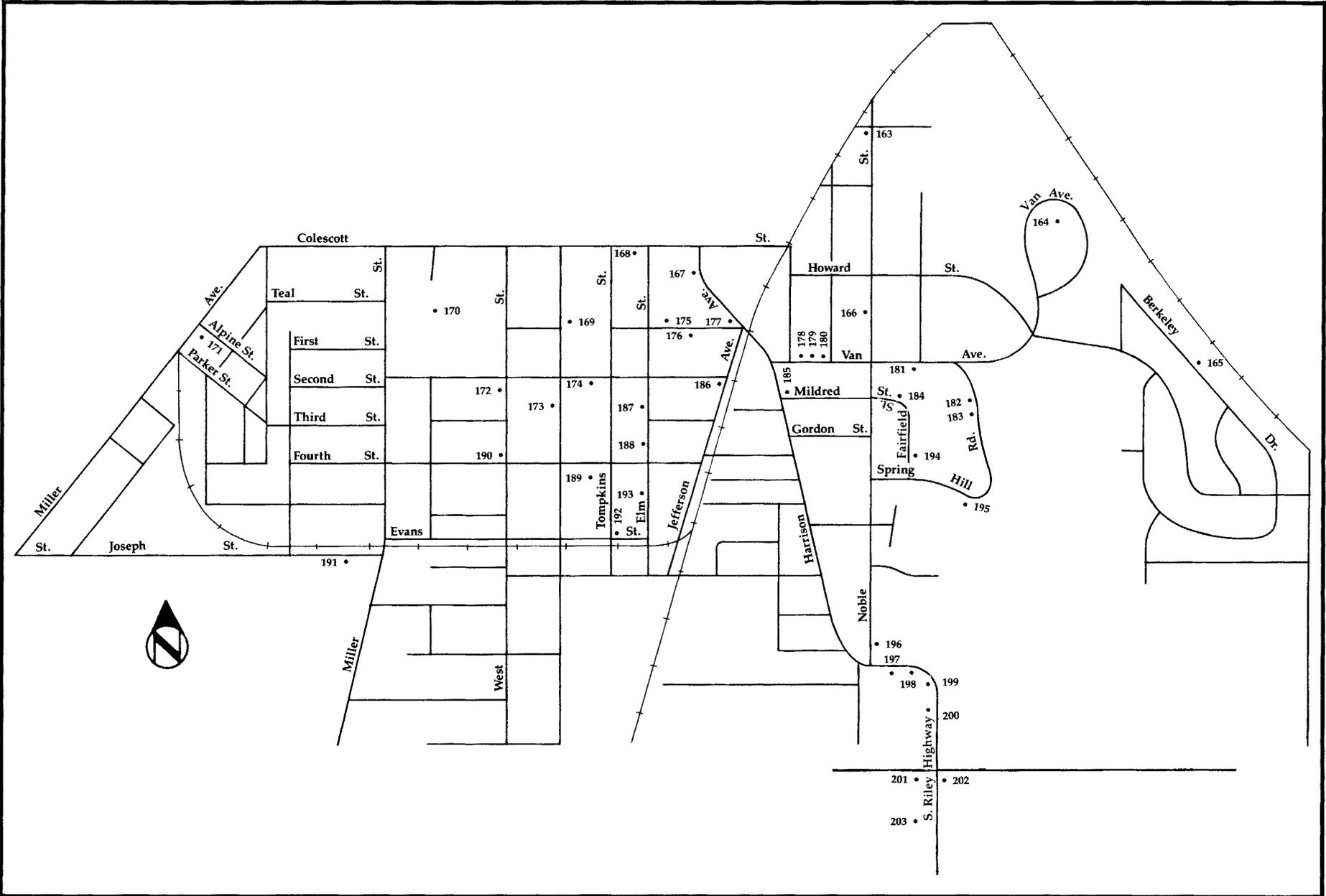
- 154 C **House**, 110-112 W. Locust Street;
Gabled-ell/Gothic Revival, c.1875;
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(585)
- 155 C **House**, 117 W. Locust Street; Vernacular,
c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 156 C **House**, 202 Colescott Street;
Queen Anne Cottage, c.1895; Architecture
(585)
- 157 C **House**, S. Harrison Street;
American four-square/Prairie, c.1915;
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(585)
- 158 C **House**, 717 S. Harrison Street;
American four-square, c.1920;
Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 159 C **House**, 723 S. Harrison Street; I-house,
c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 160 C **House**, 729 S. Harrison Street; Prairie,
c.1915; Architecture (585)
- 161 C **House**, 610 S. Harrison Street; Bungalow,
c.1910; Architecture (585)

- 162 N **House**, S. Harrison Street;
Colonial Revival, c.1940; Architecture
(585)



162

Shelbyville Scattered Sites (45163-203)



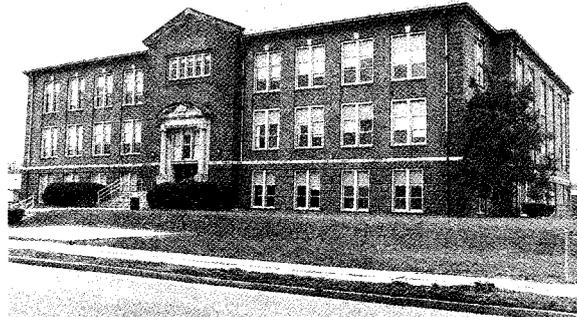
- No. Rtg. Description**
- 163 C **Gas Station**, E. South Street; Commercial Vernacular, c.1940; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 164 C **House**, 675 Van Avenue; Contemporary (National Homes, builder), c.1945; Architecture (585)
- 165 C **House**, 702 Berkeley Drive; Contemporary (National Homes, builder), c.1945; Architecture (585)
- 166 C **House**, 823 S. Noble Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (585)
- 167 O **House**, S. Harrison Street; Second Empire/Classical Revival, c.1870/c.1920; Architecture (585)
- 168 N **Lora Pearson School**, Colescott Street; Art Deco, c.1935; Architecture (585)



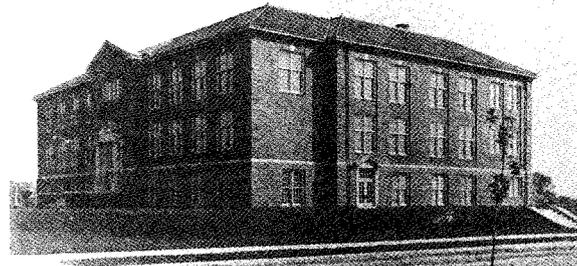
168

- 169 C **House**, S. Meridian Street; Shotgun, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 170 N **Morrison Park**, Second Street; Bandshell: vernacular, c.1935; Concession Stand: vernacular, c.1935; Historical Marker: Tribute to World War I dead, 1917; Entertainment/Recreation, Vernacular/Construction (585)

- 171 C **Industrial Building**, Miller Avenue; Industrial Vernacular, c.1900; Industry, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 172 C **House**, 905 S. West Street; I-house, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 173 C **House**, 1027 Meridian Street; Gable-front, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 174 O **Shelbyville High School**, Second Street; Neoclassical, c.1925; Architecture, Education (585)

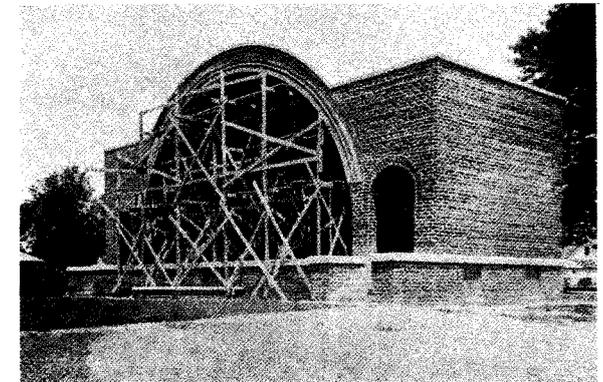


174



Shelbyville High School (45174). Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

- 175 C **House**, 134 First Street; Gable-front, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 176 C **House**, 129 First Street; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1900; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 177 C **Commercial Building**, Harrison Street; Commercial Vernacular, c.1895/c.1910; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 178 C **House**, Van Avenue; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1910; Architecture (585)
- 179 C **House**, 120 Van Avenue; American four-square, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 180 C **House**, 126 Van Avenue; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1915; Architecture (585)



Morrison Park (45170). Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

- 181 C **House**, Van Avenue; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (585)
- 182 O **House**, 921 Spring Hill Road; Tudor Revival, c.1940; Architecture (585)
- 183 O **House**, 925 Spring Hill Road; Spanish Eclectic, c.1925; Architecture (585)



182



185



195



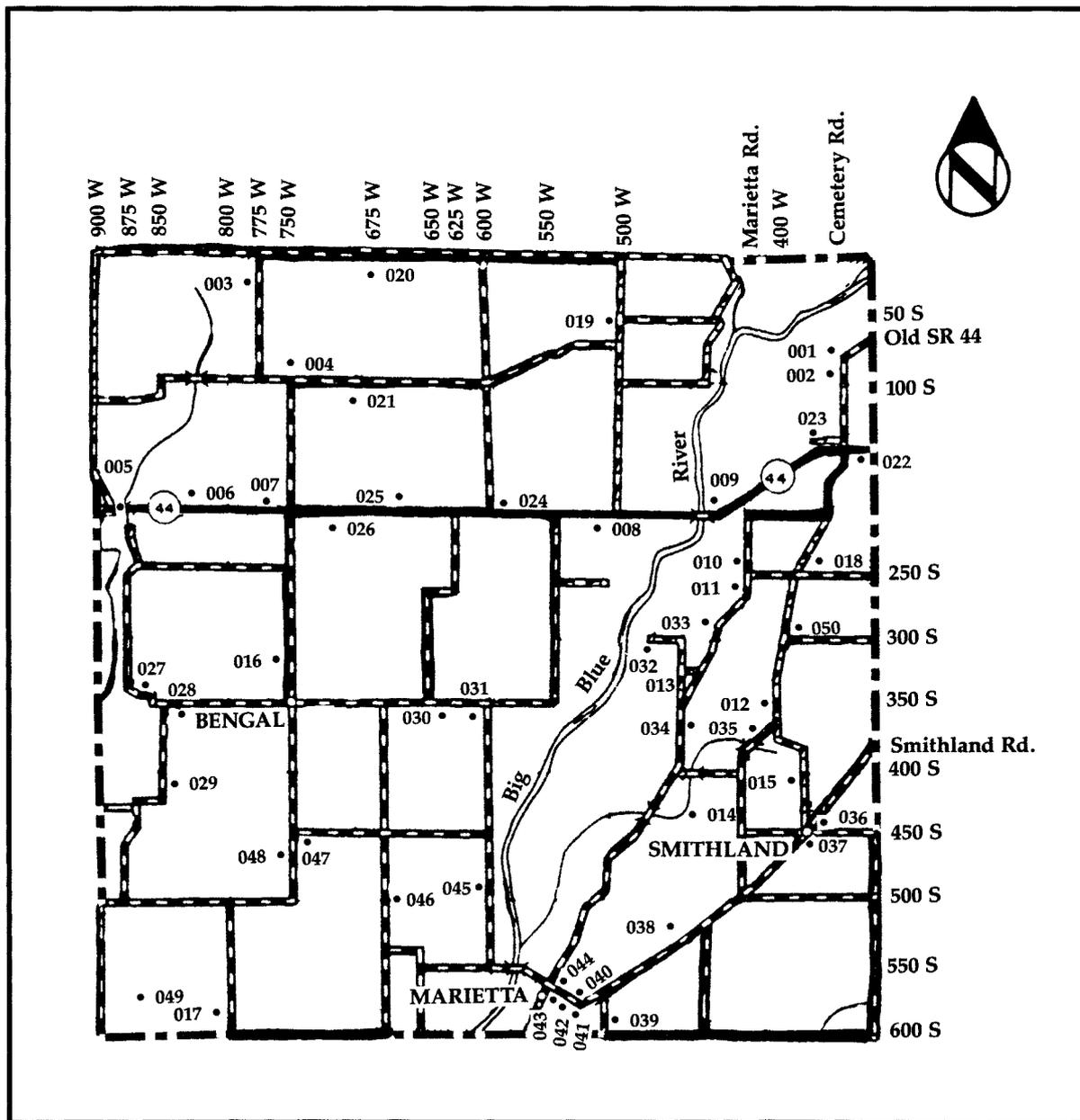
183

- 184 C House, Fairfield Drive; Spanish Eclectic, c.1920; Architecture (585)
- 185 N House, 14 Mildred Street; Free Classic, c.1895; Architecture (585)
- 186 C House, 105 Second Street; T-plan/Italianate, c.1895; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 187 C House, 1025 S. Elm Street; Gable-front, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 188 C House, 1117 S. Elm Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (585)

- 189 C House, 1009 S. Tompkins Street; Central-passage/Gothic Revival, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 190 C House, 1019 S. West Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (585)
- 191 C Industrial Building, St. Joseph Street; Industrial Vernacular, c.1940; Industry, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 192 C House, S. Tompkins Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (585)
- 193 C House, S. Elm Street; Vernacular, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 194 C House, Fairfield Drive; Contemporary, c.1955; Architecture (585)
- 195 N House, Spring Hill Road; French Eclectic, c.1920; Architecture (585)
- 196 C House, 1410 S. Noble Street; Gabled-ell/Gothic Revival, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 197 C House, 1617 S. Riley Highway; English Cottage, c.1925; Architecture (585)

- 198 C House, 1625 S. Riley Highway; English Cottage, c.1925; Architecture (585)
- 199 C House, 1647 S. Riley Highway; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (585)
- 200 N House, 1663 S. Riley Highway; Side-hall plan/Greek Revival/Italianate, c.1868; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 201 C House, SR 9; Contemporary, c.1950; Architecture (585)
- 202 C House, SR 9; French Eclectic; c. 1940; Architecture (585)
- 203 C House, SR 9; Central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)

Hendricks Township (50001-050)



Hendricks Township was organized in 1828 as one of Shelby County's four original townships. When the county was reorganized in 1840, sections of Hendricks Township were annexed to form the surrounding townships. The township's terrain is rolling farmland with the Big Blue River running southwest through the area.

Two settlements were platted in Hendricks Township. Marietta was laid out just east of the Big Blue River in 1839. Smithland was laid out in 1851 near the Shelbyville Lateral Railroad which crossed the township.

The prosperity brought about by the railroad is reflected by a number of fine mid and late nineteenth century farmsteads. The 1857 John Toner Farm (50010) includes one of the county's finest residential examples of the Greek Revival style. The houses' recessed entry with classical columns is a particularly refined element for a rural residence. The James Cooper House (50008) and the farm on the Marietta Road (50011) are more typical examples of the township's mid-nineteenth century rural architecture.

The Roe House (50003) and the house on 100 S (50004) illustrate the popularity of the Queen Anne style in the county's rural areas. The houses' elaborate spindled porches and decorative millwork are noteworthy features.

Hendricks Township's only remaining rural church is the 1891 Methodist Protestant Church in Bengal (50016). Although abandoned, this frame Italianate style church still retains much of its architectural detail. The District No. 10 School on the Marietta Road (50013) is one of the township's few surviving rural schools.

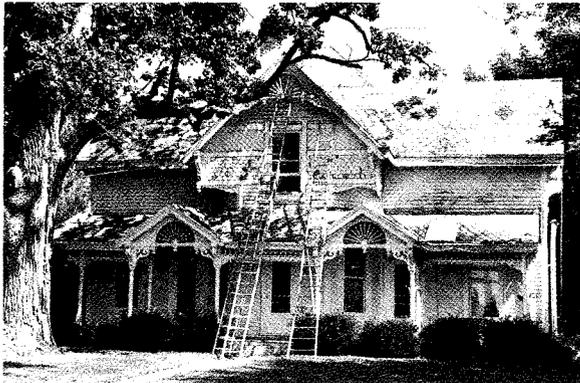
No. Rtg. Description

001 C **House**, Old SR 44; American four-square, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (585)

002 C **Snyder Cemetery**, Old SR 44; 1829-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (585)

003 C **Roe Farm**, 775 W; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, 1881; Outbuildings: English barns, carriage house, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)

004 N **Farm**, 100 S; House: I-house/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (057)



004

005 C **State Bridge**, SR 44; Parker through truss, 1940; Engineering, Transportation (383)

006 C **House**, SR 44; House: gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: summer kitchen, fence; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (383)

007 C **House**, SR 44; Queen Anne, c.1880; Architecture (383)

008 N **James Cooper House**, SR 44; Cruciform/Italianate, c.1864; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (383)



008

009 C **State Bridge**, SR 44; Parker through truss, 1937; Engineering, Transportation (354)

010 O **John Toner Farm**, Marietta Road; House: Side-hall plan/Greek Revival, 1857; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)



010

011 C **Peter Fleming Kennedy Farm**, Marietta Road; House: T-plan/Italianate, 1857; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)

012 C **Miller Cemetery**, Cemetery Road; 1836-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (354)

013 C **Hendricks Township District School No. 10**, Marietta Road; Vernacular, c.1885; Education, Vernacular/Construction (354)

014 N **House**, 400 S; I-house/Italianate, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)

015 C **Farm**, Cemetery Road; House: Queen Anne Cottage, 1890; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)

016 N **Bengal Methodist Protestant Church**, 750 W, Bengal; Italianate, 1891; Architecture, Religion (383)

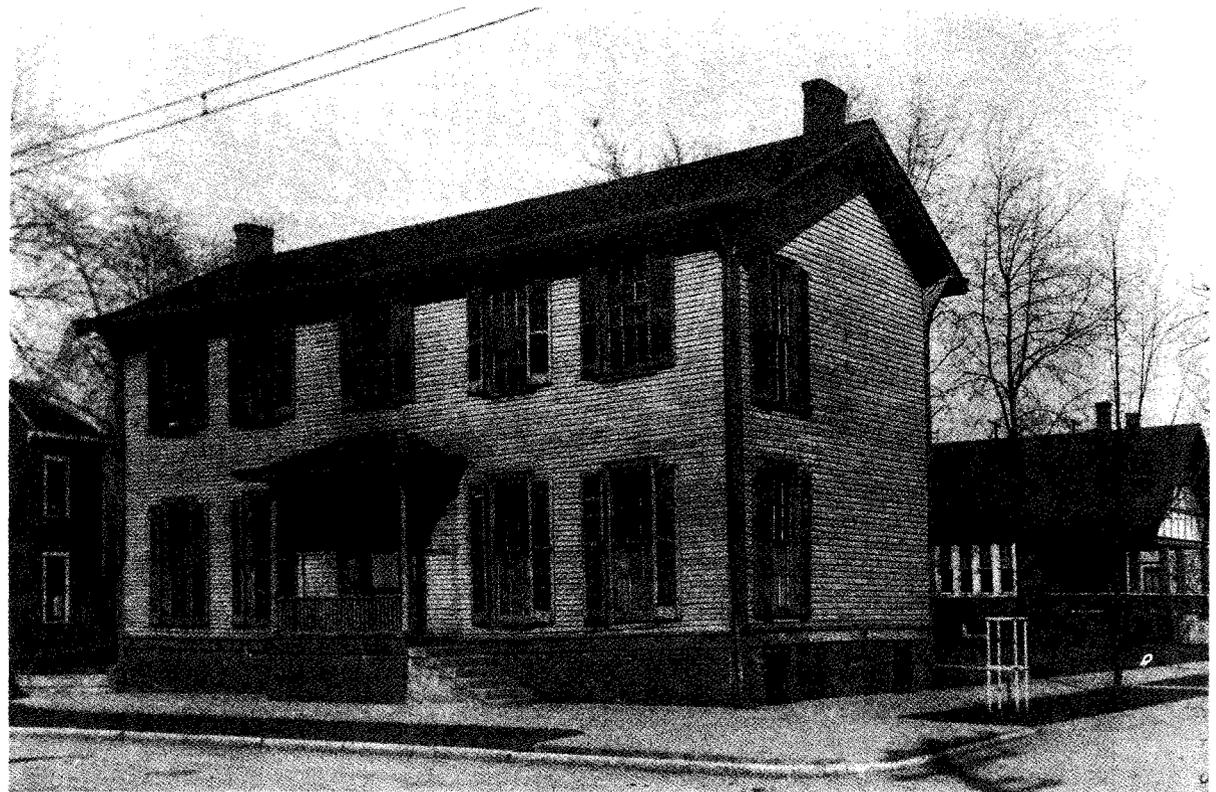


016

017 C **House**, 600 S; I-house, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (383)

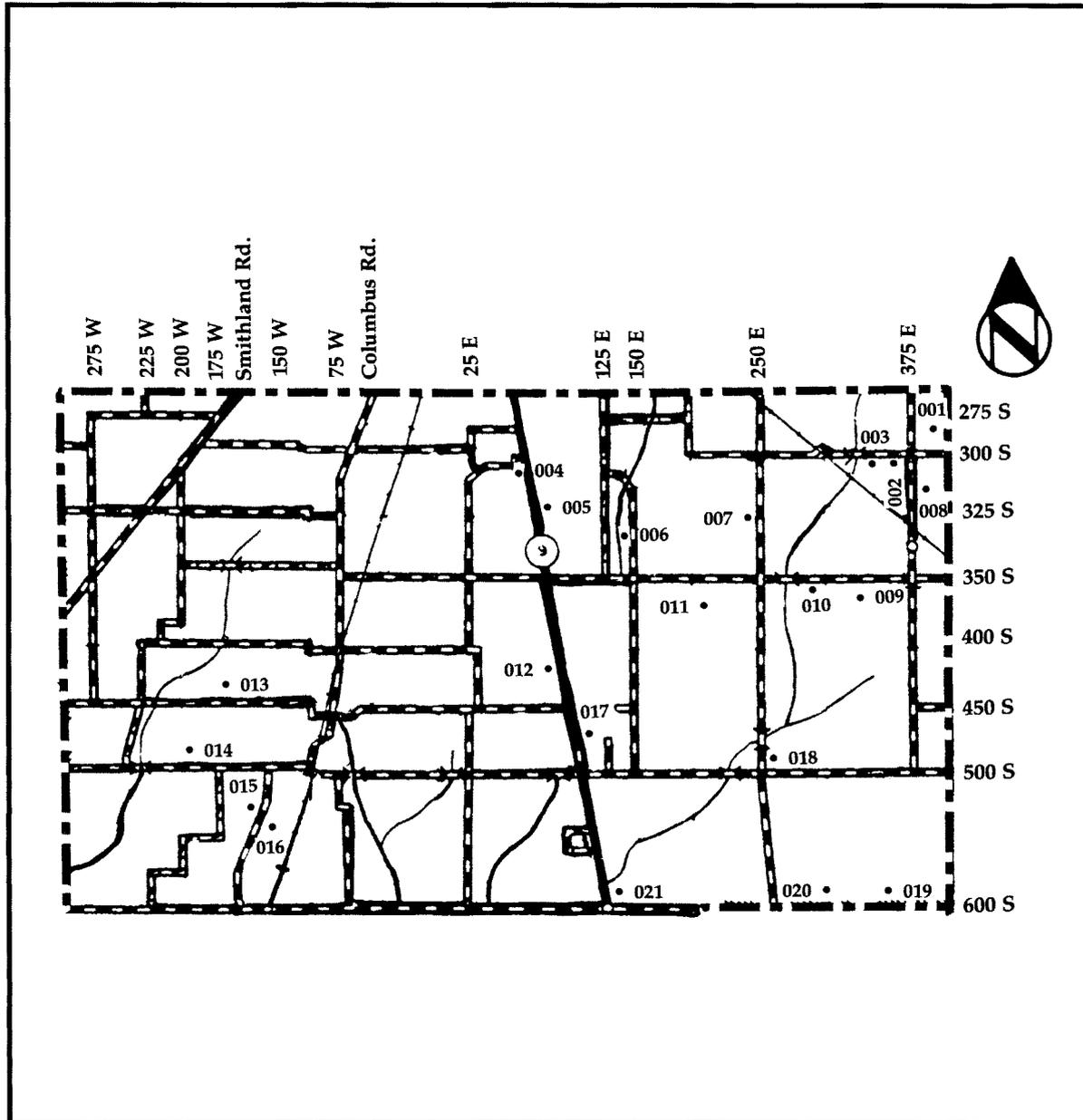
- 018 N **Farm**, Cemetery Road; House: T-plan/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 019 C **House**, 500 W; I-house, c.1865; Vernacular/Construction (057)
- 020 C **Farm**, Range Road; House: I-house, c.1875; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, pumphouse; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (057)
- 021 C **House**, 100 S; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (057)
- 022 N **Farm**, SR 44; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: English barn, transverse-frame barn, wood shed, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 023 C **House**, SR 44; Gabled-ell, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 024 C **Hendricks Township School**, SR 44; Vernacular, c.1940; Education, Vernacular/Construction (585)
- 025 C **Farm**, SR 44; House: American four-square, c.1910; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, corn crib, milk house, shed, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 026 C **Shepard Farm**, SR 44; House: Free Classic, 1905; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corn crib, summer kitchen, fence, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 027 C **Farm**, 875 W; House: log single-crib/I-house, c.1840/c.1895; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corn crib, cellar, chicken house, smokehouse; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 028 C **Farm**, 350 S; House: gabled-ell, c.1900; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, shed, cellar, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 029 N **Farm**, 850 W; House: Gothic Revival, c.1870; Outbuildings: livestock barn, sheds; Architecture, Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 030 C **Farm**, 350 S; House: I-house, c.1890; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house, smokehouse, summer kitchen, shed, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 031 N **Farm**, 350 S; House: log double-pen, c.1840/c.1895; Outbuildings: English barn, granary, hog house, milkhouse, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 032 C **Farm**, Marietta Road; House: central-passage, c.1834; Outbuildings: English barn, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 033 C **Farm**, Marietta Road; House: Free Classic, c.1915; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corn crib, shed; Architecture, Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 034 C **Farm**, Marietta Road; House: I-house, c.1850; Outbuildings: chicken house, windmill, privy, smokehouse/cellar; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 035 C **Dibble Farm**, 400 W; House: T-plan/Gothic Revival, c.1867/c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corn crib, chicken house, windmill, pumphouse, shed; Architecture, Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 036 C **Mt. Gilead Baptist Church**, Smithland Road, Smithland; Twentieth Century Gothic Revival, c.1920/1969; Architecture, Religion (354)
- 037 C **Hendricks Township District School**, Cemetery Road, Vernacular, c.1895; Education, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 038 C **Farm**, Smithland Road; House: I-house, c.1885; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corn crib, chicken house, milkhouse, smokehouse, privy, hog house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 039 C **O.S. Clayton Farm**, 600 S; House: bungalow, 1916; Outbuildings: English barn, 1889, chicken house, pumphouse, windmill, garage; Architecture, Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (385)
- 040 C **Commercial Building**, Smithland Road, Marietta; Commercial Vernacular, c.1875; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 041 C **Dr. Cohee House and Office**, Secondary Street, Marietta; House: Vernacular, c.1900, office: Vernacular, c.1900; Health/Medicine, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 042 C **Marietta School**, Marietta Road, Marietta; Gable-front, c.1880; Education, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 043 C **Commercial Building**, Marietta Road, Marietta; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 044 C **House**, Smithland Road, Marietta; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1900; Architecture (383)
- 045 C **Farm**, 600 W; House: gabled-ell, c.1905; Outbuildings: livestock barn, English barn, pumphouse, storage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (383)

- 046 C Farm, 750 W; House: gabled-ell, c.1880; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, shed, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 047 C Farm, 750 W; House: Free Classic, c.1910; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house, washhouse, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 048 C Farm, 750 W; House: gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1895; Outbuildings: English barn, pumphouse, shed, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 049 C **Gilford Williams House**, 600 S; House: Free Classic, 1909; Outbuildings: summer kitchen, privy, coal shed, garage, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 050 C Farm, Cemetery Road; House: T-plan/Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, smokehouse, privy; Architecture, Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)



Morrison House, Shelbyville. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Shelby Township (55001-022)



Shelby Township was created on June 26, 1882 from the southern section of Addison Township. It lies in the center of Shelby County and is four miles by seven miles in size. The township's principal waterways are the Little Lewis Creek and the east fork of Slash Creek.

Because of the area's proximity to Shelbyville, few villages are found in the township. Prescott, a way station on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette line was laid out in 1867. Fenns was a station point along the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis line. Neither community developed beyond a small cluster of houses.

Most of the township's historic architecture dates from the late nineteenth century. The large frame and brick farmhouses attest to the prosperity of the area during the period. The two houses on 375 E (55001,55008) are typical of the township's simple houses, embellished by Queen Anne style details.

Shelby Township retains one of the county's largest collections of rural schools. Shelby District School Nos. 8, 16, 7, 10, and 12 (55005, 55006, 55007, 55014, 55018) are all one room brick schools built during the 1870s and 1880s. Two rural churches remain in the township. The former Union Methodist Episcopal Church (55002) was built during the 1880s but is now used for storage. The Lewis Creek Baptist Church (55021) is still active.

No. Rtg. Description

001 N **House**, 375 E; Gabled-ell/
Queen Anne, c.1880; Architecture
Vernacular/Construction (657)



001

002 C **Union Methodist Episcopal Church**,
250 S; Gable-front, c.1880; Religion,
Vernacular/Construction (657)

003 C **Cemetery**, 250 S; c.1850-c.1900;
Exploration/Settlement, Religion (657)

004 C **John Tindall Cemetery**, SR 9; NA;
Religion (354)

005 C **Shelby Township District School No. 8**,
SR 9; Gable-front, c.1875; Education,
Vernacular/Construction (354)

006 C **Shelby Township District School No. 16**,
150 E; Gable-front, c.1875; Education,
Vernacular/Construction (657)

007 C **Shelby Township District School No. 7**,
250 E; Gable-front, c.1880; Education,
Vernacular/Construction (651)

008 C **Farm**, 375 E; House: Queen Anne, c.1880;
Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in
corncrib, shed, garage; Agriculture,
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(657)

009 C **House**, 350 S; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne,
c.1880; Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (657)

010 C **House**, 350 S; I-house, c.1880;
Vernacular/Construction (657)

011 N **House**, 350 S; House: T-plan/Italianate,
1880; Outbuilding: summer kitchen;
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(657)



011

012 N **House**, SR 9; I-house/Greek Revival,
c.1850; Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (354)

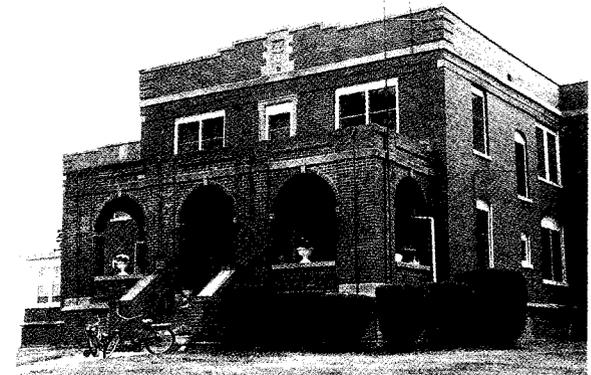
013 C **House**, 450 S; Vernacular, c.1880;
Vernacular/Construction (354)

014 C **Shelby Township District School No. 10**,
500 S; Gable-front, c.1880; Education,
Vernacular/Construction (354)

015 C **House**, 150 W; T-plan, 1880;
Vernacular/Construction (354)

016 C **Parrish Cemetery**, 150 W; 1854-present;
Exploration/Settlement, Religion (354)

017 N **Shelby County Home**, SR 9; Craftsman,
1919; Architecture, Social History (354)



017

018 N **Shelby Township District School No. 12**,
250 E; Vernacular, c.1870; Education,
Vernacular/Construction (657)

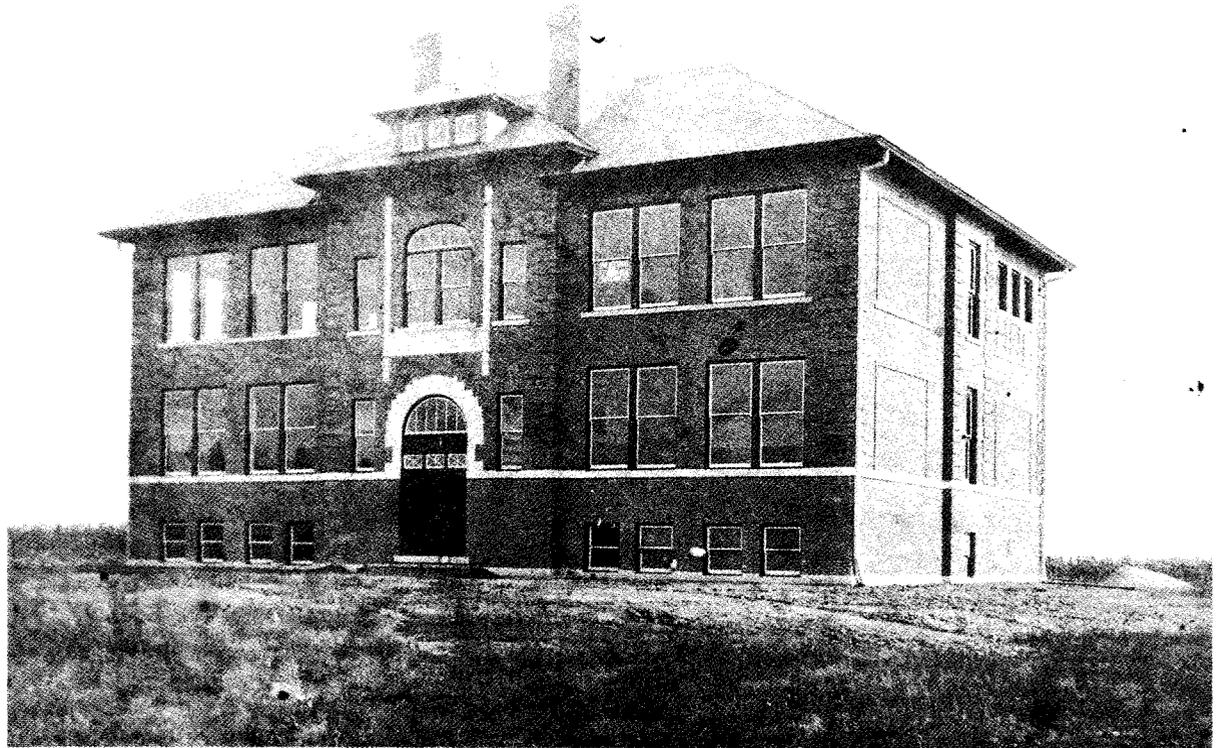


018

019 C **Farm**, 600 S; House: gabled-ell, c.1880;
Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in
corncrib, shed; Agriculture,
Vernacular/Construction (657)

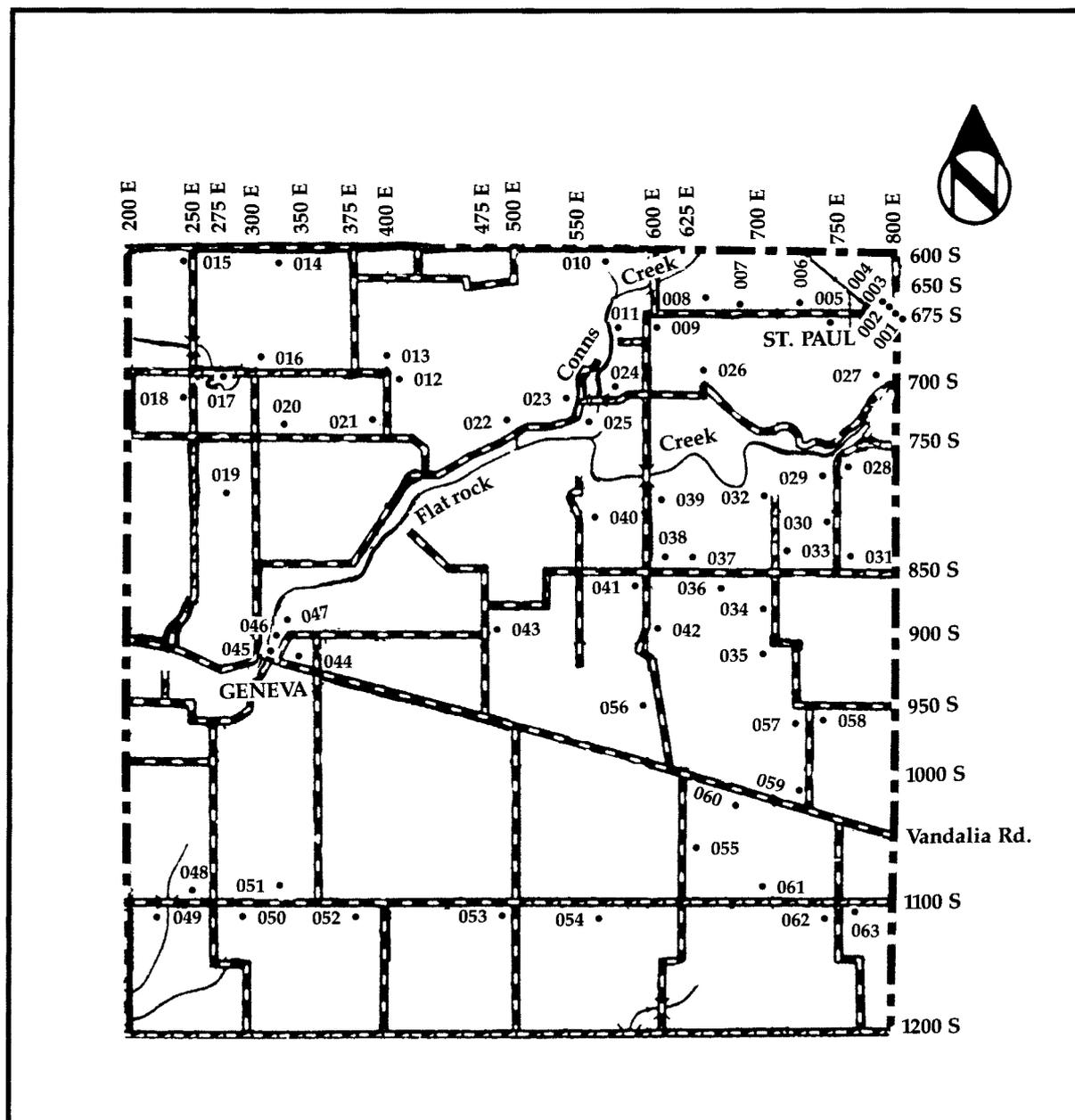
020 C **Farm**, 600 S; House: double-pen, 1860;
Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn,
summer kitchen, shed; Agriculture,
Vernacular/Construction (657)

- 021 C **Lewis Creek Baptist Church and Cemetery**, SR 9; Church: vernacular, c.1870/c.1940, Cemetery: 1851-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 022 C **House**; 250 E; I-house, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (651)



Shelby County. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Noble Township (60001-064)



Noble Township is located in the extreme southeast corner of Shelby County. The township, formed in 1822, was one of Shelby County's four original townships. When the county was reorganized in 1840, sections of the township were annexed to form the surrounding townships. Noble Township's terrain is rolling with rich farmland watered by the Flat Rock River, Conns Creek, Lewis Creek, Tough Creek and Duck Creek which bisect the area.

It was this fertile land which attracted some of the county's earliest settlers to the area. One of the township's first landowners was Alexander Van Pelt who purchased land in October of 1820 from the government. Van Pelt went on to serve as one of Shelby County's first county commissioners and Justices of the Peace. His 1826 house (60011) is one of the county's earliest extant houses as well as one of the few stone residences remaining in Shelby County.

In addition to Van Pelt's house, a number of other significant early homes remain in Noble Township. The Benjamin Buxton House (60040), constructed about 1830 is one of the township's earliest remaining brick homes. The house on 700 S (60017) and the house on 850 S (60031) are examples of early I-houses, built about 1840. A collection of pre-Civil War era double-pen houses include the Hinkle House (60038), the house on 600 E (60039) and the house on Vandalia Road (60044).

The development of the stone quarry industry as well as the completion of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad through the township in 1853 brought further development. Two towns, Geneva and St. Paul, were laid out during this period.

Geneva, located on the eastern banks of the Flat Rock River was platted by Louis Kline in 1853. A woolen mill was the town's first industry and soon the small community flourished. However, as the railroad in nearby St. Paul declined, Geneva's prosperity waned. Today only a few houses (60045, 60046) remain.

St. Paul, located on the Decatur/Shelby County line, was laid out by Jonathan Paul and was known as Paultown. The section lying in Shelby County was platted as an addition in 1856. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad which bisected the town, transported the stone from quarries located south of St. Paul. These quarries provided stone for the Indiana State Capitol and the United States Custom House in Cincinnati. The town's remaining architecture reflects this working-class heritage with a collection of small frame houses (60002,60003,60004) located along the tracks.

The railroad also impacted the township's agricultural economy. The rich farmland and an improved transportation access signaled a boom period for the area's farmers. This fact is reflected in one of the county's finest collections of late nineteenth century rural houses. The Thomas Moore House (60048), the T. J. Jester House (60049) and the house on 700 E (60034) are three outstanding interpretations of the Italianate style. Elaborate entries, brackets and window treatments reflect the prosperous times.

Two of the township's most unique structures should be mentioned. One of only eight known octagon houses in the state is located on 1100 S (60052). Although sided, this unusual residence is a rare example of the house form. The George Rudicel Barn (60013) is the county's only example of a polygonal barn.

No. Rtg. Description

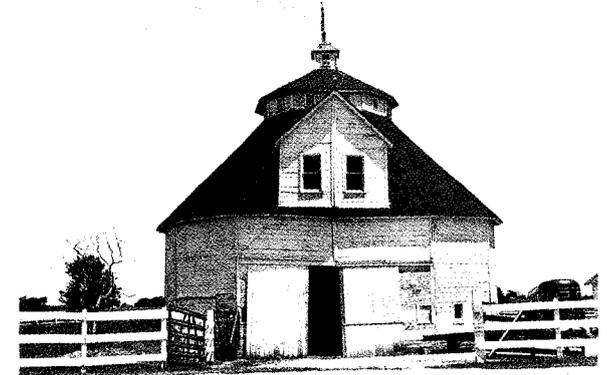
- 001 C **House**, 207 N. Pierce Street, St. Paul; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 002 C **House**, County Line Road, St. Paul; Hall-and-parlor, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 003 C **House**, County Line Road, St. Paul; Double-pen, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 004 C **House**, County Line Road, St. Paul; Hall-and-parlor, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (657)

- 005 C **Farm**, 650 S; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: livestock barn, 1938, drive-in corncrib, sheds, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 006 N **Farm**, 650 S; House: central-passage/Greek Revival, c.1850; Outbuildings: Midwest three-portal barn, drive-in corncrib, shed, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 007 C **Farm**, 650 S; House: vernacular, c.1880/c.1940; Outbuildings: English barn, Midwest three-portal barn, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 008 C **House**, 650 S; T-plan, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 009 C **Farm**, 650 S; House: double-pen, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barns; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 010 C **County Bridge No. 117**, 600 S; Warren pony truss, c.1925; Engineering, Transportation (657)
- 011 O **Major Van Pelt Farm**, 600 E; House: I-house, c.1826; Outbuildings: English barn, sheds; Agriculture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (657)



011

- 012 C **Red Schoolhouse**, 400 E; Vernacular, c.1880; Education, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 013 O **George Rudicel Barn**, 700 S; Polygonal, 1910 (George Rudicel, Roy and Earl Henderson, builder); Agriculture, Architecture (657)

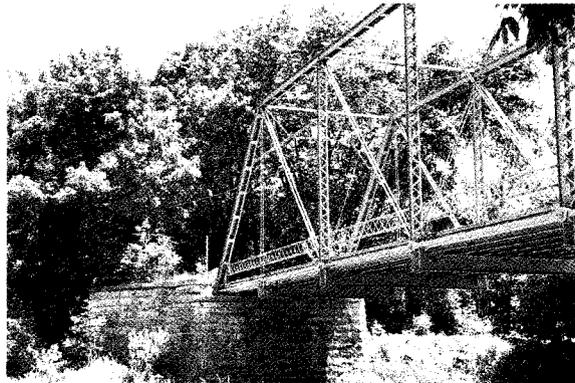


013

- 014 C **Farm**, 600 S; House: vernacular, c.1910; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 015 C **Farm**, 250 E; House: gabled-ell, c.1870; Outbuildings: livestock barn, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 016 C **Simmons Cemetery**, 700 S; 1810-1850; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (657)
- 017 N **Farm**, 700 S; House: I-house/Federal, c.1840; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)
- 018 N **House**, 350 E; T-plan/Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)



017



023



028

019 C **Farm**, 300 E; House: Colonial Revival, c.1940; Outbuildings: dairy barn, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

020 C **House**, 750 S; Central-passage, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (657)

021 C **House**, 400 E; T-plan/Italianate, c.1870; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

022 C **Farm**, River Road; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, milkhouse, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

023 O **County Bridge No. 137**, River Road; Pratt through truss, 1900 (New Castle Bridge Co., builder); Engineering, Transportation (657)

024 O **Cooper-Alley House**, River Road; Gable-front/Greek Revival, 1865; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657) NR

025 C **Van Pelt Cemetery**, River Road; c.1830-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (657)

026 C **Farm**, River Road; House: gabled-ell, c.1890; Outbuildings: basement barn, milkhouse, sheds; stone wall; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

027 O **County Bridge No. 147**, County Line Road; Pratt through truss/Warren pony truss, c.1915; Engineering, Transportation (657)



027

028 N **House**, Mound Road; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1885; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

029 O **Farm**, Mound Road; House: central-passage/Gothic Revival, 1870; Outbuildings: English barn, silo, dairy barn, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture (657)



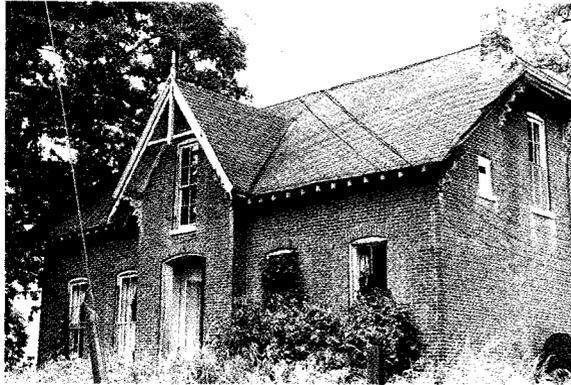
029

030 C **Farm**, Mound Road; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen, sheds, privy; Agriculture, Architecture (657)

031 C **Farm**, 850 S; House: I-house/Greek Revival, c.1850; Outbuildings: Midwest three-portal barn, silo, milkhouse, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

032 C Reed Cemetery, 700 E; 1850-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (657)

033 N House, 700 E; House: central-passage/Italianate, c.1870; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)



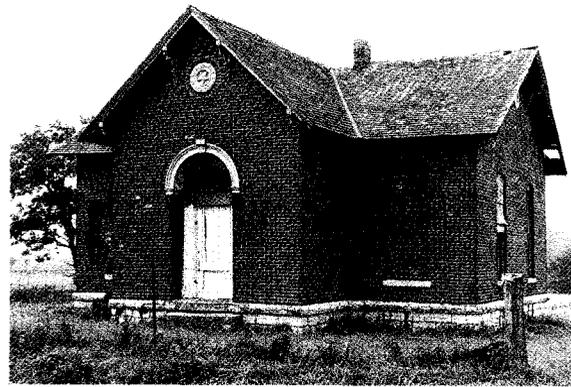
033

034 O Farm, 700 E; House: central-passage/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, drive-in corncrib, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)



034

035 N Miller's School, 700 E; T-plan/Italianate, 1878; Architecture, Education, Vernacular/Construction (657)



035

036 C Farm, 850 S; House: T-plan, c.1865; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, summer kitchen, smokehouse; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

037 C Farm, 850 S; House: vernacular, c.1900; Outbuildings: English barn, windmill, pumphouse; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

038 C Hinkle Farm, 850 S; House: double-pen, c.1860; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, chicken house, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

039 C Farm, 600 E; House: double-pen, c.1860; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

040 N Benjamin Buxton House, 550 E; Double-pile/Federal, c.1830; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (657)

041 C Farm, 850 S; House: hall-and-parlor, c.1870; Outbuildings: Midwest three-portal barn, chicken house, pump; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

042 N House, 600 E; Central-passage, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (657)

043 C Noble Township Consolidated School, 475 E; Vernacular, c.1925; Education, Vernacular/Construction (657)

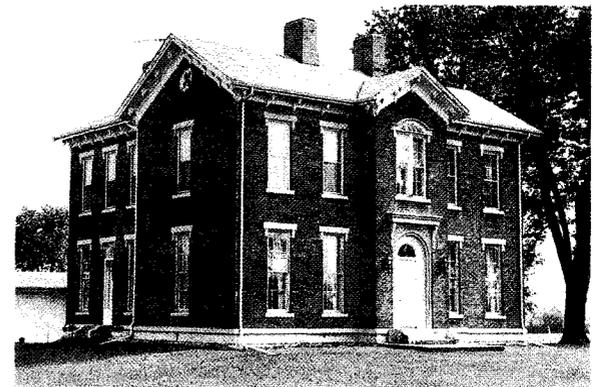
044 C House, Vandalia Road; Double-pen, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (657)

045 C House, 900 S, Geneva; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (657)

046 C House, 900 S, Geneva; Central-passage, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (657)

047 C Commercial Building, Vandalia Road, Geneva; Commercial Vernacular, c.1910; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (657)

048 O Thomas Moore House, 1100 S; I-house/Italianate, 1869; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (266)



048

049 O T. J. Jester Farm, 1100 S; House: double-pile/Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (266)



049

050 C **Noble Township District School**, 1100 S; T-plan/Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Education, Vernacular/Construction (266)

051 C **Pleasant Grove Cemetery**, 1100 S; 1840-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (266)

052 O **House**, 1100 S; Octagon, c.1860; Architecture (266)



052

053 C **Noble Township District No. 2 School**, 1100 S; T-plan, 1900; Education, Vernacular/Construction (266)

054 C **Farm**, 1100 S; House: I-house/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: English barn, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (266)

055 O **Farm**, 625 E; House: I-house/Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, summer kitchen, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (266)

056 C **Hinkle House**, 600 E; Houses: log hall-and-parlor, c.1840, bungalow, c.1920; Outbuildings: summer kitchen, tractor shed, sheds; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (657)

057 C **Frank Reed Farm**, 725 E; House: double-pen, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

058 C **William Reed House**, 725 E; Cruciform/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

059 C **Bethel Separate Baptist Church**, Vandalia Road; Vernacular, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (266)

060 N **Farm**, Vandalia Road; House: I-house, c.1870; Outbuildings: Midwest three-portal barn, silo, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

061 C **Mitchell School**, 1100 S; T-plan/Italianate, c.1879; Architecture, Education, Vernacular/Construction (266)

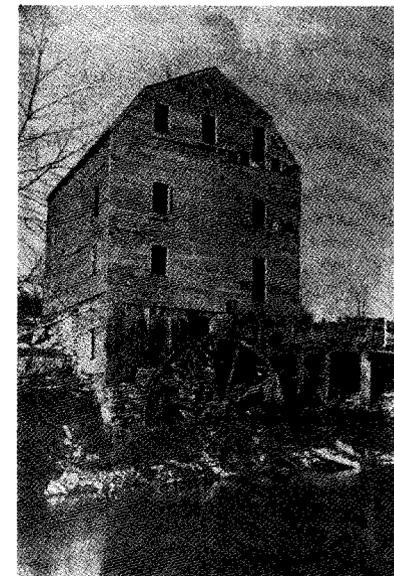
062 C **Copeland Cemetery**, 1100 S; 1880-present; Religion (266)

063 C **Jones Cemetery**, 1100 S; 1840-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (266)



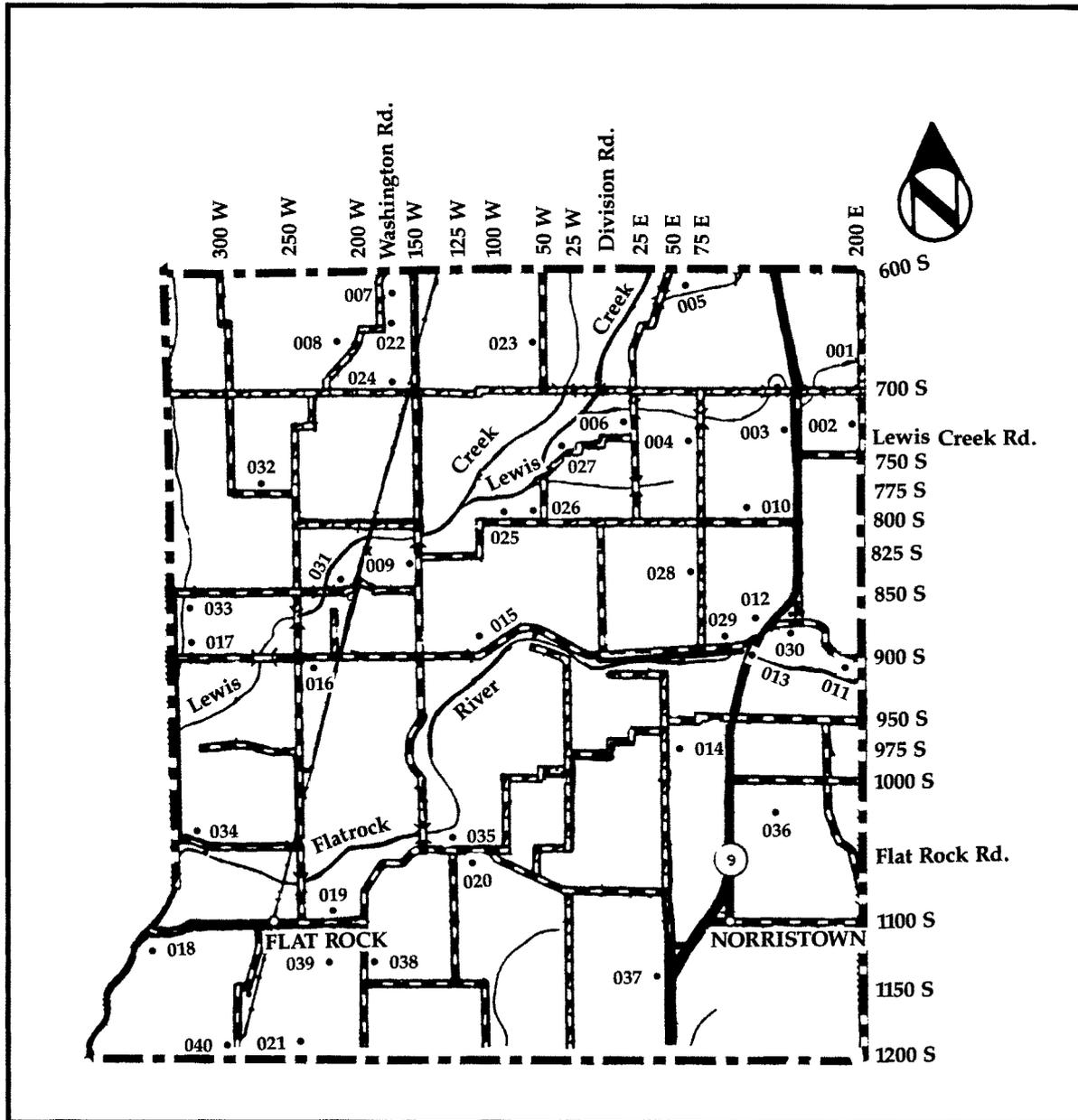
060

064 C **County Bridge No. 143**, 600 E; Pratt pony truss, c.1907; Engineering, Transportation (266)



Mill, St. Paul. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Washington Township (65001-040)



Washington Township was organized in March, 1845 and is located in the center of the county's southern tier of townships. The terrain is rolling farmland with the Flat Rock River and Lewis Creek running through the township.

Three towns were organized in Washington Township. Norristown was platted in November, 1851 by David and William Winterowd. The town was named in honor of Dr. James M. Norris, a prominent doctor in the area. Both Flat Rock and Lewis Creek were laid out along the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad line about 1855.

One of county's early roads linking Shelbyville with towns to the south, passed through the eastern section of the township in 1837. This road as well as the area's fertile land encouraged the township's settlement. A number of early brick I-houses are found scattered throughout Washington Township. The house on 25 E (65006), the house on 50 E (65014) and two houses on Flat Rock Road (65018,65020) were all built during the 1850s.

As the railroad bolstered the local economy, larger more elaborate houses were constructed. The house on SR 9 (65012) and the house on Flat Rock Road (65019) are typical of the large farmhouses built throughout the county's rural areas.

Washington Township retains a number of pony metal-truss bridges. County Bridge Nos. 136, 128 and 127 (65001,65004,65017) were constructed at a time when the county's roads were being upgraded from the narrow dirt roads of the nineteenth century.

No. Rtg. Description

001 C **County Bridge No. 136**, 200 E; Warren pony truss, c.1910; Engineering, Transportation (657)

002 C **Farm**, 200 E; House: double-pen, c.1860; Outbuilding: transverse-frame barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (657)

003 C **Winchester Methodist Episcopal Church**, SR 9; Church: gable-front, 1872/1902 (razed 1991); Cemetery: c.1850-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion, Vernacular/Construction (354)

004 C **County Bridge No. 128**, 75 E; Warren pony truss, c.1910; Engineering, Transportation (354)

005 C **House**, 600 S; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890; Architecture (354)

006 O **Farm**, 25 E; House: I-house/Greek Revival, c.1850; Outbuildings: livestock barn, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)



006

007 C **Rodeheffer Cemetery**, Washington Road; c.1840; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (354)

008 O **Farm**, Washington Road; House: I-house/Greek Revival/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: basement barn, drive-in corncrib, fence; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)



008

009 C **Spurlin Cemetery**, 150 W; 1864-1912; Religion (354)

010 C **Farm**, 800 S; House: T-plan/Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: livestock barn, transverse-frame barns, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)

011 C **Floyd Cemetery**, Vandalia Road; 1834-1932; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (657)

012 N **House**, SR 9; Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture (354)

013 C **State Bridge**, SR 9; Parker through truss, c.1940; Engineering, Transportation (354)

014 N **Farm**, 50 E; House: I-house, c.1860; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barns; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)

015 C **Sullivan Cemetery**, 900 S; 1879-1928; Religion (354)



012



014

016 C **House**, 250 W; Double-pen, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (354)

017 C **County Bridge No. 127**, 900 S; Pratt pony truss, c.1900; Engineering, Transportation (354)

018 N **Farm**, Flat Rock Road; House: I-house/Federal, c.1850; Outbuildings: log single-crib barn, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (284)

019 N **Farm**, Flat Rock Road; House: gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: barn, chicken houses, iron fence; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (284)



018



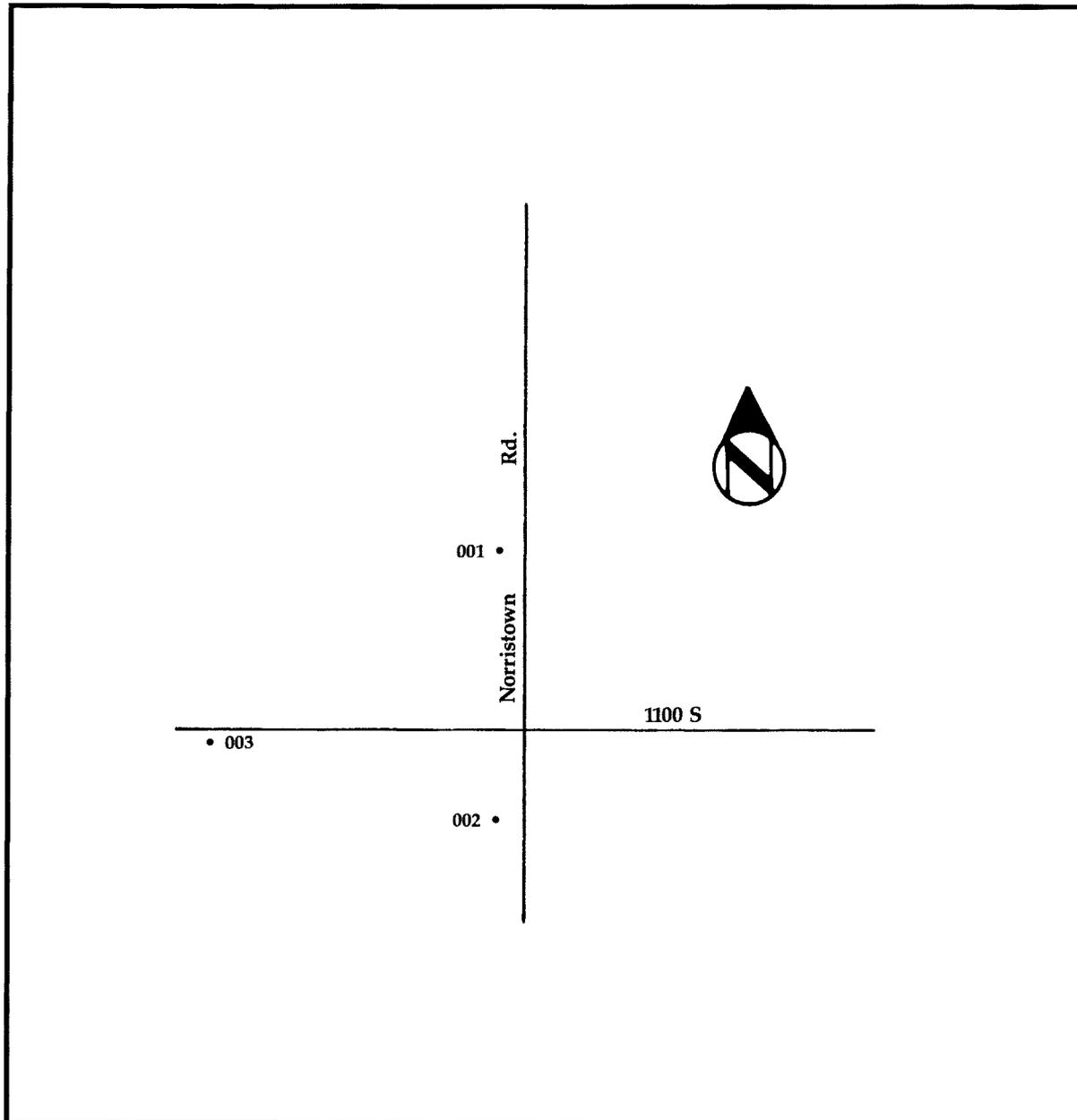
018

- 020 N **Farm**, Flat Rock Road; House: I-house/Greek Revival, c.1850; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, summer kitchen, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (284)
- 021 C **House**, 1200 S; House: I-house, c.1860; Outbuilding: summer kitchen; Vernacular/Construction (284)
- 022 C **House**, Washington Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)

- 023 C **Farm**, 50 W; House: double-pen, c.1865; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 024 C **Farm**, 700 S; House: log single-pen/hall-and-parlor, c.1870; Outbuilding: English barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 025 C **Higgins Farm**, 800 S; House: I-house, c.1865; Outbuildings: livestock barn, summer kitchen, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 026 C **Farm**, 800 S; House: gable-front, c.1890; Outbuilding: livestock barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 027 C **Farm**, Lewis Creek Road; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: basement barn, drive-in corncrib, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 028 C **Farm**, 75 E; House: double-pen, c.1880; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 029 C **Flatrock School**, 900 S; Vernacular, c.1890; Education, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 030 C **House**, Vandalia Road; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (354)
- 031 C **Lewis Creek Wesleyan Church**, 850 S, Lewis Creek; Vernacular, c.1925; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 032 N **House**, 775 S; I-house, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 033 C **Farm**, 850 S; House: gabled-ell, c.1895; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house, smokehouse; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)

- 034 C **House**, Willow Road; T-plan, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (284)
- 035 C **House**, Flat Rock Road, Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (284)
- 036 C **Farm**, SR 9; House: Queen Anne/Free Classic, c.1895; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (284)
- 037 C **Farm**, SR 9; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken coop, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (284)
- 038 C **Farm**, Flat Rock Road; House: Free Classic, c.1912; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (284)
- 039 C **House**, Flat Rock Road; Gabled-ell, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (284)
- 040 C **Farm**, 300 W; House: Italianate, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, smokehouse; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (284)

Norristown Scattered Sites (66001-003)



Norristown is located in the southeastern section of Washington Township. It was platted in 1851 by David and William Winterowd and was named for Dr. James M. Norris, a prominent local physician.

The town was at one time the largest settlement in Washington Township. The Norristown Turnpike ran through town, linking it with Shelbyville to the north. At the town's peak, it boasted several stores, two churches, a graded school and three fraternal lodges.

When the railroad passed through the western section of Washington Township, bypassing the town, Norristown declined. Today, only a few historic buildings remain. The Farmers' Lodge No. 147 (66001) was built in 1914 as a district school and later served as a social center for the surrounding agricultural community. The most prominent house in town is a brick Italianate style residence built about 1875 (66002). A church (66003), built c.1860, is one of the area's earliest remaining churches.

| No. | Rtg. | Description |
|-----|------|---|
| 001 | O | Farmers' Lodge No. 147, Norristown Road; Craftsman, 1914; Agriculture, Architecture, Social History (284) |

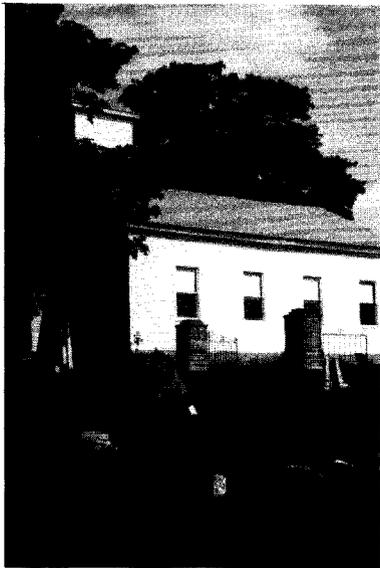


002 N House, 1100 S; I-house/Italianate, c.1870;
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(284)



002

003 N Church and Cemetery, 1100 S; Church:
gable-front/Greek Revival, c.1860;
Cemetery: c.1830-present; Architecture,
Exploration/Settlement, Religion,
Vernacular/Construction (284)

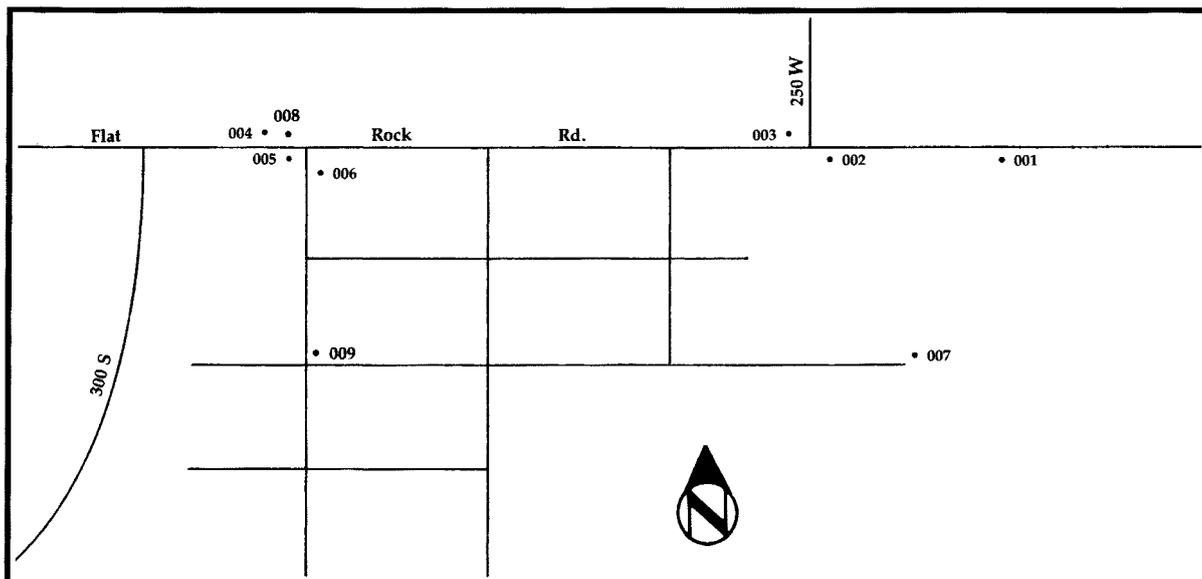


003



T. C. Wrenick Store. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society,
Grover Museum.

Flat Rock Scattered Sites (67001-009)



Flat Rock was founded in 1855 by Thomas W. Wooley on the south bank of the Flat Rock River. Flat Rock was laid out along the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad line which passed through the western portion of Washington Township.

Flat Rock developed into a typical railroad town with a depot, church, several stores, a schoolhouse and a blacksmith shop. Two fraternal organizations, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men established lodges in Flat Rock. The Knights of Pythias Building (67005) still remains in the town's commercial area, together with the former Bank of Flat Rock Building (67004).

The town's residential architecture is modest in scale. An early I-house (67003) is one of the town's

few remaining brick residences. The 1875 Flat Rock Methodist Episcopal Church (67002) is still in use by the original congregation and is the town's oldest remaining religious building.

Although the rail line has been abandoned, Flat Rock remains as a viable community and the township's largest town.

No. Rtg. Description

001 C **House**, Flat Rock Road; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (284)

002 N **Flat Rock Methodist Episcopal Church**, Flat Rock Road; Gable-front/Italianate, 1875; Architecture, Religion, Vernacular/Construction (284)

003 N **House**, Flat Rock Road; I-house, c.1850; Education, Vernacular/Construction (284)



003

004 C **Bank of Flat Rock**, Flat Rock Road; Commercial Vernacular, c.1900; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (284)

005 N **Flat Rock Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 207**, Flat Rock Road; Commercial Vernacular, 1882; Commerce, Social History, Vernacular/Construction (284)

006 C **Flat Rock Wabaunsee Lodge No. 258**, Flat Rock Road; Commercial Vernacular, c.1905; Commerce, Social History, razed 1992 (284)



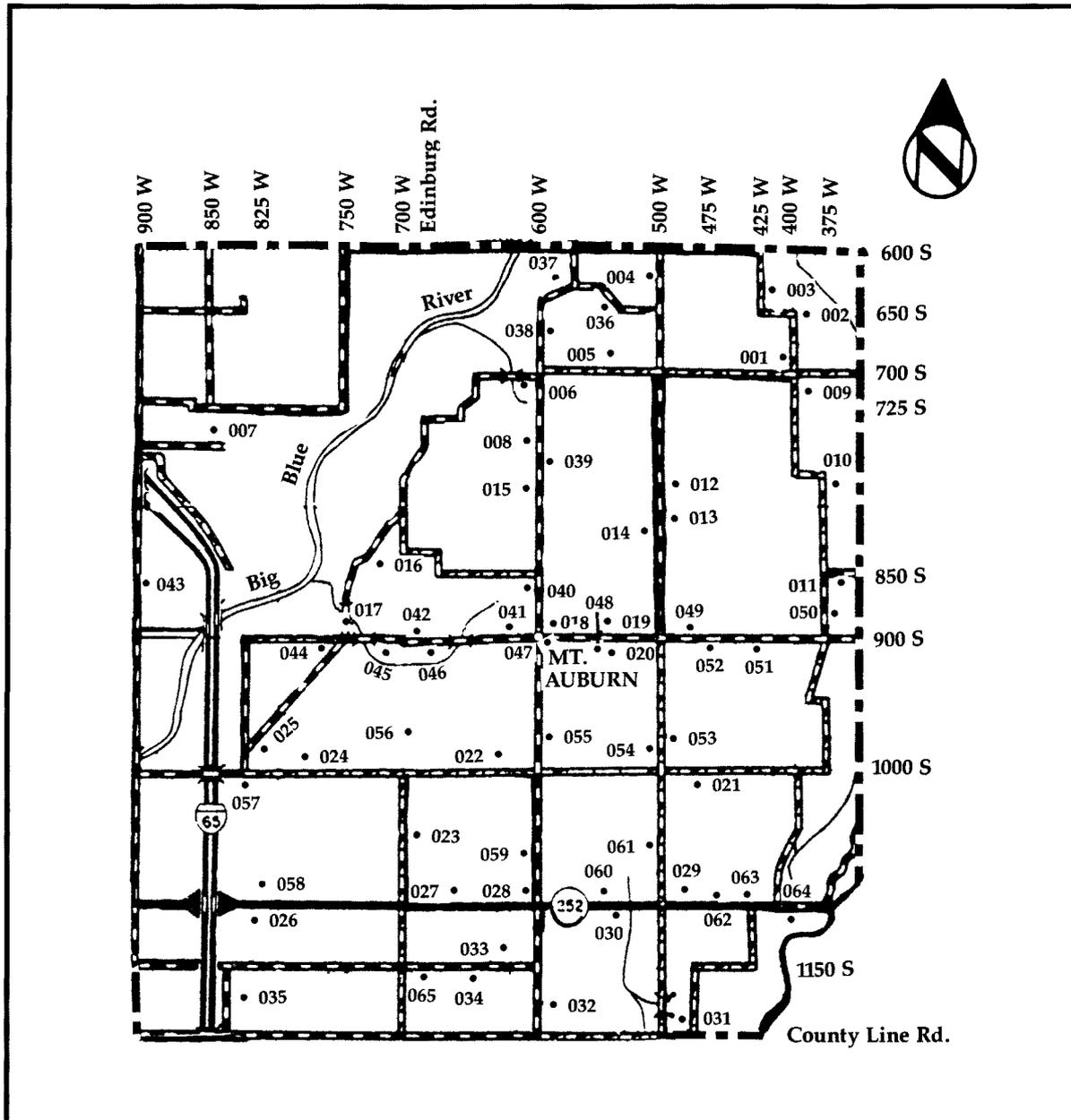
005

- 007 C Flat Rock Cemetery, Flat Rock Road;
1843-present; Exploration/Settlement,
Religion (284)
- 008 C Commercial Building, SR 252;
Commercial Vernacular, c.1860; Commerce,
Vernacular/Construction (284)
- 009 C House, off SR 252; Gabled-ell, c.1900;
Vernacular/Construction (284)



Flatrock. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

Jackson Township (70001-065)



Jackson Township is located in the extreme southwest corner of Shelby County. The Big Blue River runs through its northwestern section, Honey Creek bisects the township and Lewis Creek and the Flat Rock River flow through the southeast corner. The terrain is gently rolling farmland of rich clay loam. The township at one time was known for its grain and cattle production.

One of the earliest settlements in Jackson Township was called the "Haw Patch Settlement" and was located three miles northeast of Edinburg. No trace of the community remains. The township's only other town is Mt. Auburn, originally known as "Black Hawk" after an Indian warrior. Mt. Auburn was platted by John Warner, Christopher Allen, Daniel Allen, and William Record in 1837 in the center of Jackson Township. The Mount Auburn Christian Church (70018) is one of the community's few remaining historic buildings.

The area's rich farmland drew many settlers to the area. As a result, Jackson Township retains a number of significant houses from the period 1850-1860. The houses on 900 S and 375 W (70020, 70010) represent the I-house form with minimal architectural details. The house on 600 W (70032) is one of the county's finest examples of the gable-front form with Greek Revival style details.

Magnolia Hill (70035) represents one of Shelby County's most refined and elegant rural homes. This Greek Revival style house exhibits a recessed entry with classical columns which is echoed on the second floor. Both entries retain the sidelights and transom indicative of the style. The brick house still retains the six over six windows with stone sills and lintels as well as elaborate cornice returns.

One of the county's few remaining log barns is found in Jackson Township. This log double-crib barn, located on 1000 S (70021), is regrettably in poor condition.

Although the railroad did not pass through Jackson Township, the area's proximity to Edinburgh just three miles to the west, helped to bolster the township's economy. The township's collection of late nineteenth century houses is as significant as its early architecture. The house on 1150 S (70034) is an elaborate example of the Italianate style. The houses' decorative window treatments and scroll brackets are noteworthy details. A number of I-houses with Italianate style features are also found in the township. The house on 500 W (70014) and the house on the Edinburgh Road (70025) are two examples in brick construction.

Several of the township's public buildings should also be mentioned. The 1867 St. George Lutheran Church (70028) is one of the county's earliest remaining churches. The building was placed in the National Register in 1984. Jackson Township District School Nos. 1 and 2 (70009,70006) are typical of the county's small, rural schools. Both have been converted into residences.

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C House, 400 W; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 002 C Eberhart Cemetery, 400 W; 1843-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (354)
- 003 N House, 425 W; Italianate, c.1875; Architecture (354)
- 004 N Farm, 500 W; House: side-hall plan/Greek Revival, c.1850; Outbuildings: drive-in corncrib, privy, shed, granary; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 005 C House, 700 S; Double-pen, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 006 C Jackson Township District No. 2 School, 600 W; Vernacular, c.1880; Education, Vernacular/Construction (383)



004

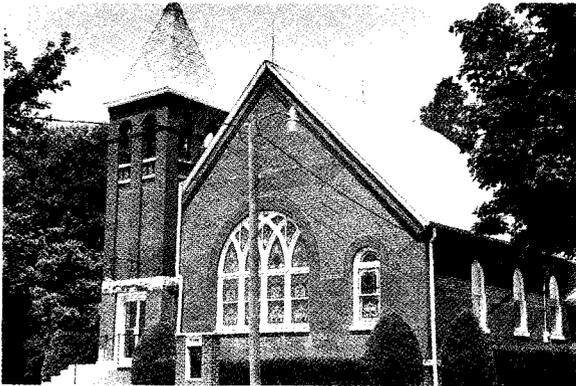
- 007 C Brockman Cemetery and Historical Marker, 750 S; Cemetery: 1824-present; Marker: Tells of the life of Tandy Brockman, 1823; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (383)
- 008 C Farm, Marietta Road; House: central-passage, c.1880; Outbuilding: English barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 009 C Jackson Township District No. 1 School, 400 W; Vernacular, 1881; Education, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 010 N Farm, 375 W; House: I-house/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: English barn, iron fence; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 011 C Patterson Cemetery, 850 S; c.1850-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (354)
- 012 C Farm, 500 W; House: I-house/Greek Revival/Italianate, c.1850; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)

- 013 N Farm, 500 W; House: cruciform/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: English barns, summer kitchen, corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 014 N House, 500 W; I-house/Italianate, 1873; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)



014

- 015 C Farm, 600 S; House: cruciform, c.1880; Outbuildings: basement barn, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 016 C Conover Cemetery, Edinburgh Road; c.1843-1965; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (383)
- 017 C County Bridge No. 97, Edinburgh Road; Warren pony truss, c.1905; Engineering, Transportation (383)
- 018 O Mt. Auburn Christian Church and Cemetery, 900 S; Church: Romanesque Revival, 1903; Cemetery: 1840-present; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Religion (383)



018

- 019 N **Farm**, 900 S; House: central-passage/
Gothic Revival, c.1875; Outbuildings:
basement barn, shed; Agriculture,
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(383)



019

- 020 N **Farm**, 900 S; House: I-house, c.1860;
Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in
corncrib, milkhouse, shed; Agriculture,
Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 021 N **Barn**, 1000 S; Log double-crib, c.1840;
Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction
(354)
- 022 C **Cemetery**, 1000 S; 1846-1922;
Exploration/Settlement, Religion (383)



021

- 023 C **House**, 700 W; Vernacular, c.1870;
Vernacular/Construction (181)
- 024 C **House**, 1000 S; Side-hall plan, c.1860;
Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 025 O **Farm**, Edinburgh Road; House:
I-house/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings:
livestock barn, summer kitchen, shed,
windmill; Agriculture, Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (383)



025

- 026 N **House**, SR 252; Italianate, c.1875;
Architecture (181)

- 027 N **House**, SR 252; I-house/
Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (181)
- 028 O **St. George Lutheran Church and
Cemetery**, SR 252; Church: Italianate, 1867;
Cemetery: 1828-present; Architecture,
Exploration/Settlement, Religion (181) NR



028

- 029 C **House**, SR 252; I-house/Greek Revival/
Italianate, c.1865; Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (282)
- 030 N **Farm**, SR 252; House: I-house/Italianate,
c.1870; Outbuildings: round- roof barn,
silo, shed; Agriculture, Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (181)



030

031 C Cemetery, 1200 S; 1828-1965; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (282)

032 O House, 600 W; gable-front/
Greek Revival, c.1855; Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (181)



032

033 N House, 1150 S; I-house/Federal/
Italianate, c.1850; Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (181)



033

034 O Farm, 1150 S; House: double-pile/
Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: livestock
barn, summer kitchen, smokehouse,
chicken house; Agriculture, Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (181)



034

035 O Magnolia Hill, 825 W;
House: Greek Revival, c.1860;
Outbuilding: transverse-frame barn;
Agriculture, Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (181)



035

036 C Farm, 650 S; House: Gabled-ell,
c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn,
transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib,
chicken house, brooder house, privy,
woodhouse/smokehouse; Agriculture,
Vernacular/Construction (383)

037 C House, Marietta Road; I-house, c.1870;
Vernacular/Construction (383)

038 C Blue River Separate Baptist Church,
600 W; Vernacular, c.1880; Religion,
Vernacular/Construction (383)

039 N Farm, 600 W; House: I-house/
Gothic Revival, c.1880; Outbuildings:
basement barn, drive-in corncrib,
woodshed; Agriculture, Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (383)

040 C Cline Farm, 600 W; House: Free Classic
Cottage, c.1910; Outbuildings: livestock
barn, smokehouse, chicken house,
corncribs, shed; Agriculture, Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (383)

041 C Farm, 900 S; House: double-pen/
Gothic Revival, c.1860; Outbuildings:
English barn, smokehouse; Agriculture,
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction
(383)

042 C Farm, 900 S; House: T-plan/Italianate,
c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn,
summer kitchen, privy, drive-in corncrib;
Agriculture, Architecture,
Vernacular/Construction (383)

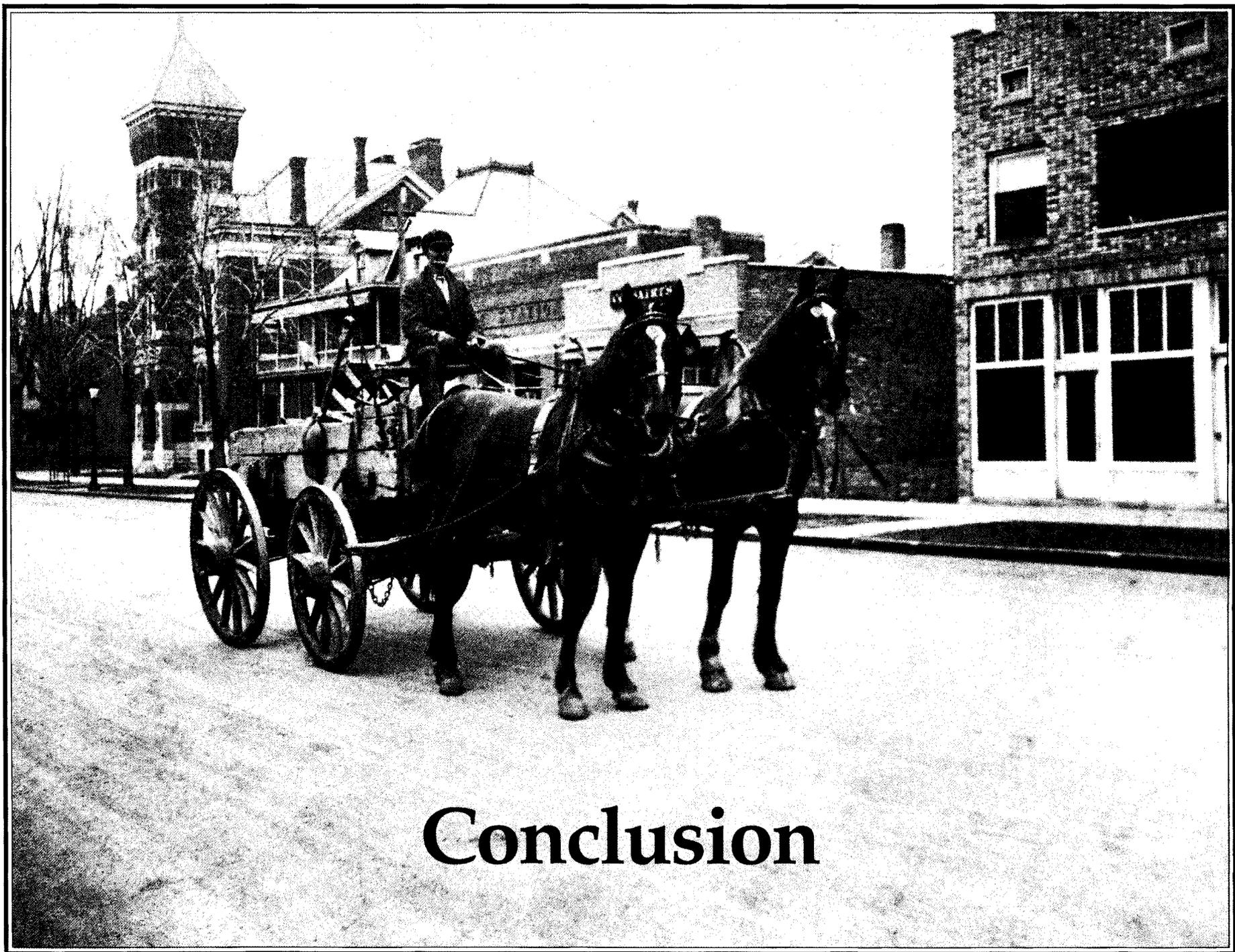
043 C Farm, County Line Road; House:
central-passageway, c.1840; Outbuildings:
Midwest three-portal barn, drive-in
corncrib, privy; Agriculture,
Vernacular/Construction (383)

044 C Jackson Township District No. 4 School,
Edinburgh Road; Vernacular 1895;
Education, Vernacular/Construction (383)

- 045 C **Farm**, 900 S; House: Free Classic, c.1910; Outbuildings: English barn, corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 046 C **J.H. Barlow Farm**, 900 S; House: I-house, 1852; Outbuildings: round-roof barn, 1940; corncrib, milk house, chicken house, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 047 C **Commercial Building**, 900 S, Mt. Auburn; Gable-front/Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture, Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 048 C **Farm**, 900 S; House: Free Classic, c.1915; Outbuildings: English barn, buggy shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (383)
- 049 N **House**, 900 S; Log I-house, c.1830; Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 050 C **Patterson House**, 375 W; Saltbox/Gothic Revival, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 051 C **Farm**, 900 S; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: basement barn, chicken house, smokehouse, privy, fence; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 052 C **Jackson Township District School/Farm**, 900 S; House: Vernacular, c.1890; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, hog house, privy; Agriculture, Education, Vernacular/Construction (354)
- 053 N **Heck Farm**, 500 W; House: double-pen/saltbox, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (383)
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McBride House, Shelbyville. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.



Conclusion

Historic Preservation in Shelby County

The Inventory as a Tool

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory can serve as a starting place for encouraging historic preservation in Shelby County. Individuals or organizations interested in nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places can use the survey ratings as a guide in determining which properties should be nominated. Local governments and planning organizations can use the survey results as a planning tool, so that the county's unique cultural resources can be incorporated into any long-range development planning. The survey can also be used to awaken general awareness among citizens of the importance of protecting their heritage for the benefit of future generations.

Forming Community Groups

Although preservation efforts on the part of the private individual may at times be successful, a group of citizens acting together can often achieve their preservation objectives more effectively.

Neighborhood associations and preservation committees can work with local and state agencies in encouraging projects beneficial to preservation. They can also initiate projects on their own to increase awareness and appreciation of historic and architectural resources. Such activities can include walking tours, publications, exhibitions, site markings, lectures and programs, and lobbying for preservation legislation. Obtaining coverage by local newspapers of

preservation-related issues or events can also be a very effective means of increasing public awareness and support.

Legally incorporated, not-for-profit organizations can become even more actively involved in the financial and technical aspects of preservation. Establishing such a group involves securing a charter, obtaining a 501(c)(3) Internal Revenue Service classification, and defining an organizational structure. The group can then become directly involved with redevelopment through buying, marketing and selling historic properties; establishing a revolving fund for making loans; seeking governmental or private grants; securing preservation covenants and facade easements; or actually restoring specific buildings. In many localities, existing organizations such as improvement associations or historical societies can conduct these programs.

Private Organizations

There are numerous organizations already in existence which can be called upon for assistance on specific projects or in setting up the kinds of organizations discussed above. Membership in some of the private organizations can provide a way to learn about publications and programs that are available.

Local Organizations

Home Towne Heritage, Inc.
26 Public Square
Shelbyville, IN 46176

Home Towne Heritage, formed in October of 1978, is dedicated to the preservation and restoration of Shelbyville's historic architecture. The group was

instrumental in nominating Shelbyville's downtown area and a west side neighborhood to the National Register of Historic Places. They present workshops on preservation topics and sponsor an annual house tour. Home Towne Heritage was a co-sponsor of the Shelby County survey project.

Shelby County Historical Society
52 W. Broadway
Shelbyville, IN 46176

The Shelby County Historical Society was founded in 1922 to collect and preserve artifacts from Shelby County's past. The Society maintains the Louis H. and Lena Fern Grover Museum, presents the annual Blue River Valley Pioneer Fair in October and sponsors quilting and lacing guilds. The Shelby County Historical Society was a co-sponsor of the Shelby County survey project.

State Organizations

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
340 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-3204
317/639-4534

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana is a statewide, private, non-profit, membership-supported organization established to promote the preservation and restoration of Indiana's architectural and historic heritage. The Foundation sponsors several programs on a statewide basis. County Historic Sites and Structures Inventories have been completed and Interim Reports published by Historic Landmarks Foundation, in cooperation with the State's preservation program. A Revolving Fund is administered to assist local non-profit organizations in saving, protecting, and reselling significant properties. The Foundation also accepts facade easements and other property donations and arranges for protective

Photograph Preceding Page:
Gordon A. Johnson. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.

covenants to protect buildings from undesirable change or demolition. In addition, the Foundation publishes a newsletter, *Indiana Preservationist*, and maintains an Information Center of preservation publications available to members of the Foundation. The Northern, Southern, and Eastern Indiana Regional Offices, an Indianapolis Office, and a Western Regional Representative also provide consulting services for its members and coordinate activities on a statewide basis.

Affiliate Council
Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
340 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-32048
317/639-4534

In 1978, Historic Landmarks established an Affiliate Program to provide local preservation organizations around the state a close linkage with the Foundation and with each other. Historic Landmarks' affiliated organizations benefit from direct access to the professional expertise of Historic Landmarks' staff, priority for interest-free and low-interest loans from Historic Landmarks' statewide revolving fund and supplemental funding assistance grants for organizational development. Each member of an Affiliate group receives all of Historic Landmarks publications. Through the Affiliate Council, composed of delegates from each Affiliate organization, a forum has been established for the regular exchange of information and experience of Historic Landmarks staff and Affiliate members. The Affiliates have also undertaken joint projects such as the sponsorship of annual statewide workshops.

Indiana Alliance of Historic District Commissions
David Baker
1821 City-County Building
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/236-4406

The Indiana Alliance of Historic District Commissions was formed in 1984 and membership is open to historic district commissions, preservation non-profits, and individuals. The Alliance has already sponsored two regional workshops dealing with common problems of historic district commissions and how to form such a commission. The Alliance plans to initiate other

services including a quarterly newsletter, production of a training manual for commission members, establishment of a speakers' bureau and a library of reference materials for use by members.

Indiana Historical Society
315 West Ohio Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
317/232-1882

The Indiana Historical Society is a private, non-profit membership organization chartered by the Indiana General Assembly. The Society provides several publications for its members, works with local historical groups, sponsors various historical and cultural programs and activities, and maintains a library at its Ohio Street address. It is a co-sponsor of the Indiana Junior Historical Society.

National Organizations

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/673-4000

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, non-profit, nationwide organization chartered by Congress to encourage public participation in historic preservation. The programs of the National Trust are supported by dues from members, contributions from donors, and matching grants from the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Consultant Service Grants are available on a matching basis to non-profit public members organizations to help pay for consultant services on preservation issues. A National Preservation Revolving Fund provides low-interest loans to non-profit organizations to establish revolving funds for improving significant properties. Maritime Preservation Grants provide 50% matching grants for a wide range of maritime projects. The Endangered Properties Fund is a \$1 million fund to protect properties of national significance faced with serious threats.

American Association for State and Local History
(AASLH)
172 Second Avenue, North, Suite 102
Nashville, TN 37201
615/255-2971

The AASLH is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to advancing knowledge and appreciation of local history in the United States and Canada. Membership benefits include the monthly *History News*, educational programs, job placement, audio-visual training programs, and discounts on books. It provides help and materials in all aspects of local history operation.

Preservation Action
1350 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 401
Washington, DC 20036
202/659-0915

A national non-profit lobbying organization for preservation, Preservation Action carries out lobbying activity at the national level, monitors administrative and legislative action, disseminates information and coordinates grass-roots lobbying activities through a system of statewide lobbying coordinators and preservation organizations. The organization regularly produces a series of "alerts" to maintain awareness of pending issues and motivate local lobbying efforts.

Government Programs and Agencies

The state and federal governments, and some local governments, have established programs that can be beneficial to historic properties. Some of these programs have been specifically designed to benefit properties included in the National Register of Historic Places or locally designated districts; others are generally available for any qualified properties, whether or not they are historic, but they can be useful in making a preservation project successful.

Local Programs and Agencies

Since 1977, local governments in Indiana have been authorized by Indiana state law (I.C. 36-7-11) to enact ordinances creating historic district commissions, who may then designate historic districts and monitor changes affecting their visual character. Further information can be obtained from Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana or the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

The state also authorizes deductions or abatements in local property taxes, if assessments have increased because of a rehabilitation (I.C.6-1.1-12). Property owners should contact their local township assessor for more information.

State Programs and Agencies

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 W. Washington Street
Room 274
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/232-1646

Indiana's State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is the director of the Department of Natural Resources. Through the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA), the SHPO administers state and federal government preservation programs. State programs include the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, which parallels the National Register

program of the federal government, and the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory program, of which this Porter County Inventory and Interim Report are a part. The DHPA reviews state and federal government actions for their impacts on historic resources, and is also charged with administering the preservation programs offered by the National Park Service, which are discussed below. These include the National Register, tax certification, and grants. The DHPA also provides technical assistance to the public and information on all aspects of historic preservation.

Indiana Department of Commerce
One North Capitol, Suite 700
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/232-8917 Community Economic Development
317/232-8908 Indiana Main Street Program

Regional representatives assist Indiana communities in economic development projects and the department assists industrial and business development, tourism and promotion across the state. The Indiana Main Street program, a small-town, downtown economic revitalization program accomplished through merchant organization, economic restructuring, facade rehabilitation and downtown promotion, is administered through this department.

Indiana Historical Bureau
140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/232-2535

The Bureau is a state agency established and governed by the Indiana Library and Historical Department Act. Among its programs are aiding local historical organizations; providing free materials to teachers of Indiana history; and publishing the Indiana Historical Collections and the Indiana History Bulletin. The Bureau is in charge of the Governor's Portrait Collection and the state marker program, and co-sponsors the Indiana Junior Historical Society.

Indiana State Library
Indiana Division
140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/232-3675

The Indiana Division contains county and town histories, newspaper indices, historic photos and maps for Indiana. Special primary and secondary research resources dealing with Indiana's history and histories of most communities can be found here.

Federal Programs and Agencies

National Park Service
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

The National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, administers the federal government's historic preservation programs. Foremost among these is the National Register of Historic Places, the nation's official list of its cultural resources worthy of preservation. The criteria for the National Register are printed on page x. Listing in the National Register provides recognition of a property's cultural significance, and offers protection from the impact of state or federal projects by requiring review and comment by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. It does not, however, prevent a private owner from altering or disposing of the property as he wishes. The National Register is usually the first step in qualifying a property for the other federal programs designed to encourage preservation, such as the federal tax credit.

Substantial rehabilitation of income-producing buildings can qualify for an investment tax credit under the tax provisions of the Tax Act of 1986 which allows a 10% credit for structures at least fifty years old and 20% credit for certified historic structures. Only the 20% credit for certified historic rehabilitation is available for depreciable residential properties; the lesser credit is restricted to non-residential properties. Structures must be listed in the National Register or located in a certified historic district to qualify for the 20% credit, and must have the rehabilitation work reviewed for compliance with the Secretary of the

Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The application process for Historic Preservation Certification is used to identify eligible buildings and certify their rehabilitation.

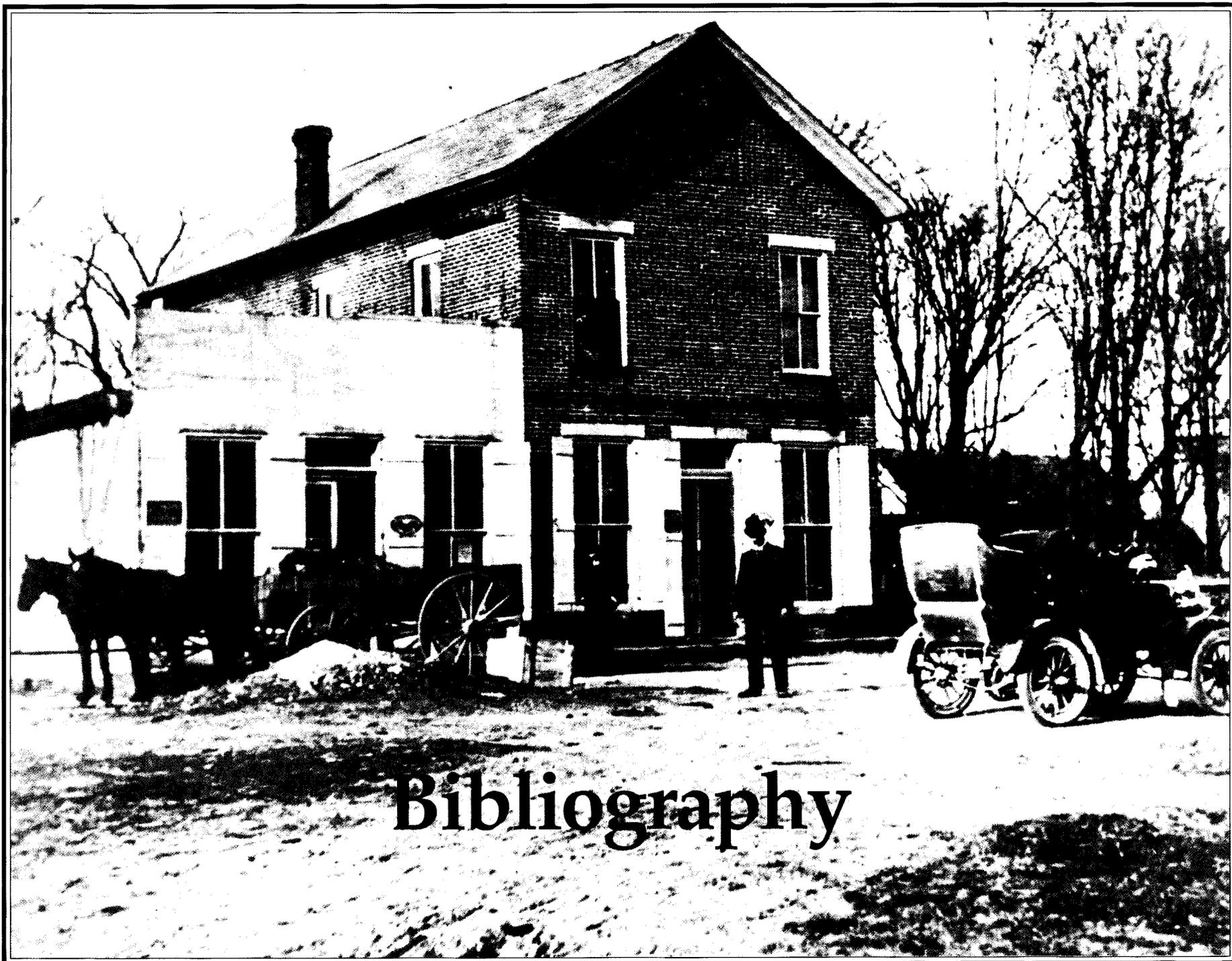
Federal historic preservation grants-in-aid may be available, if appropriated by Congress. These are also administered by the National Park Service. amounts and eligibility requirements vary from year to year. In recent years, funds have been allotted for survey and planning projects, such as this Porter County Inventory, but have not been available for construction or restoration projects.

The National Register program, investment tax credit certification program, and federal grants-in-aid program are all administered through the State Historic Preservation Offices. For information, application forms, and assistance, contact the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology at the above address.

McBride House, 1899. Courtesy: Shelby County Historical Society, Grover Museum.



**Photograph Following Page:
Shelby County. Courtesy: Shelby County
Historical Society, Grover Museum.**



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Revisions to data in this Interim Report are encouraged. Information should be submitted to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 W. Washington Street, Room 274, Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317/232-1646) for information.

Additional copies of this report may be purchased. Contact Home Towne Heritage, Inc., 26 Public Square, Shelbyville, IN 46176, the Shelby County Historical Society, 52 W. Broadway, Shelbyville, IN 46176 or Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 340 W. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202-3204 (317/639-4534) for information.

**Photograph Following Page:
Shelbyville Depot. Courtesy: Shelby County
Historical Society, Grover Museum.**

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